THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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•Sunday.	CALLER TO CALL THE AND ADDRESS STORES	

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

If Omaha continues to weather the strike as well as it has up to this time the people of this city will have little cause for complaint.

The republican members of the tariff conference committee have about concluded that they were appointed to their positions for ornament only.

That call for the Douglas county republizan primaries must be holding a private seance with the call for the democratic state convention.

One would imagine that Debs were running for public office from the way in which every detail of his past career is being raked over by the newspapers.

The man who knows exactly what ought to be done in the present emergency is standing on every street corner. Unfortunately, however, he does not agree with himself.

The silence that has reigned on the subject of the canal bond proposition does not signify that interest in the canal is dying out. Give the people something definite to discuss and the discussion will be promptly forthcoming.

The Springfield Republican is sure that Senator Allen will file a report on the work of the sugar scandal investigating committee that will be "worth reading." Onite right. Particularly for the senators who are beamirched with Sugar trust stock speculation.

Sec.

The Musical union of Chicago decided to join the strike. This ought to complete the symposium of sympathetic symphony. What will become of Chicago with the fiddlers, harpists, trombonists and buglers on a sympathetic? Will they have to fall back on the hand organ?

MEET THE ISSUE NOW When Abraham Lincoln delivered his naugural on the eve of the great rebellion he made use of the following language: Physically speaking we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall, between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and Intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. • • • Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no

gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of interpurse are again upon you."

This declaration is strikingly applicable to the present situation. The country is on the verge of a civil war, brought on by the contention between labor and capital. Physically speaking labor and capital cannot separate. They must remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. We can put down the great railroad strike by force of arms, and we may break up the rallway union and subjugate the federation of labor, but when the fight is over, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, we shall be confronted with the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse.

Public safety demands that the intercours between the railroad managers and their operatives shall at all times be amicable that the highways of this country, the rallroads, shall be uninterrupted and free from all danger incident to periodic tie-ups and violent feuds between the managers and operatives. Public safety demands that the railroads from locon diva e gineer to train boy and train dispatcher to switchman shall be manned by competent, courteous, sober and steady men, and that these men shall each and all remain at his respective post of duty until he is relieved by another equally competent and reliable man. In other words, the conditions under which our railroads are operated at this time must be changed so as to make the railroad strike. impossible. This can only be accomplished through national legislation by which the relations of the railroads to their employes will be clearly defined, the rights of both protected and all differences amicably adjusted.

The laws of the land forbid under severe penalties the wanton destruction of property, the obstruction of railways and interference with the operation of trains. Our conspiracy laws prohibit laboring men from violently obstructing other laborers from working. But we have no law that prohibits workingmen from refusing to work, either individually or in a body. A peaceable walkout is recognized as perfectly legitimate. Now suppose that the railway union had induced all trainmen, engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and switchmen, as well as dispatchers and telegraphers, to drop out in a body. Commerce and traffic would have been absolutely paralyzed and not a law violated. Has it not therefore become an imperative necessity for all classes of people in this country that steps shall be taken to avert such disastrous and costly conflicts by government supervision and compulsory arbitration. The time is ripe now for such reform. The railroad managers and representatives of the railway operatives should be brought together and congress should formulate the necessary laws to define their relations to each other and the public.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES. Statistics of the manufacturing industries

trial decline in that state during th

of Pennsylvania, covering the years 1892 and

1893, make a most significant exhibit of the

this the loss sustained by manufacturers and in favor of a permanent stand it Omaha, that of the agricultural producers from rewhere the beef and pork raiser can deal diduced consumption incident to an enforced rectly with the packer and shipper at the

economy and the grand total mounts up to smallest expense and idea of time in shipfigures that must amaze people who are not in ping. the habit of looking at the practical side of provailing conditions. At any rate it is an enormous price to have paid for giving the democratic party an opportunity to overturn the policy of protection. One compensatory result seems assured, and that is that the people will not soon again allow themselves to be deluded into such a mistake as they made in 1892. That they are most heartily sick of the blunder they then made has been abundantly demonstrated and will, unless all signs are misleading, be still more forcefully manifested next November.

A PERMANENT TARIFF COMMISSION.

It is probable that after the tariff bill is lisponed of the proposal to create a permanent tariff commission will receive consideration in congress, though it is not likely that any action will be taken on it at the present session. It is advocated by men in both parties, propositions for creating such commission having been presented and advocated by Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Morgan of Alabama, both of whom urged that the question ought to be taken out of politics.

A writer in an eastern trade paper presents some cogent reasons in favor of such a commission. He remarks that two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives and three-quarters of the senators are lawyers. They may form the best elements of their respective constituencies and are doubtless qualified to make laws on almost iny subject except those of finance and trade. As a majority have no practical knowledge of their own of either of those subjects they rely on the selfish wishes of their constituents or on evidence which may when presented, appear to them trustworthy but is generally misleading. This writer suggests that a tariff commission, to be representative, should consist of men of affairs from the most important centers of trade To secure the best elements, independent of politics, the president, having the authority to appoint the commission, should call on the commercial bodies of cities in different sections of the country to recommend to him merchants, manufacturers and producers for membership of the commission, the list thus recommended to be revised

by the president until in his judgment it is the best that can be chosen. It is urged that men selected in this manner would bear a character which could not easily be persuaded that a policy which may favor their own interests or that of their friends is the one which ought to be adopted. They would take a broader view of the necessities of the country than the average politician who now represents us in congress. That there is good reason for this view everybody will admit who is familiar with the course pursued in the framing of the pending tariff bill. It is hardly conceivable that a body

of practical men, uninfluenced by political onsiderations, could frame a measure with o many inconsistencies and faults as the bill which the senate democrats have passed possesses. Political expediency as affected by local interests had a great deal to do with the preparation of this measure both in the house and the senate, though rather more in the latter than in the former, and this will always be the case to a large extent while the politicians deal with this most practical subject. And there is no absolute remedy, for the work of a tariff commission would be subject to revision by congress. It is to be supposed, however, that

if a permanent commission were created men of all parties would be disposed to interfere as little as possible with its recommendations and that there would be a good

There has been nothing to indicate what

he general sentiment in congress is regard-

ing the proposal of a permanent tariff com-

next house of representatives there may be

a better chance for it, provided that body

is restored to republican control, as now

seems assured. In the other event the demo-

crats would not desire a tariff commission,

as they would regard their retention in

power as another and more emphatic de-

mand of the people to further revise the

tariff in the direction of free trade, which

they are fully competent to do without ex-

TREND OF THE CATTLE BUSINESS.

For years the South Omaha packers and

tockmen have sought to reach out into the

Texas panhandle, which is the most pro-

lific cattle raising region of the country.

Up to a very recent period all their efforts

formidable competitor of Kansas City. The

distances are very nearly the same from

both points, and Omaha would really be

much nearer to points in central and west-

ern Kansas than Kansas City is. Even

with present facilities Omaha will soon over-

take Kansas City as a packing center for

cattle, as she has for hogs. This fact is

pointed out by the Fort Worth Journal in

an article which we reproduce elsewhere.

Incidentally it might not be out of place

to note that a larger business is being done

at the South Omaha stock yards today than

alone.

traneous help.

THE STRIKE REMEDY.

Kansas City Journal: Some better way of settling labor difficulties must be found and applied. The strike and the boycott

are too expensive to all parties concerned. St. Paul Globe: The arbitration of diff. culties of this nature is the only reasonable The country may not yet be pre solution. pared for such a change in methods, but that it will eventually come is beyond ques-

Boston Globe: Employers naturally side with their western contemporaries and the toilers with their own class. The right of organization must be freely granted to each but oppression on the one hand and lawless ness on the other will not be tolerated b the people of this country. Every day's delay makes the matter worse, and only through arbitration can there be any satisfactory and permanent settlement of the questions volved.

Minneapolis Tribune: There is a legal way to get at Mr. Pullman, and Senator Sherman points it out in part. The other ortion of a legal remedy is a computeory arbitration law, which will compel a re nort to arbitration before a strike is precipi tated. In this way the innocent the public, can be protected from the party that always results from the attempts to right wrongs or injuries by methods outside or above the law.

Rocky Mountain News: Compulsory arbiration for settlement of labor disputes is held to be merely the application of a prin ciple that is the root of all jurisprudence Compulsory lawsuits now take the place of settlements formerly adjusted in the prize ring or with deadly weapons. If individuals longer lawfully settie disputes in the old and violent way, but must have re course to the halls of justice, how much more reason for compelling great bodies of men and organized capitalists to submit their lifferences to the judgment of a properly onstituted tribunal?

Chicago Herald: In a recent letter to the Herald Sidney C. Eastman stated the pro-position that "the people of the United States Herald eed protection from unlawful interference with their rights on the public highways of the country arising out of quarrels between he railroads and their servants." shelming majority of the American people must be prepared by this time to endorse that proposition. * * * The suggestion is deserving of very serious consideration. This isiness of tying up commerce and reducing cities to a state of siege, civil war and 'star-vat on without a mement's waraing from time o time is simply intolerable. In some way

and is using every endeavor to induce the senate to restore the bill to the shape in St. Paul Pioneer Press: It seems to us that, without regard to its influence upon disputes and disputants, the public is en-titled to such a measure of protection as this greement would give them. The innocent hird party is now, in case of every railroad graph and by long distance telephone that General Miles regards the situation as more strike, the heaviest sufferer. That people serious in Chicago tonight than at any time during the past week. The general is imshould be held prisoners half way on a jour-ney, perishable freight destroyed by delays, pressed with the possibility of an instant out and business brought to a sudden step at a blow and without a word of notice, is an outrage that should be no longer endured ents. The chances for mischief by insidious representatives of the raging multitude are the community. If labor disputes are be fought out by the strike, let it at least thus, reduced to an infinitesimal minimum. Four troops of cavalry and three batteries be after bystanders have been told to get out of the way. It is probable that if an agreeof artillery are enroute from Fort Riley, Kan. They are C. E. F and G of the Third, ment were reached to submit all differences to arbitration the strike would be of infre ient occurrence. Bourke, Elting, Dodd and Hardie, and batter-ics A and F of the Second artillery and F of

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS,

Fire at Orleans destroyed a two-story frame belonging to Isaac Huff. uilding diaries did it.

thousand dollars. People boring an artesian well at Arapahos

They are still boring for water.

DID NOT FOLLOW MR. MORTON

Department.

sideration to the bill before them and modi

which the house prepared it under his di-

SOLDIERS AT CHICAGO.

The War department is informed by tele-

break and has excluded from camp every

dizen, including all newspaper correspond-

ommanded respectively by Captains John G.

there is any rioting there tomorrow or af

rection.

mittee on ways and means,

which was not disposed of when the house, at 4155, adjourned. Senate Eulecommittee on Appropriations Has WESTERN MEN FIGHTING YET.

Its Own Ideas of Agriculture. Bill to Protect Forest Reserves Docsn't Suit

Transmissouri Congressmen. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- Western repre-

of the afternoon was spent on this bill, which

was finally passed. The remainder of the day was devoted to a street railroad bill,

SQUELCHED THE SECRETARY'S PLANS sentatives have been proparing for a fight against a bill that made something of a Bill Reported to the Senate Diametrically stir in the extra session of congress, but Opposed to that Drawn Up and which was referred back to a committee Passed by the House for the and has since made its appearance in the house. It is a bill to protect forest re-serves, but the western men say that it will result in the sale of the timber on these reserves, and they propose to have it materially amended before it shall be al-WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. WASHINGTON, July 9. owed to pass. The bill came from the ci lowed to pass. The bill came from the com-mittee on public lands and provides for the disposal of timber upon the reserves that have been set apart in different western states. There have been reserved from The senate committee on appropriations has cut down the agricultural appropriation bill and so disfigured it that when the meas states. I here have been reserved from settlement by proclamation of the presi-dent about 17,000,000 acres of land in the states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washure is returned to the house it will be al most as unrecognizable to its authors as the Wilson bill to the members of the comington, Oregon, California, Nevada,

Celorado the interior states. The bill which is now back in the house from the er Secretary Morton has been exceedingly tee on public lands, provides for the dis-posal of such lands in these reserves as are leairous of increasing the efficiency of the bureau of forestry and the division of vegnot actual timber lands. The western men ay that the reservations were made for etable pathology. Mr. Morton is anxious to the purpose of maving the timber, and that if the present bill is passed the result will be the stripping of the reserves of the best purtion of the timber and defeat the purpose of the law providing for the reservations. cut down and practically abolish the seed room. The members of the house committee on agriculture prepared a bill in accordance with the desires of the secretary and The men who advocate the bill claim that unless the timber is disposed of it will be subject to less by fire and theft, and that the government will derive no benefit the house passed the bill practically as it was prepared. The senate subcommittee in appropriations consists of Senators Call of Florida, Brice of Ohie and Cullom of Illifrom it nois. These senators gave a careful con-

WESTERN PENSIONS.

fied it from beginning to end, paying par-Veterans of the Late War Remembered by ticular attention to the seed room, for which the General Government

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- (Special to The lee.)-Pensions granted, issue of June 25, ware

Nebraska: Original-Charles Phillips (decased), Dakota, Dakota. Original widows, c.-Eleanor Davis, Omaha, Douglas, Mex-an war survivors, increase-James V.

etc.-Eleanor Davis, Omaha, Douglas, Mex-ican war survivors, increase-Jamos V. Frice, Reaver Crossing, Sewart, Iowa: Additional-William Scheyll (de-ceased), Bonaparte, Yan Buren; George W. M. Smith, Welden, Decatur, Reissue-Martin Ashley, Maccelonia, Fottawattamie; Halsy H. Saunders (deceased), Waterloo, Elack Hawk, Original widows, etc.-Mary A. Scheyll, Benaparte, Van Buren; Mary E. Meacham, Washington, Washington; William Huntley (father), Cherokee, Cher-okee.

see. South Dakota: Original-Hiram D. Ter-II. Bridgewater, MecCook. North Dakota: Original-David McKee, cill. North

Hamilin, Sargent. Issue of June 26; Nebraska: Additional-John Dougherty, Nebraska: Additional-John Dougherty, Lincoln, Laucaster, Original widows, etc.-Phobe J. Wilson, North Loup, Valley, Jowa: Additional-Amund Olson, Forest City, Winnebago, Restoration and reissue —William J. Logsdon (deceased), Des Moines, Folk, Increase-John E. N. Walsh, Lake Fark, Dickinson, Original widows, etc.-Henrietta L. Logsdon, Des Moines, Polk, Widows Indian wars-Rebecca Ball, Fairfield, Jefferson. South Dakota: Original-Parin P. Pal-mer, Estelline, Hamin, Reissue and in-crease-Leoline Kellogg, Red Heights, Hand, Montana: Original-August Bauer,

Original-August Bauer, Montana: Quartz, Missoula Wyoming: Original-Elwood Gaskill, Laramie City, Albany,

APPROPRIATION + HOLD THE BOARDS.

terward, be an interesting factor in the struggle. Colonel Gordon is bringing four troops of the Sixth cavalry, while the East Naval Appropriation Bill Considered in the Madison barracks and Fort Ontario con-

the entire Ninth infantry, under WASHINGTON, July 9 .- After the transcolonel Bartlett. Colonel Crofton now has force of about 1,000 regulars, consisting of action of some business of minor importance he Fiftcenth infantry, the battalions being the senate took up the naval appropriation ommanded by Colonel Ovenshine and Major bill. Mr. White of California called atten-The Leavenworth battalion, consisttion to the action of the committee in strikng of the Fifth infantry, H of the Seventh nfantry, F of the Tenth infantry, F of the ing out the appropriation of \$50,000 for a steam tug for Mare Island navy yard and fwelfth infantry and F of the Thirteenth had read a letter from the secretary of the ufantry, troops B and K (Farnum's and navy endorsing the necessity for the t The appropriation was allowed to stand. tug.

Mr. Allen offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all appointees as naval cadets shall have been actual residents of the district from which they are appointed for at least two years prior to their appointment. The bill as vas passed

The senate passed a house bill to amend

the law relative to mining claims. It provides for the temporary suspension of the requirements that a certain sum of money shall be expended each year on mining the west. The party is enroute for the claims until a patent shall have been ional educational convention, to be held at granted Asbury Park, N. J., July 10, 11, 12 and 13 Mr. Blackburn announced the death of will take in all the objects of interest Representative Marcus C. Lisle of Kentuck at the capital under the guidance of Repre ast Saturday, and after the adoption of the ntative Mercer, and will be received by the customary resolutions the senate at 4:25 p. a. adjourned. The controversy over the appointment of

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1894.

A TARDY PROCLAMATION. President Cleveland has at last seen fit o make official communication to the public n the subject of the railway strike. He

has issued his proclamation admonishing all good citizens of Chicago and Illinois against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages and warning those already thus engaged to disperse and retire to their respective abodes. This warning is prefaced by a recital that such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages exist and that they have, in the president's judgment, made it impracticable to enforce for the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within the territory described.

Had the president issued this proclamation as soon as his judgment was formed that Judicial process could not be carried out by the civil authorities in the state of Illinois, or at least before he ordered the troops of the United States regular army to interfere to prevent the interruption of interstate commerce, he would have deserved general commendation for his action and might thereby have been spared the necessity of calling out the federal troops at all. But the proclamation at this late day savors a great deal of shutting the barn door after the horse has been stolen. If such warning is necessary now to protect and save the in nocent it was equally, if not more, neces sary a week ago when the United States soldiers were first sent to the scene of disturbance. It looks like a belated effort to rectify what the president now recognizes to have been a mistake.

As to the exact status in which this procla mation places the state of Illinois, and more particularly the city of Chicago, the language of the ducument is singularly obscure and inexact. Whether this is designedly so or not in order to leave an avenue of retreat for the president, no matter what he may do, car only be inferred. In reality Chicago is under martial law and has been for a week. The president does not declare martial law to exist, but simply says that he believes it to be "impracticable" to enforce the laws by the ordinary course of judicial proceed ings. This is substantially an assertion of the existence of insurrection or rebellion for only in such cases is the president authorized by the constitution to employ the military forces to supplement the unsuccessful efforts of the civil authorities. The writ of habeas corpus certainly remains available so long as the courts are open and undisturbed. The legal status of Illinois, then, is somewhat of an anomaly. It has been so from the moment the federal troops were ordered to assume control, and the president's proclamation does not alter it one Iota.

One of the suggestions made by The Bee that the proposition for voting aid to the Platte river canal shall embody a clause that will require work to be begun this fall so that employment may be given to idle work. men and the money circulated among our merchants has, we understand, been omitted We still believe that such a provision should be inserted. It would afford the only rational reason for holding a special election and a strong inducement for laboring people and

business men to support the proposition. But the provision should be specific as to the extent of the work and amount to be expended. Otherwise it would be regarded as a sham. If the promoters mean business they can certainly do a good deal of ditch digging in the fall and winter season without material increase over the cost of such work in the

made

spring and summer.

an increased appropriation is made, and the division of vegetable pathology and th bureau of forestry, where great reduction have been made. The senate committee ook exactly the opposite view of the needs of the Agricultural department from the view which was taken by the sucretary of agriculture, and it is understood that the senate will insist upon the amendments which have thus been made to the agricultural appropriation bill. The secretary of agriculture is chagrined

must be stopped.

New York Times: We are by no means gnorant of the errors of the railway man the Fourth, under Grover, Voss and Taylor, all commanded by Major Randelph. Tayagers of the United States. With peculiar great opportunities, they have not a the use of them the intelligent inlor's is the Hotchkiss battery, and will, if terest would have suggested. They control vast service, highly systematized, stantly expanding and developing. In this service the demand for fidelity, energy and intelligence is steadily in advance of the supply, so that the higher places are the richest prizes of industrial life in the United States. Under these conditions it ought to be possible on every great road so to organ ize and guide the service as to make i fairly stable, by making it to the interest of all employed in it to remain faith ful to it. And this has been done in con spicuous instances. It has not been so gen erally done as it should have been

A waterspout at Crawford struck the mill dam and damaged it to the extent of several

wont through a strata of silver-bearing rock.

Hare's) of the Seventh cavalry, light battery E (Capron's), First artillery, and B and F of the Nineteenth infantry. Before midlight the military forces of the general govrument in Chicago will be not less than .000 strong, classified as follows: red cavalry, 240 artillery, 1,150 infantry Therewith the officers will make up a tota

ribute

Bailey.

of 2,000 trained fighters.

until peace is restored.

tional bank of Sloux Falls, S. D.

nonths.

\$12,000.

Stillwater, Okl.

ement plaster in lieu of lime

story corridor. The amount of the contract

amount allowed by the house. The total amount now appropriated for this office, in-

Nominated by the President

WASHINGTON, July 9.-Nominations

were made by the president today as follows

Ariz.; John S. Mitchell, Newcastle, Cal.

B. W. Greer, Whitehall, Ill.; Ambrose M. Craddock, Shelbyville, Ill.; John C. Neltnor,

Furner, Ill.; J. M. Hammond, Hamburg, Ia

F. Thomas, Carthage, Mo.; Rufus J. Best,

Withdrawn-Samuel T. Owings, postmas-

Postmasters-Curt W. Miller, Tempe

registered at the Ebbit tonight, two days overdue by reason of the railroad strike in

IN A GENERAL WAY. A party of eighty-five school teachers is

United States marshal for Wyoming is

about concluded. Representative Coffeen ha

Five hun-

Senate Yesterday.

Tammany was equally profuse at the Fourth of July celebration with its applause for Cleveland, Hill and Croker. This emphasizes the fact that Tammany is out for local revenue only. In national politics it discriminates in favor of no one so long as he claims to be a democrat.

Our hyphenated friends down on middle Farnam are, as usual, between the devil and the deep sea. They are on both sides of the strike issue, as they have been on both sides of everything else," and seek to play cuttlefish by shedding an immense amount of inky fluid to cover their tracks,

The action of the Sloux City Typographical union in expelling two members who had turned out with their company of millitia when called upon by the authorities brings up a new question whether a man can consistently belong to the militia and a labor organization at one and the same time.

The governor of Idaho, in requesting troops, repeats President Cleveland's diatribe at Governor Altgeld that this is no time for discussion, but the president does not seem to see it that way. Questions of law and precedent are of no importance in Illinois, but in Idaho they are the paramount issue. It makes all the difference in the world "where you happen to be at." -

Judge Grosscup of the United States court at Chicago had the experience of riding in a train stoned by a mob while traveling to Ohto to visit his parents the other day. The judge thinks that the strikers did not know that he was on board. Of course not! Had they known it the train would have had free passage. All the government has to do is to place a federal judge on every train, announce the fact to the strikers, and the blockade will be raised Try it.

No city in this part of the country pays the principals of the various grade schoolg as much as Omaha, and few cities require as little teaching from them as Omaha, If the principals are to have salaries almost twice what is paid the average teacher, they should be willing to do a little extra work in return. By requiring the principals to take charge of at least one class in addition to their work of supervision, the school board will be able to save the salaries of several teachers. This is one point where retrenchment can be effected without inflicting undue hardship upon any one. Does the Board of Education want to retrench?

Strangers and residents unacquainted with the mysteries of our street railway transfer system continue to complain of being mulcted the sum of 15 cents for a ride from the city to Courtland beach. The trouble is that the public, not being advised of the necessity of procuring transfer tickets from the conductor, fails to demand them until it is too late. This could be remedied by placing a transfer agent at the intersection of the two street railway lines, or het. ter yet, by giving no transfer tickets and reducing the fare on the East Omaha line to 5 cents from one end to the other. Five cents is all that should be charged for so short a ride, transfer or no transfer. Something certainly ought to be done to abolish the 15 cent fare abuse.

latter year. As everybody knows, 1892 was a year of exceptional prosperity all over the country. There was a remarkable increase in industrial enterprises and a demand for

all the labor that could be had at better wages generally than had been paid for several years before. The internal trade of the country in all departments was largely increased, while at the same time the foreign commerce grew to unprecedented proportions. It was while the country was in the enjoy ment of this splendid prosperity that the people voted to transfer the control of the legislative and executive branches of the government to the democratic party, a decision which speedily brought about a change of conditions from which all interests have been suffering for more than a year past and to which is largely due the perilous situation of the country at this time. In the brief space of a few months there was a precipitate decline from a high state of prosperity, with a universal feeling of confidence in the future, to a condition of general depression and distrust. The cause of this, as every intelligent and fair-minded man will admit, was the pledge of the demo eratic party to reverse the economic policy under which the remarkable material pro gress and prosperity had been achieved. The effect upon the manufacturing indus tries of Pennsylvania is most instructive Returns for 1892 and 1893 were received by the secretary of internal affairs from 424 of the leading manufacturing firms of the

have been thwarted by reason of the favorable rates which Kansas City has enjoyed state. In these the number of employes in to the exclusion of all competitors. Within 1893 was 20,134 less than in 1892, and the the past few months concessions have been total amount of wages paid \$13,000,000 less forced from the railroads that will open in the former than in the latter year, while northern Texas to Omaha dealers and enthere was also a very considerable reduction able them to compete, if not on equal, at in the amount paid per capita, the average least on fairer terms with Kansas City. for 1892 being \$485 and for 1893 \$464. The The effect of the change is already noted returns from the iron and steel firms show in the marked increase in shipments from that in 1892 they employed 108,402 persons Fort Worth to Omaha and consequent into whom they paid an aggregate compen crease in the volume of business done. sation of \$58,405,350, or \$538 per capita, while With an air line railroad into the Texas in 1893 the number of employes was reduced panhandle Omaha would become a very

to 94,719, receiving an aggregate compensa tion of \$49,768,854, or \$525 per capita. Referring to these statistics the Philadelphia Press says the loss has not all fallen upon the working people by any means. The loss of the manufacturers has been equal if not greater than that sustained by the employes The value of the product of the 424 firms making returns was more than \$55,000,000 less in 1893 than in 1892. "These figures do not fully show," says the Press, "what Pennsylvania has suffered by reason of the democratic victory in 1892, because they do not

fered so neverely.

by any means, embrace complete returns, at any other point in the country. This but they are sufficient to convey some idea is, of course, temporary by reason of the of what the democratic tariff policy means." strike, but it is also suggestive of what is What is true of Pennsylvania is relatively in store for us in the not very distant true of all the other manufacturing states future." Omaha is located more advantageand, indeed, it is probable that the indus ously as a packing center than Chicago or tries of some of them have had an even Kansas City. She is in the very heart of more damaging experience than those of the hog raising country and on the direct Pennsylvania. This is doubtless the case line to the cattle ranches of Wyoming, where the advantages are less favorable, as Montana and Idaho. She is also in posiin the New England states. In the south tion to draw upon cattle feeders in this the manufacturing industries have not sufstate, as well as in western Iowa and north Missouri, and with fair rates from Texas Taking these Pennsylvania statistics as the she can handle the bulk of all the meat basis of calculation, and it is plain that the product west of the Mississippi. The shift-

loss to labor and capital throughout the ing of the pork and cattle market from country since the period of depression set in Buffalo, Cincinnati and Pittsburg has been very soon after the success of the democratic steadily westward. While Chicago still reparty has been enormous, it is certainly tains supremacy and will continue to hold not an exaggerated estimate to place the first place for some years, the trend of the loss of labor alone at \$500,000,000. Add to meat industry is westward, with the chances

cal of hesitation about doing this in a way to indicate political motives. The prin-The Rub in Conference. ciple being once accepted by the political Globe-Democrat. parties that the tariff is essentially and dis-

It is guite probable that the tariff bill will be passed by the house substantially as it came from the senate, and all talk to the contrary is to be taken with due allowance for the fact that the average inctively a business matter, with which politics ought to have nothing to do, and the people acquiescing in this view, as in all lemocratic congressman has no conviction probability they would do, it is possible that on the subject that he feels bound to re the politicians would be induced to let it

Ohio Democrats for Silver.

Cincinnati Enquirer. The indications that the democrats of Ohio will come out squarely and enthusi-astically for silver are abundant and cheering. The silver question is one which stands naked before the people. It is not necessarily complicated with any other proposition in politics. It appeals directly to the material interests of the people. mission, but it is perhaps safe to assume that it would not carry at present. After the people have decided next November what shall be the political complexion of the

Cabinet Thriftiness.

Cabinet Thriftiness. Buffalo Express. It is significant of the character of the tariff reform bill that one of the choice bits of gossip put in circulation on the day of its passage was that a cabinet officer had made \$100,000 out of it through specu-lation in Sugar stock, while his private sec-retary had laid by \$17,000. Whether the story is true or not, there is nothing in the nature of the bill or the manner of its pas-sage to disprove it.

The South in the Saddle. Denver Republican

Denver Republican. Speaker Crisp has appointed four cross-roads statesmen from the south as the democratic majority of the house con-ference committee on the tariff bill, but no northern democrat was given a place on that very important committee. Good will come of this sectional discrimination, however, if it results in the defeat of the bill. That would leave the McKinley law unchanged and the industries of the coun-try would then enjoy a magical revival of activity and profits.

Greed and Cowardice. Chicago Herald.

What manner of man is George M. Pull-man that he skulks in his seaside cottage while other men-disinterested and innocenparties-struggle to extinguish the conflagra-tion that he has started? Why doesn't he some to Chicago and take up his share o the responsibility? By what right does he throw upon the people of this town the bur den of his greed, stubbornness and cowardic while he sits rubbing his hands together thousand miles away, discoursing imbeell platitudes to reporters and announcing in ef-fect that the whole country may be d-d before he will lift a finger? Is he really a man or a mere aggregation of stupidity poltroonery, obstinacy and unearned dividends?

Wise Decision of the Federation.

Wise Decision of the Federation. Denver News. The position taken by the Federated Board of Union Pacific employes in re-gard to the strike is manly, proper, con-sense. Their address to the engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen, operators, switchmen and Knights of Labor recites the results of Judge Caldwell's recent de-cision and calls on all these organizations to stand honorably by their pledges to the court. A strike, says the address, would be the means of shortfleing all that has been gained for labor everywhere by the effect of the Caldwell decision. This is eminently the sensible thing for the Union Pacific employes. To stop work now would be to break the very contracts for whose existence they fought so hard and on which they gained so brilliant a victory for organized labor.

THE CHERISHED GIFT.

Washington Star. On the wall, by a ribbon suspended, It ranks with the things I hold dear; With the antiers, so flauringly splendid, And the foils-which no foeman need fear.

see it with truest affection, Souvenir of a sweetheart of mine, th, that dark, wavy hair; that complexion And those eyes, which no stars could out-

shine. 'Twas at eve, when the sun to an ember Had reddened the cloud just above, That you sought me-how well I remem-

And murmured, "Take this with my love. So I cherish with sentiment tender, Whate'er the temptation may be, That basely suggests its surrender. The cigar that my wife gave to me.

sition will be submitted to the voters of Boyd county to issue \$20,000 in bonds, and also to decide whether to adopt township organization.

While Orville Williams, a Meadow Grov boy, was celebrating at Battle Creek, some-body hit him on the head with a sandbag president tomorrow. He was unconscious for two hours, but i now on the road to recovery.

J. H. Chapman, editor of the Ansley Chronicle, has been sued for libel by E. O Garrett in connection with the charges made by the Chronicle as to the shortage in the county treasury of Custer county. Mr. Chaphas been placed under \$1,500 bonds to appear for trial.

The program for the summer meeting o the State Horticultural society at Genev-July 17 and 18 has been issued. One ses sion will be devoted to the cherry, anothe to the strawberry and a third to small fruits in general. A number of experts on the topics to be discussed will be present.

THE FATE OF HILL.

New York Recorder: Some able demo cratic editors of the cuckoo species are en-deavoring to make out that David B. Hill is not a democrat. Their chattering on the subject proves that they are populists

Philadelphia Inquirer: Nothing could more surely indicate that the silly season has struck Washington than the determination of the unterrified democracy to read Senator Hill out of the party for standing squarely upon the democratic platform.

New York World: The purpose attributed to Mr. Hill's democratic associates in the senate to "read him out of the party," or at least to deny his caucus fellowship, on account of his refusal to vote for the compromise-surrender tariff bill, must be classed with the follies of dog-day politics.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is reported from Washington that his democratic colleagues are about to boycott Senator Hill to the extent of denying him admission to party con ferences. Senator Hill's martyrdom will be likely to add some interesting passages to political history of the year. It is sure the to be dramatic.

STRIKING POINTS.

Truth: Cora-This is a dreadful place. I haven't seen a man yet. Madge-It's as bad as looking under the bed for one.

Judge: Fanny-Have you ever felt the inch of poverty? Nanny-No. What is it ike? Fanny-Wearing your old silk dress fke? with the tight sleeves.

Chicago Times; The railroad which ad ertises "a new departure" these days and s able to make the departure is in great luck

Boston Transcript: It is supposed that the fashion among women of reading the final pages of a novel first is due to their predilection for the last word.

Chicago Times: All of the school teachers are kile now. This may be a pointer for railroad magnates who are anxious to have switches handled properly.

Brooklyn Eagle: The Ministerial One-The race question seems to be as much of a problem today as it was at the close of

the war. The Sporty One—You're dead right, pard. I've been follerin' the hosses for thirty years, an' I have just as much trouble pickin' de winner now as I had de first day I ever went to a track.

SUMMER. New York Press. Now comes the sudden thunder shower, Their thirst for blood masquitoes sate, The collar wilts in half an hour. The pesky flies exasperate: We slip on the banana skin, The beauteous maiden's face gets tanned, Green cucumbers their work get in, Jamalca ginger's in demand. The thirsty foaming layer drink, His little pile the Iceman makes. The small boy from the river's brink Each day a nude departure takes.

PEFFER GETS IN A RESOLUTION.

been diligently urging the appointment of McDermott, while Mr. New has been work-Wants the Government to Operate Rallroads and Coal Mines

ing for the appointment of Harper. It is practically decided, so far as the Depart-WASHINGTON, July 9.-In the senate oday Mr. Peffer offered an omnibus resolument of Justice is concerned, that Harper shall receive the appointment, but the case tion providing:

First-That all public functions ought te cannot be laid before President Cleveland e exercised through public agents. Senator Manderson presented the petition Second-That all interstate railroads ought

of E. C Keene and others of Hayes county praying for an appropriation of \$25,000 for be brought under one control and the supervision of public officers, and charges for he purpose of sinking an experimental artransportation of persons and property throughout the United States ought to be W. H. Kelligan of Auburn is in Washinginiform, and that the wages of employe ton for a few days. R. B. Reynolds of Wymore called at the capitol today and paid his respects to the ight to be regulated by law and paid

promptly in money. Third-That all coal beds ought to be owned and worked by the government, and that the wages of the employes should be epublican congressmen from Nebraska. The comptroller of the currency has approved the selection of the following reserv

Fourth-That all money should be supplied gents: Chemical National bank of New York for the Dawson County National bank only by the government of the United States of Lexington, Neb.; Nicollet National bank of Minneapolls and Wisconsin National bank of Milwaukee for the First National bank of and that the rate of interest ought to be iniform in all states. Fifth-That all revenues of the govern

Charles City, Ia.; American Exchange Na-tional bank of Chicago for the Dakota Nanent ought to be raised by taxes on real estate. The resolution went over until tomorrow

Foster & Smith of Minneapolis were today awarded the contract for the interior finish without action or comment.

and plumbing of the public building at Sioux Falls, S. D. White oak is to be used in the Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The senate is first and second stories in lieu of white pine executive session today confirmed the folmortar lowing postmasters: Oregon-Stephen R. plaster; one-quarter-inch polished glass in Green, Oregon City; James A. Cross, The lieu of sheet glass, and a wainscoating is to be put in the public lobby, halls and second Dalles; B. F. Bonham, Salem.

Inhaled the Flames and Died.

is \$22,473, and it is to be completed in six SALIDA, Colo., July 9 .- One of the watch-The senate committee on appropriations men in the round house threw some coal off has appropriated \$2,000 for the office expenses of the surveyor gen-eral for South Dakota. This ap-propriation is an increase of \$500 over the into the firebox of an engine in which a fire was burning. the gas generated, ex-ploded, and a sheet of flame flashed out of the furnace. Ex-City Marshal C. C. Stevens, The total in trying to extinguish the flames, evi-dently inhaled some of the gas, for he comcluding salary of the surveyor general, is plained of feeling sick and walked to a

drug store. While the clerk was dressing, Stevens asked for a glass of brandy, but before it could be brought he dropped dead.

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, July 9 .- The visible supply of grain Saturday, July 7, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange is as folows

Wheat, 54,115,000 bu.; decrease, 542,000 bu.; corn. 5,277,000 bu.; decrease, 1,164,000 bu.; oats, 2,317,000 bu.; decrease, 60,000 bu.; ryb, tef at Moscow, Idaho. Napoleon B. Laughlin, associate justice of 221,000 bu.; decrease, 36,000 bu.; barley, 93,-000 bu.; increase, 6,000 bu.

To Complete the Dakota & Wyoming.

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 9.-(Special Telegram to The Bec.)-A great effort is being made to effect the completion of the being made to effect the completion of the Dakota & Wyoming railroad by January I, 1885. Local creditors have agreed to defer their claims till after that date, and at a meeting of citizens this afternoon a com-mittee of five was appointed to wire for a like agreement from outside creditors.

trict was taken up for consideration. Most Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



supreme court for the territory of New Mexico; William H. King, associate justice of the supreme court of Utah. District Day in the House. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- This was Dis-

Indianapolis Journal: Hungry Higgins-How would you like to live in one of them South Sea islands, where all a feller has to do to git his grub is to knock it off the trees with a club? Weary Watkins-Say, won't it fall off if he will lay down under the tree and wait long enough? trict of Columbia day in the house, and a bill to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real estate values in the Dis-

SUMMER