THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee
for the week ending June 24, 1887, was as
follows:
 Saturday, June 18.
 14,200

 Sunday, June 19.
 14,020

 Monday, June 20.
 14,025

 Tuesday, June 21.
 14,050

 Wednesday, June 22.
 14,020

 Thursday, June 23.
 14,025

 Friday, June 24.
 14,040

Sth day of June, 1887.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[Seo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 13,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,48 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,206 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th
day of June A. D., 1887.
(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WITH Armour in Omaha it means con siderable for Nebraska.

WITHOUT bucket shops, gamblers or boodlers, Chicago, the city of Hams, will make a charming summer resort.

Two passenger trains have recently been robbed in Minnesota. Can it be that Cole Younger is being avenged?

ARMOUR & Co. will take charge of the packing house now occupied by Thomas J. Lipton. Omaha is not losing any of her prestige.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS, metaphorically speaking, is making the sparks fly in the direction of honest enforcement of the the homestead law.

COLONEL FRED GRANT, it is predicted, will be nominated by the republicans of New York for secretary of state. The forced and carried that determination returns after the election will show what there is in a name.

THE New York World advises Governor Pattison to "camp in Omaha until he can communicate with the panic-stricken natives," who are fleeing before the Pacific investigators.

THE traducers of Governor Thayer continue in their indecent cause, and Governor Thayer continues to possess the respect and confidence of the reputable people of Nebraska.

ELEVEN of the hostile Apaches have returned to the reservation. It the United States army can avoid meeting the other nineteen, it is thought the Indians will secure no scalps during this outbreak.

New York's base ball club had a game "called" on them, nine to nothing. It is hoped that New York will keep up this style until the game is called on Jake Sharp-twelve to nothing, for con-

DAKOTA has been visited by a frost. The enterprising newspapers of the territory take advantage of the weakness of sweltering humanity by advertising the fact as one of the rare and peculiar advantages enjoyed by the settlers.

REV. MR. SAVIDGE, in his sermon Sunday, against ball playing on the Sabbath day, said there were seven clubs in each league. He was mistaken in this. There are eight. Yet Mr. Savidge showed more knowledge of the game than has been shown by Umpire Deagle.

AND now the Republican wants to shift the responsibility for the mutilation of the section of the charter relating to parks upon Senator Lininger. This is decidedly cool. It is notorious that Mr. Lininger made an earnest appeal against the mutilation of the charter, and sought up to the last moment to have the park provision restored. But the judiciary boodlers under the lead of the editor of the Republican and his associates of the oil room lobby carried the day and defeated the section relating to parks.

It may not be out of place incidentally to recall the fact that Captain Wilcox, whose friendship for Chief Seavey is the prime cause of opposition to the chief and the police commission on the part of Councilman Hascall, was down at Lincoln working cheek by jowl with the charter wrecker of the Republican against parks. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost.

A GREAT many of the arbitrary regula tions of railroad companies would speedily come to naught if people who have the intelligence to know when they are impositions would disregard them. Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, recently set an example in this direction that is interesting. He went to the railroad office in San Francisco to purchase a round-trip ticket to Portland, and on being asked by the ticket seller to write his name on the ticket refused to do so, on the ground that there was no law in the United States compelling him to sign a railroad ticket. The official on learning who the objector was promptly handed over the ticket without the signature. As a San Francisco paper remarked, "it would be a strange law which would require any one to enter into a written contract which he had not read, and of the contents of which he was in entire igno-rance," and yet similar demands are made by reilroads every day and ac-

Legislative Oil Rooms.

When men hire themselves out to corporations as procurers, seducers and corruptors of the people's representatives, they are capable of almost any infamy. It is not at all surprising that the miscreants who have played the decoy for the Nebraska railroad boodlers should deliberately add perjury to their more detestable crimes.

Several of these political prostitutes have testified under oath before the Pacitic railroad commission that they knew nothing about legislative of rooms and never heard about an oil room, except as it was mentioned by the BEE. This will surprise John M. Thurston in his Minnesota retreat.

Legislative oil rooms have notoriously been kept open at the leading hotels at the state capital during every session of the legislature since railroads entered the domain of politics. These resorts were always supplied with a full assortment of choicest liquors, wines and cigars and the hotel bar was usually kept running all night catering to the oil room orgies.

It was in these oil rooms that Thurston and his stool pigeons entertained members of the legislature with champagne, brandy and whisky until they were in condition to drop into the pitfall which the wily Union Pacific lobbyist had set for them. It was in the oil rooms where the legislative boodlers most did congregate, and yet the dissolute henchman who literally lived in the oil rooms during the legislative session pretend that they never heard of such a place! The only wonder is that these case-hardened wretches have admitted that they were hired by the railroad to keep the Nebraska legislature from "making mistakes."

A Victory Over Blue Laws,

On last Sunday the hotel keepers of New York were enabled to supply their guests with wine at their meals, a privilege which had been denied them for several previous Sundays. It may be safely assumed that the opportunity was fully improved both by the hotel men and those they entertained, and that the line was not rigidly drawn at meal time, which however is very nearly continuous at New York hotels. It is also a safe guess that a great many more people were registered at the hotels than were in a legitimate sense guests. The excise law which has been in operation for thirty years in New York contains a section prohibiting the keeper of an inn, tavern or hotel, or any other person, to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday or on election day to any person whatever as a beverage. In the attempts to enforce the law that were made from time to time the privileges of the hotel keepers were not interfered with, and it had grown to be the common understanding that they were not intended to be amenable to the statute, notwithstanding its very explicit language. But when Mayor Hewitt determined that the law should be rigidly euinto action the hotels were required to submit in common with all other sellers of liquor. They did so protestingly for a couple of Sundays, but finally the proprietors of two of the most prominent hotels-the Gilsey and Fifth Avenuesummoning a police officer to witness heir action, dispensed liquor to their guests on Sunday. They were arrested, and the matter being taken before a judge sitting in supreme court, chambers, he decided that the law did not permit them to sell liquors or wines to their guests on Sunday. The case was appealed to the general term of the supreme court, and a decision rendered, all the judges concurring, reversing the decision of the inferior tribunal and affirming the right of hotel keepers to furnish

their guests with liquors or wines at meals on Sunday or any other day. The general importance of this decision lies in the single fact that it makes a liberal spirit of construction not too common in issues of this kind. The principle which seemed to be at the foundation of the opinions rendered by the judges--each submitting his own view independently-was that the hotel is virtually the home of the guest, and that to deny him the right to have liquors or wine served there would be to practically deny him his home rights with respect to this privilege, which no law should be allowed to do. One of the judges said if the construction placed on the law by the inferior court were to hold, no person could on Sunday on any election day "supply at his own table to members of his own family a single glass of wine.' Obviously no such harsh and intolerant restriction was ever intended, and if it was it would be impossible to enforce it for any length of time in New York. It is evident that this statute needs overhauling and remodeling. It is in the line of those "blue laws" which the sentiment of this time is wholly out of sympathy with, and the continuance of which is simply a source of annoyance and trouble without doing any good

to anybody. Results of Co-Operation.

For more than a generation most of those who have made the labor problem a subject of careful and rational study have regarded co-operation as an important factor in the solution of its difficulties. It is interesting, therefore, to inquire as to the results of the application of this principle. There is very little to be obtained, and not much of that encouraging, from the history of its trial in this country. Co-operative enterprises have been established here, and a few have recent existence, but most of them that have been undertaken had a brief and troubled career, and either went to pieces or passed into the control of a few individvals who developed the necessary administrative ability to carry them on, becoming simply like any other company, though perhaps retaining the title as co-operative estab lishments. Examples of this can be found in almost every manufacturing city of the country. Of these establishments that are now running on the co-operative principle the reports of success are not uniformly reassuring. A few are moderately prosperous, as for example those engaged in the textile trades at Philadelphia, but generally they do not grow, and their existence is of the "from hand to mouth" order. Co-operation in the United States has not yet been such a success as to contribute greatly to confi . dence in the system, but if the principle is sound there can be no doubt that ultimately it will be made successful.

Turning to England, where co-opera-

reached its highest development, there is found to be most substantial reason for the faith of those who believe in the virtues and advantages of this system. There are 1,264 co-operative societies in the United Kingdom, and their history is one of remarkable prosperity. In twenty years they have done a total business of \$1,839,000,000, from which the members have derived \$106,000,000 as profits. But even there the system appears to have reached a limit beyond which there is uncertainty, and perhaps danger. At the great congress of co-operative societies recently held, Mr. Thomas Hughes, one of the oldest supporters of the movement, delivered an address on its history and prospects, in which he said that co-operation in distribution-in the purchase and sale of articles of daily consumption-had been an enormous success, but that co-operation, where it had succeeded, had ceased in a great measure to be co-operation in the early and best sense of the word, The prosperous societies have developed in recent years a strong desire to go into the business of producing. They have naturally reasoned that they ought to manufacture at least a portion of the goods they consume, and for which they have a ready and assured market. This feeling has led two of the largest distributing societies to manufacture boots and shoes on an extensive scale, and with successful results to the societies, but it is being done at the sacrifice of the co-operation principle. The workers in these shoe factories are not co-operators and do not share in the profits of the business. They get the prevalent rate of wages in the market, and have just as many differences with their employers as do the workers for other manufacturers. Furthermore, these wealthy societies do not hesitate to use their power to exclude weaker societies from entering the field in competition with them. In a word, the managers of these factories have all the characteristics of human nature when engaged in the conflicts of business, and although Mr. Hughes warns the societies against the introduction of labor which has no interest in profits, as likely to prove the destruction of the movement, there is very little likelihood of their

heeding the admonition. The conclusion from results thus far must be that co-operation for distribution is entirely practicable, and can be made of great advantage to labor, but that co-operation for production is at best hazardous, if confined strictly to the the principles of the system, while to keep it within such limitation has thus far proved absolutely impracticable on

any large scale.

The Monetary Situation. The reports of the leading clearing houses of the country for last week show a considerable aggregate decline in the business of the banks. There was an increase, though a small one, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, but the evidence of the figures is that trade generally is quiet. Such a situation is to be expected at this season, and it will very likely continue for the next sixty days, but the condition exhibited by the record of clearings may not be due wholly to natural causes. It is quite probable that the banks are disposed to pursue for a time a very conservative policy, induced thereto both by recent commercial events and by a feeling of uncertainty regarding the future of the money market. The effects of the developments following the collapse of the wheat deal, while the severest damage was local, have been somewhat generally felt in financial circles, and as usual in such cases have incited to care and caution. Then there are tendencies in other directions which conduce to the same feeling. Beyond all this there is a question as to what the situation may be two or three months hence, when there is an extraordinary demand for money to move the new crop. From the latest figures of the treasury there doesn't appear to be any strong reason for apprehending an insufficiency of currency for the trade wants of the country during the next six months. It is now believed that the receipts of the treasury will not exceed the disbursements between July and January to the amount of more than \$30,000,000, and this sum can perhaps be spared without disturbance to the business of the country, though certainly it would be very much better in the hands of the people than the vaults of the treasury. The banks, however, are appar ently not disposed to take chances, and there is something in this tact to build confidence on. So long as the banks adhere to a policy of giving support only to legitimate enterprise there need be no fear of financial disturbance, or that the country will not have the means to carry on its regular business without interruption.

THERE has not been one word said by any Omaha paper except the BEE about the street sweeping jobs. Why are all our contemporaries so silent? Can the city afford to pay \$4,000 a month for street cleaning? If we can afford to double the street cleaning expense, is there any valid reason why the contractors should be allowed \$600 per month more for sweeping the streets than the work can be contracted for? Does the condition of the city treasury justify such a reckless outlay? Are not taxes high enough without doubling the street cleaning expenses.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Rushville has added a cemetery to her ist of industries. The Fremont creamery churned 18,448

bounds of butter last week. Sutton business men want an excur

ion over the Kansas City & Omaha to H. B. Fetz and W. E. Hitchcock have

somed out with the Times at Nonpareil. Dawes county. The state of Beatrice is worth \$5.345. 69 for tax purposes, an increase of \$200,000 over last year.

A brace of glib-tongued fakirs are do-ing Hamilton county for subscriptions to an atlas that will relieve the residents of \$20,000 or more cash. A. L. Bixby, one of the brightest stars

in the profession, has retired from the Nance county Journal. He goes west to whoop up the country.

The assessors' returns of property in Gage county shows 13,560 horses, 38,144 cattle, 1,348 mules, 24,208 sheep, 38,605 hogs, lands valued at \$2,327,757 and railroads at \$856,169. Over \$817,000 in gold and silver was paid in annuities to the Omaha Indians

tion has been longest in practice and has this week, and there is now a strong reached its highest development, there is demand among the savages for fire-

A terrible affliction befell the family of West Johnson, living near Mead, Saunders county. Three of his children died during Sunday and Monday of last week, stricken by diphtheria. Two years ago Truly their cup of sorrow is

overflowing. The Tecumseh Republican denounces the second class dilapidated cabooses run on the B. & M. line in Johnson county, and frankly confesses that before April 1 there was considerable enter-prise, courtesy and convenience shown patrons of the road. The cash basis has had a wonderful effect on the editorial temperament.

J. R. Buchanan, general passenger agent of the Eikhorn Valley road, has notified the people of the Black Hills that the company will transport free of charge to the Omaha exposition and state fair at Lincoln, collections of products for exhibition, ores of various kinds, marble, stone, fire clay, brick, etc. The offer is a generous one and will be accepted.

The Fremont Oil company, of Glenrock, W. T., was organized in Fremont Saturday last by the election of G. W. E. Dorsey, E. H. Barnard, C. H. Toncray, W. E. Smalls and W. J. Crane as directors, who were afterwares elected in the above order, president, vice president, treasurer, secretary and general manager. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, and the object of the organization is to develop 8,000 acres of oil and coal land which they already pos-

lowa Items.

Des Moines county claims to have as fine fire-clay as there is in the world. An institution to be known as the Evaporated and Condensed milk company, with a capital of \$100,000, will locate at Cedar Rapids.

A Davenport rifle team carried off the honors at the fifth annual contest of the Northwestern shooting society, and their captain, George Cook, made the highest individual score.

were arrested there and fined \$50 and costs each for "lighting and disturbing the police." A man who would wantonly disturb the police should be shot or hung. Conductor Harry Barr met with a painful accident at the Estherville gravel pit, Thursday, while switching some cars. He was knocked down by the pilot of the engine and the wheels passed over the ball of his heel cutting of the flesh up to

the ball of his foot. For some time back so many petty thefts have occurred in northeastern Van Buren county that detectives were set at work to discover the thieves. Their investigations resulted in the arrest of Harry Vance, George Klise and Albert Van Winkle. William Van Winkle escaped arrest by running away. The proof against the gang is positive and they will all no doubt receive the full benefit of the law.

Utah. The Utah railroad company, a branch of the Burlington, has been organized in Salt Lake City. President Potter and a party of Union Pacific officials distributed a large quan-tity of railroad sweetness in Mormondom last week.

Mineral shipments from Salt Lake City for the week ending July 18 were: Twenty-two cars bullion, 137,899 pounds; 10 cars lead, 280,213 pounds; 26 cars silver and lead ore, 830,250 pounds; 6 cars

copper ore, 161,900 pounds; total, 64 cars, 1,810,262 pounds. The sureties of George Q. Cannon, the saintly unlawful cohabitor of Salt Lake, have sought to be relieved from liability on their bond, but the territorial supreme court of Utah decided against them. They appealed to the United States su-

preme court. The amount at issue is \$40,000, with interest and costs. John Tobin, the Kansas City man who has been lecturing against Mormonism, is about to institute a suit against Salt Lake City for property valued at one million dollars. Tobin's claim is based on the following facts: In 1868 he was obliged to fly with a penalty of death hanging over him should he return. Just before John D. Lee was hanged for the Mountain Meadow massacre, he confessed that he had been employed by Brigham Young to murder Tobin. He had in fact attacked his party and killed several but only succeeded in wounding Tobin. At that time Tobin was obliged to fly from Salt Lake City. He the owned considerable property in the heart of the city. That is now estimated at being worth over \$1,000,000.

Montana. Bullion shipments from Butte last

week amounted to \$134,688. The Drum Lummon is producing bullion at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year. Seven prominent mines in the territory

paid dividends aggregating \$1,043.500 during the first five months of the year. A railroad company backed by the Union Pacific has been incorporated to build a line from Butte to the National Park.

The end of the Manitoba track is now within the confines of Montana. It will boom right along now till it reaches Butte and Anaconda.

It's believed the tunnels of the Northern Pacific raitroad in Montana, where caves have obstructed travel this winter, will never be safe until they are arched with solid masonry, which will be an enormously expensive undertaking.

Pacific Coast. The new directory of Los Angeles figures out a population of 60,000. Mother Hubbard dresses are forbidden

on the streets of Albuquerque, New Mex-Spokane Falls is to have a stove fac-

tory, paper mills, oil factory and woolen Large gray timber wolves are destroy-ing calves and colts in Bear Lake county, eastern Idaho.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic cathedral at Sacramento was laid with imposing ceremonies last Sunday. The Piute population in Nevada has increased nearly 2,000 since the census of

1880. On that date it was 7,700. It is estimated now at 9,200. The count of Indians at San Carlos confirms the previous count that only six-teen bucks and one squaw are absent

from the reservation A narrow vein of coal and another of copper ore have been discovered by the deep cut for the railroad near White Pine, on the southern side of the Siskiyou mountain.

The board of regents of the Arizona territorial university have contracted with the Ithaca (N. Y.) well augur company to bore a 1000-foot artesian well at ueson for \$5,000.

The Reno reduction works are kept constantly going, and it is now certain that the capacity of the establishment will have to be increased or other works of that kind erected if business continues to increase. They are now receiving ore from California and all portions of Ne-veda, and the returns have been so far entirely satisfactory.

One newspaper Campbell press, bed 32x40. One Potter Cyinder Job Press, bed 22x28. One boiler and engine, shafting and belting. All in good order. sell this machinery very cheap as the owner has no use for the same. Address to 1130 Capitol Avenue, Gmaha, Neb.

HOW THEY TAKE IT.

Central Pacific Revenge on Potter-Rules for the New Houte.

ossip centers on the latest move of Tom Potter. In deciding to "throw over" the Central Pacific and handle all Montana, Utah and Idaho freight, to and from this city by way of Portland, Potter is giving the Southern Pacific company consider-able food for reflection. Not that the Southern Pacific company cares for the losts of business—on, no!—but it did not think after all these years of close con-nection with the Union Pacific that the latter company could have it in its corporate heart to thus rudely tear asunder the bonds of commercial union. So now the Sourhern Pacific company is "cooking up" some choice form of ven-geance. It is deemed likely that it will use the Sunset route for working out a grand scheme of retaliation which shall make Mr. Potter wish he had never heard or dreamed of such a thing as routing Utah freight via Portland. New rules and conditions governing the shipment of freight to the territory reached by the lines named in the joint tariff were re-ceived yesterday. From these rules the following extracts of special interest to

following extracts of special interest to local shippers are taken:

No shipment, however small, composed of one or more classes, will be carried for less than would be charged upon 100 pounds of second-class freight.

All freight for which carload rate is provided must be loaded at point of shipment by shipper, and unloaded at destination by the owner or consignee, or at their expense.

All cars loaded with property which is to be unloaded by owner or consignee, whether at side track or regular stations, must be unloaded within twenty-four hours after arrival at destination, or a charge of \$3 per day or fraction thereof will be made for each day thereafter until unloaded. The companies, however, reserve the right to unload and charge the owner or consignee of the prophowever, reserve the right to unload and charge the owner or consignee of the property for the cost or expense of same, the companies to be entirely exempt from any liability for deficiency in quantity laden in them. A charge of \$3 per day or fractional part will also be made for detention of cars (longer than twenty-four hours) which have been ordered by and reserved for shippers. The companies do not guarantee to carry the freight by any particular train, nor in the freight by any particular train, nor in time for any particular market, and will not be responsible for losses occasioned by de-

The Davenport Democrat says two men lays.

Agricultural implements, wagons and similar freight, when loaded upon standard gauge flat cars, should not be loaded to exceed twelve feet in extreme height above the top of the rail or nine feet six inches in extreme width; and upon narrow gauge cars, eleven and one-haif feet high and eight and one-half feet in lextreme width. The companies reserve the right, when the rules are not compiled with, to either refuse the freight, to transport it entirely at owner's risk of into transport it entirely at owner's risk of injury from collision with snow-sheds, water-tanks, etc., or to remove any excess from the car and charge first-class rates upon the same Freight will be charged upon the stakes, etc., if delivered. If left with car no charge will be made.

be made.

Unless otherwise provided, the minimum carload weight of a standard gauge car shall be 20,000 pounds: of a narrow gauge car, 16,000 pounds. Cars may be loaded to their marked capacity, but in case no capacity is marked thereon, 28,000 pounds may be loaded to a standard gauge, and 20,000 pounds in a narrow gauge car, and be charged for at the carload rate provided. All in excess of such maximum weights will be charged for as provided in the western classification.

The minimum carload weight shall be 20,000 pounds upon freight interchanged between standard gauge and narrow gauge

standard gauge and narrow gauge Forty Per Cent Discount. Salt Lake Tribune. Silver miners are losing about \$10,000, 000 annually because of the discount on silver. Because of that discount the producers of the country at large are losing the same percentage on their products. This is proven by two or three facts. The silver dollar will purchase as much wheat or cotton or tobacco or any other product as it did in 1879. While this is true, all settlements are reckoned upon a gold basis, and we have the same result that would befall the dry goods merchant were some one to substitute for his three-foot yard-stick a stick that measured 48.6 inches in length. It would require 36 per cent more cloth to make a yard. The truth of this is proved in another way. We have paid on account of the national debt and interest, in the last twenty years, some \$2,000,000,000, and yet of the products of the land, in cotton and wheat and tobacco and everything else which labor produces, it would require as much to pay what is left of the debt as it would to have paid it all in the beginning. This means simply that for some reason the shrinkage in values in the United States in twenty years is equal to quite forty per cent. or just about the same apparent shrinkage which through various legislation caused silver to seem to decline, but which is really the appreciation in the purchasing power of gold. We find the same result at every turn. Thus the 2,750,000,000 pounds of cotton raised last year in the United States did not bring so much as the 1,800,000,000 raised in 1873. In 1873 there were exported 2,562,086 bar rels of flour, which brought \$19,381,664. In 1885 there were exported 10,648,145 barrels which brought only \$52,146,336. That is in 1873 a barrel of flour was worth within a trifle of \$8, in 1885 it was worth less than \$5. Forty per cent. of \$8 is \$3.20, and 40 per cent. taken from the price of flour in 1873 gives its exact value in 1885. Another way to state it is that the purchasing power of gold that the purchasing power of gold has increased just 40 per cent. In

1880 there were in round numbers 50,000,000 of people in the United States, and the specie and paper representatives of money in the 200untry amounted to \$24.10 per capita. Population is increasing at a little more than 3 per cent per annum, and trade is increasing much faster. That makes the population now a little over sixty millions, which is substantially correct. If there was not too much money in 1880, there should have been added to it since \$240,000,000. There has been no such amount. Moreover, there has been locked up in reserve funds quite \$300,000,000 in gold. This steadily swelling advance in business—equal to the creation and full equipment of a state annually—the adding of 20 per cent to the people, and the steady fight which has been made on silver has brought around the shrinkage in values by the simple action of a natural law. While this warfare upon silver has been going on, all the time there has been \$400,000,000 in greenbacks in circulation to secure the payment of which \$100,000, 000 in gold lies in the treasury. If instead of the Bland law congress had simply passed a law making in compulory upon the treasury officials to ceive American silver bars 900 fine and receipt for them in certificates redeemable in silver coin or builton, and retire greenbacks as fast as these certificates were issued, we should now have had in heu of them \$400,000,000 in paper, behind each dollar of which there would have been 4124 grains of silver; the \$100, 000,000 in gold held for their redemption would have been in circulation among the people; silver would have been back in its old position, beside of gold, and the wheat and cotton crop of last year, together with every other crop, would have brought 40 per cent more than it did. It is not too late to begin now where the wrong was done, and to restore silver to its old status, and with it the product of labor. United the status will continue until be done the shrinkage will continue until a universal smashing will follow. suspect that the movement to speculate in silver bars in New York is simply born of the knowledge of this fact, and that the projectors of the scheme are simply, in a round-about way, accepting the inevitable. Their action ought to be proper adjustment of the matter easy this

MASSACHUSETTS PRISONS.

Report of the Legislative Committee. San Francisco Chronicle: Railroad Severe Arraignment of the System of Contract Convict Labor.

> Boston Globe: The legislative committee on prisons has submitted its report as to the condition of the penal institutions of the commonwealth, and their recommendations in connection therewith, The following is an abstract of the document:

The committee has visited and inspected every penal institution in the commonwealth. They were found, as a rule, in very creditable condition; the exceptions to neatness and cleantiness were very rare, and confined entirely to county institutions. The institutions which came under the direct charge and supervision of the state, viz., the state prison of Massachusetts reformatory and the reformatory prison for women, were in their usual excellent condition. Good, wholesome food, well ventilated quarters and humane treatment are the prevailing characteristics. The food appeared to be well cooked, nutritious, and given in sufficient quantities to satisfy the normal appetite. If there is any criticism to be made upon the management of our state prison and reformatories, it is that the prisoners are dealt with too leni-ently; they appear to be treated as if in an asylum or a home, and not a place of

punishment. We believe that the present policy is of manifest injury to the prisoner and the commonwealth. It should be more rigid and severe, especially in its application to the state prison. Humane treat-ment is all that is required, and human-ity does not demand that the criminal who has violated the laws should be absolved from the rigor of his punishment. The committee in visiting the prisons of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey found a vast difference in the se-verity of discipline as compared with our prisons. Hard tasks, long hours and lack

of privileges there prevailed.

To the philanthropic heart the sentiment herein expressed may seem hard, but it must be remembered that we are dealing with criminals—many of them confirmed criminals. It is a practical question, and must be met with practical ideas. Our criminal class is growing abnormal, and is not this untoward growth due in some respects to society itself, which condones the offense by softening the punishment?

A law has been passed by the present legislature affecting the sentences of habitual criminals. It provids that after the third offense punishable with confine-ment in state prison the sentence shall not be less than twenty-five years. provision is now in operation in Ohio and Connecticut. Its tendency will be to drive the confirmed criminal class out of the state to localities where sentences are shorter, thus relieving our prisons from one source of its population.

There appears to be a constantly grow-

ing evil in the matter of sentencing men to the reformatory for the offense of drunkenness. This institution was established for the purpose of separating the youth offenders susceptible of reformation from the contirmed criminal. Its purpose was not to found an asylum for inebriates, yet that is the direction in which it is rapidly drifting. The treatment of the unfortunate victims of appetite should be entirely different from that laid down for the youthful criminal, yet as the rules cannot be made elastic the course is the same. They are not crim-inals, and should not be treated as such. Yet, as long as they are sentenced to the institution they are obliged to conform to the system established.

This is detrimental to the criminal as well as the inebriate. Believing that the interests of the state demanded the separation of these two distinct classes who come before our courts your com-mittee reported a bill establishing a home for inebriates, convinced that such an institution would relieve the reforma-tory from an incubus which at present

rests upon it. COUNTY INSTITUTIONS. In most cases the jails and houses of orrection were found in excellent condition. There are a few cases, however which deserve some criticism. The build ings are, as a rule, in very good repair. In some counties there is a disposition on the part of the county commissioners to delay needed repairs on the score of exabsolute waste, not to say criminality, for the responsible officers not to provide the means for necessary repairs and the improvements which common decency requires. There is a too common senti ment among county officials to pose as watch dogs of the treasury, and they thus oppose measures manifestly in the inter-

est of economy.

An illustration can be seen in the case of Essex county, when the county commissioners opposed an appropriation for the purpose of rebuilding the house of correction at Ipswich. This building is filled with filth and dirt to such a degree that it is impossible to cleanse it: ventilation is very poor. Essex county in the near future will either have to construct an entirely new house of correction or remodel that at ldswich. The less expensive plan will be to rebuild at lpswich.

CONTRACT CONVICT LABOR. The committee have personally exam-mined the several systems of prison labor as practiced in other states. They are unanimous that the contract system is wrong; that it is a violation of the rights of the manufacturer and the workingmen; that it is unwise in principle and unsound in practice. We have therefore, reported a bill abolishing the contract system, and providing that the convicts shall be employed in manufacturing such articles as can be used in the

different state institutions, these goods to be made by hand labor.

It establishes the office of general superintendent, whose duties are to supervise the labor of the convicts in the state and county prisons- In most coun ties there appeared a great lack of abil ity on the part of the county commis-sioners in managing the labor of the convicts. They show manifest incompetency in this respect. This glaringl shows itself when in some of our house of correction the labor of the prisoners is let for from 8 to 15 cents per day. With this view it was decided to be for the best interests of the people that the power should be taken from the county commissioners, who had made it evident that they were incapable of properly

conducting the labor of convicts.

The committee is thoroughly in earnes in its belief that if properly administered the proposed bill will accomplish the long.looked-for result of relieving our worthy manufacturers and workingmen from the harassing and ruinous competition which they have so long under-gone by reason of the unjust competition with convict labor.

But it must be borne in mind that the system will be a failure unless the gen-eral superintendent and officials subor-dinate to him are in practical accordwith the intent and purposes of the bill. Upon them will rest the responsibility, and to them must the people look now that it has become a law.

The Corporation in Politics. New York World: The Pacific railway commission is getting some facts in its investigations in the west which explain

and justify the growing hostility of the people to great corposations. Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, the general

traffic manager of the Union Pacific road was brought to admit that he had often undertaken to defeat "legislation hostile to the company," and that he had sometimes "influenced the nomination, election or defeat of candidates" in the Intel est of the company. He denied any knowl edge of the use of the company's money. though he would not deny that money might have been used without his knowl-

The fact that the undiputed transcript from the company's books shows the dis-bursement of over \$2,000,000 for which no explanation has been given, and the further fact that Mr. Huntington admits the employment of professional lobbyists at Washington to "see that the company received no harm," indicate very plainly that Mr. Kimball's efforts and those of other officers and agents of the company were sustained by the power of money.
It is this invasion of the domain of polities and of government by the corporations that gives danger to their dmma-tion. When they interfere in the choice of the people's representatives, and se-cure men who will serve them instead of the public, elections become a farce and government is perverted from its bene-ficent purposes. The commission should put its probe deeper. The country would like to know more of the methods by which the Pacific railway companies have 'protected their interests."

How the Hard Times Began. David A. Wells, in Popular Science Monthly for July: The period of eco-

nomic disturbance which commenced in 1973 appears to have first manifested it-

self aimost simultaneously in Germany and the United States in the latter half

of that year. In the former country the great and successful results of the war with France had stimulated every department of thought and action among its people into intense activity. The war indemnity, which had been exacted of France, had been used in part to pay off the debt obligations of the government, and ready capital became so abundant that banking institutions of note almost begged for the opportunity to place loans at rates as low as one per cent, with manufacturers, for the purpose of enlarging their establishments. As a legitimate result, the whole country projected and engaged in all manner of new industrial and financial undertakings. In Prussia alone 687 new jointstock companies were founded during the year 1872 and the first six months of 1873, with an aggregate capital of \$481,045,000. Such a state of things, as is now obvious, was most unnatural, and could not continue; and the reaction and disaster came with great suddenness, as has been already great suddenness, as has been already stated, in the fall of 1873, but without anticipation on the part of the multitude. Great fortunes rapidly melted away, industry became paralyzed, and the whole of Germany passed at once from a condition of apparently great prosperity to a great depth of financial, industrial, and

commercial depression that had never been equaled.
In the United States the phenomens antecedent to the crisis were enumerated at the time to be, "a rise of prices, great prosperity, large profits, high wages and strikes for higher; large importations, a railway mania, expanded credit, over-trading, over-building, and high living." The crisis began on the 17th of Septem-ber, 1873, by the failure of a comparatively unimportant railway company—the New York and Oswego Midland. On the 18th, the banking house of Jay Cook & Co. failed. On the 19th, nineteen other bank-ing houses failed. Then followed a succession of bankruptcies, until in four years the mercantile failures had aggregated \$775,865,000; and on January 1, 1875, the amount of American railway

bonds in default amounted to \$789,367,655 Sport as a Means and as an End.

"The Physical Proportions of the Typi-cal Man," by D. A. Sargedt, M. D., in-Scribner's Magazine for July: At no time in the history of our country has more attention been given to the subject of phy-sical training than is given to it at the

present day.

Schools colleges, and Christain associations, are building costly gymnasia, while athletic organizations, ball clubs, boat clubs, tennis clubs, etc., are torming in many of our towns and cities.

Fifteen thousand dollars is expended an

nually to bring the Yale and Harvard boat crews together at New London, and it is estimated that \$50,000 does not meet the yearly expenses of the athletic organ-izations of these two universities. Add to this sum the cost of athletic sports to the smaller colleges and and city clubs and the total would foot up in the mil-

The object of this outlay is to vanquish some rival club, to win a cham-pionship, to beat the record, or to furnish recreation and amusement to those who are willing to pay for it. With the rep-resentatives of our institutions of learning, and with a portion of the intelligent public the object of the encouragement given to athletics is to counteract the enervating tendency of the times, and to improve the health, strength and vigor

of our youth.

This being the fact, the questions at once arise, how large a proportion of young men in the land systematically practice athletics?

Probably less than one per cent. How large a proportion of those who are members of athletic organizations take an active part in the sports fostered and patronized by their respective clubs? Probably less than 10 per cent.

In the opinion of the writer the cause for so little active interest in athletics is an increasing tendency with us, as a peo ple to pursue sport as an end in itself rather than as a means to an end. In making excellence in the schleve ment the primary object of athletic exercises, we rob them of half their value.

Detroit Free Press: "Boss, I'd like to tell you a little story," said Abraham Scoot as Stebbins left him on the mark.

"Well, go ahead."
"I was bo'n in Alabama befo' de war, an' my grandfather was a-"
"Never mind your grandfather, prisoner. What were you doing last night?"
"Boss, can't I tell whar I was bo'n?"

"Can't I tell how de war sot me free?" "Can't I tel! how I got to Detroit from

Tuscaloosa?"
"No, sir."
"Doan' you want to know how I growed up from a poo', no-account nigger to whar I ar' now?"
"No, sir. All I want to know is what

excuse you have for getting drunk and raising a row last night;" "Bos, de war sot me free, an' I had the awfullest time coming from Tusca---Thirty days, Abraham!" "What tur?

"For being drunk and disturbing the peace. Fall back."
"Boss, I left Tuscaloosa in de spring, an' it took me a hull--

'Remove the prisoner!" "Yes, sah. De prisoner will dun remove hisself. Dis am de wust co't I eber bad a lawsuit wid, an' I'll dun go off an' do bizness wid somebody else!"

Achool Superintendent

Sheriff Coburn yesterday morning said that to accommodate the children now in town, and those who would come here town, and those who would come here
in time to attend the opening
of the schools in September, at
least forty new rooms would
be required. He thought the new board
would elect the superintendent. He did
not know that Mr. James would be reelected, but thought be would. The only candidate whose name he had heard mentioned was the late principal of the Fremont schools