THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bree without Sunday: One Year. \$\$ 00 Dualy and Sunday. One Year. 10 00 Six months 500 Sunday Ree, One Year. 200 Sunday Ree, One Year. 150 Weekly Bree, One Year. 100 Three months. Sunday Ree, One Year. Saturday Ree, One Year. Weekly Bee, One Year.

OFFICES:

Ormalia, The Bee Building. South Omalia, Corner N and 25th Streeta. Council Builds, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Keen, s13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, s13 Fourieenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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 com-many.

The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebrasles.

George B. 12800008, Secretary of The BRE Publishing company, does solennly swear that the actual circulation of TPE DAILY BRE for the week ending May 16, 1891, was as Funday, May 10,	County of Douglas. (85
Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of True DAILY BEE for the week ending May 16, 1891, was as follows: Founday, May 10,	Course D. Tranhunk superstant of The Dee
that the actual circulation of TPE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 16, 1891, was as follows: Funday, May 10, 20,014 Monday, May 11, 25,050 Tuestay, May 12, 25,855 Wednesday, May 13, 27,095 Thursday, May 14, 28,455 Friday, May 15, 26,082	
for the wees ending May 16, 1801, was as follows: Runday, Nay 10,, 20,014 20,014 20,014 20,014 Monday, May 11,, 22,050 20,014 20,014 20,014 Monday, May 11,, 22,050 20,014 20,014 20,014 Monday, May 11,, 22,050 20,014 20,014 20,014 Furday, May 12,, 23,855 27,095 27,095 27,095 Furday, May 13,, 25,082 27,095 26,082 26,082	ruonsning company, does solemony swear
follows: 20,014 Runday, May 13 20,014 Monday, May 14 25,050 Toestay, May 12 25,385 Wednesday, May 13 27,025 Thursday, May 14 28,455 Friday, May 15 28,662	
Funday, Nay 10 20.014 Monday, May 11 25.050 Tuestay, May 12 25.385 Wednesday, May 13 27.095 Thoursday, May 14 28.455 Friday, May 15 26.062	for the week ending May 16, 1891, was as
Tuesday, May 12. 25,865 Tuesday, May 12. 25,865 Wednesday, May 13. 27,695 Thursday, May 14. 28,455 Friday, May 15. 26,682	follows:
Tuesday, May 12. 25,865 Tuesday, May 12. 25,865 Wednesday, May 13. 27,695 Thursday, May 14. 28,455 Friday, May 15. 26,682	Sunday, Nav 10
Tuesday, May 12, 25,855 Wednesday, May 13, 27,055 Thursday, May 14, 28,455 Friday, May 15, 26,062	Monday May 11 25,959
Wednesday, May 13	Tuppetay May 10 25.865
Thursday, May 14	Wednesday May 11 97 095
Friday, May 15	The second state of the se
Friday, May Discourses and a second second second	Thursday, duty it
	Friday, May Discourse to the second second second second
Baturday, May 16 20.397	Baturday, May 16

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this isth day of May, A. D. 1994. N. P. FRIL Notary Public.

Notary Public. Notary Public. Entre of Nebraska. Courty of Douglas, 15 Ceorse B. Tzschuck, Leing duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bra Publishing company, and the actual average daily circulation of The Daily S0,180 copies: for June, 1806, 20,101 copies; for July, 180, 20,02 copies; for August, 1800, 20,759 copies; for September, 1806, 20,870 copies; for October, 1809, 27,762 copies; for Novem-ber, 1806, 22,100 copies; for Novem-ber, 1806, 22,100 copies; for Novem-ter, 1806, 22,100 copies; for Novem-1801, 23,005 copies, for August, 1800, 20,471 copies; for January, 1891, 23,428 copies; for February, 1801, 25,312 copies; for March, 1801, 24,005 copies, for April, 1891, 23,428 copies; Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Iresence, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1801. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

CAPTAIN REMEY is accused of saying that the "Itata" is out of sight.

GALVESTON seems to have carried off the big plums at the Denver congress.

BLAINE is on his feet again and the British may expect some action in regard to seals.

OMARA will very likely entertain the next Trans-Mississippi congress. She will do it in satisfactory form, too, if given the opportunity.

AMERICA is prolific is political agitations. It is not surprising that the nation can hold two conventions of disgruatled politicians at the same time.

THE state business men's association were deterred from their excursions about the city by the rain, but no complaint was heard from them on that account for the reason that more rain means more crops.

THERE is an opinion adoat that the American naval dispatch code was stolen from Donnelly's great crypotgam and sold to the naval department for \$5,000. Mr. Donnelly might gain some notoriety by instituting suit to recover damages.

THE RESULT AT CINCINNATL After two days of wild, boisterous discord, which for a time threatened to get | Raum beyond control, the conference of the was discontented at Cincinnati finally agreed that a new political party should be ciently objectionable to justify investiformed, and adopted a platform for the gation, and although the report was party to stand upon. Nover before in favorable to him the circumstances left the history of the country was there a something of a stain on his reputation, parallel to this convention in the variety as is almost inevitable in every such of its constituent parts and the diversity | case. of views represented. There were in it The prohibitionists, socialists, woman suf-Raum is undoubtedly desirable and fragists, Bellamyites, alliance men, necessary. His qualifications for the colored as well as white, sinposition tioned, but he has lost the congla tax people and low tariff advocates, greenbackersand hard money fidence that was felt in him when he entered the office, and with that loss his men, anti-monopolists and paternalists. Of this motley crowd nearly every man usefulness went also. It is a sad mishad some scheme for reorganizing and fortune to him that he goes out reforming the government. Many of under a cloud of dishonor due thom went to the convention with drafts to the misconduct of his son, and in of their ideas in their pockets. There which he is compelled to share, and he was a very heavy sprinkling of poliwill have the sympathy of all kindly disticians who had been discarded by the posed people. The pension office has old parties, and of persistent agitators been the only source of trouble to the who find that vocation more profitable present administration, and it is to be than honest work. Undoubtedly a conhoped the president will now be able to siderable number of those in attendance find a man who will so administer its sincerely believed that there is necesaffairs as to avoid further scandals. sity for political and economic reform, and it is probable that most of these composed that portion of the convention which did not want to launch a third

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY. Since the Marquis di Radini has simmered down in the American Mafia muddle it appears that the greater part of party at this time. The convestion was his bluster was caused by desire to apcontrolled by ambitious leaders whose concern for the welfare of the people is pease the people's clamor for a decided measured by the possibilities of personal stand for indemnity. When, however, he was shoved to the wall by Secretary

advantage, Blaine and the truth was exposed by It is not easy to consider seriously a political movement which has such his consul he acknowledged that his case leadership. It would fall to pieces of its was virtually out of court. To clear himself and the ministry he is forced to own weight were it not that there are place the blame on the coasul who has sincere and honest men in sympathy with it who really expect that some talked too much. good will come of it. These men All the way through the Italian ministry has shown that its acts were are entitled to have the new departure discussed seriously and frankly and to backed up, not by international law nor be shown the utter lack of coherence the Italian-American treaty, but by the demands of the people as represented in among the elements that go to make up the person of the Italian secretary of the new party. The "People's Party of the interior, who is said to be an exthe United States of America" is the member of the murderous gangs, or at ambitious but misleading name given to this movement-misleading because it is least to owe his position to their influalready apparent that it will have no ence. Now that the wholeaffair has been virtually settled and the action of the strength in the east, the middle states or the south. The principles enunci-New Orleans people has been vindicated, ated at Cincinnati, which give the marquis finds himselfin a political the new party its distinctive quandry. The position is that of being adjudged incompetent to manage the character will receive little support in affair or that of having managed it for New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the alliance men of the south have vigpolitical capital. orously proclaimed that they will not The truth seems rather to be that the marquis was forced to theissue and will renounce their democracy. Their lead-

ers and their organs have declared rebe now subject to political defeat bepeatedly that they had no sympathy cause the case was against him from the with the third party movement, and the first. It shows also that the Italian government is ruled rather by sentiment southern democratic leaders boast that they have nothing to fear from a third than by clear reasoning and that though party. It must find its strength in the it is a monarchy the people control the acts of the ministry. west, if anywhere, but it would

be an unwarranted disparagement A MERE VAGARY. of the intelligence of western farmers. And why should western farmers sup-Eccentricity is above par in the politport a movement whose effect, if by any ical market today. This explains the possibility it could succeed, would be an prominence which Ignatius Donnelly, injurious reaction from prevailing con-Jerry Simpson and othersky rocket inditions? Every producer wishes to get tellects are enabled to achieve. But a sound and stable dollar for what he has every visionary reformer is by no means to sell, and all honest men desire to destined immortal fame. This may or may not apply to Mr. Gustin of Kearney. pay their debts in the kind of money they have borrowed. Nondeparture Mr. Gustin has just evolved a startling

from this fair and just principle, such as solution of the railroad problem. His the third party reformers propose, can method is as unique and about as pracbe achieved without disaster to the ticable as the sub-treasury scheme. Mr. Gustin proposes that the governfinancial and business affairs of the country in which the agricultural producers would inevitably suffer their share. The United States is infinitely stronger in credit and resources than the Argentine republic, but we cannot adopt Argentine methods of finance and escape the consequences. The honest and intelligent farmers of the west will not be caught by the financial vagaries of the "people's party" platform, and as there is little else in it giving that party a distinctive claim to attention, it is safe to predict that its progress in the west will not justify the expectations of its promoters. The wisest thing said in the Cincinnati convention was the remark of Congressman-elect Jerry Simpson that parties are grown and not made. The truth of this will probably have new proof in the case of the so-called "people's party."

office. Another thing that has operated ringe. Equitably rates based upon the vacuum in public processions and to urge on the pursuit of Commissioner actual cost of carrying the product to occasions where noise is much more is the fact that he market is all Nebraska has a right to preclated than harmony and fine as himself charged in congress expect or demund. Any scheme which would be preposterous, howeve with conduct that was deemed suffi-Ignores the principles which must gov- invite people to open air concerts

ern all natural commercial conditions is practice and pay out the same and chimerical, and H carried out would be for which a professional band could positively huttful. Cost, supply and secured. The proper placeforama demand are the three regulators of val- to get a hearing is to give free conce ues and prices and the relations of these at the park on evenings when the proelements cannot be disturbed without festionals are otherwise engaged or canunhappy results." not be employed for the want offunds.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1891.

GIVE THE UNE MPLO FED WORK.

retirement of Commissioner

have never been ques-

The points raised against the proposed special bond election are, in our opinion, not well taken. There are or otherwise. The city that grows and ninety-nine chances to one that the prespers is the city that asserts herself proposition if submitted at the general on all proper occasions. If San franelection in November will not receive cisco can entertain a national conventwo-thirds of all the votes cast at that tion Omaha can. Omaha is better able election. That would necessitate a today to accommodate the crewds special election in December or later on. which would come than was Chicago There would, therefore, be no saving in putting off the election until next winter.

There is no provision in the charter that prevents the submission of any proposition for bonds to be issued next your as well as this year. The limitations relate simply to the amount that can be issued in any one year, and the aggregate that can be issued within the limit of 12} per cent of the assessed valuation. It may be true that the contracts for paving and sewerage could not begin until August and work could not be let until September. But who September, October and November for several thousand working men would not be more advantageous to the community than to drive these menout of town for a whole season or for good when work can be had for them during the fall months.

Another vital point has been overlooked by those who oppose the proposition. If the bonds are voted in June they can be readily disposed of because there is always plenty of money in the summer months. But should the bonds be put upon the market in the winter they would encounter a tight money market during the season when all available money is used in moving the season's crops.

THE TIN FICTION.

Of all articles affected by the McKinley tariff law none has received such widespread comment astin and tin plate. From the first it took the foremost rank ment of safety, has declined to allow a noted in the tariff discussion, and no lecturer to attack religious belief in a theater feature of the tariff law has of that dty on Sonday, on the ground that he been so grossly misrepresented. might just as well permit theatrical enter-Upon the passage of the bill it is true taisments, as the lecturer speakes under a that tin plate went up in the American finaucial contract. This seems tolerably senmarket from \$4.50 to \$5.50 and \$5.75 per sible. 100 pounds, and it still remains at a very high price.

Fankton Pres and Dakotan. The Indians on the Big Sioux reservation The cause of this rise has been the were turned over to the war department last point of much speculation. That it is not caused by any change in the tariff is fallduring the troubles and have not yet been "turned back" to the interior departevident for the bill reads: "On and after ment. It is barely possible that the good July first, 1891, all iron or steel sheetsor order now prevailing in the Sloux country is plates or taggers iron coated with tin or due largely to the splendid administration of lead, * * * and commercially known General Miles. as tin plates shall pay 22 cents per pound. Tin: On and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, there Very few states, it is said, have taxed the shall be imposed and paid upon cassitercars of the Pullman and similar companies ite or black oxide of tin, and upon tar, passing over the roads within their borders. block and pig tin a duty of 4 cents The recent decision of the United States su

ert. If er, fo to for mount	THAYER WILL NOT INTERFER	E
	Auother Request for a Stay of Execution Denied Hauenstein,	n
ateurs	ERRORS IN THE SURVEY OF THE STATE	

Governor Boyd's Oversight-A Question Interesting the Board of Transportation -- In the Supreme Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., May II.- Special to Tan BEE. - Attorney Sallivan of Broken Bow, who defended Albert Hauenstein, the murderer condemned to be hung tomorrow, called on the governor and asked him to interfere and arrest the execution of the sentenco, The governor declined to do so. He was cognizant of the circumstances under which the crime was committed, and had no disposition to arrest the course of justice. Mr. Sullivan gave it as his opinion that Hauenstein was and is insane. He did not renca the point of explaining what action he desired on behalf of his client, but he left the impression that he wanted a stay of execution with a view to determining Haussstein's insanity and sending him to an asylum. A commission examined the condemned man a month ago and pronounced him same. Governor Thayer has accepted the work of that commission as correct and con clustve.

THE STATE SUBVEY.

Alexander Schlagel, chief draughtsman in to land commissioner's office, is making an index to the books containing the field notes of the survey of Nebraska, and a queer index it is. He is making a map of the state by townships, and on each township are written the letters and figures indicating the book in tetters and figures indicating the boos in which the corresponding notes are found. These books occupy only one side of a small vault, but they represent an expense of over

\$1,000.000 In the course of his investigations Mr. Schlagel discovered that the east line of Deuel county had never been surveyed. Cheyenne county was organized before the western part of the state was surveyed, and the twenty-fifth meridian from Washington was designated as the eastern boundary of the county. When Denel was taken from Cheyenne the old eastern line was retained. As a matter of fact the line between Deucl and the counties on the east is rather indefinite and is fixed by neighborhood agreement instead of a survey. The meridian is an imaginary line and has never been surveyed. It cuts through the town ship, and most, if not all, existing maps run NOT only more light but a better quality at a lower price should be the the county boundary along the township lines next west of the meridian. This in-definiteness in county lines causes trouble in ultimatum of the council to the Thomthe land office in keeping its records of lands belonging to the state, and an effort will be made to correct it by the next legislature.

GOVERNOR BOYD'S OVERSIGHT. An omission of executive action has been

iscovered in the case of the act creating the state board of health. It was passed March 27, naming the governor, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction as the members of the board, and directed the governor, as exofficio chairman, to call the board together for organization thirty days after its passage. Governor Boya failed to call that meeting, and it has not yet been held. The act also requires the three state officials to meet sixty days after its passage, which will be next Wegnesday, and select four secretaries. They must be doctors who have been in practice seven years and are practicing at the time of their selection. Two are to be of the regular school, one nomeopathic and one eclectic. They will be elected for one, two, three and four years respectively, and hero-after one will be chosen annually. It is needless to say that the governor has num-

erous applications for these secretaryships. WANT TO KNOW WHO WAS IN IT. The charge made in district court that a

ate the title of the church to some of its property, more to amend the catom by in-serting the word "male." He was defeated in this proposition but he made it interesting for a while, and held an argument on the law with a lawyer who happened to be a member of the conneil. He thought he knew as much of the law as his legal brother, and more of the gospel. He proceeded to prove it and worsted the attorney on the latter's own

Canon Whitmarsh was appointed register by the bishop and confirmed by the council, Rev. M. F. Carey was in a similar manner made honorary canon of the enthedral.

THE OVERNOR TALKS.

The reporter asked Gove.nor Thayer today If he had anything to say about Mr. Helm-rod's attempting to hold to the office of chief oll inspector. The governor realed that he had nothing to say except that Mr. Camos. was in full possession of the office and con-ducting the business; that all ctl shipped into the state where it is to be inspected only under the jurisduction of Chief Oil Inspector

Carnes, "As to his disputing the title of Mr. Carnes, that is not worth mentioning. By the way, I notice that Tur Bar condemns by removal of Mr. Heunrol and says I gavo him up notice. The fact is, that when the appointment of Carnes was an-nounced as chief of isspector, I went over in the merning to the inspector's room to inform him of his removal; finding he was not in I inquired of the person who seemed to be in charge where he was. Tho reply was that he left town early that morn-ing, that he or some one came to the office about daylight, and taking some reports and some other things belonging to the office he left. Mr. Heimred did not put in an appearance at the office afterwards. I did not doem it my duty to hast him up. Mr. Carness gave him official notice of his (Carnes') ap-pointment. It is claimed that I removed Heimrod without anthority of law. Mr. Boyd removed Smith Caldwell from the

some office under exactly the same circan-stances. But I de not propose to discuss any legal question in connection with this matter. I have done just what the constitution and the law allows me to do."

WILL MISET IN JUNE.

The Produce and Grain Exchange to Begin Work Shortly.

Ever since the subject was first suggested the grain men have been discussing the probosed grain and produce exchange and thu efforts of the board of trade to bring them into that organization have furnished them with fresh insterial for consideration.

While there is a difference of opinion on ome minor points the grain mea who are the acaviest dealers and who have taken the lead in the organizing of an exchange still adhero o their original plan of going ahead independent of the board of trade. At the same time they express themselves as being anxions not to appear in the light of antagonizing the old board. One of the leaders in ing the old board. One of the enterprise remarked: "Because we who are interested in grain and produce form an organization by ourselves the board of an organization by ourselves the heard of tradeshould not regard us as rivals or enemies any more than they should the real es-tate men or property owners who have or-ganizations independent of the old board."

The board of trade appears to be very anx-ous to bring in the grain mon and its officers are doing what they can to bring about that result. As yet nothing can be said positively as to what the grain men will do until they hold a meeting, but this is not very far away The following letter has been addressed to he parties subscribing for stock in the

Omaha grain and produce exchange: Gentlemen: It has been thought best by the subscribers with whom we have co-sulted that a meeting should be called as early as possible for the purpose of complet-ing the organization of the Omnha Grain & Produce exchange notiater than the irst-media background the the transweek in June next. Due notice will be served

week in June next. Due notice will be served on each subscriber as to the particular time and place of the meeting. Up to this present time sixty representa-tive business men of the city of Omaha have subscribed for stock in the exchange, and the incorporators are in daily receipt of inquiries from different portions of the state relative to this enternia and destine to become to this enterprise and desiring to become what the entire amount of stock will be takes on or before the time of the organiza-tion. This enterprise has received the en-sorsement of the business men of the city,

THE BEE learns with pleasure that the report of the dissolution of the Omaha real estate exchange is without foundation. This organization has been a valuable one to the city. It has been the only live organization of Omaha business men for months and if it will remain intact it has yet a good work to perform.

in 1868

AN effort to secure the next repub-

lican national convention in Omaha is

worth making whether it be successful

MONUMENT to General Crook in Jefferson square is a proper tribute to the memory of that gallant offer and every citizen of Omaha will take special will contend that employment during pleasure in contributing to the expense of its construction, should the park commission and council decide to appropriate the sum necessary.

ALTHOUGH attention has been repeatedly called to the inequitable assessments made in this city, thus far the assessors have not conceived it to be their duty to enact the role of reformers.

ARTICLE 22 of the medical code of ethics prohibits physicians from advertising their officiency and paying for it, but in nowise shuts off free complimentary notices.

son-Houston and all other companies.

Is This a Free Country?

Mr. Brown, chief of Pittsburg's depart-

Where the Indians Belong.

Chance to Get Even.

Springfield Re ublican.

Philadelphia Ledge

THE first shipment of silver ore from the new mines near Hermosa, S. D., to the Omaha smelter is the beginning of silver mining in that locality. The mines give great promise for a large yield and add one more clinching rivet of truth to the oft-repeated statement in these columns that the Black Hills country is the richest mineral region in America.

A GIGANTIC undertaking is said to be in the minds of ten Wall street bankers who have formed a combination to corner the gold coin of the world and stop its shipment across the Atlantic until England and Russia are willing to pay a handsome premium for it. Spectres of Black Friday rise at the contemplation of this financial feat.

LIEUTENANT TOTTEN, U. S. A., of the Yale Sheffield scientific school has gained a considerable amount of notoriety by prophesying that the world will come to an end in 1899. He bases his prophesy on scientific data and is said to have made a profound impression in the city of churches. Wait and see how near he can beat the prophesy of Axmazeddon.

VERMONT paid into the United States treasury \$190,000 at a time when the direct tax laws were in force. She now files her claim for reimbursement, but the treasury department returned a bill for \$575,000 for arms furnished for the St. Alban's riots. It is known that \$150,000 was received for some of those arms sold to France for the war of 1871. Vermont's nerve is only equalled by the size of its debt.

ONE of the three national committeemen of the new party from California is A. G. Hinckley of Los Angeles, an attorney at law by profession, an unfortunate speculator by experience, and an enthusiastic admirer of Sepator Stanford by acquaintance. He is expected to hold one of the braces of Stanford's presidential boom. Thus do the minions of monopoly adapt themselves to the situations the times present. If the Salvation army should go into politics the railroads would secure the bass drummer.

WIND and Wisdom are seldom yoked together. Wind is strong enough in the new party to pull the wagonload of duct hobbies from Portland to San Francisco likely to use in respect to anand back if it would not get out of other. breath. Without Wisdom, however, it that public officials would do better will stall on the first hill of common sense and back into the hades of heresy in spite of blocks put under the wheels by the sensible but misguided drivers who are footing it outside the vehicle, which is overloaded with the bombast of visionaries and the -petrified corpses of discarded politicians. Wisdom will never put her head into the ox-bow of inflation and paternalism.

RAUM'S RESIGNATION.

General Green B. Raum, commissioner of pansions, has tendered his resignation. and it is to be presumed it will be promptly accepted by the president. The announcement of this action states that it was taken by the commissioner in the interest of harmony, but in view of the fact that he had a consultation with the president the day before sending in his resignation it is probable that it was requested. It is hardly conceivable that in the circumstances the president would have left it with General Raum to determine what course he should pursue. The immediate cause of the resignation is the scandal involving the son of the commissioner, who until recently held the position of appointment clerk in the pension office. Young Raum was charged with using his official position

to sell places and promotions, and the evidence was so conclusive against him that he was compelled to resign. The It is clear that no man would ship grain matter was not permitted, however, to end with this, the commissioner himself being subjected to severe and persistent criticism on the ground of responsibility for the conduct of his subordinate. It was not difficult to make out a case showing that the commissioner, if ignorant of the mis conduct of his son, which all fair-minded men will believe him to have been, what not sufficiently careful to ascertain the circumstances connected with appointments, and it must be confessed that this was probably the case. It was most natural that Commissioner Raum should have full confidence in the integrity of his son, and therefore would exercise less vigilance as to his official conthan he would have been The circumstance suggests not to have relatives in positions under them, particularly positions involving important trusts that may be improperly used to the pecuniary profit of the incumbent. Had some other man been guilty of what young Raum did the commissioner would doubtless have tional and class legislation of the most escaped the criticism that has driven him from office. On general principles ulation of freight rates should and must

per pound. Statements have been freely made

ment should not only own and operate all the railroads of the country but should establish uniform rates of transpalpable untruths are striking chiefly for their audacity. A candid investiportation regardless of distance. Because the government carries a letter for two cents from Bangor, Me., to San Francisco and charges the same rate for carrying one across the street, Mr. Gustin believes that a carload of wheat should be carried from Kearney to New York at precisely the same rate as from that city to Buda. He figures that the uniform rate would be \$5 per car and of course sees the millenium bulging through the clouds of agricultural distress at the very thought of such a decount for the fact that

lightful condition of affairs. The notion so gravely argued scarcely worth serious consideration, yet in these days of Bellamyism there may be persons credulous enough to regard the scheme as practicable. What

would be the effect of such a system of transportation charges? The postal service is now operated at a loss. The whole country is taxed to make it possible to enjoy the benefits of cheap postage. Newspaper mail is carried at one cent per pound to any part of the United States, while the actual cost is greater. The primary object of this low rate is the somewhat fine-spun theory that in some way the national treasury should assist in the dissemination of intelligence. But there is no such theory back of the Gustin schedule of uniform freight rates. On what pre-

text could the government tax all the people to meet the enormous deficiency that would inevitably result from such a scheme? Suppose, however, that there should

be no such deficiency and that the freight could be handled at a profit to the government at a uniform rate, what would be the effect upon the country? from Kearney to Buda, because there would be no demand at Buda for the grain. It would naturally be sent to the point where the demand was greatest, which is the seaboard. Interior distributing centers in the midst of the producing sections would go out of business except so far as they and handle could buy the produce of their immediate territory. The interior grain growing states could raise cereals enough to supply the world. They would shut eastern farmers out of business absolutely. Froduction west of the Mississippi would be immensely stimulated, but the lands east of the great lakes and nearer the seaboard would be worthless against a competition which would enable western farmers to deliver grain in New York at prices that would ruin the eastern farmers. If a carload of merchandise could be shipped as cheap from Boston to Chevenne or Portland as from Boston to Albany what would become of Chicago

as a great coming coal center? Mr. Gustin is opposed to class legislation, but a uniform freight rate would be secpronounced type. The only rational regit is wise to avoid nepotism in public be the cost of service and risk of car-

preme court upholding such a tax in Pennsylvania will consequently draw attention to this forgotten source of revenue, to the cost that the people have already paid of the companies. \$5,000,000 of duty on foreign tin. Such

How Anarchy Originates. Harper's Weekly.

gation of the real facts dispute The May Jay demonstration has not a definite purpose, except what is called an all assumptions that the rise in the price of tin is due to any act of congress. The eight hour day for labor. Such a scheme, truth is that the advance on the price of however, is not in any comprehensive sense an industrial movement, because in can apply tin must be ascribed to the peculiar to but avery limited range of industry. The features of the trade. As is well known significance of the demonstration is disconthe tin market is practically controlled tent. The feeling extends from a vague sense by the Welch miners. This is because of the constraints of poverty to the definite Wales is the country where by far the purpose of crime. There are no more ruthgreater part of the tin used less enemies of industry and of all the vital conditions of civilization than those who cal in commerce comes. This may acthemselves anarchists. The knot of society the must be gradually and thoughtfully un market price went up about Novemwound; it can never be cut. But anarchy ber, 1800. To state the matter plainty offers only a sword as the solution and is the the market is in the hands of a mining common enemy of justice and equalrights. syndicate who can raise the price by re-

LITTLE SMILES. WORSE STILL.

Cloak Review. She talks about the silly youth Who smokes a cigarette. And yet she wears a collar, Or perchance a collarette.

higher duty, and the prospective output New York Weekly: Mrs. Gadd-How ar of tin in the Black Hills warranted the ou passing the time now. Mrs. Gabb f Mrs. Gabb-Ob, I'm dressing and undress a revision of the tariff laws on the basis ng with the weather.

of protection. The Black Hills mines Epoch: Wife-How can you expect any are not very far advanced as yet, but by econciliation, when I know you hate m the time the duty will have come into very presence? Husband-Oh, come, you know that's not

thedevil Husband-Butl knew you'd be sent back

Boston Transcript : Brown-Why in time do the papers make so much over Bixby' household infelicities! It's nobody's bush ness anyhow. Fogg-My dear boy, it is be cause it is nobody's business that everybody is intersted in it.

> SPRING. New Yak Sun. Dame Nature now, on pleasure bent, Puts on her gayest ducks And introduces to the world

And chaperones the ouds.

Cloak Review : Cleverton-Have you an ideahow much that dress cost that Mis Swansdown had on last night! Dashaway-Yes \$125.

Cleverton-How did you come to know! Dashaway (sorrowfully)-Her father tool pains totell me the other day.

HIS SALVATION.

My sweetheart perfect! No, indeed For, if she was, she wouldn't love Poor miserable me.

A LISTENING BIRD

Julia C. R. Dorr, in Harpo's Young People. little bird sat on an apple-tree, And he was as hourse as hearse could be

his throat. But from it three floated no silvery note.

In tremulous showers the apple tree shed Its nink and white blossoms on his head; The gay sun shore, and, like jubilast words, He heard the gay song of a thousand birds. "All the others can sing," he delefully said --"Ail the others can sing," he said.

So he sat and he drooped. But as far and wide

The music was borne on the air's warm tide, A sudden thought came to the sad little bird,

stirred. "IfI cannot sing, I can listen," he cried; "Ho! ho! I can listen!" he cried.

rake-off of one-third of trasportation got a rake-off of one-third of the profits for secur-isg a contract from the Elkhorn for Doty & Richardson of David City has stirred up considerable inquiry at the state house. Auditor Beaton and Treasurer Hill say were "not in it," and they would like to mow who was.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. The case of M. T. Ward vs John J. Urmson, a small foreclosure suit from Frontier county, has been appealed to the supreme court.

The case of Fay & Byrne vs the Omaha coal, coke and lime company has been ap-pealed. The plaintiffs allege that they bought lime of the defendants to plaster the Merchant's hotel; that the lime was of such noon auailty it fell from the ceiling, which had to be replastered at an expense of \$376; that the walls were loose and had to be papered at an expense of \$322. The plaintiffs got a judg nent in the district court for \$998 and the defendants have carried the case up on error

STATE HOUSE NOTES. The governor has accepted an invitation to

go to Kearney on decoration day and make in address. Land Commissioner Humphrey left noon for Broken Bow. Hauenstein, the con demned murderer having sent a request to ce him before the execution.

The governor has the appointment of two world's fair commissioners from each con-gressional district. He is undetermined as to whether that will require six or twelve commissioners, and is taking legal counsel on the point. If the number of applicants for appointment has any weight in the matter there will surely be twelve.

Secretary Dilworth of the board of transportation has returned from the commercial congress at Denver. Secretary Johnson is out at Curtis. The governor is receiving many newspaper

lippings approving his action in pardoning David Rogers.

Notarial commissions were issued today to E. J. Earns, Ponca; R. Coryell, Brock; E. W. symour, Nebraska City; Charles L. Burr Lineola.

The Elkhern put in a bill for about \$19,000 for passenger and freight trans account of the Indian uprising. freight transportation The legislature allowed \$13,200 for that purpose Adjutant General Cole is figuring on the problem of how to get nineteen into thirteen. Adjutant He has about concluded to refer the conun drum to the next legislature.

THE EPISCOPALIAS COUNCIL.

The Episcopalian council for the diocese of Netraska did little but routine business today, but Rev. Williams of Omahadisplayer his fighting qualities on several occasions, resulting in spirited discussions and sharp retorts.

In selecting a committee the tellers got mixed on the count. Mr. Williams wanted them to try it again. Dean Gardner sought to reprove him with the remark that the bishop at large should not usurp the functions of the bishop is the chair. Mr. Williams retorted that the bishop at large or the deam at large or the large dean or any other men her of the council had a right to express h opinions. The bishop called him to order and he withdrew his remarks, but he do-manded a new vote and he poilt. Rev.

Williams objected to the manner of voting and, appealing from the decision of the chair, he again came out on top. Later in the day Mr. Williams started an Later in the day Mr. Williams started an-other discussion, in which some of his broth-ren displayed their tempers. The old terri-torial law under which the Episcopal parishes are organized provides that the voting in parish affairs shall be by the male communi-cants. The cance of the church does not worke that discussion of any and in vot make that distinction of sex, and in many charches the indies have been voting. Mr. Williams, believing that that might invalid-

Charged with Counterfeiting.

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



and the papers have favorably discussed and encouraged it. In view of this wide spread interest it is to be hoped that overy sub-scriber will make it a point to be present at the first meeting that a wise selection of officers may be made, who will be energetic and faithful to its interests.

The incorporators have received a com munication from the Omaba board of trade requesting that a committee of five be selected to confer with a committee of like number from said organization to consider the matter of an open board. Of course this request could not be complied with owing to the or ganization not having been completed. After the organization this matter can be taken up in an official way and disposed of. Very tra-yours, INCORFORATORS O. G. & P. EX Very tray

BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.

New Pump Added to The Water Works Plant.

The new pumping engine ordered by the American water works one year ago has arrived, and has been put in place in the pump- _ house at Florence.

This engine which was built upon a special order is considered the finest and is the largest in the world.

It is known as a triple expansion, weighs 1,100 tons and has a pumping capacity of 20,-009,000 gallons against a 310 foot head every twelve hours. Its cost dolivered and set up, was \$150,000. Besides being a monster, it is a most economical machine, as when run at full capacity it burns less coal than the aver-age 15,000,000 gallon engine.

Owing to the low rate of speed at which pumping engines are ron, it is difficult to estimate the borse-power, but if this engine was run at the same speed as the ocean steamers, it would be a 17,500 horsepower engine.

work that will devolve upon this engine will be to pump the water through 160 miles of mains to supply this city and South

With the placing of this engine the waterworks company will not stop its improve-ments, as another engine of the same capacity has been contracted for and will be put in place next season. Aside from this the foundation is now in and everything is in readiness to receive a 20,000,000 low engine that will be added to the plant next CANOD.

These improvements are being made to supply the rapidly increasing demand that is being made upon the waterworks company and to keep pace with the growth of the city.

McBride Quit. Officer McBride, one of the patrolmen discharged by the police commissioners Tuesday night, stepped up to the chief's office yesterday afternoon and surrendered his star. It is understood that several other officers contemplate the same move, preferring to quit now than to work until Juse 1. A couple of the discharged patrolmen are

rushing around in a wild endeavor to be re instated

Deputy Marshal Heptinger returned yesterday from Keya Paha county with William Young and Dravton Cronk, arrested for circulating counterfelt money. They are supposed to be a part of the band of counter-feiters who have sprinkled the nonhern part of the state with sporious coin.

effect the mines will in all probability be producing enough to supply the Wife-Notsof Didn't you tell me to go to The McKinley bill is no more responsible for the rise in the price of tin plate than for the rise in the price of copper, when the copper market is controlled by

the Anaconda mines in Montana and Michigan. Governmental action has not so much to do with the rise in price as supply and demand and the manipulation of the market by a trust, and this especially where the governmental action is delayed for from six months to

two years and is only prospective. On the other hand the rise in the price of tin has resulted in the establishment of several tin plate factories in this country which are now manufacturing American tin plate which in due time will supplant the imported plate and place the tin manufacturing industry on

stricting the supply or holding their

products from the market. The advance

could scarcely be explained on any other

theory, since congress has given more

than two years and a half to the

American people to prepare for the

insertion of such a provisional clause in

American market.

a permanent foundation.

SIOUX CITY Was a cereal mill with a capacity of 2,500 bashels of grain daily. It has been profitable enough to warrant quadrupling its capacity. It will soon be enlarged to 150x192, four stories high, with elevator storage room for 25,000 bushels of grain, making it the largest cereal food manufactory in the Union, except the one at Akron, O. Here is a hint worth money to some enterprising Omaha capitalist or corporation.

SINCE the park commission has decided to regale the citizens of Omaha with open concerts it seems to us that the music should be of the very bet.

This can only be had through a band composed of professionals who make their living out of music and devote their entire time to its artistic cultivation. Amateur brass bands are good enough in their way. They fill a

Puck. That's very plain to see

Hepreened and he prinked, and he ruffled

a song can 1 sing," sighed he, sighed

"Not a song can I sing," sighed he.

And he lifted his head as within him it