THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, JULY 16, 1891.

chance of this being done by the present

congress, so large is the element in that

of the New York banks at the close of last

week aggregated \$72,000,000, which was \$77,

000,000 in excess of the amount held at th

corresponding date last year. A relative

condition of things exists at all the financial

centers of the country, so that the currency

supply is ample for the requirements of a

very considerable expansion of business-a

much greater expansion, Indeed, than there

is any substantial reason to expect within

the ensuing year. When, however, there is

a full restoration of business activity the

question of legislation for increasing the cur-

rency to keep pace with the growth of bus

Our new park system is beginning to take

on its permanent form and to present

its attractions to the recreation seeking

people for whom it is intended. But the

means of reaching all but two or three of

our parks are most miserably inadequate.

It was, of course, impossible to select new

grounds along the route of existing street

railway lines, but, on the other hand, it

was expected that the street railway com-

nany would extend its tracks to each new

park at the earliest possible moment. The

best paying street car lines now are those

that lead to some park, so that it would an

pear to be to the interest of the company

as well as of the public that the extension

referred to should be made. With labor

and materials at their lowest point the

construction of these branches this year

ought to commend itself to the consideration

of the street railway officials. The lines

will have to be built in the very near

future. Why not now, when the employ-

ment afforded would be doubly appreciated

Republicans and populists have called their

state conventions as usual without fuss and

feathers. Republicans are dominant in the

state, while the populists are pushing close

up to the neck-and-neck point. It is left to

the democrats, however, to make all the noise. While they polled but 37,000 votes on

the state ticket at the last election they are

now engaged in a monkey-and-parrot fight

with the chairman of the state central com-

mittee. A stranger might infor from all the

by Omaha laborers?

ness will assume importance.

body hostile to the national banks.

THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, BILLOR.

ATT T

PUBLISHED SVERY MOUNING. TERMS OF SUBSCREPTION. 5 1 10

Daily Dee (without Sunday) One Vent... Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year..... Bis Months. Three Months. Fonday Dec. One Year. Your Weekly Dee, One Year, OFFICIES.

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CORRESPONDENCE. nd rills All communications relating to news and torial matter should be addressed: To the Ed

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business i-there and remains a could be addressed to The file Publishing company, Ormins fractic, checks and postolice orders to be made payable to the order of the company, THE DEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George II. Taschach, secretary of The Hes Pub-Beiling compilery, being dily sworn, says that the metual number of fall and complete copies of The Daily Merning, Evening and Funday Hee printed during the month of June, 1594, was as follows:

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Dissectories Thing.	39

121, 000, 101 Proteil Lens deductions for unsold and returned 11.676 .654.78

Total sold Daily average "Sunday. age net circulation..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-nce this 2d day of July, 1895, (Se(0.) N. P. FEILs, Notary Public,

America can retort to European taunts that she has not been afflicted with earthquakes for some years past.

Here's to the Minneapolis, fleetest of warships! May she long hold the champion belt among the navies of the world.

After Mr. Pullman repeats his story a few more times he himself may be led to believe that he has been cruelly wronged.

% It is safe to say that President Cleve land during his brief return to the practice of law never equalled ex-President Harrinon's fee of \$25,000.

People who have been railing at the dictatorship of Debs now have an opportunity to admire the oligarchy of the General Managers' association.

In the face of all the drawbacks that have been experienced within the past few years by manufacturers the home industry movement in Nebraska has been a decided suc-Cenn.

The hitch in the canal proposition is \$\$\$. The commissioners insist that the promoters shall pay the election expenses and the pronoters want the expenses to be borne by the county.

South Omaha has not suffered on account of the strike. Quite the contrary, it has proved a blessing in disguise in the way of increased stock yards receipts and packing house shipments.

The acceptance by both China and Japan of England's offer to bring about a settlement of their disputes over Corea by mediation is an example which will be wasted so far as Mr. Pullman is concerned.

THE STRIKE AND PTS LESSONS. The great railway strike insugurated by the A. R. U. in behalf of the employee of the Pullman Car company may be regarded as at an end. The Railway Managers association and the Pullman company have scored a victory over the labor forces. For the time being this defeat is a serious backset to the railway union and incidentally to all organized labor. In the end, however, the contest waged on both sides will promote a readjustment of the relations of railway

operatives and rallway managers that will be mutually beneficial. The lessons of the strike must impress apon labor leaders and workers the neces-

sity of co-operation and unity and the folly

TALL DATEY HERE MONTOAN ATTY IN 1894

of precipitating strikes at a time when the labor market is glutted. The strike was

begun without the concurrence of the various rallway employes' organizations-engineers, firemen, trainmen and telegraphersand hence was doomed to failure from the outset. United, the railway employes could have forced arbitration without drawing into

the fight the Knights of Labor or trades unions; divided among themselves the Knights and tradesounions could do them no good by a walk-out. Mr. Debs was too impulsive. He counted without his host and was left in the lurch. His chief ally,

Sovereign, is even more emotional and visionary. His attitude in the fight bordered on the ludicrous. He talked of bringing a million men into action when he really did not know that 10,000 would respond to his appeal.

The contest might have been continued for active use. The New York banks hold some time yet had the Federation of Labor joined the rallway union, but the final outcome would have been the same, because the majority of railway operatives had decided for themselves that the strike was

inopportune. In its political bearings and particularly in directing attention to the necessity of logislation that will prevent a recurrence of railway disturbances the strike will be farreaching. It will compel public men to discuss the relations of railway employes to corporate employers and force them to define their positions on the labor question and the peaceable settlement of labor troubles by arbitration. The strike has also drawn public attention to the dangers which beset the country by corporate arrogance and the vital importance of legislative restriction and regulation of public carriers. The cry that the Chinese must go, started by Denis Kearney and the San Francisco sand lotters, was inserted into national platforms and formulated into congressional acts within less than ten years. The demands of the working men will be heeded and made effective just as soon as the politicians and parties realize that their success and supremacy are dependent upon com-

pllance. THE COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The republican county committee has at last taken a move on itself and fixed the time for holding the primaries and convention for the selection of delegates to the state and congressional conventions. Both of these conventions are to be held on the same day and only four days prior to the assembling of the state convention. While we do not

have absolute proof that the date was set back in the interest of a coterie of political schemers and thimble riggers there is certainly good ground for suspicion that the delay is not calculated to promote the interests of the party. As usual the apportionment of delegates

has been made with rockless disregard of the principles that should govern all delegate bodies. The state committee takes as its basis the number of republican votes cast in each of the respective counties. This is the basis of representation for the various pre-

of that section being absolutely dominated by the most reactionary element of the dem-ocratic party is not without influence upon them. But in spite of the conditions which check then the solution of the dem-ber of the conditions which check the solution of the dem-tion. If congress word allow the banks to

emigration to the south and tend to keep. capital away from that section, the industrial development of the southern states will go on and their prosperity will increase. Most | addition to the currency of \$20,000,000 or of them are rich in resources that will certainly be made available, because the world vill need them. It is unfortunate that a majority of the people there are not friendly to the policy which is essential to industrial

development, but in time they will doubtless learn wisdom in this respect. BUSINESS RECOVERY.

There is reason to expect a return of business activity within the next ninety days. In saving this it is not meant that there will be a full and complete restoration which will put the business of the country on the basis of two years ago, when both our domestic and foreign commerce had attained almost unprecedented proportions, but simply that there will be a change n the direction of complete recovery, which will be reached as rapidly as sound and legitimate conditions will warrant. There are several substantial reasons for this view. In the first place, there is a very large mount of idle capital, the owners of which desire that it shall be earning something. It is probably not an over-estimate to say that \$250,000,000, or nearly one-sixth of the total currency of the country, is not now in

in excess of their lawful reserves more than \$70,000,000, and there is a plethora of money in all the financial centers of the country. A few days ago a million and a half of money was offered to Wall street brokers for a year at 3 per cent, and the offer was declined. Some of the leading brokers have been able to get all the money they want and for so long a term as seven months at 21% per cent. This shows the plethora of money and the anxiety of its owners to make it earn something, and suggests that when they see their way more clearly for its investment they will put it into business. There will be favorable opportunity for business investments as soon as the tariff bill is disposed of, provided there are no very material changes made in the pending measure, which will not be so damaging to American industries as would have been the Wilson bill. There are no

great stocks of goods now in the hands of manufacturers, and it is only because of the enforced economy of the people that there is not a scarcity in many lines. With all the people employed a considerably larger production than at present could un doubtedly be profitably marketed. Another consideration, and perhaps the most im-

portant, is the fact that with the ending of the existing strike there will come a feeling of confidence on the part of capital that will permit it to embark in enterprises. It will be felt that peace is likely to prevail for a considerable time between labor and capital, and that investments in the industries can be made with greater safety than before these inevitable conflicts took place.

It is said to be the feeling in New York financial circles that the abundance of money, the vast accumulations of gold in the vaults of European treasuries and banks, and the fact that the liquidations nade necessary by the Baring failure have probably been completed the world over, will cause a demand for securities and for other properties which will inevitably increase prices and bring about certain forms of business activity. We are now in the uniformly dull season of the year. The midPOLITICAL POTPOUREL

Cosad Tribune: The bustness interests of the state demand a business man for governor. "Jack" MacColt will Bil the bill. Blair Pilot: Republican victory is whispered by every hill of eora in Nebraska fields this year. Nominate good men, and issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited in the treasury to secure the notes do it in an open, honorable and clean manthere would undoubtedly be an immediate ner, and victory is ours.

Harrison Journal: If the signs of the times count for anything Jack MacColl sill be nominated for governor at the republican state convention on the first ballot, If, inmore, but there seems to be not the alightest deed, a ballot is needed at all.

Wallace Star: Matt Daugnerty is con spicuous just at present for what he isn't saying, but it is hardly probable that he has It is quite likely, therefore, that the currency supply will not vary materially during ault sawing wood. He is in the condition for the Broken Bow contest He is in the pink of the next twelve months from the present amount, and undcubtedly that amount will be

Holdrege Citizen: It is not necessary that the next governor should be a brilliant fel-low, but it is necessary that he should be an honest, canable and a level-headed felfound ample to carry on the legitimate busi-ness of the country, even should it improve to a much greater extent than is now We have had that kind of an adgenerally expected. Just now business is ministration for the past two years, and it important that we have that kind of a being done with about two-thirds of the man the next two years, whether it is the available supply of currency. There is same man or not. large amount of unemployed

Flattsmouth News: The outlook for W. money in the country. The surplus reserve J. Bryan becoming Nebraika's next governor grows gloomier each day as the temper of the democratic state central committee is made known. The populist state convention has been postponed, it is said, solely in Bryan's interest, in order that he might get democratic nomination first, and the populists would endorse him. But Eachd Martin, chairman of the democratic state central committee, don't propose to take part in any such deal and persistently refuses to call the committee together at an early date. to that the original Bryan program is al ready fractured.

Wahoo Wasp: There is no good reason why Saunders county should not send an arnest and enthusiastic delegation to the epublican state convention for Hon. T. lickett for secretary of state. There are to other candidates for state honors in the party in this county, and inasmuch as Mr. Pickett has always worked and fought for he party in the past it is not out of th way that those selected to represent Saunders county in the state convention should do a little fighting for him. Let there be no discord in the delegation from Saunder ounty and Pickett's nomination is assured Let him be nominated and it will bring strength to the republican ticket of the ounty and state. His nomination insure Let the Saunders county dele is election. gation be solid for T. J. Pickett.

Sidney Telegraph: The outcome of the ace for the gubernatorial nomination at th hands of the republican party is becoming more doubtful every day. Hon. A. E. Cady of St. Paul, we understand, is now in the race, and it is by no means sure that Lorenzo Crounse, the worthy present incumb is not seeking a renomination. If this is true, then, from now until the convention is over the race will be very interesting There are few men in the state who stand better with the party than does Cady. H has been for a long time before the people and if nominated will not have a defensiv ampaign to make. He is in about the right location to suit all factions whose particular candidate cannot be nominated. Governm has made a very good executive Crounse and, while we do not know that he is in race, we believe that while he has during his administration antagonized some in-fluences in the party, yet if he is a candidate for renomination he will make it trouble-some for some following following the source for some for some fellows who have already counted the votes.

have consolidated.

will meet at Peru on July 17. United Shoe Workers' union endorsed the American Federation of Labor platform.

ued five new charters last month. In New York City fully 80 per cent of the

democrats want to nominate a man whom Philadelphia printers held a special meet the populists will endorse in state convenng and adopted the American Federation tion, while the straight goods, administration of Labor platform. lemocrats will have pothing to do with

> National Patternmakers' union, in convention assembled, requested all union men to withdraw from the militia.

Up in Saginaw, Mich., a teamsters' union

PROPLE AND TDINGS.

Prendergast obeyed the order for a walk-

The Sick Man of the East might try quiaine for his shakes; Pullman's explanation is interesting chiefly

100 100 100

for what it neglects to explain. Criticiams of western eivilization by New

York papers evidence appalling concelt in the light of the Lexow findings.

A contingent of the Coxey army is march-ig on New York, expecting to find grass on Wall street. Sheer delusion. Well street is a mutton abbatole.

New York uses the multiple five on its lirectory statistics in order to distance cago in that line. In the matter of figures, Pantatavilie is a daisy.

The eighty miles of street railway rolling stock, buildings and franchise in were recently sold to a Jersey man for \$\$,250,000, one-half spot cash. The wife of Hon, Ignatius Donnelly died recently in St. Paul, agod 61. She was an

accomplished artist and singer and formerly a teacher in the Philadelphia schools.

A nineteen foot hos-constrictor inaugu-rated a strike and walkout in Washington recently. After considerable negotiation he was restored to his job w thout prejudice. President McBride of the Miners' union, having just passed through a strike siege, mood to countenance a sympahetic one. Experience is a great teacher. "Some of the correspondents of New York and other rural newspapers," is the way Chicago lottily refers to castern news-gatherers. This is not the vanity of eminence. It is Harvoylzed nerve.

Ex-President McCosh of Princeton, while ambling in the suburbs of Bar Harbor recently, mot a rural native who inquired his name and business, which were given. The native extended his ham, exclaiming, "Me-Cosh! Shake, h'gosh."

A section of Fiji Islanders recently re-A section of Figh islanders recently to belied against excessive taxes, assaulted the police and ate several of them. This is a grade of oceanic reform that will not bear transplanting. The material to work upon s too exceedingly tough. The late William Walter Phelps be-

queathed \$10,000 to Charles Nordhoff, for-merly Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. The bequest is a testimonial of esteem. It is hardly necessary to assure men of wealth that the Phelps plan is not patented.

It is said that Cecil Rhodes, the diamond no owner and political boss of South Africa, is not only a bachelor, but insists on surrounding himself with bachelors. He will have none but unmarried men on his personal and domentic staff. Any of his ordinates who marries is dismissed. Marriage spoils a man's career-destroys singleess of aim-is his motto.

On Wednesday last two of the oldest people on earth celebrated their anniversaries at the Home for the Aged and Infirm Colred Persons at Philadelphia. Aunt Mary McDonald was 128 on that day and John Gibson 120. Both were born in slavery, the former at Norristown, Pa., and the latter at Shurch Hill, Md. The venerable pair are emarkably active for their age.

There died in Glasgow the other day James Glichrist, who was known as "the Scottish Stradivarius." Gilchrist, who was 62 years ild, was a mechanical genius. He made the nest difficult and deliente instruments and was the chief aid of Prof. Pettigrew making his models for investigating the laws coverning the flight of birds. He died a oor man, his wife often saying: "He can make everything but money."

Senator Harris of Tennessee was once mayor or sicalde of the town of Carlotta, Mexico. The senator, then General Harris and out of a position because of the fall of the confederacy, was quite willing to accept the honors at that time (1865), not through any fondness for Mexico, but partly for the eason that Parson Brownlow was anxious to hang him, and his future in the United States was not especially promising.

PULLWAN PROFITS.

Some Facts Which George M. Overlooked in His Statement. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

After the smoke of the present battle has cleared away the merits of the original con-

roversy between Mr. Puliman and his embloyes will remain as a subject of some pubic inquiry and discussion. Closely bearing

on this point is the financial condition of the Pullman company. Its operations for the last two full fiscal years ending July 31 re-

NEXT AWARD OF STARS. Major General, Brigadler General and Commissary General to He Selected.

Reviewing the forthcoming changes in the Washington correspondent of the army, the New York Sun writes: The retirement of General O. O. Howard, for age, during the coming autume, has already excited speculation as to who will be his successor. In-

deed, a double interest centers in the event. because the promotion of a brigadier gen-

deed, a double interest centers in the event, because the promotion of a brigadier gen-eral to his vacancy will in its turn give a star to some live colonel. The order of rank the brigadiers are Thomas H. Ruger, Wesley Merritt, John R. Brooke, A. McD. McCook, Frank Wheatan and Elwell S. Otis, All are soldlers of high qualifications and dis-tinguished records. The first two are na-tives of New York and graduates of West Point. General Ruger, shortly after his appointment to the engineer corps, on craduating in 934, respired from the army, but promptly took up his sword again at the outbreak of the twill sword again at the outbreak of the rail wisconstruction. He won brevets of brigadier general in the promet grade rather more than eight years ago, General Merritt, graduating in 1820, hal a brilliant way record in the eavalry, with brevets from major and of major general of volunteers for Winchester, and Flaver, Hawe's Shop, Five Forks and the final in the regularis for Gettysburg. Yollow Tavern, Hawe's Shop, Five Forks and the final a brilliant way record in the eavalry, with brevets from major and of major general of volunteers for Winchester, and Flaver, Hawe's Shop, Five Forks and the final Witzmia campair, and of major general of volunteers for Winchester, and Flavers Brooke began his carrer with the rive way as a captain in the Fourth Fonzylvania infantry, was brevetted colone in the army for Gettysburg. The dis-tinguished services during the record the imaginated services during the recent and the origination of Gettysburg and also frightler general specifically "for dis-tinguished services during the recent do-the brigadiers and has seen much the instantier general major general of volunteers for Tolopotomy and Cold further. Ganeral McCook is the eidest of the brigadiers and has seen much the instantier service to the army for West Point in NS, when ervice to the army for West Point in NS, when ervice the distribution west Point in NS, when ervice the major to major general of when there the distrib

Point in Ho was r general le, Shiloh, services,

The brigadiers, and has seen much the langest service in the army, having entered the Third infantry from West Point in 1852, since serving continuously. He was herevetted from major to major general inclusive for buil than, Nashville, Shiloh, Perryville and general field services, General Wheaton and General Oits began their curvers with the divil war, not being gravinates of the Military academy. The former was breveited up to major general for the Wilderness, Cedar Creek, Peters-burg and various battles in the Shenandoan valley, where he commanded a division of the Sixth corps. Genoral Oits was brevetted colonel of regulars and volunteers for Spottsylvania, and brigadier general of volunteers for Chapel House. While these records are all interesting as attesting the experience and services of the six brigadiers, the possibilities are that the prize will go to General Ruger, Senforily seems, on the whole, a more pre-valing factor in promoting from brigadier to major general than in promoting from colonel to brigadier. For it is obvious that where selection has once been exercised, independently of seniority, in picking a colonel to brigadier. For it is obvious that where selection has once been exercised, independently of seniority, in picking a colonel for promotion, the reasons on which it is based. If worthy reasons would naturally continue to operate in future pro-motions, in ordinary peace times, and with no special services to reward or miscon-duct to reprove. In other words, the senior brigadier, having been picked out in pref-crence to any of his present account of the size of that grade for promotion to ft, could count, if other things remain gaugal, on being first among them, also, to be made a major general. When General Miles was thus promoted he was the scion' brikadier. It is true that semetimes a delay in pro-motion could be made in favor of some early in 1857, and General Ruger retires early in 1857, and General Ruger retires early in 1857, and General Ruger retires early in 1857, and Ge

motion could be made in favor of some very meriterious officer who is to retire earlier. However, General Ruger retires early in 1887, and General Merritt not until 1908, and General Brooke and General Otis not until 1202 General McCook alone re-tires earlier, and indeed less than six months after General Howard, and this fact, with his long service, may give him the promotion, allowing General Ruger his turn thereafter. But who will be the new brigadler when General Howard's vacancy is filled? That is a much harder question to answer. This senfor colonel of the line is Colonel W. R. Shafter, First infantry, who began his career as first Heutenant of the Seventh Michigan Infantry. He was brovetted colonel in the army for Fair Oaks, and also brigadier general of volunteers. He seems to have as good a chance as anybody just mow, although he has frequently been passed over, and, indeed, since he does not retire until 1899, would have other oppor-tunities if passed over once more now. Colonel M. M. Blunt, Sixteenth infantry, will retire in a few weeks, and hence be now, although he has frequently been retire until 189, would have other oppor-tunities if passed over once more now, colonel M. M. Blunt, Sixteenth infantry, will retire in a few weeks, and hence be-for the vacancy occurs, while Colonel P. T. Swaine, Twenty-second, whose chances for the star were at one time considered and a half months after the vacancy, so that the interval may be considered in the interval may be considered to particulate the base involved in his assignment to the command of a de-partment. Then in order come Colonel H. C. Mertiam, Seventh infantry, retiring in perfection of the start, who retires in 1991; Colonel Z. R. Blies, retiring in 1991; Colonel T. M. Anderson, Fourthear in the sinterval may be considered to his assignment to the command of a de-partment. Then in order come Colonel H. C. Mertiam, Seventh infantry, retiring in 1991; Colonel J. W. Forsyth, Seventh cavalry, formerly of Sheridan's staff, who retires in 1992; Colonel J. W. Forsyth, Seventh cavalry, formerly of Sheridan's staff, who retires in 1993; Colonel H. W. Clossen, Fourth ar-tifiery, who is five files lower still on the 1994 for line colonels, move near the top, he would stand a very good chance indeed in the is highest in that arm. He retires in the section of the five assistant com-partillery officer has received the star, at the section of the five assistant com-fusing commissary general of an bisistence will be retired for age. His successor will no doubt be one of the five assistant com-fundering the star than in the line, fundant, was the seniority is no more a gunrantee of the star than in the line of doubt be one of the five assistant com-fundant, was the senior in years. Now, which shimself, who became chief in De-formeral Du Barry, the order aubaistence why heat himself, who became chief in be-read Hawkins as head of the subaistence why heat shimself, who became chief in be-formerated by first which will carry him or the williary academy in 1854 and proveen, Colonel Moran, who fraduated for the d

LABOR NOTES

The rival pressmen's unions of New York The Indiana State Federation of Labor

turmoil that the democrats propose to elect The International Typographical union is the next governor of this state. Far from it. The squabble simply means that Bryan

men in the building trades are unemployed.

Striking carpenters of Cincinnati made arangements to freeze out the bosses and do their own contracting.

be a decided split in the service ranks of the unterrified, which must ultimately accrue to the advantage of triumphant republicanism.

was organized with 400 members.

The state supreme court is vacating, the doors of the district court are closed for the heated term, while the federal district court is looking wistfully toward the mountain fastnesses of Wyoming. Justice is tired and longs for a surcease from the monotoneus grind. ----

Congressman Breckinridge complains that the newspapers have been intentionally and consistently misropresenting him. Perhaps they did misrepresent him before his famous breach of promise case, but it was not intentional. Had they known him then as they do now they would always have portrayed him in his true character.

As the number of immigrant passengers decrease the charges for steerage passage on the transatlantic steamers go down. If the decline in immigration continues the steamship companies will be soon offering bonuses for steerage passengers. No one who desires to immigrate to America is at present hindered by the expense of the voyage.

Fortunately the determination of the house committee on Pacific railroads to report the Relly funding bill favorably to the house comes so late in the session that it will necessarily have to lay over until congress convenes again in December. This will give the public time to examine and discuss the proposed measure, and it is one that needs dissoction.

What's the use of going to summer remorts when you can spend your money at home and enjoy greater comfort. Omaha is about as pleasant a place to stay in during July and August as Minneapolis, St. Paul or even Denver. While the days are sultry the nights are cool and the air re-

freshing. The fact that mortality among infants is lighter here than at most of the so-called health resorts affords abundant proof that the safest place for a family is the home, and Omaha is a city of homes.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record tries to convey the impression to the public that the main rousan why Sec. retary Morton left Washington for a brief vacation was to secure absolute rest. Any one who has noted the movements of the secretary, his visits to the different centers of political activity and his conferences with the leaders of the administration forces in Nebraska must conclude that he came to the wrong place if he was seeking absolute rest. When Mr. Morton reaches Washington once more he may be able to seclude himself in his office and reap the benefits of a va-

cation. -

Pottawattamie county is bound to reap some advantage from having one of its residents occupy the position of attorney general of the state of Iowa, as is svidenced by the opinion just handed down by that official to the effect that the entire state is legally responsible for the payment of the \$4,400 expended upon the minitia summoned to watch that Kelly's army did not get away unnoticed from the vicinity of Council Bluffs. This will enable all the people of Iowa to contribute to the spectacular performance macaged by Judge Hubbard and the other railroad attorneys, a privilege which they will doubtless prize very highly. Potfawattamie county, however, succeeds in crawling out of a very uncomfortable presouth is presented to them and that the fact dicament

cints in each of the counties of this state excepting Douglas. In this county Clontarf precinct, which casts less than forty votes altogether, and has never cast more than fifteen republican votes, is given five dele gates, the same as the largest republican precinct in the county outside of Omaha and South Omaha. It is notorious that Clontarf. East Omaha and one or two other country precincts which have excessive representation are rotten boroughs, whose delegates are in the market at every convention. This would have been a good year for a new departure. but the committee was not equal to the

emergency. The committee has clearly exceeded its authority when it called the convention that is to nominate the legislative and county ticket. The life of the present committee will terminate with the next county convention and it is a piece of usurpation on its part to attempt to forestall the work which must devolve on its successor. The present committee might as well have called all the conventions that are to be held in this county for the next five years. If its authority extends beyond its own life there is no limit to its authority. That is a presumption which does not admit of argument. The action, being wholly unauthorized, will doubtless be repudiated by the new committee chosen by the convention of August 14.

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH It is an interesting fact that the industries of the south have not suffered from the depression as those of other sections have. A statement regarding cotton manufacturing in South Carolina says that twenty mills are now in operation in that state and throughout the period of industrial depression every mill has been run on full time and has been making money, with but two failures to record. Cotton manufacturing is carried on more cheaply in the south than in the north and is evidently profitable. Returns regarding dividends show that capital invested in this industry pays from 8 to 22 per cent, the best average estimate being 121/2 per cent for the past three years. Three mills alone in South Carolina carn \$759,000 annually on an investment of about \$6,000,000, and this is the indication that the southern states have uncovered a new source of revenue that must bring great wealth to them. The manufacture of cotton will continue to grow in the south and there is no reason why it shall not in time become an immense industry there. The article recently published by Senator Watsh of Georgia relating to the industrial development of the south showed that very favorable conditions prevail as to all industries and that there is a great future for that

section if the people will make the proper effort to develop its resources. The representative southern men who recently went to New York City to invite the attention of capitalists to the opportunities for investment in the south were able to make a strong presentation so far as the practical facts are concerned, but they appear not to have been very successful in inducing the moneyed men of New York to send their money to the south, although millions of it is lying idle in the banks of the metropolis. Ordinarily capital considers only the question of profits. It does not concern itself about political or social conditions. Hut it is stated, apparently upon good authority, that the capitalists of New York

do not leave politics wholly out of consideration when the question of investments at the

period is always characterized by light trade and reduced activity in all industries. But there are good reasons for believing that the country has experienced the worst of the depression, and that within the next three months there will be a decided change for the better, though a full restoration of business activity and prosperity may not be attained before next year. The fact that there is a general feeling that improved conditions are soon to be realized is in itself an assurance of better times in the not remote future.

FLUCTUATIONS IN CURRENCY SUPPLY. According to the treasury computations there was an expansion of the currency during the fiscal year ended June 30 of more than \$70,000,000. The aggregate money circulation on July 1, 1894, is stated as amounting to \$1,664,000,000, against \$1,593,700,000 on July 1, 1893. The present circulation, although \$75,000,000 less than the largest amount during the past year-it was \$1,739,-000,000 at the end of February-is much greater than it has ever been before at

this time of year, the nearest approach to it having been in July, 1892, when it was \$44.000,000 below its present amount. There were comparatively slight changes in silver circulation during the fiscal year, the larger items of change being an increase in gold coin and the expansion of national bank note circulation, the latter amounting to \$26,000,000. The New York Commercial Bulletin says that the present money circulation of the country is not only more ample than ever before at this time of year, but is more largely in the forms of

currency required for the convenient transaction of the business growing out of the crop movement and development of fall trade, and the treasury is also unusually well supplied with small notes and prepared to meet such requirements as are usual at this time of year and from now on until the crop movements are finished. Estimating the population at 67,000,000

the present supply of currency is a little less than \$25 per capita, and it is probable that this will not be increased during the current fiscal year and possibly not for a longer time. Unless there is currency legislation by the present congress, which does not appear to be at all probable, the additions to the circulation this year and next must come from the increase of gold coin and of national bank notes. With respect to the former it is uncertain whether any increase can be expected, because it is impossible to foresee what the gold movement during the year will be. If there is a liberal foreign demand for our products and holders of our securities abroad are not unusually anxious to realize on them a considerable inflow of gold will take place, which would, of course, add to the circulation, but there is no assurance that these conditions will be realized, and it is possible that before the year expires we shall have lost gold. As to the national banks it is to be expected that they will increase the

circulation of their notes as the circumstances shall seem to demand. As already noted the increase of the currency from this source during the last fiscal year was \$26,-000,000, and if there should be a general revival of business during the current fiscal year justifying a further addition to this circulation doubiless the banks would make it, but this is contingent upon conditions which may not come about. The banks

Mr. Depew takes altogether too hopeful :

fusion in any way, shape or form. It is

needless to say that in any event there will

view of the attitude of the southern states during the pending strike troubles if he thinks that they have entirely abandoned national union. the doctrine of states' rights. In stating that the so-called rebel states unanimously demanded the intervention of the federal power to restore order before everything else he is stretching things considerably. Among the men in congress who approved of the protest of Governor Altgeld those who were loudest and most outspoken in their ex-

pression of opinion hailed from the southern states. Governor Hogg of Texas has also been quoted in an interview maintaining the suthority of the state to first employ all its resources to repress disorder before that of the federal government interposes. Let a case arise in which the rights of the southern states come in conflict with the claims of the federal government and the old ante-bellum doctrine will speedily be pushed to the front.

Mr. Richard Berlin, member of the Missouri River commission, has been spending a few days at Washington, getting his bearings and charts of snags and sandbars in front of Clontarf precinct during the coming campaign. It is also rumored that Richard's visit to Washington has some bearings upon Euclid Martin's late pilgrimage to the national capital. That \$2,500 a year sugar plum is very tempting in these squally times. -----

The Chicago Herald, in congratulating the people of San Francisco and California on the close of their Midwinter fair, says that they deserve the highest credit for their pluck and enterprise in carrying the exposition to a successful conclusion and that they will find their reward in the advertising it will give them. We hope so. It looks as if the advertising were to be about the only dividend the stockholders are to reap.

> -----Gratitude with a Reservation. Kansas City Star.

Kanasa City Star. Governor Hogg, who thanked God for Texas the other day, is in a fair way to be jailed for contempt of court, and that, too, by a little Texas judge. It is presumed that hereafter in his expressions of gratithat hereafter in his expressions of gr tude to the Diety the governor will note exception to the local judiciary.

Commendable Foresight.

Globe-Democrat. Globe-Democrat. The senate has decided not to remove the duty from the eggs of, the Canadian hen, though it places the broom corn, cabbages and hard cider of Canada on the free list. Letting down the bars on broom corn is not a bad idea. The demand for brooms from November on will be phenomenal.

It has been proposed in the Pass. crashington Star. It has been proposed in the New York constitutional convention to make it a criminal offense for any state official to accept a pass on a railroad or other trans-portation line. There would be less partial legislation in favor of corporations if such a law was adopted in all the states and resources.

a law was adopted in all the s rigorously enforced to the letter.

Government Ownership of Railroads. Buffalo Express.

Government Ownership of railroads. Baffale Express. The Express is not an advocate of gov-ernment ownership of railroads in general, though we think it might better assume control of the one road which it practically owns now, the Union Pacific, than give it away to a corporation for fear of doing something socialistic. But we do not believe in arguing with scare points. Government ownership of the postal system, municipal ownership of water works and lighting plants and state ownership of the canals are socialistic in exactly the same sense as government ownership of railroads. In other words, neither of them is socialistic at all, in the commonly accepted sense that socialism entals a confiscation of property from the present owners and a manage-ment by popular votes, or lack of any man-agement at all. will act in the matter strictly upon business

Every man on the street rallways is now union. Cigars are now being made in the Illinois state prison against the protest of Presi ient Perkins of the Cigarmakers' Inter-

The English Labor Electoral association intends to add thirty members to the present number of labor representatives in Parlia nent at the next election.

The wage workers of Cleveland are disappointed because machines have been in roduced for grading the parks, instead of giving work to the unemployed.

The eight-hour day is being adopted by many of the largest private firms in England. The government set the pace and eight hours and union wages obtain in all departments.

The Lalance Grosjean works at Harris burg, Pa., have been compelled to shut down in all departments for lack of fuel and About 350 men are thrown out of steel. employment.

Notices have been posted in the great Jones & Laughlin mills, at Pittsburg, or-dering a sweeping reduction, which will affect 1,000 men and reach 45 per cent in some cases. Amalgamated men will suffer. The Chicago Trades and Labor assembly it its last meeting declined to admit the delegates of the Chicago Pressmen's union, on the ground that it had seceded from the International Typographical union to join an organization which is at war with the Amer ican Federation of Labor.

CALCULATED TO TICKLE.

Boston Transcript: It sounds rather paradoxical for a perfectly well man to speak of his invalid wife as his better half.

Atchison Globe: A man and woman car argue pleasantly until they marry each other, and then they can't.

Life: Stranger-Why don't your city officials supply you with better water? Resident (apologetically)-Well, you see, most of them sell beer.

Chicago Record: "Do you believe that animal life undergoes constant changes in the process of evolution?" "Certainly. Haven't all the young women you knew last winter become summer girls?"

Indianapolis Journal: "I am told," said in a work of profane history." "Yes," replied the author's wife. "It cer-tainly sounded that way when I heard him correcting the proof."

Chicago Tribune: "Your hair, dear," said Miss Irene, "seems to be badly tied up." "I hadn't noticed it love," replied Miss Laura, sweety. "I was looking at your misplaced switch."

Arkansaw Traveler: Aunt Amanda-I hear the Corners is goin' to have free mail delivery. Uncle Reuben-Another of them confounded citified notions! How's a man goin' to hear the news without goin' down to the postoffice?

Detroit Free Press: "Mrs. Robinson has the reputation of being very stingy." "I should say report belies her, then." "You think so?" "Think so! Why, she presented her husband with twins the other day."

New Orleans Picnyune: The most wise looking being on earth is the young doctor treating his first case. Subsequently he modifies his wise look. He knows there is nothing in it.

Indianapolis Journal: She-What did you mean by saying that I looked like a chromo? He-Why-er-I meant to say that you did not look as if you were painted.

Chicago Tribune: Distracted Mother-O, John! John! Come quick! Jamie's fallen in the well. Farmer Tightphist-Great Scott! Fil get him out. It's the only good well on the place!

RECOMPENSE.

New York Sun.

I cast a pebble in the sea, Thinking that never more As long as life is mystery "Twould come back to the shore.

'Twas thus she threw my heart away, It sunk into the sea. But Time is good and yesterday 'Twas given back to me.

sulted as follows: Total revenue......\$10,002,356 \$11,389,896 $\begin{array}{r}
 3,825,940 \\
 1,037,508 \\
 2,520,000
 \end{array}$

Thus after declaring a dividend on the stock of 8 per cent the company had left a surplus in 1893 large enough to have war-

ranted an extra dividend of over 10 per cent, and in 1892 it could have declared in extra dividend of 8 per cent above the s per cent actually divided. Ever since 1876 this company has path dividends of from 8 to 91/2 per cent, and rare has been the year in which it has not carried a large sum to the surplus account, which in the main has not been invested in the plant of the company, and is presumably available in large part for division among the acconnected and aggregate sum to date of some \$24,000,000, or within \$12,000,000 of the entire amount of capital invested in the stock. Mr. Pullman personally is a very wealthy man, said to be worth some

\$25,000,000. This is a very remarkable showing of profits from manufacturing industry. Its par-allel for richness is hardly to be found in the country outside of the Sugar trust and one or two other combinations. be found among the railroads It cannot

any of the ordinary manufacturing or mer-Denver Republican. Following the great strike of 1877 there soon came a revival in business. Let us hope that it will be so in this instance. It may be that disturbances like the re-cent railroad strike help to improve the general condition of business, just as some-times an attack of illness puts one's con-stitution in a better condition than it war before the illness occurred. cantile enterprises. It is the biggest gold mine probably uncovered in the country before the advent of the "trust" idea. When the great strike and riots of 1877 were precipitated by a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio and other roads, Mr. Gar-rett's company was paying 10 per cent on its stock, and the Republican held at the time that the company should have put at least a part of the reduction upon capital, educing the dividend rate to, say, 9 per cent after which wages might be brought into consideration. And at that time 10 per cent on money was far less above the general average of rates than it is today.

It may be a question, therefore, for philan-thropists and labor reformers to consider whether Mr. Pullman, in view of the extraordinary profits he and his company were accumulating, was or was not morally bound or share more generously with his men in the effects of the hard times. He believes in paternalistic methods, and has put them in operation at his works to a degree not equalled anywhere else in America. What could be more in consonance with this policy than at such a time to dip back into the surplus of \$4,000,000 made in the single previous year and keep up the wages sloyes who are so carefully housed and other pulyes who after as so many dependents at Pullman? It may not be true in other cases but it is certainly true of such a system of paternalism, that wage reductions cannot be justified in the face of such profits as the Pullman company exhibits.

Populism in Kausas.

The overthrow of populism in Kansas. New York Post. The overthrow of populism in Kansas seems assured by the decision of the demo-crats to run a "straight" ticket this year. In 1892 they "fused" with the populists, and the two parties polled 163.507 votes for Lewelling, as against 158,675 for the re-publican candidate. The fusion pollog was opposed at that time by some of the wisest leaders among the democrats, but the arguopposed at that time by some of the wheest leaders among the democrats, but the argu-ment that such a combination might take the electoral votes of the state from Hur-rison prevailed with the miss of the party. Now, however, democrats are as much disguated with the record of the populat state administration as republicans, and with their vote generally cast for their own ticket Lewelling can stand no chance of re-election.

Don't Worry Yourself, John.

Don't Worry Yourself, John. Boston Globe. Some of our English contemporaries are prophesying direful consequences to this country from the recent turbulence. Carlisle said, when our civil war broke out: "America has taken an express train to desiruction," and whenever there is any disturbance on this side of the Atlantic our English cousins are apt to infer that the general downfall of our institutions is imminent. Our English friends should have learned by this time not to get pervous over our condition. The serene depths of our American existence are unstirred by these ruffles on its surface.

about it.

The United States Mutual

Accident Association.

\$10, 322 & 324 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Chantan D. PEET, . Wa Buy, Shirin, President, Becretary, H A WAGNER, State A rea 203 First National Bank Build ag, OMAHA,

New York Sun. I scorn the peacock bard who sings With verbal affectation To overdress the offerings Of his imagination. I love the honest rhymer who Avoids all verbal mazes And puts the beautiful and true In clear and simple phrases. His thoughts no pompous garments wear, His thoughts he perpends garments wear, Whose thoughts are worth preserving, Who loves the fanciful and Tair, With Ardor never swerving. Hates empty forms and vain deceits, And makes his pleasant duty To fill a world with fancied sweets And draw the vell from beauty.

Will History Repeat Itself?

THE PEACOCK POET.

New York Sun

Who'd have his fellows laud the more Who'd have his fellows laud the mo His skill at ornamenting
Than what of loveliness or lore
His verse may be presenting.
Is not the bard who, like a star,
Lights up the darkness, showing
Tiow full of beauty all things are
And life how well worth knowing.

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