THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1895, was as follows:

1	19,088	17	19,014
2	19,123	18	19,455
3	18,127	19	19,051
4	18,819	20	19,163
5	19,167	21	20,005
6	19,165	22	19,081
7	20,090	23	19,054
8	19,097	24	18,097
9	19,093	25	19,087
10	19,019	26	19,095
11	19,132	27	19,137
12	19,129	28	20,157
13	19,132	29	19,036
14	20,119	30	19,109
15	19,008	31	19,122
16	19,031		

Total	596,124
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	7,232
Net sales	588,892
Daily average	18,997

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of August, 1895.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Beatrice has two Napoleons of Finance. What they stole and what they lost may doubtless be found in the Chicago wheat pit.

The Cudahy company is putting up an immense glue factory in South Omaha. The Cudahy company is setting other packers a good example.

In Germany and in England it is a crime to steal public money. In America it is pastime. The last example in Omaha will bear rich fruit in the future.

With Olney and Morton as presidential candidates the Burlington will have two strings to its bow, but the chances of a democratic successor to Grover are exceedingly slim.

Valkyrie III and Lord Dunraven have come over to carry home to England the America's cup. However, they will find a worthy Defender ready to dispute their right to it and they may go back empty handed.

The Kentuckians are now claiming that the crime of '95 is the debourbonization of whisky and want it rebourbonized at the Louisville ratio of 5 to 1. The crime of '73 and the demonetization of silver is no longer an issue in Kentucky.

There are many good lawyers in Omaha who are not seeking office in the woolsack. Such men should be chosen for places on the district bench. There are many alleged lawyers without practice who are actively seeking the nomination. Both political parties ought to turn them down.

The folly of unwise leadership in the A. P. A. will wreck the order throughout the country as it has done in Omaha. The great mass of its members will not follow the dictates of the political riffraff that has secured active control of the order in this city. With such men in charge the selection of good men for public office is out of the question.

The Beatrice defalcation grows as the official investigation proceeds. It will run into tens of thousands. The accused have been surrendered to the authorities, their bondsmen having become convinced of their guilt. In the light of recent events it may be expected that Phillips and Hawkins will get about fifteen years each. Had they stolen $200,000 the unspeakable dignity of their position would have brought a five years' sentence.

There is one nation at least on which the costly experience of the United States with corporate ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones has not been lost. That nation is Japan. In an interview between the minister of commerce and agriculture and William E. Curtis, the correspondent of the Chicago Record, the former expressed his most decided aversion to any grant of charters that would permit foreign capitalists to acquire ownership of railways and street car lines in Japan, because it would not be good policy for the government to surrender the control of its highways.

It so happens that the grand commander Knights Templar for Iowa leaves Council Bluffs this week for the great triennial conclave at Boston, while the grand commander for Nebraska will leave Omaha about the same time. Something like 500 knights within a radius of 200 miles begin their journey to the citadel of the Bostonese. A feature of the Nebraska delegation will be a carload of golden rods, Nebraska's official flower. It will be used to festoon the great headquarters tent and any place where Nebraskans may be found at the conclave. The badges are costly and beautiful. Nebraska proposes to keep fully up with the procession.

The question, "What is the demand for a citizens' reform movement?" may be answered by propounding another question: "If ignorant bigots can control the affairs of the school board and bring about the retirement of men like Marble, if the bummer leadership of the order persists in vindicating Eller and renominating Crank Scott, if the order continues to justify embezzlement in the city treasury, gross neglect in the comptroller's office and boodlerism in the council, is it not high time—is it not imperative that the people of Omaha, regardless of party lines, shall join hands and drive incompetents and reprobates out of court house and city hall and put men of character in their places?"

ACTIVITY IN THE NORTHWEST.

The tide of business recovery, which until now has been confined to the eastern and central portions of the country, is beginning to be felt in the northwest, and there is every reason to expect that from now on there will be a steady revival of commercial activity throughout this section. By the end of the present week all the wheat in the northwestern states will have been harvested, and, while the crop will not be a great one, the supply will be ample for the demands of the country and something to spare, and the farmers will get a better price for it than they received for the crop of last year. The corn crop is practically certain to be the largest ever produced, and while the price will be lower than for last year's crop the aggregate value will be much greater, being estimated now at over a thousand million dollars. There are abundant crops of oats and hay which will materially add to the prosperity of the farmers of the northwest, even though they shall command somewhat less favorable prices than have recently prevailed. Of other products of the farm there is no lack of supply, so that as a whole the agricultural interest of the northwest is in better condition than for several years, and there seems ample warrant for taking a hopeful view of the immediate future.

All reports regarding the business situation are of a reassuring nature. The jobbing interests make no complaints, manufacturers who are alive to their opportunity report improvement, new enterprises are being projected, a more hopeful and confident feeling pervades every department of trade. As the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says, "the vigor of the business revival has increased with the certainty of the crop, and now, as the latter reaches the stage where the last portion is rapidly being changed into available assets, commercial activity in the northwest is assured for the coming year. The key of the general expansion of trade is the increased consumptive power of the masses, and the assurance of a good crop allows this full opportunity to assert itself." When the producers of the northwest shall have more generally begun to exchange their products for money and in turn to meet their obligations and make further purchases the revival of business activity will become as marked in this section as it has been for several months in the east, and there will be a movement of both capital and population in this direction.

Nebraska is one of the most favored of the agricultural states this year. Her great staple, corn, will not be quite so large as the highest estimates, but there is reason to expect that it will be the largest ever produced and will be worth to our farmers $60,000,000. This state has never grown so great a quantity of oats as this year, and in other agricultural products the yield has rarely been exceeded. Thus Nebraska will have its full share in the assured prosperity of this section.

So favorable a situation ought to inaugurate for the northwest an era of exceptional progress and prosperity. It still offers excellent opportunities for the homeseeker and the capitalist. The limit of its capabilities and resources has by no means been reached. But whether or not there shall be realized the far-reaching results which are reasonably to be expected from existing conditions, there is assured for the northwest a year or two at least of great commercial activity.

STARTING AN OLNEY BOOM.

The latest addition to the list of democratic presidential possibilities is Richard Olney, secretary of state, and the Springfield, Mass., Republican is responsible for naming him. That journal is opposed to Mr. Cleveland having a fourth nomination and it suggests that it is for New England to help in the matter of selecting a successor to Cleveland at the head of the democratic ticket next year. "The ideal for the democratic nomination," says the Republican, "is a man who offers in some measure the qualities of leadership that have given President Cleveland so powerful a hold upon the American people," and such a man it regards Secretary Olney. According to the Republican's view Olney "figures as the great personality among the members of the cabinet, and in the qualities that are necessary to make a successful and safe president he has no superior in the democratic party today." This will be regarded by some as not very great praise, though the admirers of Secretary Carlisle will certainly question its justice, as they may well do in view of the long and honorable public service of the Kentucky statesman, during which time Mr. Olney has distinguished himself only as a successful corporation attorney. With the exception of Mr. Carlisle, however, it is doubtless true that the Massachusetts man has as good qualities for a president as any other democrat.

It is a waste of time, perhaps, to seriously discuss Mr. Olney as a presidential possibility, because in the first place it can be safely said that he will refuse to have his name considered in that connection, being a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and in the second place no New England man will be thought of for a moment in the democratic national convention of next year. But the opportunity is a favorable one to say of Mr. Olney that there is not a public man in the country who would be more vulnerable than he in a national political campaign. As attorney general of the United States he demonstrated that he is the constant friend of the corporations and the combinations. In the interest of the trusts he took the earliest opportunity to do what he could to discredit the anti-trust law, and when a democratic congress had provided another statute for reaching the trusts he made not the least effort to enforce it. With the exception of his influence in having the army of the United States sent to Chicago at the time of the railroad labor trouble there he did nothing as attorney general to be remembered. As secretary of state Mr. Olney has as yet done nothing to distinguish himself. There is an American citizen and ex-consul incarcerated in a French prison who is asserted to be the victim of gross injustice. The French government has refused the request of our government for information necessary to enable it to judge whether this American citizen was fairly tried and also treated the American ambassador with discourtesy. Yet Secretary Olney has done nothing, so far as the public knows, to compel France to show that respect for the United States which our place among the nations of the earth should command. Possibly he is under executive restraint and can't do in this matter quite as he would like to. But if that be the case it simply shows that he lacks the true spirit.

Mr. Olney is unquestionably a good lawyer and were it not for his devotion to corporations he might be a good accession to the supreme court. But in his brief public career he has established no claim to the popular confidence which would give him the slightest availability as a presidential candidate.

FLAUNTING THE FLAG FOR REVENUE.

Mr. Rosewater criticises the World-Herald because it adopts the flag as its emblem in the time of trouble. It may be said that Mr. Rosewater is not the first man who objected to the American flag.—World-Herald.

When that profound student of mankind, Dr. Johnson, exclaimed, "Patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel," he gave utterance to a solemn but unpalatable truth. The patriots who are constantly parading their loyalty and devotion to the flag have never made a sacrifice for the flag and would have to be conscripted if there was any call for its defense. The American flag is the revered emblem of liberty and equality. Its conversion into an emblem of sectarian proscription and political disfranchisement is sacrilege. To desecrate the starry banner of freedom into an emblem of star-chamber conspiracy against free government would be an insult to the memory of George Washington and of every revolutionary patriot who with him offered up their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors for the establishment of the republic, founded on the bedrock of civil and religious liberty.

What was the object of displaying the flag over the World-Herald's editorial columns? Nobody connected with that paper is known to have ever fought for the flag or under the flag; nor have any of their ancestors. Manifestly the flag was displayed as a signal for the A. P. A. dervishes to rally under the pretense of patriotic devotion to the flag. And the appeal which John Thompson makes in the organ of the dervish faction for the support of the World-Herald in recognition of the service it has rendered to the cause of proscription affords proof positive that the flag raising was not inspired by patriotism.

BOODLERISM RAMPANT IN DENVER

Denver is agitated from center to circumference over a deal between her boodling aldermen and the Union Water Works company which forcibly recalls the Holly water works fight in Omaha in 1881. The passage of the ordinance embodying the water works steal roused a storm of popular indignation, and a committee of several hundred taxpayers called upon the aldermen with clubs, ropes and other persuasive arguments, and the boodle gang had to be escorted to their homes by platoons of policemen. One of the Denver papers published a cartoon with a female figure representing the city of Denver pointing to eleven zebra suits hanging on the line and eleven cannon balls with chains, and the following inscription: "Denver—These, ladies and gentlemen, are eleven suits and sets of jewelry which ten members of the city council and one eminently respectable (?) person should now be wearing. The eminently respectable person bribed the ten councilmen to fetter the Denver public while a corporation robs it. The scoundrels know who they are and so do the people. How long will our beautiful city be cursed with such wholesale crimes and their perpetrators?"

As in Omaha during the Holly water works fight, the outraged taxpayers of Denver decided to invoke the power of the courts to protect them from their dishonest councilmen. But when the injunction papers were filed they discovered that all the judges were out of town, either enjoying themselves on the seashore or disporting themselves among the Rockies. Then the popular wrath turned from the city hall to the court house to about the same purpose. Meantime the Denver papers that have not been annexed by the combine keep on punching the reprobates of the council and hammering the water ordinance. What the outcome will be nobody can foretell. Had the outraged Denver taxpayers taken the boodling councilmen before Judge Lynch and suspended one or two of them from office by their necks the injunction against legalized highway robbery would have been made permanent.

Municipal civil service reform does not have smooth sailing in Chicago any more than in New York. That civil service rules would arouse the vigorous opposition of spoils politicians was to have been expected. But the reform movement has also encountered decided opposition from various other quarters. A manifesto has just been issued against it by the union veterans, who denounce the rule that excludes all persons over 45 years of age from the municipal service as an outrageous proscription of surviving soldiers and sailors of the war, who are disfranchised and made ineligible for public employment by reason of age and not because of inability or inexperience to perform the duties. While we have as yet no civil service rules in operation in Omaha, the same complaint might truthfully be made against the outrageous proscription of surviving soldiers and sailors of the war who are disfranchised and made ineligible for public employment not because of inability or inexperience to perform the duties, but by reason of their religious belief.

The interstate tennis tournament this week promises to be an extraordinary success. There will be nearly 100 entries. These amateur sports are rapidly growing in popularity. The professional sport is no longer in it. The people want honest, square contests, which amateur teams, as a rule, put up, and they are weary of cut and dried hippodromes.

Never Mind the Reserve.

St. Louis Republic.

Instead of lying awake over the gold reserve, take another look at the corn fields, where tons and train loads of gold are being made ready for the enrichment of the nation.

Better Stay at Home.

Minneapolis Journal.

The administration seems to be perfectly willing for France to have her own way with Waller. An American citizen abroad has a poor show for protection under this administration.

Drowned by Prosperity's Tide.

Washington Star.

The free silver sentiment grows smaller as the revival of business gives men less time to stand around and argue. This indicates that the agitation was one of the incidental symptoms of a financial stringency, and not a cool headed demand for a radical change of policy.

Doing the Split.

Indianapolis Journal.

There is a rumor to the effect that the free coinage democrats in Iowa will put a bolting democratic ticket in the field. A division of the democracy in Iowa cannot harm the party there much, unless General Weaver's handful of populists should make prisoners of one of the factions.

Liberty and Provincialism.

Detroit Free Press.

The inscription on the Liberty Bell is: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the people." The Philadelphians who have applied for an injunction to prevent the bell being sent to Atlanta should have this inscription changed so as to read: "Proclaim liberty throughout Independence hall to as many as can get within hearing distance."

The Cuban Difficulty.

Chicago Record.

It is yet too early to assume that the result will be a victory for the insurgents. But vague as the reports are, it is evident that up to date the revolutionists have the best of the struggle. In view of their spunky resistance and the reported weak financial condition of Spain, it would not be surprising if the question of a Cuban protectorate were to be forced upon the attention of the next congress.

Defiant Note to the East.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is amusing to note the complacency with which New York politicians assume that it rests with them to decide whether Whitney or somebody else shall be the democratic nominee for president. Yet the plain truth is that if a unanimous New York delegation should present Mr. Whitney's name to the democratic national convention it would not be accepted. The west would object. The next president must be a western man.

The Cant of Patriotism.

Indianapolis News.

It ought to be generally understood that patriotism must be a natural growth, and not a forced plant. There is no reason to believe that a person who wears symbols of religious faith is more pious than one who wears none, and the bearing of a flag does not make a man a patriot. It is conceivable that this sort of effort to compel the display of the national flag can be made absurd and obnoxious, tending to precisely the feeling which the friends of flag legislation sincerely but misguidedly seek to counteract. There is a cant of patriotism as well as a cant of religion. We Americans are generally supposed to be particularly well endowed in the saving graces of common sense, supplemented and reinforced by a sense of humor, and with these we should be saved from making such laws as this one lately enacted in Illinois, which is calculated to defeat its own purposes.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

If all other clews fail Chicago might try Holmes for the crime of '73.

Vanderbilt calls his new place "The Breakers." It would be more appropriate to dub it "The Heavy Swells."

Prophet Wiggins says that Lake Michigan is drying up. This will give Chicago a chance to annex more city lots.

Senator Stewart is writing 16 to 1 editorials for a Washington paper from which all reference to his gold-clause mortgages is rigidly excluded.

In Woodbury, N. Y., hackmen are not permitted to follow their occupation Sunday, and the mosquitoes prey upon the inhabitants without competition.

The amount of New England rum sent from Boston to Africa has decreased in the last two years from 1,025,226 gallons to 561,265. The cause of this decrease is not given.

One of the generals of a contingent of the Coxey army has just been pronounced insane by a Maryland coroner's jury. It takes some time and labor to mortise and illuminate jury skulls.

Inquiry into the methods of treatment in vogue in a Chicago insane asylum develops the fact that lead pipe is the favorite specific. It produces that cold, clammy cinch that knows no waking.

When a pugilist can pay an ex-wife $100 a week alimony and marry another who will presumably cost him as much again, it is evidence that the profession of pounding your fellow man out of shape is a paying one.

James Whitcomb Riley says that much of the dialect poetry in the newspapers to which his name is attached is not written by him. The editors have a way of crediting him with any unidentified verse of this character.

It is hinted that the surplus seeds on hand when the congressional seed bureau was abolished were planted and brought forth Secretary Morton's blooming presidential boom. Seeds from that bureau have brought forth strange fruit.

Notwithstanding the melodious whistling of the presidential bee which Senator Hill turned loose on Horizontal Bill Morrison, that gentleman shows no disposition to relax his grip on his present job. The colonel knows a cinch when he sees it.

Manufacturers of patent medicines can find an excellent market for their goods in China. According to the report of a British consul the Chinese have "that tired feeling" a great deal and like to fancy that they are run down in health and in need of a nostrum. Extract of beef they consider a sovereign panacea.

The ruins of William F. Storey's house—"Storey's castle," as it used to be called—always interest the visitor to Chicago. High bill-boards surround the lot, on which piles of stone and brick lie heaped in bewildering confusion. The house was only half finished when the editor's mind gave way. It stood for ten years undisturbed, and then enough of the material was sold to build eight large flat-houses.

Inasmuch as the English journalist George Augustus Sala recently testified in court that his time was worth to him $25 an hour, and that he had more demands upon it than he could possibly meet, it is somewhat astonishing to find him selling his library by auction and accepting from the crown a pension of $10 a week from a fund which is usually restricted to providing pensions for poverty-stricken widows and orphans of literary life.

Arrested for Forgery.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 19.—As the northbound train was about to leave here last night for Atlanta Hugh S. McNulty, one of its intended passengers, was arrested on a description sent by the Chattanooga chief of police. McNulty is charged with forgery. Letters on his person proved his identity and indicated his intention of going to Jamaica. He is now in jail awaiting instructions from Chattanooga.

Bank of Tacoma Assigns.

TACOMA, Aug. 19.—The Bank of Tacoma, formerly the Tacoma Trust and Savings company, made an assignment to its creditors today. The statement shows cash on hand $444; total liabilities, $379,000, of which $229,000 is city money.

NOT PAYING OUT THE CASH

Treasury Department Slow Honoring Requisitions of Disbursing Officers.

LABORERS CLAMORING FOR THEIR PAY

Trouble Is Due to an Effort to Keep the Money in the Treasury Balance as Long as Possible—Payments Heavy at Present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The War department is in almost daily receipt of complaints from the disbursing officers of the various river and harbor districts concerning the delay in forwarding money from the Treasury department in response to their requisitions. These comulaints represent that in many cases contractors and laborers are clamorous for money which in some cases has been due for three or four months.

The War department officials are reluctant to discuss the question, but admit that complaints are made and that instead of being confined to any one or two districts they are quite general. There has been especial criticism from the Detroit and St. Louis districts, in each of which the government is in arrears to the extent of about $150,000. The war department officials say the responsibility for this state of affairs is not theirs. It has been the practice heretofore for the engineer officers in charge of the river and harbor work in the various districts to send in their requisitions at or about the beginning of each month for the money supposed to be necessary to meet the expenses of the month. The chief engineer forwards them promptly, giving full credence to the estimates of the subordinate officers in the field, but the Treasury department, it is said, now shows a disposition to withhold settlements longer than was formerly the case. War department officials complain that this has had the effect of keeping the government in arrears to employes, of causing criticism of their department, and of hardship to persons dependent upon this work.

In the case of the work in the Detroit district, for instance, it is represented that General Poe, in charge of the work there, was compelled to send two telegrams, urging attention to his requisitions before he could get the money upon them. Rumor placed the amount of requisitions withheld at from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, but the chief of the warrant division of the treasury, when seen, said this report was an exaggeration and that his books show that only a little over $60,000 in requisitions stand unpaid. The requisitions for river and harbor work come from the War department, and when endorsed as immediately necessary, are, according to Mr. McLennan, forthwith paid over to the engineer in charge. It was the custom, it was explained, at the Treasury department, up to the administration of Secretary Foster, to issue warrants for requisitions of officers on their receipt, but under Secretary Foster's direction, a change was ordered, by which the amounts standing to the credit of disbursing officers were reduced from over $40,000,000 to $20,000,000. This change was the result of an investigation, which showed that requisitions were often made by disbursing officers for large sums when their balances were large and there was, it is stated, absolutely no immediate use for the money for which they called. The result of the change in methods, treasury officials say, has been to keep in the available balances of the treasury many millions, which under the former system would have been tied up as credit balances to the accounts of disbursing officers.

The books of the warrant division show at present that payments on account of river and harbor work are unusually heavy, over $1,700,000 was paid to disbursing officers last month and over $2,600,000 for the nineteen days of the present month, or at the rate of $30,000,000 a year. The appropriations for the fiscal year which closed July 1, 1895, were $20,043,000, and for the present year, ending July 1, 1896, they aggregate $11,452,000.

OUTLINE OF A CURRENCY SCHEME.

Ex-Senator Butler Makes a Suggestion to the Silverites.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina called today on Senators Jones and Harris, members of the executive committee appointed by the recent democratic silver conference, and suggested the following propositions to be advocated by the silver democrats:

1. Repeal the tax on state bank circulation.
2. Admit silver to coinage at an equality with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.
3. Retire all greenbacks and coin certificates.
4. Require national banks to surrender their charters and permit them to take out state charters under national supervision.
5. Take the government entirely out of the banking business.
6. Stop the issuance of long time bonds by the government. The revenues should be enough to support the government. But if it is necessary to issue bonds, they should be of small denominations in order that our own people can invest their savings in them.

Complaining of Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—One of the subjects that is likely to take up a good deal of time at the convention of letter carriers at Philadelphia next month will be the recent charges made against the carriers in many cities by postoffice inspectors. It is contended by the representatives of the carriers that in many cases the inspectors have tried to make a record for hard work by exaggerating the offenses of the men whom they spotted and by spotting for utterly trivial offenses. Further, it is said, the charges have in nearly every instance been held up for so long that when they were presented it was almost impossible for the carriers to remember the circumstances or to offer any defense except a general denial. It is asserted that the reports of the inspectors have been so far-reaching that they have somewhat weakened their own force and that the Postoffice department is now giving them much less weight than at first. The penalties are being reduced and in some cases the reports of the inspectors are being disregarded.

Duty on Liquor Increased.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Consul Hollis at Mozambique reports to the State department that a decree by the Portuguese government at Lisbon has been published increasing the duty on liquors imported into the province of Mazambique. On ale, beer and other fermented liquors the duty is increased from 400 to 700 reis per decalitre, distilled liquors from 1,200 to 1,800 reis per decalitre. The importation of foreign goods destined for the production of alcohol is prohibited.

Died While on Sick Leave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Indian bureau has received a dispatch from Glenwood Springs, Colo., announcing the death there of W. S. Davis of Arkansas, chief of the accounts division of the bureau, who has been absent on sick leave.

Today's Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $182,248,149; gold reserve, $102,503,731.

Cholera Not Serious at Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Consul General Jernigan at Shanghai cables the State department that cholera is not epidemic at that place.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OMAHA RUMPUS.

Indianapolis News: Nebraska is suffering from a greater blight than the drouth this year—the A. P. A.

Washington Post: The city of Omaha is crowding the whole of South America in the race for the bloodless revolution cup.

Des Moines Leader: The police war at Omaha seems to have been about as deadly as the Bannock war at Jackson's Hole.

Minneapolis Journal: Omaha decided very sensibly not to introduce South American methods. Nothing depresses the price of real estate like indiscriminate slaughter.

Chicago Dispatch: Speaking about the influence of the press, the Dispatch's editorial counseling the warring Omaha factions to quit fighting had not been on the streets here an hour before a truce was declared in Omaha.

Indianapolis Journal: It is a fine state of affairs, indeed, when a secret organization in one American city offers to send 5,000 armed men to aid a branch of the organization in another city in defying and overriding the law. If any such contingency is likely to arise, it is to be hoped the authorities of Omaha will have a good supply of Gatling guns.

Detroit Free Press: The submission of the Omaha controversy to the supreme court of the state disperses the war cloud in Nebraska and encourages the hope that the population of that state is not going to be decimated in internecine strife—whatever that may be. There has been a good deal of talk about blood in the west of late, but it is a credit to our civilization that the talk has far exceeded the blood.

Buffalo Express: The war in Omaha is declared off for a time. It is probably over, for the question of the validity of the respective claims of the two boards of Police and Fire Commissioners has been referred by mutual agreement to the supreme court of the state. That is the only disposition which a law-abiding community ought to seek. If the claim of the A. P. A. board that it is the one authorized by the law passed by the last legislature is a good one, the court can safely be left to make it binding.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: We congratulate the people of Omaha upon this sensible disposition of a difficult and dangerous question. No doubt there could much be said on both sides as to the original ground of dispute, of which the passing law was a consequence, but the real point of issue now is the legal right of the old board or the new to control the police and fire departments. When the judge, whose action was sought, gave a non-committal decision and suggested resort to the supreme court before further proceedings were taken, thus agreeing with the action of the governor, the best way was evidently to adopt that suggestion and quietly wait the result.

Minneapolis Journal: That intensely patriotic and law abiding society, the A. P. A., of Kansas City, claimed to have 5,000 armed men ready to march at a moment's notice to Omaha to help on in the disgraceful scrap now going on there. In view of A. P. A. exaggerations in the past it is safe to say they couldn't raise more than fifty, but what business has a secret oath-bound organization with even fifty armed men ready to throw themselves into the street at a moment's notice? Have we ceased to be a people governed by law and come to be a nation ruled by armed bands of irresponsible hot heads and bigots?

SIGNS OF ABUNDANCE.

St. Louis Republic: Corn is king and a royal benefactor. Through its gracious beneficence starvation is a phenomenon in America and ample variety of food the possession of the poorest; the farmer in debt or the tenant without capital gets the quickest return for his labor; anybody with a few acres of land can keep fat hogs, cattle and poultry. Harvesting is cheap and when prices are low the field does very well as a granary. Corn is not dainty and sensitive. It almost takes care of itself and is not particular about soil or climate. When the farmers of the United States produce 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn everybody is better off, no matter what the market price turns out to be. Watch the cornfields for business estimates and lines of credit.

New York World: The doubting Thomases as to prosperous times have need to look at the facts. With a corn crop worth $1,111,000,000 and other crops in proportion the country couldn't be otherwise than prosperous if it would. Our exports of agricultural products alone will bring more than $2,000,000,000 of wealth to us this next year. All our factories are running on full time. Wages are being voluntarily increased on every hand. Our iron mills are unable to supply the demands made upon them, and their rejected orders are going to Europe, where they will pay wages that must come back to us in payment for bread and meat. Prosperity is the normal and usual condition of the great republic. Depression and hard times are incidental and infrequent incidents.

Denver Republican: The people of Nebraska may well rejoice, as they are now doing, in the fact that they have bountiful crops of nearly every kind. Nebraska has passed from a condition of starvation to one of abundance of all the food products that man needs, and its citizens look to the future with confidence and hope. The depression in business which has prevailed in that state will be lifted by the prosperity which will flow from this bountiful harvest, and the people will forget the sorrows of a year ago. Colorado can rejoice with Nebraska, not only because there are fine crops in this state, but also because the prosperity of Nebraska will make a demand for Colorado cattle and coal. As far as business activity and prosperity can exist under gold monometallism they promise to come to the west this year.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Des Moines Capital: The attitude of the Iowa democrats on the currency question does not overwhelm the Atlanta Constitution with either amazement or regret. On the ontrary, it is heard to ask, "And who are the democrats of Iowa, pray, and what have they done to make the democratic party?" Who are they? See government blue book. What have they done for the demoratic party? Give it up.

Davenport Democrat: The Iowa Knights of Pythals have decided to hold their next encampment on the shores of Spirit Lake. The knights have made a wise choice, but they will have to station an armed guard about their commissary department to protect it from the soda water raiders of Dickinson county. No wet goods are allowed to be shipped into that part of the state without a rigid inspection and grave danger of confiscation.

Marshalltown Times: Our great soldiers' monument is to be crowded with names of individuals and faces from real life in a truly realistic fashion. A sad blunder! In one of the cemeteries of New Orleans rises a lofty and lonely column without a word inscribed on it, or an emblem or figure, save a typical confederate veteran at the top. The beholder needs no inscription to tell him what is meant—no couplets of poetry, no Latin, no names, no faces. Splendidly eloquent in its simplicity, that monument was erected by southern women, who permitted no word to be inscribed on it, but let its silent granite surface speak the grief and pride beyond all lettered inscription. Alas! that rebles should have a monument of such classic beauty and simplicity, while loyal Iowa heroes are to have one almost bizarre in size and decoration. Is it too late to correct the wretched blunder.

Cedar Rapids Republican: If the size of Secretary Morton is to be judged by his action in paying off such employes of the agricultural department as believed in free coinage, in silver dollars, he is a very little fellow indeed. That silver is bulky and hard to handle in any considerable quantity goes without saying, but even if we had free coinage and silver basis we would not be obliged to use it. We could have silver certificates just as we have now, which would be used while the silver lay in the vaults. We now have certificates which represent both gold and silver. No, the great objection to free coinage is not the inconvenience of silver. That could be easily overcome. The vital objection to free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 is that it would reduce our standard of value, thereby cheating creditors of all kinds and being doubly disastrous to pensioners, savings bank depositors, insurance policy holders and like investors. Morton's so called trick was a very silly exhibition of littleness.

LIGHT SENTENCES.

Truth: Thomas—Have you named the twins over at your house yet? John—Yep; pa called them Thunder and Lightning as soon as he heard about them.

Indianapolis Journal: Teacher—What is the root of all evil?

Farmer's Boy—That spotted hog of Simpson's. I have to drive it out of our tater patch about a dozen times a day.

New York Recorder: The experiment of putting messenger boys on bicycles seems foredoomed to failure. The bicycle has to be kept going, or the rider tumbles off.

Washington Star: "De man," said Uncle Eben, "dat am de mos' anxious foh fear folks am gwine ter miss sumpin' what he says generally libs ter be sorry he let 'em hyah a good deal ob it."

New York Recorder: There is a cobbler up in Harlem who has been three times divorced and is now married again. He gets angry when the neighbors declare that a shoemaker should stick to his last.

Washington Times: "Sweetman is never afraid of his position; says he's got the strongest pull of any man in the business."

"What's he driving at?"

"Stretching candy in a candy conservatory."

Chicago Tribune: "D'you reckon it's true?" asked Mosely Wraggs, rolling a little farther in the shade of the tree as the sunshine caught up with him, "that every feller's got iron in his blood?"

"Course it's true," said Tuffold Knutt, shifting his quid to the other cheek. "Then it must be scrap iron that's in Jim Corbett's blood," rejoned the other, yawning dismally.

Somerville Journal: With a population of 400,000,000 people, China has only 100 physicians. A nation cannot help increasing rapidly under such conditions.

THE MODERN WAY.

Washington Star.

Ho, young Lochinvar came from the west;
In all the broad border his steed was the best.
A horseback elopement for those days might do,
But now they would fly on a bike built for two.

THE VETERAN.

Indianapolis Journal.

It was a battered warrior,
Of limping gait and slow,
Who hobbled up the sunlit street,
With every look of woe.

"Oh, tell us, pray," they cried to him,
"Were you at famed Yalu,
Or was it in the Bannock war
They t'run the boots in you?

"Or did you gain that shattered leg,
That comminuted jaw,
In wrestling with the keen, serrate
And swift-revolving saw?"

The battered warrior shook his head,
And winked the eye not shut.
"Nay, Nay," said he; "I played base ball
In the town of Terry Hut."

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That's the very reason we've made such a radical cut in those handsomely trimmed and fashionably tailored suits—the new goods, to soon arrive, push these out of the way—price must cut no figure—your choice of quite a quantity of higher priced suits, in selected styles, for ten dollars. Some of them are in the window.

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