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THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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

Great bodies move slowly. That accounts for Euclid Martin's delayed call for the dernocratic state committee meeting.

Press and pulpit seem to be vying with each other to see which can get the greater number of texts out of the strike.

Woman suffrage is not conducive to party harmony. Compare the experience of the Kansas populists with their female political agitators.

Mr. Rheem won't suffer from his failure to collect his salary as acting city electrician so long as his salary as manager of the District Telegraph is regularly paid.

If the temperature continues as moderate for the balance of the season, people who have gone away from Omaha for the seashore and mountain resorts will feel like kicking themselves when they get back.

Our local Dogberry would Goubtless have refused to naturalize Alexander Hamilton and Albert Gallatin for not satisfactorily running the gauntlet of his constitutional catechism had he only had the chance.

The ward heelers who hope to be judge and clerks at the primary elections feel bettor now that the county republican committee has broken its silence. The unemployed have something they can look forward to with longing eyes.

Only twenty-three candidates have filed applications for the vacancy on the Board of Public Works. Alphabetically arranged the list begins with Anderson and ends with Yrak. There is still an opportunity for somebody whose name begins with a Z.

If the strike had only continued for a few weeks longer, the rank and file of th

ANOTHER FREE SILVER SCHEME. That the more-money men in congress will never be satisfied with anything less than a keep the emergency of a depreciated currency in mind is practically admitted by the bill to modify the law of legal tender introduced Mr. Lane of Illinois and just agreed to by the house juliciary committee. Mr. Lane's measure merely provides that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of any sum of money, whether in gold, silver or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender for the payment of debts. The purpose is to prevent ouris from entering judgments upon contracts that call for payment in gold, or in coin, and to extend the law of legal tender to private transactions in which specific stipulations have been inserted calling for a particular kind of money. The plausible argument is advanced that all money should be equal whether in public or private agreements, so that private individuals may not

be able to discriminate against one part of

the nation's money, presumably silver and silver certificates. So far as past contracts are concerned the constitutional guarantee against the impairment of their obligation effectually secures them from the effect of legislation of this kind. Contracts already executed calling for gold payment cannot be tampered with by congressional legislation. There may even be some doubt as to the competency of congress to insist that all future contracts to be discharged by a payment in money shall be discharged by an offer of legal tenders, the powers delegated to congress not including any power to regulate the conditions upon which contracts may be made. The several states have ventured to declare contracts upon certain subjects either void or voidable and might perhaps pass laws to make the gold clause nugatory, but the constitutionality of a congressional act embodying the same provisions would be seriously ques-

tioned. There is, of course, no urgency for legis lation of this character, because so long as all of our different kinds of currency are freely interconvertible and receivable at the same value, there is no hardship in having a judgment against a person for gold or for coln rather than for currency. But imagine for a moment the transition to a silver basis contemplated by the advocates of the free olnage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1 to have taken place and such a law would become of the utmost importance. It would force the silver standard upon individual debtors and creditors whether they wished to adopt it or not. The cheapest money in the market, or, in other words, the most depreciated money to be had, would become the universal legal tender to the exclusion of all other kinds of money. Maintain the parity of the gold, silver and paper currency of the United States and this law would have no effect whatever. Let silver depreciate one iota, however, and this law would drive it still lower and force the country to a silver basis. It is not for the present that it has been introduced, but for the possibilities of the future. It might lie unobserved on the statute book for years, to suddenly spring into life at the first threat of a depreciation in our currency. It will be far better to throttle such a pernicious bill before it makes further progress.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

There is a mass of southern war claims pending in the house of representatives, the allowance of all of which would about bankrupt the treasury. The calendar is loaded down with bills reported from committees surd. to pay the claims of alleged loyal men who lived within the confederate lines during the war and whose property was destroyed or taken by the union army. Last week was brought up which combined a large number of these claims for reference to the court of claims. This, it is said, is a trick of the supporters of these claims. The members who are behind them assert that all they ask is that the claims be referred to the court, which under the law is obliged to pass on claims according to the evidence presented to it. The court may be satisfied that the claim is a fraudulent one, as many of them unquestionably are, but if evidence is produced to show that the claimant is loyal, then the court has got to accept that evidence. The advantage is clearly with the claimants, for it is so long since the war that it is difficult in some cases, and in most of them impossible, for the government to prove the disloyalty of claimants, many of whom are making claims as heirs of persons now dead. However diligent the attorneys for the government may be they cannot in a great many cases get testimony at this late date to disprove that brought forward by the claimants, who generally can afford to pay well for the testimony they require. Referring to the claims presented from a single district in South Carolina, fiftyseven in number, and amounting to something more than \$1,600,000, the Charleston News and Courier said that there were probably not more than 100 men in the entire state outside of the moonshine whisky district during the war who were loyal to the union. If this is an accurate estimate of the proportion of loyal men in South Carolina during the war, more than half of the unionists in that state must have lived in this one district to make these claims valid. Unquestionably a majority of these claims are made by persons who were not loyal, yet the government may find it impossible to prove this. The amount of southern war claims now pending is over \$600,000,000, and it is not probable that more than one-third of them have any sufficient warrant, but the chances are that a much larger amount will finally be allowed. It s urged that notwithstanding the undoubted fact that a large proportion of these claims are fraudulent and that the difficulty of the government showing them to be fraudulent increases from year to year, still it is the duty of congress to let the court of claims or some other tribunal sift these claims and adjust the few valid ones. This is a questionable proposition. It is, of course, just and proper that loyal men living in the south during the war whose property was taken or destroyed by the government should be reimbursed, but there is reason to believe that very few such have not already had their claims adjusted, and those who have neglected to do so hardly deserve consideration if it involves an interminable raid on the treasury by people who were not loyal to the government. The persons who could present a just claim to reimburkement for loss of property have had ample time in which to do so, and if they have failed to improve the opportunity they alone are to blame. The taxpayers of the country must not be required to provide money for an indefinite time for this purpose, with the certainty that a considerable proportion of it will be paid to persons who an enormous increase in the amount of these claims presented in the present congreas, showing that the opportunity for getting recognition is fully appreciated by

a plausible claim against the government. is insignificant in comparison with the depreciated currency, that they constantly fraud connected with these southern war

> AN EXTRAORDINARY COMPLECATION. The government has an extraordinary in-

ternational complication on hand. In response to the request of Governor Jones of the Choctaw nation, in the Indian Territery, troops were sent there for the purpose of expelling certain intruders among the striking miners, who, it was charged, had committed all kinds of lawless acts. Among these miners are subjects of Great Britsin, France, Italy and Belgium, and the diplomatic representative of each of these countries has protested against the action of the United States in removing these aliens from the Indian country. According to Washington disputches the French ambassador had an interview a few days ago with officials of the Interior department in reference to

this matter, and just before this the British ambassador had sent to the secretary of state a communication received by him from British subjects in the Indian Territory. In which it was set forth that, they had violated no law of the United States, and the question asked whether these foreign subjects could be legally ejected, having violated no law. It was further asked whether the United States is responsible for the property owned by them, whether they had any choice of states to which they might be taken, and whether the states could object to their entrance; also whether they could demand subsistence for their families from the United States during the ejection, and whether they, as British subjects not willing to go to other states, could

lawfully demand passage to England. It is stated that no complication of this kind has arisen before, so that the position of the government regarding it establishes a precedent. It seems that the negotiators of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations had in view the possibility of trouble from the intrusion of persons not by birth or adoption members of either nation, and provided against it. There is also a statute which provides that "every foreigner who shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the Department of the Interior or its agents, and who shall intentionally remain there, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000." Under the plain treaty and statutory provisions applicable to the case in question the Washington authorities are clearly justified in doing what they have done. They complied, so far as now appears, strictly with the obligations imposed by the treaty between the government and the nations

in the Indian Territory, and there can be no doubt that the assertion of the right of the United States under the treaty to elect intruders from the territory, whatever their nationalities, will be sustained. As to the questions propounded by the ejected British subjects, it is pretty safe to say that the answer to them, if any shall be given, will be that the government has nothing whatever to do with providing for themselves or

their families, and that whether they elect to remain in this country or to return to England is a matter about which the government is not concerned. These people have no legal claim upon the United States for

subsistence, and the idea that the government should undertake their deportation to England or anywhere else is manifestly ab-Such being the case it is not easy to un-

derstand upon what grounds the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium base their protest or

deal for his state, particularly in securing The amount of fraudulent pension claims government aid for the Atlanta exposition. This means that | Crisp wants to get into the senate he will have to fight to do claims. It is time that public sentiment so. It makes it look as if in throwing away chains. It is time that public which made itself heard in this matter, which should not be lost sight of m the election of the next house of representatives. the appointment to the unexpired term he also threw away his mapped for the full term succeeding it. Spiner Crisp must be seriously cogitating whether the roward of party loyalty really repays the sacrifice of senatorial ambition

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR OMAHA.

The recent home industry banquet at Nebrasks City has furnished an object lesson for Omaha. It emphasizes the fact that the conversion of the products of the farm, garden and orchard afford the most substantial basis for the prosperous growth of this city. Nebraska City has been rated as a slowgoing, conservative town, but she has outstripped Omaha in the manufacture of cereal products and in the canning of vegetables. which are abundant at our very doors. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of Omaha the soil is as prolific as it is around Nebraska City, and there is enough raw material in the way of grain and garden truck to supply a score of starch mills, oat meal and cracked wheat mills and canning factories.

The Morton cereal mills at Nebraska City employ 500 hands and consume 6,000 bushels of grain a day, and the aggregate pay roll of Nebraska City's mills and factories chiefly devoted to the products of the .soll exceeded \$700,000 last year. As a natural consequence the land values for farming and gardening purposes have been materially enhanced, and farming has been made profitable by creating a home market. The weakest spot in Omaha's industrial armor is a lack of mills and factories that would absorb the buik of the grain and vegetables raised in this vicinity. To that fact is chiefly due the sparse settlement of Douglas county, which can and

will support a family on every twenty-acre tract within ten miles of the city and a family on every forty-acre tract within a radius of thirty miles. That alone would double the value of every acre in this and

adjoining countles on both sides of the Missourl and more than quadruple the volume of money in circulation among our business men. There is enough raw milling and factory material available in this vicinity to give steady employment to 10,000 hands, and that means an increase of fully 50,000 population, apart from the incidental increase by reason of enlarged traffic facilities and multiplication of home industries in lines of commodities that must be consumed by the factory and mill hands.

If the Commercial club and home industry people would emulate the example of Nebraska City and center their efforts upor the manufacture of cereal products and th establishment of starch factories, flouring mills and canneries instead of seeking to in duce the location of factories that must import their raw material from distant sections of the country, they would promote the building up of home industry on an impregnable foundation.

There is an issue between the govern ment authorities and the steamship companies regarding the subsistence of immigrants landed at Ellis island which promises to have serious consequences for the people coming here who cannot afford to provide for themselves while waiting for a decision as to whether they can remain. The food contractor at Ellis island will not furnish food unless he is paid, and the government authorities and steamship companies refuse to pay, while a great many

of the immigrants are unable to pay. The treasury officials take the position that steerage tickets are to New York and that the steamship companies must feed passengers until they reach that port. The companies claim that they have complied with their contract when they bring passengers into the harbor of New York, and under the direction of the United States governises. ment discharge them at the designated place of inspection. This seems a reasonable contention, but it appears probable that the issue will have to be decided in the courts, and in the meanwhile the poor immigrants will suffer. It is unquestionably a very proper provision of the government that steerage immigrants shall be detained for inspection, but when the steamship companies have duly complied with the requirements of the immigration laws it seems clear that they ought to be relieved from further responsibility. Certainly no more effective way could be found for checking immigration than that of subjecting immigrants to the ordeal of being penned up on an island without food, but our democratic officials are quite capable of this sort of economy.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Senator Call's vindication goes trooping down the avenue of time as a sockdolager. Out of regard for the happy memories of Poverty Flat Bret Harto wears silver-white hair

The opinion is growing that Debsomania entitled to a place in the strike history of the country.

The skipper of the Vigilant has secured, repeated trials, a pretty accurate rear after view of the Britannia.

An untrained Gatling is about as diligent a promoter of suicide as the raw militiaman or the beery deputy marshal.

The vast, aching emptiness of the Kon-tucky state treasury lends a piquent flavor to national financial schemes from that state. With a view to probing the true inward

ness of the collapse, a man named Bottom was appointed receiver for a bank in Denver. The first newspaper mail from Sacramento and San Francisco since July 1 reached the Bee office yesterday. It was a triffe mole-dy. Gompers, the leader of the federation, is an expert roller of stogas. That accounts for his readiness in smoking out the boy-

The condition of Mrs. Lease is again alarm-Just as she emerged from an attack nervous prostration a few pernicious

Diggs in the ribs produced a relapse. Efforts being made to rupture the gas combine in Chicago are a needless waste of energy, in view of the fact established by events that every able-bodied Chi recent cagoan is an animated gas tank.

A German paper gravely announces that whoop it up for the republican ticket just as Robert Buchanan, the famous English if I had not been disappointed. writer of farces, has gone bankrupt. Habilities amount to 300,000 marks, his His 0,000 marks, his only secretary of state.

assets being some comedy ideas." In Hong Kong, according to recent statisties, the population averages only 365 women to every 1,000 men. Anxious mammas with

marriageable daughters of mature venra night do worse than emigrate to the Celes tial empire. One vast, mighty truth rises like a Shasta

above the fog of strike and boycott. No less an authority than Henry George assures a shivering world that single tax is the panacea for all our ills. Henry is unselfish not original.

The New York World asserts Mr. Pullnan exhausted seventeen hours in planning and constructing his defense. He was too weary at its conclusion to tack on a paraelected I'll do my best to conduct the graph explaining the discharge of the mean who waited on him with the grievances of the employes.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS

The school census shows that there are 553 children of school age at Ord,

The first annual bicycle meet of the Rec Cloud wheelmen will take place July 26, The Beaver Valley harvest home will be held at Wilsonville on October 10, 11 and 12. The new tennis club of Grand Island has adopted for its colors navy blue and white.

A lawn tennis club has been organized at Alliance and a fine court has been se

The financial stringency is responsible for the discontinuance of the Merna Reporter.

A Red Willow county farmer only har vested 360 bushels of turkey red wheat from eighty acres.

The Sons of Veterans band of Red Cloud will furnish music for the interstate reunion at Superior.

John Todd, who carved Harry Wolfe at dance at Ulysses, has been held for trial in bonds of \$500. The pontoon bridge between Covington

Sloux City will be rebuilt as soon as the high water recedes. .

A base ball tournament will be held at Burwell July 26, 27 and 28. All the neigh boring towns have been invited to send teams

The people of Sterling will erect a monu-ment to the soldiers of the late war, and the date of the unveiling has been fixed for September 22.

Accessions to the Seventh-Day Adventis faith are growing in numbers near Loup Twenty-one people were baptized in City. the river the other day. The fourth annual farmers reunion will

servant of the people. These, beloved friends, are some of the be held at Verdon on August 15 and 16. ensons I have for believing that I would make a pretty good secretary of state. If you believe as I do, give me your support. Pioneer dinners and various sports will furnish the entertainment. The residence of County Commissioner

There are some reasons why I am a candi date for the nomination, Malloy at Cedar Bluffs was entirely desroyed by fire while the owner was in Wahoo at-First-I want It. ding a meeting of the county board.

know me.

all wrong.

he sample.

Fifth-

FULLMAN'S PLAINT.

Chicago Mail: There are, however, some points Mr. Pullman skillfully evades. mention is made by him of the irritating causes leading up to the strike of his em-ployes. From his statement no one would be able to gather that one of the grievances was the summary discharge of the members of the committee of employes which asked the increase in wages. Other matters in the model town are also ignored.

Chicago Times: George M. Pullman's ex-function is admirable and well calculated carry conviction with it but for one thing -it is founded upon a fundamental untruth. If George will state squarely how much he crofited in repairing Pullman cars at the cut rates of wages, as well as how much he lost taking contracts to build freight cars for less than cost, the public will see that his "attempts to keep his men at work, even

pretty saying, but in these degenerate days Chicago Dispatch: The present labor disthere are so many fellows crowd around that the poor office does not have a chance to get out for a search before some fellow common man. His epistle to the could not have been written, and he people ahs it and walks away. I have discovered this to be a meloncholy fact, for I have been waiting several years for an office to f getting inte heaven are a 100 to 1 shot. come along and take me in, and as yet no office has hove in sight. Therefore I have changed my tactles and am going gunning for the office. If I don't get what I want orchestra, and the extra guards at the pearly I'll always feel that I should have been sucgates and streets of gold have been doubled ressful. And if I don't get it I am going to I want the republican nomination for

philanthropist when he is really a harpy. He is honestly unable to see that the cant and humbug in him are responsible for the There seems to be but one way to secure a nomination in these degenerate days, and disaster that has overtaken the country that is to get out and hustle for it. This I He does not realize that If he had acted am unable to do. It keeps me busy getting out one of the best weekly newspapers in like a man and shut down his pauper factory six months ago, instead of trying to pose as Nebraska, and I have no time to make a tour in the interests of my candidacy. And a philanthropist at the expense of his workmen, there would have been no Pullman strike, no railroad tie-up, no paralysis of again, it takes money to make such a cancass, and at the present time my assets consist wholly of liabilties. For that reason commerce. He is blind to everything except the greatness of George M. Pullman. He has humbugged himself so completely that he I take this method of announcing my candi-dacy and appealing to the republicans of the cannot realize how completely he has failed in humbugging any one else. state to put my name on the ticket. If I get

SWELTERING SMILES

ess of the office as it should be conducted. There are a number of reasons why Town Toples: May-Jack and Carrie were elleve I would make a pretty good secretary riding on a tandem bloycle when he pro-posed to her. Edith-I wonder what she did. May-Tumbled. many reasons of this kind that it is impossible at this time

o give all of them. But a few will be out-ined for the edification of the masses: Judge: Insurance Agent-I called to see if I couldn't insure your husband's life. Mrs. O'Flanagan-Shure, it wouldn't be word'th' wholle; he wurruks in a powder mill, an' is lolable t' be blowed up at anny First, I am pretty well acquainted with Second, 1 believe in the supremacy of law, mill, an minute! nd if elected will do my best to conform to

the laws governing the actions of the secre ary of state. There are some laws that need Washington Star: "I object," said the mosquito in a theatrical hotel, "to this in-terforence in my business. The idea of my not being permitted to do my act without hanging, and I believe that the best way to cure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it. If elected secretary of state I will, as a member of the state board of transportation. a net!

to all I can to make the railroads obey the Puck: Miss Boardman-What kind of bird law and leave it to experience to determine the wisdom of the law. Not being a constidid it have been that built its nest here are it can be so easily despoiled? liss Summer Girl-Well, I'm not much an ornithologist, but it must have been ı jay.

the wisdom of the law, for being a court tutional lawyer I am not able to judge whether laws are good or not. Third—If elected secretary of state I will, as a member of the State Board of Purchase Buffalo Courier: "Notice Lushley at the banquet last night? Seemed to enter into the spirit of the thing freely." "Er-yes; but not so freely as the spirits of the thing and Supplies, do my best to buy the best goods at the cheapert price, and in all cases give the preference to goods made in Neintered into him.

braska. I will sign no vouchers for goods furnished until I know that the goods have Indianapolis Journal: Visiting Foreignereen delivered and that they are equal to it all around, you Americans have remarkable respect for the laws of

Fourth-If elected I will endeavor to make Citizen-Yes, I guess we do; but you ought to see how we pltch into the men who make them! good record for the first two years in order to secure a re-election, and having secured a re-election I will continue to do

my best in order to keep up the good repu-tation I made during the first two years. Atchison Globe: When girls want to sit n a hammock for solid comfort they hang -If elected I will not lose sight of t in the back yard where no one can see. the fact that I am a servant of the people

Philadelphia Times: Letter carriers may be seen collecting letters at midnight, but this doesn't explain why some late males lon't arrive till near morning. and will not be seized with the idea that I was elected to save the state, and that by so doing I have earned the heartfelt grat-

> HER FEAR. Harper's Bazar.

She's fond of honeysuckle, And Virginia creeper, too. She loves the soft clematis And wistaria true-blue.

But, oh. she's awfully afraid, This little girl of mine, If in the fields she chance to meet A wandering bo-vine. AN APOSTROPHE TO LAURA.

The Lawyer.

AND TELLS THEM WHY HE WANTS OFFICE As a Free American Citizen He Hands Up ffis Plate to the Crib and Makes an Earnest Plea on His Own Uchalf.

IS A SELF-MADE CANDIDATE

Moneylest Editor Takes the People Into

His Confidence

Is that plain enough?

In fact there are so

he routine of work at the state house

Va88,

To the Republican Press of Nebusaka: There is an old saying to the effect that the though he lost money," were quite remuneroffice should seek the man. That's a very ative in the end.

> urbance is not without good results. Had t not come the world would have still looked on George Millionaire Pullman as an would e classed among the seekers after the riches f earth, and as one of those whose chances But instead another halo has been taken from the shelf and set jauntily on a head. unother harp has been added to the saintly Chicago Post: George M. Pullman's characteristics are plainly displayed in the pronunclamento that he has issued from the Mills building. New York. The man has succeeded by long years of self-deception in deluding himself into the belief that he is a

he nomination I'll hustle for election, and i busi

various labor organizations might have discovered the true position of all the labor leaders. As it is, a few of them have been found out. A new deal all around may be expected when these organizations next elect their officers.

We didn't suppose the president of a great railway company would resort to stage methods of advertising. Yet the church episode of Marvin Hughitt reads very much like a similar entertainment indulged in not so long ago by the late Emma Abbott. A church is not generally considered to be the proper place for a spectacular display of this variety.

For a hard times year the Christian Endeavor assemblage at Cleveland has proved a most flattering succe s. Had circumstances been more favorable to a summer convention Cleveland would have had her hands more than full with the entertainment of the visitors. The Endeavorers show their devotion to their society by giving its annual meetings as full an attendance as poss.ble.

With storage charges at 5 cents a gallor per year and remission of taxation on all liquor lost by evaporation, the Whisky trust would be satisfied to have the bonded period extended ad infinitum. It is reasonably cer tain that no changes will be made in the whisky schedule as agreed to by the senatwithout the trust's consent. The trust is doubtless the prime mover of the latest proposed change and the trust is sure to get the best of the bargain in case the conferees adopt it.

A series of twenty-five books costing over \$10,000,000, or an average of \$400,000 per volume, must be considered rather expensive literature. Yet that is what the eleventh census is to cost the people of the United States. No such stupendous work could ever be gotten out by private enterprise, for the obvious reason that it would sink several fortunes for the publishers. By keeping the cost constantly in mind, people using the census volumes may secure an adequate appreciation of the privileges they are therein enjoying.

Omaha is enumerated as one of the parties interested in a suit just instituted New York against A. L. Bartn her and the Barber Asphalt company to recover damages for the infringement of a patent said to be held by General Averill, a former business associate of Mr. Barber. It is claimed that the Barber company has been manipulated so as to keep the inventor of this patent out of his due share of the profits and that only now when the original American Asphalt company has been thrown into the hands of a receiver has he found himself in a position to attempt to enforce his rights In the courts. The infringement, if the asphalt pavement laid by the Barber company is so docided, involves the liability of all the cities in which that kind of pavement Is in use, and should this first suit prove successful it will doubtless be followed by others in which the different cities are named as defendants. Each city would then have no just right to it. There has been have to look to the contractors and their bondsmen for indemnification for any judgment that may be rendered against it. The importance of the litigation can scarcely be underestimated.

how they expect to justify it. It would seem that there was concerted action between them, so that it must be assumed they were all persuaded that there are justiflable reasons for their action. The matter is not likely to lead to any impairment of the friendly relations between the United States and the European governments concerned, but it presents an international incident that is interesting if only for its novel character.

SPEAKER CRISP S SENATORIAL AMBITION Among the press dispatches last week was noticed one announcing that the democrats of the Third Georgia congressional district had unanimously renominated Speaker Charles F. Crisp to represent that district in the Fifty-fourth con-Ordinarily this would have gress. comparatively little significance. Members of congress from the southern states are quite generally returned term after term so long as the political complexions of their districts remain unchanged and they con-

tinue to give satisfaction to their constituents. Speaker Crisp himself made his first appearance in Washington as a member of the house of the Forty-eighth congress and has been successively re-elected to every new congress since then. At the last congressional election he received 11,574 votes, as against 4,982 votes for his opponent, and his present renomination insures another victory at the next election. The renomination of Speaker Crisp at this moment, however, goes to confirm the report that he harbors considerable doubt as to his ability to secure a promotion to the senate. To make sure of his continuance in the field of national politics he will take a re-election to the lower house of congress and use that as a

prop to his senatorial ambition. When, upon the death of Senator Colquitt a few months ago, Governor Northen tendered Mr. Crisp the appointment for the unexpired term, the latter explained his declination upon the highly patriotic ground that his services were more needed in the house, over which he had been chosen to preside by the majority composed of his fellow democrats, than in the senate. But his declination was admitted to have been inspired by the conviction that it would strengthen him with the people of Georgia and make sure to him the election to the senate for the full term of six years, beginning March 3, 1895. In fact, it was with the understanding that Speaker Crisp was to be unopposed in his senatorial ambitions that the place which he had refused was given to Senator Walsh.

who has always been a warm political friend of Mr. Crisp and who was expected to step aside and give him a clear field, It now develops that Senator Walsh no longer looks with favor upon this plan. Although he stated at the time he was appointed that he did not intend to be a candidate for the full term, but would be satisfied simply to serve until the legislature got together to choose a successor to the late Senator Colquitt, he has found the senate such a pleasant place that he does not want to give it up so soon. He is therefore said to have announced to his intimate friends that he will be a candidate for re-election. Under the precedent that prevails in the south of continuing public men in office, he will have the inside track. Furthermore, he is personally very popular with the people of Georgia, and in his brief senatorial the people in the south, who can make out carcer he has succeeded in doing a great

According to a Washington dispatch the president has been somewhat annoyed by the persistent attempts to make it appear that he had appointed an investigating commission at the request of labor leaders. We see no particular reason why Mr. Cleveland should be especially annoyed by such a report. He certainly did not agree to appoint the commissioners at the request of the railroad representatives, because they are not at all anxious for an investigation. He

may wish it to appear that he has acted upon his own initiative and solely from a desire to get at the truth, but few people will believe that the move was original with him. At all events, the president need not have felt ashamed if he had listened to the suggestions of the labor leaders and had acted in response to their requests.

Should the czar carry out his expressed intention of pardoning a large number of perions convicted of political offenses on occasion of the coming wedding of the czare-

witch, there will be great lamentations that he cannot have one of his children married every day. His subjects must devoutly pray that his family may be often enlarged in order that the pardoning power may keep tolerable pace with the judgments of the courts upon political offenders.

Spectacular Philanthropists.

Washington Star. Both Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Pullman can furnish testimony to show that a combina tion of business and spectacular philan thropy is a very delicate undertaking.

> Cooling in Hot Weather. shington Post

The nerve of the Ohio democrats is en-titled to considerable admiration. They are making arrangements to capture a congressional district that is ordinarily good for 6,000 republican majority.

> Good Advice. Philadelphia Press.

The advice of The Omaha Bee to the re-publicans of Nebraska to nominate clean, capable candidates and not load themselves down with men whose unsavory record will call for an apology and explanation has an application outside that state.

Reaffirming a Truth. Globe-De

Globe-Democrat. It is historically true, as the Minnesota republicans say in their platform, that "the republican party took labor from the auc-tion block and made it honorable;" and it is equally true that the same party has done more to increase the wages and pro-mote the general welfare of the working classes than any other that ever existed.

There is talk of passing an ordinance against the Russian thistle at Valentine, imposing a heavy fine on any property owned who allows the weed to grow on his prem-

Willie Taft, a boy living near Hartington rested his gun on his right foot muzzle down. His second toe is entirely gone, and there is a jagged wound in his foot that Willie will not soon forget.

A bathing club has been organized a Crawford with over thirty members, all whom believe that cleanliness is next to godliness. The club will build a dam acros the White river and will erect bathing houses, etc.

Says the Schuyler Quill: The Quill learns of a good one on ex-Marshal D. J. Burke, now in the secret service of the B. & M railway. At one time, while a residen f Schuyler, Mr. Burke owned a horse and the worst fault of the animal was that it badly. One day the ex-marshal slobbered saw an advertisement in a newspaper which man. That's all right. And some may op-pose me because they do not like me. That's ad: "How to cure a horse of slobber-g. Send \$1 for recipe." Burke uld hardly wait till he got to the postoffice read: ing. am a republican because I have studied the history of my country. I am a republican because republican principles have made this and sent that dollar, and after it was sent he hung around the office every mail time until he nearly set the postmaster crazy because republican principles have made that the greatest and grandest nation on earth. I believe in the use of gold and silver as money, because the history of the world is that both are money metals. I believe in paper money backed by the credit of Uncle the probabilitie with his inquiries about Finally the letter came, and of the mail. upon opening it the recipe was found. read: "Teach it to spit." Burke rec-ered, but has hardly been himself since. Burke recov

Concerning Our Billy Bryan.

Chicago Herald.

Concerning Our Bing Bryan. Chicago Heraid. Congressman Eryan, having openly an-nounced his withdrawal from the demo-cratic party, is not cutitled to any con-sideration at its hands. Telying upon former political affiliations, Mr. Bryan and his mistaken friends have been endeavoring to play the state demo-cratic committee in his interest, which it was believed would be promoted by an early state convention. The state central committee by a three-fourths vote has de-clined to be used in Mr. Bryan's behalf. Mr. Bryan had a perfect right to leave the democratic party. The democratic party has an equally perfect right to let him so. He has voluntarily cast his lot among those who reject democratic party. Mr. Bryan has abandoned constitutional politics for cyclonic politics. Let him abide by his choice. He is outside the democratic party has own will, and he shall stay out-side by the will of the democratic party of Nebraska. Nebraska.

Task of the Conferees.

I will have to depend upon you to help me out. I cannot leave home to see you per-sonally, but you can do me a heap of good. I had rather have the friendship and sup-port of the country press than to have the backing of all the political machines. The country press molds public sentiment these days. Task of the Conference. Philadelphia Times. The revenue bill has been referred to a committee of conference, whose task it will be to reconcile the differences between the is shape for final passage. This task is by no ments an easy one. Of the 634 amend-ments made in the senate, two-thirds of which are changes in the rates of duty fixed by the house, it is probable that a ittle controversy, but Mr. Wilson serves notice that he will oppose, on behalf of the house, the general return to specific or sugar and free coal and ore. The McKin ley bill was in conference is likely to occupy a foringight at least, but there can be no doubt that it will result in a measu-urence of both houses.

Second-I have just as good a right to be a candidate as anybody. Third-The salary is \$2,000 a year.

of campaigning costs money, and

for whisky. Some may oppose me because

ome may oppose me because they do not now me. That is all the more reason why

they should support me. Many may oppose

me because they are supporting some other

I have been a republican all my life. I

Sam, because history teaches me that paper

is used largely to do business with. I am against flat money because a nation is like

an individual—only good for what it pos-sesses. I believe in the dignity of human labor, because the Father of us all labored

labor, because the Father of us all labored to make this world. I believe in labor or-ganizing for the purpose of advancement. I am opposed to strikes, but believe that there are times when they are justifiable. But I never will uphold force as an argu-ment for the settlement of labor troubles.

ment for the settlement of labor troubles. believe in high protective tariff because

have a home of my own and I am going t

protect that home against the world. And the nation is but a great home, and each of

us a member of the family.

us a member of the family. These are some of my views, but if I am elected secretary of state my time will be so fully occupied in attending to the duties of the office that I will have to let congress care for questions of finance and tariff. Now men and brettern, in my condition

Now, men and brethren, in my candidacy

I will have to depend upon you to help me

tude of a downtrodden people.

Sixth-If elected I will devote my time to

he duties of my office and not devote

portion of it to private speculation based on knowledge gained while acting as a

If on my Coke I set more store, And less upon your billets doux, If I could work a little more, And dream a little less of you; Fourth-I am a republican, and every republican has a right to aspire to office Fifth-I want to experience how it feels You think such gifts as I possess be a candidate. There are some who may take exceptions

moderate toil, might take me far, There are some who may take exceptions to my method of conducting a campaign for this nomination. Some may feel sore because I do not get out and call them up to the bar with a sweet smile and ask them what they will You think unqualined success Might hall my advent at the bar.

You state your case as best you can, But to impute is not to prove; When love's a law to every man, Who shall prescribe a law to love? have. To such I will say that such a method that's something I do not possess. And if I did I would spend a mighty small portion of it The theory of defense is clear,

All men must see, who ever saw, That when I read your letters, dear, I read the letter of the law. am a country editor. To such I would say that I had rather be a country editor struggling for a living, than to be an office holder execrated by the people who elected me.

And if perchance your woman's wit Should fondly ask how that may be, Why, be it spoke or be it writ. Your every word is law to me.

Consider a moment!

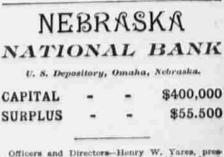
You know Florida Water? Why of course! Who has not heard of Florida Water? You all use it. Aye, but do you? If you know and use the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER then may you truly say you do. But not otherwise. So-called Florida Waters are numerous. Why? Because MURRAY & LANMAN'S, the original, is popular. It is popular because it is excellent.

REMEMBER THE NAME

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER.

BABIES SUFFER

When their tender skins are literally on firs, with liching, burning, sculy, and holochy skin and sculp diseases, with loss of hair, none fut mothers realize. CUTUTER REMEDIES af-ford immediate relief, permit rest and sicep, and point to a speedy and economical cure when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Solid everywhere.



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