THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1894, was as follows:

1	22,209	17	22,326
2	22,718	18	22,247
3	22,356	19	22,254
4	22,478	20	*24,005
5	22,460	21	22,307
6	*24,065	22	22,122
7	22,415	23	22,115
8	22,614	24	22,243
9	22,736	25	22,244
10	22,061	26	22,711
11	22,886	27	*24,045
12	22,246	28	22,234
13	*24,059	29	22,141
14	22,573	30	22,051
15	22,422	31	22,077
16	22,379		

Total	703,187
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	15,511
Total sold	687,676
Daily average net circulation	22,183

*Sunday

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

And now it is the United Senate that has been striking—articles from the free list.

Chairman Wilson must be thankful that the place where the free list once was still remains.

The Chicago Herald dubs him "Willie the Cyclone." The cyclone is scheduled to strike Omaha today. It is well to be prepared in advance for atmospheric changes of this kind.

The canal promoters took their time to formulate the proposition which they have made to the county commissioners. Let the commissioners set about revising that proposition with equal care. Too much haste may make waste.

Omaha will extend a hearty welcome to the incoming delegations to the conference of free silver democrats. Omaha has the same hospitality for all her guests without regard to nationality, creed, business or political convictions.

President Cleveland has returned to Washington and is ready to sign the tariff bill so soon as it may be presented to him. That is the opportunity which he has been waiting for ten years or more. It looks as if he will not be compelled to wait many weeks longer.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners must cut its garment to fit its cloth like any other individual or company. If it is maintaining a fire department out of proportion to the funds at its command the only thing to do is to bring its expenditures within its financial resources.

We ought to have some vigorous protests against the income tax when that schedule is taken up by the senate. The populist senators alone are capable of doing all the work of defending it. In fact they are the only ones who are really committed to the principle of income taxation.

So the enterprising smoke consumer agent is to get $600 for the smoke consumer fitted to the city hall boilers that does not consume. It seems that any one who has a contract with the city may violate it with impunity and then if he has the proper pull come in and secure the payment of his claims without deduction of any kind. Is this the kind of example that is calculated to force contractors to live up to their obligations to the city?

Chicago insists that it was merely out of consideration for the feelings of the New Yorkers that their Indian supply warehouse is not to be removed for the present and that the Chicago establishment will nevertheless be made the principal warehouse, most of the supplies hereafter being purchased in that city. It is plain that the fight over the Indian supply depot is to be renewed at the earliest opportunity. Neither Chicago nor New York appears to be satisfied to share the privilege with the other. The warehouse must eventually come west, but it need not stop permanently in Chicago. Omaha ought to put in a powerful plea for it when the time comes to make definite arrangements for its re-location.

The house looks with favor upon the Bryan bill to restore to the pension rolls the names of soldiers' widows who, having remarried, have a second time become dependent widows on the death of their second husbands. The principle at the bottom of this measure is that the United States is simply relieved of an obligation by the voluntary offer of its patriotic citizens, who may take upon themselves the temporary support of the veterans' widows. To be strictly logical, however, the United States ought to be a party to every arrangement in which it is so vitally interested. It ought to see to it that the pensioned widows, if they marry at all, marry men who give promise of outliving them, and thus of keeping them off the pension rolls for the remainder of their lives. It might become profitable for the federal government to establish a matrimonial bureau for the especial benefit of pensioned widows.

The Board of Education reminds us very much of the man who locked his barn door after the horse was stolen. Within the last two years it has squandered thousands of dollars through the $5 a day building superintendent, who could not earn $2.50 a day at his trade to save his soul. Now the board proposes to economize by cutting down the superintendent's salary from $1,800 to $1,500 a year. Now if the present superintendent is to be kept in place for another year he is dear at any price and the board has virtually admitted that fact recently when it boxed him up and ordered that he should not purchase a single dollar's worth of supplies or do another job without special authority from the committees. If a really competent builder is to succeed him the salary of $1,800 a year is not excessive. A first class man should by rights be an architect and experienced builder who could not only understand plans, but know how to remedy mechanical defects in school buildings. Such a man can scarcely be had for less than the salary now paid.

THE CONSPIRACY OF SEVENTY-THREE.

One of the signers of the call for the free silver democratic conference repeats the absurd charge that the act of 1873, by which the people of the United States were deprived of the right to have gold and silver coined into money without restriction, was consummated in a crafty, insidious and most rascally manner, without the knowledge of the people, and for the sole purpose of dishonestly increasing the incomes of the rich at the expense of the debtors and producers. This charge has been exploded again and again by the citation of the congressional records relating to the repeal act of 1873 and other historic facts that cannot be successfully gainsaid. The so-called conspiracy of 1873 is a fable fabricated for credulous dupes and money cranks by the crafty bullionaires who speculate in mining stocks. The act of 1873 was passed after two years deliberation in congress. It was fully and freely discussed in both houses and the debate covers something like forty-eight pages of the Congressional Record. The act did not discontinue the coinage of silver into dollars for the best of reasons that silver was then as now a commodity. There had been no coinage of silver dollars as a circulating medium since 1861 and there were no silver dollars or gold dollars coined by American mints for use as money for nearly seventeen years. The only currency in the land in 1873 was greenbacks, national bank notes and shinplasters. Gold and silver were used only to pay international balances and interest on the public debt. During the whole eighty years prior to 1873 only 8,250,000 silver dollars were coined by all the United States mints, and the bulk of these dollars of the daddies was never in actual circulation as money. It was only after John Sherman had brought about resumption of specie payments in 1878, five years after the coinage of the 371½-grain silver dollar had been discontinued by the mint, that silver began to be a factor in our currency. In the first five months after the Bland-Allison act had been passed in 1878 the mints coined 10,000,000 of silver dollars or 2,000,000 more than had been coined from George Washington down to U. S. Grant. And in the following fifteen years over 450,000,000 silver dollars and about 70,000,000 half dollars, quarters and dimes have been coined by the mints. At the present day less than 70,000,000 silver dollars are in actual circulation, and something like $380,000,000 remain in the treasury vaults ready for circulation whenever there is any disposition on the part of the people to absorb them into the circulation.

All the talk about conspiracies to increase the income of the rich at the expense of the borrowers is the veriest buncombe. If the panic of 1893 is due to the act of 1873, what brought about the panic of 1873, which was equally disastrous to commerce? What brought on the panics of 1857 and 1837, which occurred when silver was worth about twice as much as it is today?

It is easy enough to conjure up plots and counterplots by the men of wealth, but the money lenders of the world have been punched harder and suffered greater losses by panics and bankruptcies than have the money borrowers. The conspiracy of 1873 is a very slim peg on which to hang the free coinage balloon.

OUR CANADIAN RELATIONS.

There appears to be very little probability that anything will be done by the present congress with a view to compelling the Canadian government to observe treaty stipulations with the United States regarding the use of the Canadian canals. Reference has heretofore been made to a bill introduced in the house of representatives providing for retaliation when the Canadian government shall discriminate against American vessels using the Welland canal. It authorizes the president in such case to withdraw the privilege now enjoyed by the Canadian railways of carrying merchandise in bond between points in the United States through Canadian territory. This traffic amounts to a very large sum annually, which would go to American roads but for the privilege granted by our government to the Canadian corporations, and it is contended that if the government of Canada discriminates against American vessels, in violation of treaty stipulations, the very valuable consession made to the railroads of that country ought not to be continued.

The house committee on commerce has heard arguments against the proposed legislation by representatives of the Canadian Pacific, but the opposition which will have the greatest weight with congress comes from New England and the northwest. Representatives of the commercial interests of Boston were before the commerce committee last week with a plea for the Canadian railways. It is said that the Boston merchants secure special privileges in the way of transportation rates over the Canadian lines, because those roads are not compelled to observe the interstate commerce act in the same way as American lines. It is a fact that the merchants of New England and particularly of Boston have long complained of unfair treatment on the part of American roads, and if it be a fact, as it probably is, that they are favored by the Canadian lines, it is only natural, from a strictly business point of view, that they should oppose any legislation which would be likely to cut them off from this favor. Many of the millers and merchants of the northwest are similarly situated. They believe that the competition of the Canadian roads with American roads is very greatly to their advantage and they are practically unanimous, as the testimony taken by a senate committee several years ago showed, in opposition to any interference with that competition. Thus the alien corporations, which derive a large part of their revenue from handling American merchandise, have powerful interests here to plead for a continuance of the valuable privileges accorded these corporations by the government of the United States, and, as these interests have exerted a potent influence in the past, they may be expected to do so now. The belief is, therefore, that the projected retaliatory legislation will fail.

There undoubtedly is a strong feeling in congress, however, that something ought to be done to protect American interests against unfair and damaging treatment from Canada. Senator Higgins of Delaware voiced a sentiment largely held in congress and outside of it when, in the course of speech in the senate recently, he said that a matter of very great importance is the aggressions of the Canadian railways upon American railways and transportation interests in the internal commerce of the United States. The Canadian corporations could hardly exist if it were not for the American traffic they get through the privileges accorded by the government of the United States. Indeed it is said by those whose opinion in a matter of this kind is entitled to the highest consideration that these corporations would speedily become bankrupt if the should lose this traffic. In view of this, to say nothing of treaty obligations, it would seem that the Canadian government would be disposed to do everything necessary to retain the good will of the United States and to avoid controversies that might lead to retaliation. If that government, however, persistently refuses to do its plain duty and subjects American interests to annoyance and damage, as it has done, the time will certainly come when no influence will be able to prevent the adoption of such legislation as is now proposed.

WE MUST HAVE PROPER GUARANTIES.

The county commissioners have invited five prominent citizens to make suggestions that will aid them in formulating the canal proposition under such conditions as would protect the interests of the taxpayers and consumers of power. As a friend of the project The Bee deems it its duty to caution the committee and the commissioners against leaving loopholes in the proposition that would enable the opponents of the canal to compass the defeat of the bonds at the polls. They should bear in mind that the proposition when submitted will be before the voters of Douglas county for thirty days, and every line will be scanned and every omission of any important safeguard will be pointed out. The wild talk of reckless boomers that no restrictions shall be imposed should not be heeded.

Every vote against the proposition will have to be offset by two votes in its favor. We believe there are fully 10,000 voters in this county today who will vote down the proposition unless it is hedged in by proper safeguards. Inasmuch as the subsidy is to be voted to a corporation it matters but little who its leading stockholders are. Corporations proverbially have no souls. Nobody can prevent any stockholder from parting with his interest, and no stockholder can be held responsible for any act of the corporation, or even its debt, beyond the actual amount he has subscribed. It would be worse than foolhardy to submit a proposition which would not stand the test of a fair and free discussion. The last canal proposition was beaten overwhelmingly because it was loosely drawn and open to suspicion that the money voted would either be absorbed by speculators and construction rings or squandered in buying Wiley's electric lighting plant. For that very reason it will be much more difficult to carry the proposition which is about to be submitted.

No matter how public spirited any taxpayer may be, and what great things are in sight if the canal is built, the average taxpayer will insist that the subsidy shall not be given without ample guaranties that every promise made by the canal company shall be fulfilled to the letter and can be legally enforced. The great majority of voters do not care whose property will be enhanced in value, or how much anybody will make by availing himself of the canal power, provided that the promoters of the canal will give us the full capacity of the ditch, with reservoirs, power house and plant of ample dimensions to satisfy not merely the present wants of Omaha, but to afford cheap motive power for the factories and mills that are to be established in years to come.

Anything less will not meet with proper endorsement.

MAY NEED A SMALL LOAN.

The indications are that the new tariff bill will become law in time to go into effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1. It is estimated that when in full operation it will yield a surplus of from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000, but the revenue will not be large from the new law during the first six months of its operation, for the reason that nothing will be derived from the income tax or the duty on raw sugar, as the bill is now framed, until the beginning of next year, and any considerable proceeds from these sources are not likely to get into the treasury for several months after that date. It is reported from Washington that the embarrassment which might result from this situation has been a subject of some discussion at the Treasury department, but Secretary Carlisle has deferred any recommendations to congress in relation to it until it should become clearer what the tariff bill will provide.

The secretary is said to be in favor, if the necessity arises, of the issue of short-term obligations bearing a low rate of interest, which may be set afloat by payments to contractors or by open sale in the stock market. A plan of this kind was suggested during the treasury stress last autumn, and subsequently in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury as an alternative to the issue of bonds. The recommendation of the secretary then was that he be empowered to execute from time to time, as may be necessary, the obligations of the government, not exceeding in the aggregate $50,000,000, bearing a rate of interest not greater than 3 per cent, and payable after one year from date, and that he be permitted to sell them at not less than par, or use them at not less than par in the payment of public expenses to such creditors as may be willing to receive them. It is believed that with the immense surplus in the New York bank reserves treasury certificates or bills could be issued at a very low rate, payable after six months or a year, at the pleasure of the government, and that they would be gladly taken by the banks as a part of their surplus in preference to idle money.

It is expected that the treasury will continue to have a monthly deficit until next January if the sugar duty does not take effect before that time. The estimated receipts of the treasury for the first six months of the next fiscal year under the senate tariff bill are, in round numbers, $158,000,000, and the expenditures for the same time $183,000,000, the apparent deficit being $25,000,000. It may be somewhat less than this, but it seems entirely safe to count upon a deficit, unless, as already observed, the sugar duty should be made to take effect at once, instead of being postponed until January next, and even then it is quite possible that the receipts will run somewhat below expenditures, because the heavy importations of sugar already will prevent the treasury from realizing the full amount of duty that would come to it but for these importations. Doubtless the treasury might struggle along without a loan, experiencing more or less embarrassment from time to time, but it is a question whether it would be wise to do this if the suggested plan of a short-term loan at a low rate of interest, or an issue of obligations, as recommended by Secretary Carlisle in his annual report, could be carried out. The treasury ought to be put in a position to meet fully and promptly every demand on it.

If the park commission cannot look favorably upon the suggestion to establish a river front park it certainly should not look with disfavor upon another suggestion which The Bee ventures to make now. It must be conceded that Hanscom park will for all time be the central park of Omaha. It is a pity, however, that only eighty acres are within the park enclosure. There should have been at least 200 acres within the enclosure. The opportunity to extend Hanscom park by annexing the unoccupied lands south will not continue for more than a year or two if that long. Why can't the park commission lease 100 acres adjacent to the park for a period of fifty years or longer with the privilege of its purchase when funds can be secured to buy it in? The owners of the greater part of the land are getting no returns and would doubtless be glad to let the city occupy the ground for park purposes at a low interest on its actual value.

With sublime nerve Driscoll intimates that of the bids received in response to the last advertisement for proposals for electric lighting for the three year term only those of Baker and the Thomson-Houston company were given bona fide. He says that he has been unable to learn the names of the parties comprising the Citizens company. Who Baker may be he does not volunteer to tell. At the same time the only bids that were supported by the certified check as required were those of the Citizens company and of Baker. If there was any bid that was not made in good faith it was that put in by Wiley for the Thomson-Houston company. The trouble all along has been that the council has not been acting in good faith in considering the electric lighting bids.

There must either have been a tremendous shrinkage in the price of coal purchased for the Lincoln insane asylum during the past few years, or an extraordinary shrinkage in its delivery to outsiders. In 1890 the coal bills aggregated over $14,000 and in 1891 they exceeded $8,500, and during the year ending March 1, 1894, they had shrunk to a fraction over $6,200. That is very nearly the estimate The Bee made of actual consumption at the asylum when it first called attention to the excessive coal bills.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Hastings Democrat: If we are to take the democratic state press for it, Congressman Bryan's nomination for governor will be practically unanimous. Is it the intention of his friends to force him on to the state ticket and in a three-cornered fight crush him. This may be loyalty to Mr. Bryan, but we are unable to see it that way.

Minden Gazette: The meeting of the Republican State league at Lincoln did not, as was anticipated by some of the delegates, attempt to "resolute" on the silver question. The matter was left for the state convention—and wisely, too. The republican party doesn't have to trim any in its position on silver; neither will it compromise its position for the gratification of demagogues simply for momentary endorsement.

Kearney Sun: The name of Hon. John C. Watson has been prominently discussed as a congressional possibility in the First district during the past two weeks. Mr. Watson has represented Otoe county in the state legislature several terms, and that, too, in the face of the fact that the county has a decided democratic majority. Mr. Watson would honor and do credit to his constituency should he be elected, and republicanism would find no abler champion on the floor of the house.

Chappell Register: Matt Daugherty of Keith county is out in dead earnest as a candidate for congress, and with a following that is forming formidable shape. Matt has the right kind of timber in him to make a good congressman. He would make an excellent representative for this district for several reasons, one of which is, his well known interest in irrigation and his belief that the general government should assist the arid region to secure water for irrigation purposes, either by river, streams or artesian wells. His well known ability is sufficient to convince all that he would know how to go after whatever he wanted and that he would not shirk the responsibility, as our present congressman does, for want of brains to do his duty. Matt has the brains and the energy, and when he would be needed to look after the interests of his constituents he would not be found lounging on the seats in the capitol park, leaving his work to be done by his colleagues as Mr. Kem does now, because he is ashamed to show his ignorance or too lazy to attend to his duties, presumably the former.

The Maximum Rate Case.

Fremont Leader.

We have watched very closely the action of John L. Webster in the maximum rate case, now pending in the federal court at Omaha. Notwithstanding his well known sympathy, if not alliance, with the railroads, he is compelled to admit with the law in force, rates will still be considerable higher than in Kansas, the Dakotas or Iowa. It appears, also, from his argument, that the railroads from Lincoln and Fremont to Chicago get 45 per cent of the through rate. Thus, if the charge to Chicago is $100, the charges from Fremont to Omaha, 37 miles, is $45, while the railroads east of the river to Chicago get but $55, and as the distance is extended farther west the local rates increase until they reach 60 per cent. This is a statement borne out by the testimony and is not as strong as the facts will justify. It appears from Webster's argument that the main line of the B. & M. pays 37 per cent on a valuation of $20,000 per mile. It is known that the right of way practically cost that company nothing, and that the actual cost of the road did not exceed $15,000 per mile, and that on that cost it is paying more than 50 per cent per annum. The same is true of the Union Pacific and the Elkhorn. Webster's speech more than justifies all that the Leader has ever claimed as to exorbitant charges made by the Nebraska roads. It shows that they are practically robbing the people of this state by their extortionate rates, which their hired and subsidized organs palliate and approve. Webster's speech will make a good anti-monopoly campaign document, coming as it does from a leader in the republican party and a railroad attorney, for it shows some of the unscrupulous means resorted to by railroad managers to bolster up their infamous practices. We regret that Mr. Webster did not enter more deeply into the discussion of the subject, and which (in our view) he should have done. The action is brought to enjoin the enforcement of the law on the ground that the receipts will not justify the reduction in the rates. This involves the question of the cost of the road, the cost of operating, the receipts from all sources and the amounts expended, and for what. This necessarily would have required a showing of the amount of free transportation and of secret rebates. It is true, Mr. Webster refers to both of these in his argument and calls attention to their injustice, but no testimony seems to have been taken showing the amount of each. It is evident, also, that a very large amount is expended for cappers and strikers to control the politics of the state in the interest of the roads. The amount so expended is known to be very large, and last year probably not less than a quarter of a million dollars. But whatever the sum, let it be known. We find no reference, either, in the testimony to the bonuses given to the roads. The 500,000 acres belonging to the state was distributed impartially between the Elkhorn and what now constitutes the B. & M. and its branches. The right of way was practically given to all roads over the public lands of the state, and even over school lands nothing like the value of the right of way has been paid. The B. & M. received from two to three millions of acres of the best lands in the state. The lands sold for more than the cost of the road. The road not only cost its owners nothing, but left a handsome surplus to build its branch lines, and still upon the road that cost them nothing they are receiving a net revenue of 50 per cent of the actual cost of the road—if no bonuses had been given. The same is true of the Union Pacific. Mr. Webster, in his argument, states that the corporations are not governed in their charges by the cost to the company of transporting the property, but they charge all that the traffic will bear. In other words, suck all the juice out of the orange except the pulp, which is left to the consignee, so that they may get their freight. Mr. Webster has done a service to the cause of truth in his argument, by exposing the rottenness that has been known to exist, but has been persistently denied by the railroad companies.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CANAL.

OMAHA, June 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: In discussing the canal bond proposition the questions are raised as to what demand there will be for the power produced, and, again, how will factories be secured?

The factors that control the location of industries are crude material, power, labor, market for manufactured goods and capital.

The center of population in this country is now in central Indiana; later it will move westward to Illinois, Iowa, and possibly to Nebraska.

The center of wealth and commerce, jobbing and manufacturing will move, as heretofore, with population. Chicago and St. Louis were first jobbing centers, and are now becoming manufacturing centers.

The Missouri river cities are becoming immense jobbing centers; soon factories must follow. These cities will be the line where the progress of factories west will cease, because there will not be sufficient crude material, power and labor west to sustain them; they would probably not be constructed this side of the mountains or beyond.

There is available in Omaha as crude material, grain for flour, oatmeal, starch, glucose and miscellaneous cereal goods, beets for sugar and broomcorn for brooms. The glucose factory that may be secured to this city works 1,000 men, and elevates and grinds 30,000 bushels of corn daily, and has a battery of boilers of 5,000 horse power. Cheap power is the only questionable feature for us as against locating east, where coal is cheaper. The fact that Omaha is not located in the midst of coal fields, and that competing cities are so located, is a comparative disadvantage, but one that the canal would more than remove by giving superior facilities to all other localities in this respect. The mills at Atchison, Kan., a small place, produce 4,000 barrels of flour per day, and use 1,000 horse power. They use wheat from Nebraska and ship flour to Omaha.

A beet sugar plant with only 200 tons capacity requires 250 horse power. Grain elevators with moderate capacity require 250 horse power. The industries at South Omaha require 1,000 horse power. So it is apparent that 10,000 horse power would be required without much effort for the class of factories above referred to.

Again, as crude material there is accessible an abundance of cottonwood, rags, flax and other straw, felt and old papers for making paper. The city of Omaha alone has a demand daily for fifty tons of print, manilla and wrapping and building papers and straw board, the manufacture of which will use 1,500 horse power. These papers, with cheap power, can be made at less cost here than they are being made at any point in the world, and is susceptible of being developed, based on the demand for the product, to the extent of using 5,000 horse power or more, twenty-four hours per day. The water powers at Holyoke and at manufacturing points in Wisconsin make these great paper manufacturing centers. In Denver the Platte Paper company uses the timber from the mountains and makes book, print and manilla papers, and sells its paper in Omaha and over the entire west, and uses 3,000 horse power, steam. The plant was built by local capital and the enterprise is very successful.

Twenty million dollars worth of implements are distributed each year from Council Bluffs and Omaha and $60,000,000 from Missouri river points, and as much more furniture and other products of factories, made from wood. These goods are manufactured in Illinois and other western states. The basis of the lumber supply for these purposes is now Arkansas, Tennessee and the south. The rates are as low to Omaha as to points in Illinois and adjacent states, the average rate on furniture, etc., from existing factories to the Missouri river being $100 per car. These enterprises are moving west. To demonstrate: Walter A. Wood & Co., one of the largest implement manufacturers in the world, employing 3,000 men, lately moved from New York to St. Paul. Also wool and shoddy, made from rags and cotton, compose the crude material necessary to make hats, caps, blankets, clothing and underwear. The wool and rags are shipped from Nebraska east for these purposes.

Rates on cotton from interior Texas and Arkansas points are less to Omaha than New York. At Amsterdam, Cohoes, and points along the Mohawk river, where there is water power, these factories are congregated; therefore it would seem that power controls their location; certainly it is not crude material, labor or market.

In a similar manner the hides and skins are shipped from the west to be tanned in the east and manufactured into goods.

The gloves used in the west are manufactured at Gloversville, Philadelphia and elsewhere east. Boots and shoes are mostly made in Massachusetts. Lately, however, Chicago and St. Louis are making these goods extensively. St. Paul has seven extensive boot and shoe factories, so that it will not be many years until our supply is made in the west. It is not good argument that because our manufactured goods are made in the east it should continue to be so. The theory is exploded by the rapid construction lately of these enterprises west. There are no factories located in Chicago or St. Louis that would not be equally applicable to Omaha.

In the building up of cities, factories come last, jobbers make the demand and the producer of goods follows. It is a mistaken idea that in the east expert labor in factories is cheap. The women working in factories at Cohoes and elsewhere frequently earn as high as $2.50 per day. There is an abundance of available labor in this city for factories, men, women and children; again, the cost of living is cheaper in Omaha than east, the basis of expenses among laboring people being their food supply, and the difference of price on staple articles, such as milk, butter, bread and meat, is evident. So that all the conditions that should produce factories to consume 20,000 horse power or more are favorable to Omaha.

It is true these factories are not all in operation at present, but it is a rational conclusion that during the period the canal is being constructed the pluck, energy and intelligence that conceives and builds the canal will in the meantime construct factories to consume the power.

We already have four factories making clothing and one factory making boots and shoes and working several hundred people and doing a prosperous business, but the goods made at home are but a small proportion of the amount consumed. Besides many large factories, there are an immense number of smaller, using fifteen to twenty-five horse power, that will grow into large enterprises. Cheap power will aid these young plants to make cheaper product. Numerous inquiries are being made at the Commercial club by those looking west for investment in factories. With the incentive the building of the canal will give, Omaha will have an era of factory building that will be surprising. J. E. UTT.

Trying to Unload.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A movement in the constitutional convention of New York that has considerable strength aims at selling the Erie canal to the United States government. The reason of the movement evidently is to be found in the disinclination of the state to so enlarge the canal that sea-going ships may pass through it from the lakes to New York harbor. But were the canal the property of the United States all New York would immediately clamor for the expenditure of an enormous sum of money on the work. It looks like a "job."

THE WHISTLING BOY.

Chicago Journal.

When the curtains at night, 'tween the dark and the light,
Drop down at the set of the sun,
And the toilers return to the loved ones at home,
As they pass by my window is one
Whose coming I mark, for the song of the lark
As it joyously soars in the sky,
Is no dearer to me than the notes glad and free
Of the boy who goes whistling by.

If a sense of unrest settles over my breast,
And my spirit seems clouded with care,
It all flies away if he happens to stray
Past my window a-whistling an air.
And I scarcely know how much gladness I owe,
And I never could tell should I try,
But I'm sure I'm in debt, for much pleasure I get,
To the boy who goes whistling by.

And this music of his, how much better it is,
Than to burden his life with a frown;
For the toiler who sings to his purposes brings
A hope his endeavor to crown.
And whenever I hear his notes full and clear
I say to myself I will try
To make all of life with a joy to be rife
Like the boy who goes whistling by.

TO KEEP UP FIGHTING BLOOD

Congressman Cabaniss Has a Plan for Providing Military Training.

WILL INCREASE OFFICERS AT COLLEGES

Aims at Providing One Hundred and Sixty Old Fighters to Teach the Youngsters the Art and Science of Killing Others.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—Congressman Cabaniss of Georgia has introduced a bill "To increase the number of army officers to be detailed at colleges," so as to permit the president to detail not to exceed 150 officers of the army of the United States; and no officer shall be thus detailed who has not had five years' service in the army, and no detail to such duty shall extend for more than four years, and officers on the retired list of the army may, upon their own application, be detailed to such duty, and when so detailed shall receive the full pay of their rank; and the maximum number of officers of the army and navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of the act approved November 3, 1893, amending section 1,225 of the Revised Statutes as amended by an act approved September 26, 1888, and an act approved January 13, 1891, is hereby increased to 160." This bill has been referred to the committee on military affairs and will receive early consideration. Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, chairman of the committee on military affairs, says: "I am in favor of giving our young men every advantage which may accrue from military training. I think the High school cadet system should be supplemented by a collegiate military training for the young men who are so soon to take our places in the active affairs of the world."

Captain Hull of Iowa, who is also a member of the committee, says: "The idea of the Cabaniss bill is a good one. Our young men have a natural fondness for military affairs, and it should be fostered."

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth infantry, in special orders, May 11, 1894, Department of Dakota, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., at 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, the 20th day of June, 1894, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: First Lieutenant Samuel E. Allen, Fifth artillery; First Lieutenant Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Edmund D. Smith, Nineteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Willis P. Richardson, Eighth infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Arthur F. Curtis, Second artillery; First Lieutenant Arthur Thayer, Third cavalry; First Lieutenant Frank McIntyre, Nineteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Benjamin A. Poor, Sixth infantry; First Lieutenant Lucien G. Berry, Fourth artillery; First Lieutenant Edgar Russell, Fifth artillery; Second Lieutenant Marcus D. Cronin, Twentieth infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles P. Palmer, Fourth artillery; Second Lieutenant John S. Winn, Second cavalry, judge advocate. The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members present not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

Captain M. Swigert, Second cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., to take effect September 1, 1894, to relieve First Lieutenant Charles D. Clay, Eleventh infantry, who will then proceed to join his company. Captain Swigart will report in person at the college, August 25, 1894.

The resignation by First Lieutenant Odus C. Horney, ordnance department, of the commission as second lieutenant of infantry (Seventh regiment) only has been accepted by the president, to take effect May 31, 1894.

Leave of absence for three months and fifteen days, to take effect before proceeding to join his regiment in the Department of Texas, is granted Major Wirt Davis, Fifth cavalry. The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major John C. Mallory, corps of engineers, March 8, 1894, is still further extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DENIED AT WASHINGTON.

Story of Cederquis' Arrest Not Credited at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A story coming from Omaha to the effect that Charles Cederquis, a private in the Second infantry, is under arrest awaiting court martial for refusal to participate in target practice on Sunday, met a very prompt denial at the War department today. The officers say the man has undoubtedly assigned a false reason for his arrest, as target practice on Sunday is unheard of in the army, and would be in direct violation of the army regulations. The United States soldiers have also been exempt from any unnecessary duty on Sunday, and in that respect has much the advantage of the European soldiers. Even in time of war this rule has been observed whenever practical, and during the late civil war, President Lincoln, quoting the words of Washington, made a general order enjoining the observance of the Sabbath on the officers and men of the army and navy, and the spirit of this order still pervades the service. President Lincoln, in this order, said: "The importance to man and beast of the prescribed rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard to the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity."

The rule thus laid down has governed the army from Lincoln's time, and about all labor that remained was the necessary guard mount and the daily inspection. One of the first acts of President Harrison was to reduce the latter to a mere perfunctory form by a general order directing the complete inspection under arms to be held on Saturdays, and that the Sunday inspection be merely of dress and general appearance.

WILL PRINT ENGINEERS' REPORTS.

Senator Manderson Gets a Resolution of Some Import Through the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Senator Manderson today introduced a resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, instructing the secretary of war to transmit to the senate all reports, addresses and papers pertaining to the proceedings of the World's Congress of Auxiliary Engineers. It is the intention of Senator Manderson to have these documents printed, and the resolution introduced today is for the purpose of getting them into the hands of the senate in case they are needed to be printed.

Senator Manderson also introduced a bill extending for two years the time in which veterans of the Mexican war and War of the Rebellion can apply to the War department for honorable discharges, and a bill to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Rufus Betz, who was a private in the regiment in which the senator first served. The senator also presented memorials of wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Beatrice and Fremont remonstrating against any increase of the revenue tax on whisky.

Congressman Mercer called at the Postoffice department today and succeded in having an inspector detailed to the old postoffice building at Omaha to make an investigation as to the advisability of putting an elevator in the building.

J. O. West of Grand Island has written Representative Mercer, enclosing a letter to Governor McKinley of Ohio, requesting the governor to stop at Grand Island on his trip to Denver. Mr. Mercer today forwarded the request to Governor McKinley and urged that he accept the invitation to speak at Grand Island and that he also stop a night at Omaha and deliver an address.

The house committee on public lands today made a favorable report on the bill of Congressman Kem, permitting each settler who has lost his claim by having to abandon it because of poor crops to make another entry.

Postoffices have been established at Emmet, Union county, and Tea, Lincoln county, S. D., with Joe Patterson and John M. Heeren as postmasters, respectively.

N. O. Elliott has been appointed postmaster at Vega, Jefferson county, Ia., vice Abel Trueblood, resigned.

Anti-Option Bill Occupies the House.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The anti-option bill occupied the attention of the house and an agreement was made that debate should close at the adjournment tomorrow and a vote be taken Friday morning. Speeches were made against the bill by Representatives Warner and Goldzier while Mr. Richardson of Michigan spoke in favor of it.

TAPPING THE FUNNY BONE.

Lowell Courier: Muslin the sweet girl graduate doesn't make her less dangerous.

Town Topics: May—Do you read after going to bed? Madge—Yes. I love to read poetry on my back. May—Bless me! You must be a contortionist!

Somerville Journal: When the shoe string of a girl 37 years old comes untied, you may be very sure that it was by accident; also that she will have to tie it up herself.

New York Recorder: The new volume of war rumors from Europe is bound in Morocco.

Washington Star: "And do you mean to say," said the man who likes ornamental phrases, "that his senatorial prospects lie wrecked among the breakers?" "No; not among the breakers; among the brokers."

Life: She—He's a bad scholar and a poor athlete; why don't the college authorities put him out, anyhow? He—But you ought to hear his college yell!

Philadelphia Record: "That's what I get for my pains," sobbed the small boy as he swallowed a dose of castor oil.

Buffalo Courier: Good natural rivalry in business is all right, but it is carrying things a trifle too far when an undertaker starts in with the avowed intention of laying his competitors out.

Somerville Journal: It is hard to decide whether it is the base ball umpire or the ice man who is most unpopular just at the present time.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

Puck.

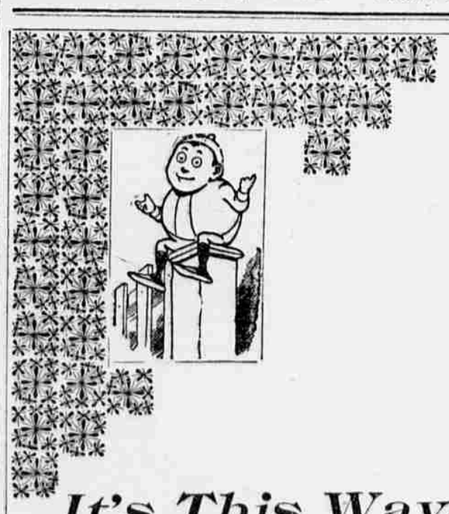
He gravely said: "I have been told
That you've declared you will refuse
My proferred hand, because you hold
Far other and far higher views.

"Now, was your motive to prevent
Me from proposing, as seems clear?"
"Why, no," she gently said; "I meant—
I meant—to—give you courage, dear!"

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



It's This Way.

We're going to look down to the bottom of things; sort o' see where we're at, as it were. In other words we're going to take an inventory in a few days. Cash is easier to count than clothes; so we cut the clothes way down, to save ourselves the time, and to keep from carrying the summer stuff over. Suits will be sold for $7.50 $8.50, $10 and $12.50, that are worth lots more money.

Boys' suits same way. $2.50. $3 and $3.50, will buy suits that you can't buy elsewhere for less than $1.00 to $2.50 more. A splendid boys combination suit with two pairs of pants and cap to match for only $4.50.

Straw hats and summer furnishings at clearing out prices.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.