Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York Hooms 13, 14 and 15 Tribune Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and literal matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee B'lding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION
State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE
for the week ending May 24, 1890, was as follows: Bunday, May 18. Monday, May 19. Tuesday, May 29. Wednesday, May 21. Thursday, May 22. Friday, May 23. Saturday, May 24.

Average......20,639 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 24th day of May, A. D. 1800. [Seal.]

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DALLY
BEE for the month of May, 1889, 18,099 copies; for June, 1889, 18,258 copies; for July, 1880, 18,758 copies; for August, 1889, 18,551 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,707 copies; for November, 1889, 18,707 copies; for Pocumber, 1889, 18,707 copies; for January, 1890, 19,751 copies; for March, 1890, 29,555 copies; for January, 1890, 19,751 copies; for March, 1890, 29,555 copies; for April, 1800, 29,554 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of May, A. D., 1890.
[Seal.]

N. P. Fett, Notary Public. Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES. 8-page paper... U. S. 1 cent. Foreign 2 cents 12-page paper... " 1 cent. " 2 cents 6-page paper... " 2 cents. " 2 cents. 20-page paper... " 2 cents. " 3 cents. 4-page paper... " 2 cents. " 4 cents. Anti-Monopoly Committee Call.

Spiring Ranghe, Neb., May 26.—The "com mittee of fifteen" appointed by the antimonopoly republican convention held at Lincoln Neb., May 20, 1890, is requested to meet at the Capital hotel in Lincoln, at 4 p, m. on Tuesday, June 4, 1890, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before D. M. NETTLETON, Chairman.

THE school fund must be kept out of the hands of mercenaries.

EVILS come and evils go, but the pole nuisance grows luxuriantly hereabouts.

THE courts have dealt the death blow to the gas trust of Chicago by appointing a receiver to wind up its affairs.

THE formation of a melon trust in the south is another malicious partisan assault on the rights of the colored people.

THE reports of an epidemic of mad dogs and horses in a section of Iowa indicates that a pretty strong brand of original package is in circulation in the vicinity.

A FRESH contingent of the Salvation army, just landed in New York, could be profitably employed by the monument association in drumming up subscriptions among the millionaires.

SENATORIAL professions of moral agony over the wickedness of the army canteen are intended solely for home consumption. To be consistent the members should abolish the canteen in the

THE eastern tenderfoot is needlessly alarmed about the activity of scalpers In this section. They are neither Sioux nor Pawnees on the warpath, but a tribe of palefaces employed to scalp the corporation surplus.

In the lexicon of political boodlers there is no such word as theft. Such is the opinion of the democratic council of Kansas City, which glosses a deficit of twenty-one thousand in the treasury as "a elerical error."

THE Illinois prohibition convention endorsed every ism affoat in the political world, with one exception-the nonpartisan dodge. That was held in abeyance until its fortune is determined by the Nebraska experiment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE and Connecticut are energetically supplying the demand for confederate flags. It is a dismal season when the genuine Yankee permits his admiration for the stars and stripes to interfere with a profitable business.

THE negotiations with the Iowa tribe of Indians for the sale of their reservation in Indian territory have been successful. As a result nearly a quarter of a million acres of land will be added to the public domain at a cost to the government of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

An order issued by the census bureau removes from local officials the duty of prosecuting those refusing to answer questions relating to physical infirmities and debts. Enumerators are instructed to place in the proper column the words "refused to answer." The widespread criticism of the questions has apparently produced a commotion in the census bureau.

THE extreme anxiety of a faction of Iowa politicians to maintain prohibition is easily accounted for. During the past five years the prohibition constables of Des Moines have, it is estimated, cleared ten thousand dollars each from direct fees, not to mention the sums exacted from joint keepers as the price of peace. While the constables were enriching themselves and their supporters, the costs were piling up on the taxpayers. The efforts to enforce the law swelled court expenses in Polk county from thirty thousand to ninety thousand dollars annually. No wonder the constabulary of Iowa declare the law a success and demand its continuance, regardless of the burdens piled on property owners and taxpayers.

MEMORIAL DAY. The passing years do not diminish the

interest and worth of Memorial day, None of its impressive lessons or beauti ful suggestions become trite from repetition. All that it teaches of patriotic sacrifice and loyal devotion, of heroic valor, of hardship and privation cheerfully borne, comes to us with each recurring anniversary without having lost in freshness or in force. There are other days we celebrate whose story is a platitude; this day and all that belongs to it preserves its youth and returns to be welcomed as an inspiration to affection, to hope, to patriotism, to a higher estimate of free institutions, to a loftler apprecia tion of what it is to be an American citizen. In the beautiful homage we today pay to dead heroes there is an influence for the elevation of our own lives, and every aspect and association of Memorial day contributes to the growth and improvement of all that is best in our natures as individuals and as citizens.

AGAIN GETTING TOGETHER. The reported agreement between the western roads to advance passenger rates may not be wholly due to the recent action of the interstate commerce commission, which was a notification to the roads that they would thereafter be held to a strict observance of the law, but it is quite reasonable to suppose that this determination of the commission to take notice of what was going on lind some influence. It not questionable that the roads have been daily violating the law since the rate war began, and not simply in failing to conform to the requirements of the interstate commerce act in the very essential matter of properly notifying the commission of changes of rates. There were undoubtedly other and more serious infractions of the law, and the fact that the commission was on the lookout for these and intended punishing them, may fairly be presumed to have suggested to the managers the ex-" pediency of bringing the conflict to an end as quickly as possible. The effort to effect an agreement having been instituted, the action of the commission hastened the consummation. The indications are that the agreement

entered into will hold for some time, but in view of past experience it is not safe to predict that it will be permanent. It is easy enough to understand that the roads which have been slashing passenger rates are tired of a policy that has already cost them heavily and for which there has been no reasonable excuse, but it is by mo means certain that this experience may not be repeated before the year is out. So far as the traveling public is concerned it has profited by the war, but regarded from the broad view point of the general interest a settlement of the conflict and a return to settled rates that will be profitable to the roads is to be welcomed. If the agreement holds sixty days, as provided, without any road giving notice of withdrawal meantime, it will most likely be continued indefinitely.

NOT ALARMING FIGURES.

For the current year immigration has been at the rate of about one thousand persons a day. There is no reason to expect any increase during the remaining months of the year in the number of foreigners coming to this country. In the gration of the year will probably not exceed four hundred thousand. This is about six-tenths of one per cent of the population of the United States, estimating it to be sixtyfive millions. Certainly there is nothing alarming in these figures. No reasonable man is likely to have any fear of our ability to assimilate an addition to our population of no greater proportions annually than this, sufficient care being taken to enforce the law which provides for the exclusion of criminals, paupers and other objectionable persons. Nor will any one not under the control of a wholly selfish sentiment pretend such an annual augmentation of the industrial forces of the country can, if distributed generally among the various interests, operate to the disadvantage of any of them. It is plainly ridiculous to talk of danger to the political, social and material welfare of the sixty-five millions of American people from the annual accretion of foreigners to the number of less than one per cent of the population.

Yet proposed tegislation for imposing additional restrictions upon immigration is advocated upon this ground, its supporters persistently urging that the immigration to this country today is dangerous, unhealthy and of undue proportions. The committee of congress which has been investigating the subject is looking for testimony to show that this assertion is true, and of course it has been able to find such testimony. There are men who believe it would be well to close every seaport of the nation against foreigners who desire to come to this country to make homes, and the large majority of such men were themselves emigrants. They would like to enjoy a monopoly of the privileges and opportunities of this country, not reflecting that they have no more reason to ask it than those who were here before they come had to ask for the exclusion of emigrants. They forget that but for the liberal policy of this government, which they would have it abandon, they would not now have the right to call themselves American citizens and to enjoy the protection and advantages which the possession of that proud title gives them. In their utter selfishness they would have this government renounce a policy instituted by the wisdom of its founders and maintained through more than a century to its immeasurable glory and gain, in order to shut out people as worthy as themselves of the boon of free

Unquestionably the fair and unprejudiced sentiment of the country is opposed to the demand for new legislation further restricting immigration, but there is danger the more clamorous voice of the selfish element, employing much the same arguments as those of the know

institutions and their beneficent privi-

nothing faction more than thirty years ago, will not be wholly unheeded by congress. The politicians of that body who are caught by clamor and swayed by considerations of personal gain far outnumber those who have an ear for the conservative voice of the people and a will to subserve the general welfare. A material departure from the policy which the government has thus far maintained in this matter is therefore very much to be feared unless the popular sentiment opposed to any radical change shall vigorously assert itseif.

DELAY IN THE SENATE.

It is now assured that the tariff bill will be delayed in the senate until after the close of the current fiscal year, and it is even suggested that a measure may not be reported to that body before next December, though this seems to be entirely unreasonable. The motive of Senator Sherman in insisting that the subject should be considered by the full finance committee, rather than following the precedent of devolving the work of framing a bill upon a sub-committee, has been differently construed, but the explanation given of his action by the Ohio senator must be regarded as candid and satisfactory. He believes that a measure which occupied the house committee on ways and means six months in preparing ought not to be hastily or carelessly disposed of by the senate, and he thinks the finance committee of the latter body should go over the measure as fully and carefully as was done by the house committee. "We had better be right even if we have to stay here all summer." Senator Sherman is reported to have said. It is more than probable that Mr. Sherman approves the general character and policy of the McKinley bill, and that he apprehended disaster to that measure if it went into the exclusive charge of the sub-committee which framed the senate bill of the last congress. It is to be presumed that Mr. McKinley did not construct the house without some consultation with Senator Sherman, and that he had good reason to count upon the senator's support of the bill in the main, or at any rate his assistance to secure for it a full hearing from the finance committee of the senate. But in any event the position of Mr. Sherman cannot fairly be criticised. It is proper that the senate shall not legislate on the tariff hastily or carelessly, and though it is desirable that action be reached as soon as possible consistent with a thorough consideration of the subject, so that the business interests of the country may be relieved of uncertainty, the senate would better remain in session all summer than to make a mistake in this natter. A great deal depends upon the

senate being right on the tariff. Those who do not believe the McKinev bill to be a wise measure need not fear the result of a thorough study of its provisions by the finance committee of the senate, under such new light as they will obtain from the interests affected. On the contrary, the advocates of a downward revision of the tariff have everything to expect from such careful consideration of the house measure as it is proposed the senate shall give it.

DEFEAT THE BONDS.

The proposition to permit the board of education to issue two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in school bonds, which lishers and public have long been tooking. is to be voted on next Saturday should be defeated.

The Tammanvites of Omaha are make ing desperate efforts to capture the school board next Monday. Our citizens cannot afford to trust a quarter of a mil lion in the hands of boodling conspirators. They cannot afford to mortgage this city for the sake of a gang of political parasites and designing jobbers who want to speculate in real estate and "divvy" with the contractors.

Before another dollar of school bonds is voted, we must know that the money will be in safe and honest hands. It will be time enough to vote the bonds, when we know who the new members of the board of education will be. The school board election comes off next Monday, and the proposition can be voted on again within two weeks. We can better afford to delay two weeks longer with the voting of school bonds than run the risk of placing a quarter of a million into the hands of a ring of political desperadoes organized solely for spoils and plunder.

THE BEE advises every taxpayer to take no chances, but turn out en masse and vote the bonds down.

THE debt statistics prepared by the census bureau are decidedly unsatisfac tory. The bonded debt of Nebraska, for instance, is placed at a fraction over five million dollars for 1890, an increase of four hundred thousand dollars in ten years. It is possible the summary given in the dispatches is incomplete. In any event the figures do not refer to a state debt, which was less than half a million dollars on December 1, 1889. If the figures refer to the bonded debt of counties, townships and cities, it is too low, Another absurd feature of the statistics is that which places the resources of the state in 1800 at nine hundred and sixty nine thousand dollars. In view of the fact that the population of the state more than trobled in ten years, that property increased enormously in value, and products and industries multiplied, the falsity of the estimate of Nebraska's resources is apparent. If the census bureau cannot produce a greater degree of accuracy than is here given, the statistics are worse than worthless. They are misleading and an injustice to the state. Nebraska courts a truthful and complete exhibit of her financial condition, both local and general.

THE fact is apparent that Omaha and Council Bluffs must sooner or later unite in the erection of a free bridge over the Missouri river. The business and social relations of both communities demand unrestricted intercourse. The cost of a free bridge would be a trifle compared with the benefits flowing to the people.

OMAHA is afflicted with a set of conscienceless scribblers whose ambition is to magnify crime and injure the reputation of the city. Regardless of truth or decency, they enlarge on petty crimes

and draw on their imagination for material whon facts cannot be had. These evil-minded busy-bodies rely solely on sensitions to attract attention and gull the public for a few dimes. It is a disgrace to journalism and an outrage on the city that men pretending to respectability should permit scandalous reports, without a shadow of foundation, to be given currency in alleged news-

NO HONORABLE man can be a member of an oath-bound political club. Such a man may be roped in to join it under false pretenses but he cannot conscientiously remain associated with a band of mercenary conspirators. There is no room in this country for secret political clubs. Political assemblies that will not stand the test of free discussion and publicity can only promote the interest of dishonest schemers and spoils hunters.

ANY man who is crowding himself to the front for a position on the school board whose members serve without pay must have an axe to grind or some selfish scheme to advance. Men who are willing to waste their time as public benefactors, or friends of education do not clamor and rustic for the place, but are willing modestly to wait until they are called upon by the patrons of the schools to serve.

OMAHA'S prominence as a stock market is forcibly shown in the comparative statistics of the packing industry of the country. With the single exception of Chicago, Omaha shows a larger increase since March I than any city in the union. The gain over the same period last year is notably large-a gratifying proof of the steady growth and prosperity of the stockyards and packeries.

THE frequency of basement fires suggests the necessity of the enactment of regulations preventing the accumulation of inflammable material in dwellings and storehouses

IT IS in order for the combine to supplement its demand for damages with a suit against the hungry lawyers who led the verdant seven into a four-ply bear trap.

a workhouse would fill a long-felt want in utilizing the energies of tramps and A FEW more costly mistakes will

doubtless convince the park commission

As a measure of public benevolence,

that incompetency is a poor investment. SELF-SEEKERS should be rigidly excluded from the school board. In this

case the office must seek the man. The Mud Levee Business.

Chicago Tribune.

The plan of improving the Mississipp river by building mud levees has lost a great deal of ground this spring. A Harmless Pastime.

Chicago News. Efforts are being made in France to devise

a law which will effectually stop dueling. What's the use: It amuses the Frenchmen and hurts nobody. Is This the Long-Expected.

San Francisco detectives are searching for

an English novelist, one D. L. Murray, If they discover him they may be hired to find the great American novelist for whom pub-

Stanley as an Englishman. Philadelphia Engirer.

On the whole, Stanley has no great reason complain of his treatment in England. The queen has ordered his portrait for her private collection, he will probably be made an English baronet, and he has the promise of a charming English bride. With all these honors it will not be surprising if he should become an Englishman himself.

Reduce the Local Rates. Slour City Journal.

The Lincoln Journal is opposed to a maxmum freight law in Nebraska. "No maximum rate bill," it exclaims, "will in the least reduce through rates for the farmers of Nebraska, and through rates are about all that interest the producer." This is an old story in Iowa. It is not true that the farmers are only interested in through rates. They are interested in local rates. They are inter ested in providing conditions rendering competition within the state possible. Moreover, a reduction of local rates will not injuriously affect through rates. On the contrary, the adjustment of through rates must be made to local rates. Neither does it follow that the board of transportation, or the board of railroad commissioners, as in this state, must be dispensed with under a maximum rate law. A maximum rate will not end the need of a board. The board in Nebraska, as in Iowa, ought to be continued, and there, as here, it ought to be made directly responsible to the people and clothed with power to enforce its authority. The Journal believes that Ne braska can wisely adopt the Iowa law, empowering the board to fix the maximum rate. The experience of Iowa and the judicial determinations under the Iowa law ought to be valuable and time-saving to the people of Nebraska. The Journal man evidently does not know

that the Nebraska board of transportation has ample power to formulate and enforce freight schedules under our present law. The proposition to enact a maximum rate law s urged because the board has persistently refused to act. |-Editor THE BEE.

CENSUS QUESTIONS IN RHYME. Now York World.

Does your mother in-law live with you? Are

you deaf! Have you elemantiasis of the heart! Did you ever have the measles! Are you good at hunting weasels! Do you wear your tresses in a bang,or part! Have you got a mortgage on your house and

Do you pray till you get corns upon your Did you ever drop a nickel in the slot!

Do you really think your brother in law

likes cheese.

Are you fond of chestnuts! Do you ever Do you eat plowith a knife or with an ax Are your molars all your own or does your

dentist groan In spirit when he hears you chewing tacks? Do you like your sirloins well done or blood raref Do you put molasses on your black-eyed

Do you have good luck in drawing to a pair! you really think your brother-in-law likes cheese! Did you ever kiss a girl at 4 o'clock?

Don't you think that Wagner's music's rather poor! Were you quiet-like or merry when in jail! Did you ever slide upon a cellar door! Do you feed your wealthy relatives upon

What do you think of queries such as

Stop, stop-I'll go away, don't kick me so, I really think your brother-in-law Do 3 likes cheese!

VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR Hon. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of

census, requests publication of the following As a part of the census of the people to be taken during the month of June special provision has been made by congress for ascertuining the names of surviving soldiers, sail ors, and marines who were mustered into the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and of the widows of soldiers, sailors and marines who have died. In connection with this special census of veterans the organization or vessel in which they served, the term of service in each case, and present residence will be taken by the census enumerators. In the case of widows, information regarding the service of their de ceased husband is also required.

The importance of accurate statements concerning the military record of each participant in the late war should not be underestimated. It should be the duty, moreover of every veteran soldior or sailor to see that the enumerator is placed in possession of the necessary information concerning his own service. If he cannot be at home when the enumerator calls he should leave a proper memorandum in the hands of his wife or other member of his household, so that the work of the census may not be delayed, and also that there may be no doubt as to the accuracy of the statements concerning his serv ice which may be given to the census enn-merator. That there may be no question as to the points to be covered by this memorandum, it may be well to state that the special inquiries to be made concerning veterans of the civil war include the name, the company and the regiment or vessel in which the served, their late rank, the dates of enlist served, their late rank, the dates of enlist-ment and discharge, the length of serv-ice in years, months and days, and their present postofiles address. Where a soldier or sailor rankisted or served in more than one organization or vessel, he should be very careful to give the term of service in each instance, and to cover each on distinguished. In giving the organization care should be taken to distinguish the arm of the service, as infantry, cavalry, artillery, etc., and if a person served under an assumed name, his statement should be made to cover both the name under which he served and the true name by which he is now known.

Veterans of the war generally will recognize and appreciate the value of this special census to them, and they should aid the census enumerators in getting true statements in every way possible. Without their co-operation correct results cannot be reached. This personal appeal is made to them, therefore, in the hope that their attention may be specially directed to the importance of this work and the neces-sary information may be promptly supplied to the census enumerator when he calls some time during the month of June.

M. H. KING'S EXPLANATION.

OMARA, Neb., May 27 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: In addition to what your reporter published concerning the city council of Des Moines, Ia., in your issue of vesterday, I desire to say that the members of the city council referred to represent the legal, mercantile, mechanical and labor elements of Des Moines. where they have lived and carried on business for years, running back in to the sixtles. In all these years there is not a blemish on

their characters, either public or private, and so far as I know, not one of them ever wronged a man out of a dollar, so that if they are now guilty of willful misconduct in office for taking extra pay for their services, every ex-member of the city council for the last ten years is equally guilty, as every one of them, rich and poor, received extra compensation for their services and are as technically liable under the code of Iowa as the members of the city council of 1888, unless barred by the statute of limitation.

Some of these men who are charged with misconduct in office, have served the public for years at a salary of \$50 a year. In all the time they have had charge of the government of the city no charge has ever been made by any responsible person that they were unfaithful to their public trust, in looking after and promoting the common welfare of the of 50,000 people in so far as it lay in their power to do so.

No complaint has heretofore been heard

that they received exorbitant compensation for the responsibilities of their position, not-withstanding the fact that it was publicly known that the members of the city council had been drawing extra pay for many years

As a general rule, the public is a hard master to serve. Every man in a public capacity who will not grind his constituent's ax, no matter how dull and rusty it may be, will be spoken ill of by the owner of this disappointment private slander follows until the community will begin to speak of the bad man and look upon the officeholder with less or more suspicion. Such is the tendency of the times and such

the abuse of public men in the press and out of the press that the time is near at hand when few men of sensitive feelings possessing the necessary and desirable qualifications for official positions can be found who will consent to risk their reputation in going into public life by accepting office.

When the fifty-dollar salary was passed by the legislature of Iowa for members of the city council there were no large cities in the state, and even at this day the average legislator in the general assembly has a very limited knowledge of the perplexing duties imposed upon members of the city council in all cities of any importance. These duties are so varied and exacting in their nature that overy citizen, whether he pays \$5 or \$5,000 taxes, or not \$1, feels that he owns the man r has a double-action mortgage on his ward iderman which he intends to foreclose at the next city election unless the alderman to Limerick or passes round the

I used to have a youthful ambition to be a municipal statesman and have been promi-nently identified with the city government of Des Moines for twenty years, but I have out-grown that ambition and want no more hon-

ors and glory on that line.

The members of the city council for the year 1889 felt that their services were worth ist as much in that year to the public as in any of the preceding years, so that the sum of their sinning is not so much in the amount ney received by them as in the manne of drawing their pay. Knowing these men as I have known them

as citizens and neighbors, as enterprising public-spirited business men, men of integ rity, honor and generous impulses, I would trust them every day of their lives, in office or out of office, before I would trust some of the men five minutes who are per-secuting them. There is less or more personal mailee, politics and mer-cenary motives of long standing mixed up with the vindication of the law at the bottom of these indictments. I have not been a member of the city council since 1888, but was chairman of the board of public works for 1889, in which year the board let between \$300,000 and \$400,000 worth of contracts, besides the supervision and construction of bridges, paving, sewering, publibuildings, repairing of streets and sidewalks and in all that considerable amount of expend itures not one dollar of a gift or present was ever received by me or my colleague on the board of public works, so that we can justly claim credit for an honest and clean administration of our official actions. M. H. KING.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The treasurer of York county has just paid \$17,000 to the state treasurer. Gothenburg has good prospects of securing the location of a plant to manufacture plows

All the leading merchants of Prosser, Adams county, have joined in forming a business men's association. While moving an old barn near Gothenburg the Jagger boys encountered a rat den and commenced the slaughter of the rodents. When the conflict ended 205 dead rats were

before the end of the year.

The Edgar city council has decided to grant a saloon license to J. A. Ellis in spite of a re-monstrance. The remonstrators have apmonstrance. The remonstrators have appealed to the district court for an injunction restraining the board from issuing such license on the ground that the petition was license on the ground that the petition was not signed by the required number of free-holders. Mr. Ellis now says if the license is refused he will open up a shop for the sale of liquors of all kinds in original packages. A salconkeeper of Utlea caused the fol-lowing to be published: "To whom it may concern: Know ye, that by the payment of

527.40 I am permitted to retail intoxicating who has a drunkard for a husband or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say em-phatically give me a notice of such case or cases in which you are interested and all

such will be excluded from my place. Let mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, uncless and aunts de likewise, and tueir requests will be regarded.

lowa Items.

The old settlers of Marshall county will denie June 19. Work has commenced on the new \$10,000 opera house at Clear Lake.

A stock company will put in a \$14,000 pressed brick plant at Correctionville. Mr. Foster of Ottumwa has presented a heck for \$4,800 to the Young Men's Chris-

ian association of that city. The old settlers of Humboldt county have lecided to erect an old-fashioned log cabin in which the pioneers can meet annually and talk over old times amid appropriate surroundings.

A six-year-old youngster named Lewis Kearney, from the orphans' home in New York city, arrived in Cedar Rapids the other lay, having made the entire distance alone. He was consigned to a family living near Cedar Rapids.

The other day a Boone cow ate \$3 worth of receries from the rear end of a farmers wagon, and the granger gave notice to the authorities that he would hereafter boycott the town until all omniverous animals roam-ing the streets were retired from circulation. Ernest G. Fisner, the former Atlantic brewer, who was conditionally released from imprisonment by Governor Larrabee, has opened an original package house in Atlantic. isher's pardou required him to take oath that he would never sell liquor in Iowa again, and there is a strong probability that he will be required to complete his term in jail.

A swindle that beats the Bohemian ats scheme is being worked on the unsuspecting granger, according to the Des Moines Leader. A glib-tongued agent goes to the farmer and makes a bargain with him to furnish him cinnamon something new, just out, and for which there is a great demand, in the produc tion of cinnamon oil, which is extracted from the beans. The beans are worth \$20 a bushel and he will agree to give the farmer \$5 for each cinnamon bean tree grown from the seed he furnishes when it has reached a growth of five feet, and he will bind the con-tract by a good and sufficient bond. The seed beans the farmer gets are the comm bean saturated with cinnamon oil, and which seldom ever reach a growth above six inches The farmer will wait a good while for the re-turn of his \$20. We wouldn't advise farmers to invest in cinnamon beans

Beyond the Rockies. Fish Commissioner Mills of Nevada has shipped 1,000,000 trout to various parts of the state. The \$73,000 necessary to be raised in

Spokane Falls, Wash., to guarantee a smelt-ing plant has been subscribed. The earliest shipment of new wheat in the history of California was made May 17 by J M. and O. B. Kimberlin of Poso.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Langden of Placerville, Cai., was bitten by a tarantula the other day and died twenty-four hours Clinton A. Myers, aged thirty years, committed suicide at Bisbop, Cal., by taking

strychnine. The cause was disappointment O. S. Phelps, aged seventy-five years, was found fatally shot on his porch in South Portland, Ore. The affair is clouded in

mystery. Nathaniel J. Gaberson of Santa Paula, Cal., is hardly nineteen years old, yet he stands 6 feet 7 4 inches in his bare feet and weighs 225 pounds. Senator J. M. Snow of Douglas county

Washington, has been arrested, charged with the embezziement of county money, and placed under \$5,000 bonds. The board of agriculture of Orange county California, has quarantined fruits, plants, flowers and vegetables which give evidence

of being affected with insects or their larvae. Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California, now nearly ninety years of age, is a pauper and has been notified to leave his old estead. Nothing remains of the great wealth which this old man once possessed. The sum of \$55,000 in gold coin was sent from San Bernardino to San Francisco by mail a few days ago as second class matter at

a risk on the coin and the bank saved \$150 by using the mail. The city of Butte contemplates a large expenditure for sewers the present year. According to the programme of the sewer committee, it is designed to lay this year 13,500 feet of pipes. The estimated cost of this con-struction will be \$37,500, to which must be added money needed for repairs, etc., making

a total expenditure for sewers of \$14,800, The newspaper men of Butte, Mont., have organized a press club. "Each of them," says the Inter-Mountain, "has long been of the opinion that all the others are ex-horse thieves and road agents and it is hoped that the organization of a press club will tend to expose the fallacy of this opinion and to bring boys together upon a basis of personal

D. B. May of Billings has been granted the privilege of running an incline plane railway elevator down the northern slope of the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone to the water's edge. The franchise is a valuable one and has been by several sought after. Parties hereafter visiting the park can get a glimpse of the falls from a point heretofore

friendship.

The body of Matt Caruthers, of Waterville, Wash., who perished in a storm last winter in the Big Bend, was found May 11 between the Pattie and Landah places about three-quarters of a mile toward the Columbia The corpse was found in a reclining position, as though he had sat down to rest one of the elenched hands was his hat and the other grasped his handkerchief.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Tenth Street Viaduct and the Elkhorn's Hot Springs Branch.

Matters are getting in such shape now that ground will be broken very soon for the Tenth street viaduct and union depot. Just as soon as the tracks are laid to enable trains to run to the temporary depot, the Union Pacific will vacate its cow shed and tear it down. The change, it is thought will occur within the next two weeks. tects Van Brunt & Howe are pushing work on the revised plans and will have them com-pleted by the time the contractors are ready to commence operations. Several important improvements have been made, especially in the interior arrangements, since the new

style of building was adopted.
There seems to be considerable mystery surrounding the Milwaukee's decision announced in THE BEE yesterday, not to run its trains into this city on June I. General Agent Nash says he has no instructions regarding any change in the original plans and there must be some mistake. However, a time table for crossing the bridge is certainly necessary and the Union Pacific had one prepared but Superintendent Barr received or-

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley company expects to have its new line now being built to Hot Springs, S. D., from Buffalo Gap in operation by the middle of July The Union Pacific's high officials will be in salt Lake City today. There is, thing extraordinary in the wind because they telegraphed General Manager Dickenson to meet them there, and that gentleman Chief Construction Agent Cameron has also gone.

General Manager Holdrege and General Freight Agent Crosby of the B. & M. re-turned from Chicago this morning.

German Sharpshooters. The little town of Pankow, near Ger-

many, is preparing for an event which romises to make her name famous From July 6 to 10 10,000 German marks men will assemble there to celebrate the enth national German shooting festival by competing for \$100,000 worth of

Poisonous Three-Fingered Vines. Never touch a vine that has three-ingered leaves—that is, leaves divided nto three parts. Vines that show five fingered leaves may be handled with safety. Poison ivy has three fingers.

The annual catch of fish on the European and North American coasts is computed by a German statistician to amount to 150,000 tons. A ton of fish corresponds with twenty-five sheep in nourishing power. Therefore the total European and North American catch equals in number 42,000,000 sheep and in nourishing power 30,000,000.

## FOUGHT IN COATS OF BLUE

Today Their Graves Will Be Decked with Sunshine and Flowers-

PROGRAMME FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Where the Grand Parade Will Form and the Various Orders and Societies Which Will Take

The committee to arrange for Memorial day, held a long meeting Wednesday night at the Millard hotel.

Part in it.

Colonel Frank E. Moores, the marshal of the day, announced the following programme: FIRST DIVISION.

First division,

Fifteenth Street North of Douglas, Right
Resting on Douglas.
Chief of Police.
Platoon of Police.
Marshal of the Day.
Aide C. E. Burmester.
Second Infantry Band,
Battalion Second Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION. Fourteenth Street, Right on Douglas, Assistant Marshals, R. M. Stone and M. O'Brien.

O'Brien,
Gate City Drum Corps,
Phil Kearney Post No. 2, G. A. R,
Geo. A. Custer Post No. 7, G. A. R,
U. S. Grant Post No. 10, G. A. R.
General George Crook Camp No. 1. S. of V.
Children of Veterans and Relief Corps With
Flowers in Wagons.

THIRD DIVISION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Thirteenth Street North of Douglas, Right on Douglas, William H. Liams and Jacob Faweett, Assistant Murshais.

Brigadier General John R. Brook and staff, Colonel Frank Wheaton and staff, C. S. A., Department Commander G. A. R. and staff, Orator of the Day, Dr. Joseph T. Duryes, and Chaplain of the Day, Dean Gardener, in Carriage. Mayor Cushing.

\* Judges of Federal and State Courts.

Board of Education and other Guests in Carriages FOURTH DIVISION.

Twelfth street, North of Douglas, Right on Douglas, R. S. Wilcox, Assistant Murshal.

Typographical Union No. 190.
Overland Lodge No. 123.
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen.
Sohemian Turnverein.
Other societies desirous of taking part will form in this division on the left of the society last named.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Eleventh street, North of Douglas, Right on Douglas, D. G. Rhodes, Assistant Marshal, Chief Fire Department, Union Pacific Band.

Durant Fire Engine and Hose Commany, Omaha Fire Department,
The line of march will be as follows: From Fifteenth on Douglas east to Touth, o Farnam, to Sixteenth, to California, to Twenty-second, to Dodge and thence to the

high school grounds, where the exercises wil The exercises at the high school grounds will commence at 2:30 and will be:

Opening Address by the Officer of the Day.
Prayer by the Chaplain.
Music—Male Quartette.
Address by the Orator—Joseph T. Duryea.
Music—Male Quartette.
Ritual Exercises by the Grand Army of the Hymn--"America," Male Quartette and Audience, Benediction, "Taps."

The column will move at 1:30 p.m. All participating must be in position at that time. Owing to a scarcity of funds it is expected that the city council and board of education will furnish their own conveyances.

The several G. A. R. posts are requested to

assemble at their respective posts today Yesterday morning Comrades Allison, Ijams, Hull, Wilcox, together with a number of the Sons of Veterans and the several Women's relief corps called at the various public chools for the flowers which the children promised. They were aided in work by the liberal manage-t of the American district telegraph, which placed at their disposal half a dozen of the delivery wagons of the company. The flowers were liberal in quantity, and many

of them were of the most beautiful order They were brought to the hall of Custon post and also Goodrich hall, where a number of ladies received and worked them into graceful and beautiful bouquets. The commander of each post has appointed a committee of three members, together with a couple of representatives from the Woman's relief corps, to strew these flowers upon the These committees will perform this

graves. These committees will perform this work during the morning, leaving the renlezvous about 9 o'clock Chief Marshal F. E. Moores announces that in case of rain the Memorial day exercises will be held in the Grand opera house this afternoon.

Too Young and Too Old. Minneapolis Tribune. Bismarck says he is too young to quit work. He is probably of the opinion that Wilhelm is too young to begin, but doesn't say so.

A Second-Rate Leader. Detroit Tribune. Mr. Mill's qualities as a party leader state out more conspicuously when such men as

Carlisle are not around.

Cleveland's Latest Rival. Roston Journal, Hon, Grover Cleveland must contemplate with some uneasiness the rapid rise of Melville W. Fuller in the democratic firmament.

Boyd's Opera House

Friday, May 30 Afternoon & Evening Blatchford Kavanagh,

The Phenomenal Boy Soprano

-ASSISTED BY Master Harry Dimond. (13 years of age.) Wonderful Violin and Mandolin Solist-Several other musical features will be introduced, routing a most entertaining programme.

Dime Eden Musee.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1; matinee, 50c and 75c.

WEEK OF MONDAY, MAY 26, Roars of Laughter Great Fun And an intellectual treat.

Raffins Trained and Performing PIGS@MONKEYS

An interesting combination 2 Great Stage Shows. 20 New and Clever Artists. One Dime Admits to All.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital ... 1500.000 Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations; takes charge of property; collects taxes.

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Officers: A U. Wyman, president; J. Brown, ricepresident; W. T. Wyman, J. Brown, ricepresident; W. T. Wyman, J. Brown, R. Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas J. Kimuni,

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Loans in any amount made on City and Farra

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Loans in any amount made on City and Farm
Property, and on Collateral Security, at Low est rates current.