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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County or Hongias.

County or Hongias.

George It Teaching secretary of Tim Bee publishing company dues solumnly swear that the actual circulation of Time Datty Bee for the week ending April 29, 1882, was no follows: Sunday, April 23 Monday, April 24 Tuesday, April 25 Wednesday, April 25 Thursday, April 27 Friday, April 27 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-

ence this 20th day of April, 1801.
N. P. FEIL. Notary Public

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

SOUTH DAKOTANS should guard sacredly their accumulating school fund. It is estimated that this fund will aggregate at least \$40,000,000 when the school lands of that state are all disposed of.

GRADUALLY but surely that Anaconda monopoly, the Standard Oil company, draws its rejentless coils about every rival in the field. After a year's skillful maneuvering it has now secured entire control of and absorbed its most formidable competitor, the Manhattan Oil company. The Manhattan company built immense refineries at Townsend, Walkens and other points throughout Ohio, and sank millions in its struggle with the Standard. The property transferred by the deal is valued at \$15,000,-000. This gigantic monopoly is likely to have its own way hereafter, and the public must endure the consequences of Mr. Olney's failure to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law.

IT MAY as well be understood first, last and all the time that the impeachment trial now in progress before the supreme court is a judicial inquest into the conduct of the state officers charged with misdemeanors in office by the legislature. It is not so much a question whether they have committed felonious acts either individually or collectively or in collusion with others, but whether they have conducted and managed the business of the state with reasonable care and used due diligence to protect its moneys, property and other interests. In other words, whether their conduct in the discharge of their functions has shown them to be honest, faithful and trustworthy.

AMONG other important propositions for the future guidance of the party to be considered by the national republican committee at Louisville next week is that to base the representation in the next convention on the vote cast in the respective states, instead of the present system. The chief argument advanced in favor of this change is that reliable republican states shall not be outvoted in the national conventions by states that are absolutely certain to east their electoral vote against republican candidates. For instance, it is unfair and unreasonable to let Texas with her 100,000 democratic majority east thirty votes in the republican national convention while Iowa only casts twenty-six votes and Nebraska sixteen.

THE Lincoln organs of boodlerism and jobbery still persist in ascribing the impeachment proceedings against state officers and ex-state officers to personal and partisan animosity and hostility to the city of Lincoln. Will these papers be good enough to print particulars, point out who among the members of the legislature or influential partisans outside of the legislature had-any personal grievance against a single one of the men charged with misdemeanor in office, and which of the three parties has a claim to originating the proceedings, or can truthfully pretend to have all the credit for exposing the fraud committed in the state institutions and trying to vindicate the law by the impeachment of derelict officials. It would also be interesting to have a bill of particulars furnished that would sustain the allegation that anybody favoring impeachment proceedings or removals for misdemeanor expects these thing; to be done at the expense of Lincoln or hopes thereby to tarnish the good name of the city and its reputable

IT HAS been remarked that the history of the Russian treaty affords a very striking example of what appears to be a grave fault in existing institutions. This refers to the fact that it is possible for the senate to ratify a treaty without giving that arrangement the publicity that is demanded by the people. "The more obnoxious such an international agreement is," observes the Boston Advertiser, "the more temptation will there be to withhold the treaty from the public, so that it is possible that the nation may be pledged to most flagrant entangling alliances without any knowledge on the part of the people for weeks, months, perhaps years, after the bargain has been made.' 'Manifestly," further says that paper, "such a course is full of danger, and the instance afforded in the present case is only a new and strong argument for the discontinuance of the executive session at least in times of peace." The intelligent popular sentiment of the country is unquestionably opposed to all secret business on the part of the senate, the abuses and dangers of which make it a not complete, nor does it seem likely in order to make up for the loss of wholly unrepublican.

BETTER OUTLETS FOR WESTERN conditions required to fully restore con-PRODUCTS. Some time ago the president of the

Great Northern railway said in a public address that the wheels of commerce are elogged by overproduction, the facilities of transportation being insufficient to take the ever-increasing products to market. It was stated that millions of bushels of wheat and barrels of flour were awaiting shipment at Chicago and Duluth, while many of the great milling companies beyond Lake Michigan are sending a half or two-thirds of their output direct to Buffalo by water, and the limit to all this traffic is found at present only in the warehouse room at Buffalo and rail facilities eastward. Moreover the outlook for package freight eastward and westward is beyond anything ever known before. The lake commerce, says a writer who is evidently familiar with the subject, is to have the moving of 9,000,000 tons of ore from Lake Superior, 200,000,000 bushels of grain, 500,000,000 feet of lumber, 10,000,000 tons of coal, with beef, pock, lard and bacon, and with an enormous package of freight, requiring the full services of a commerce that does not yet exist, while that which we have is restricted in various ways.

These conditions point to the necessity already urgent, and certain to become steadily more so as the productions of the states of the west and northwest increase in volume, for additional outlets most forceful argument that can be made in favor of the proposed ship canal around Niagara falls, connecting the lakes with the scaboard, and compel the conclusion that this or some other practicable and adeprovided in the not remote future. It is railways cannot move the great volume of western products promptly to the scaboard, nor can they promptly transport eastern freights to the west. It has been suggested that an immediate means of relief would be found if the facilities of the Eric canal were improved and the so-catled Belgian system of towing adopted in that waterway. By this means trains of boats can be moved at six miles an hour and thus the transportation capacity of the canal would be materially increased. But manifestly this would be only a temporary expedient and in a few years the demand for additional facilities would

be as urgent as it is now. The great west is steadily growing in population and productiveness. Vast as its acricultural resources are at present they will be immensely larger twenty years hence. If it be true that the wheels of commerce are now clogged by overproduction what will be the situation then if the facilities of commerce do not keep pace with production, as they have not been doing for some years past? This is a matter to which the representatives of the west in congress ought to give their intelligent and serious attention, for none other is of greater concern to the future development and welfare of this section.

THE EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY. There is an ample supply of money in the country for every purpose of legitimate business. On November 1, 1892, according to the report of the secretary of the treasury, the volume of money in circulation was in round numbers \$1,600,-000,000. It has increased since and prob ably at this time is at least \$1,625,000,000, or about \$26 per capita. Yet from all quarters there come reports that money is close, although there is no extraordinary activity in business or in speculation to make it so. The legitimate demand for money does not appear to be greater anywhere than is usual at this

season. With normal conditions money ought to be at present both abundant and cheap. What is the explanation of the fact that it is not so? It would seem that the only rational one is the feeling of uncertanity in financial circles as to the future. Nobody knows what the next step will be or what will be the future policy of the government. Cortain assurances have been given by the secretary of the treasury, unquestionably with the intention that they shall be made good, but circumstances may arise that preventing these sensational disturbwill compel a change of plans. The fact is apparent to everybody that the conditions which led up to the treasury complication have not changed, and so long as this is the case it will be

difficult for financial interests to feel complete confidence in the future. It is understood that the president has determined to call an extra session of congress in September, chiefly for the purpose of taking action upon the financial question. The administration has given notice that it will exert all its influence to have the silver purchase act repealed. It is very questionable whether it will succeed in doing this, unless some sort of compromise can be made with the extreme silver men, and this would hardly help the situation. Herein is another source of uncertainty. Then there is the question of what will be done with the tariff, the consideration of which affects more or less the operations of manufacturers. It is announced that the work of preparing an administration bill has been commenced and that it is intended to have it ready for presentation to congress at the extra session. There is a natural tendency to prepare for such changes in trade or price conditions as may become incident to a general revision of the tariff. It is a commercial habit to discount the effect of expected events, and a very human characteristic to color the nature of the anticipated effect by the hopes or fears or by the political bias of the people who do the discounting. Here we have another

bly affects both industrial and financial interests. These conditions make capital cautious and money lenders conservative, leading to a contraction of credits. It is not to be doubted that there has been a somewhat improved feeling in financial circles within the past week, but confidence is | in the fact that the Spanish government, real and serious evil. It is a practice | that it will be fully restored in the nea future, for the reason that the changed | imposed oppressive taxation in other

element of uncertainty which unfavora-

fidence are necessarily remote. There is no substantial ground for apprehending anything like a crisis. Nobody seriously doubts that the government will continue to maintain its credit. But while the causes of uncertainty remain, and it is obvious that they cannot be removed at once, financial interests will undoubtedly continue to be governed by more than ordinary conservatism.

THE NAVAJO UPRISING.

In view of the intense excitement that prevalls in the Navajo country and neighboring region over an apprehended general uprising of these Indians, the opinion of military officers of the Department of the Platte that the reports have greatly exaggerated the actual condition of affairs and that no serious trouble need be anticipated, is assuring. Nevertheless it is apparent that there is considerable military activity in progress in view of the possibility of an outbreak. Six troops of United States cavalry have been sent from Fort Wingate, N. M., into the Navajo region. Governor Waite of Colorado has telegraphed the War department asking that the garrison at Fort Logan, near Denver, be ordered to the front to aid in intercepting the defiant aborigines, and he has also sent 200 rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition to Farmington, a request from that city. The wildest excitement seems to be at Darango, and for these products. They present the | the settlers in the region are no doubt greatly alarmed. They are arming and calling loudly upon the authorities for help in view of the danger of a general massacre. However, the latest advices are that the promptness with which General McCook and the other authorities have quate plan for giving increased acted in taking precautionary measures facilities to transportation must be | to protect the region from lawless incursion has done much to restore confiapparent that the existing and projected | dence. It may prove to have been only a scare after all. As General Brooks remarked in discussing the situation. "it would seem probable that the Navajos of all the Indian tribes would be the least desirous of getting into a war with the United States, after their bitter experience in fighting white people.'

> mark the sensational character of the accounts that invariably come from the scene of apprehended Indian hostilities. There are doubtless substantial grounds for the apprehensions that have been aroused in this instance, and yet the dispatches suggest that they are very different in tone from those that would emanate from, for instance, a military officer of cool judgment matured by experience. But in the majority of instances the accounts sent eastward from the scene of apprehended Indian troubles are of the sensational order, and exaggerate every phase of the situation. Sometimes this is doubtless deliberately done with mercenary design. Illustrative is an instance now recorded by papers in west South Dakota. Following the recent murder by a renegade band of Indians of two young men near Hermosa, in that state, it is charged that parties interested in having the material and social benefits that would accrue from having a garrison of troops near that town are endeavoring to "scare" the government into placing troops at the mouth of Battle river. near Hermosa and Buffalo Gap, to proteet the settlers in that locality. Indignant at this reflection, which emanates from the locality of Fort Meade, from which the troops would be drawn, a Hermosa paper replies that the hostility to the transfer suggested arises alone from a fear of losing the trade that

In this connection it is proper to re-

would result from depletion of the gar-In view of the probability that undue and injurious apprehensions in relation te the intentions of the Indian are too frequently excited by inferences entirely foreign to the true situation, it would perhaps be a wise precaution for the War department itself to take precautionary measures to prevent their occurrence. The presence of an army officer of experience in dealing with these people, familiar both with the nature of the Indian and the character of the frontier settler, for the purpose of keeping the military authorities constantly advised of the exact state of affairs existing between the red man and the white man in the region where he might be located, would go far toward assuring public confidence and

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION. The report that a revolution has broken out in the eastern portion of Cuba, involving several provinces, and that the governor general expects it to extend to other portions of the island, will cause no surprise to those who have paid some attention to such movements of the Cuban promoters of revolution residing in the United States as have come to the knowledge of the public. The authorities at Washington have, for a long time, been aware of the fact that expeditions were being organized and have kept a vigilant watch to prevent their departure from American waters. At the same time it has been well known to the Spanish authorities in Cuba that insurrectionary associations existed all over that island. One of the leading revolutionary organizers in this country stated only a few days ago that Cubans by thousands were entisted in the cause of giving the island independence, and that their plans were so well laid that they had every confidence in achieving what they sought.

This movement has been in process of development probably not more than a year, though the embers of revolution have slumbered in Cuba for a much longer period. The fear of an insurrectionary uprising, which was boldly threatened, had a great deal to do with inducing the Spanish government to enter into a reciprocity agreement with the United States for Cuba and Porto Rico. It is not to be doubted that had that government refused to do this an insurrection would have immediately followed; but even this concession to the demands of the people did not altogether exorcise the spirit of revolution, and it has found fresh stimulus revenue from customs duties, has

ways until to many the burden had become unendurable on Besides this there have been intimations of a purpose on the part of the Sfignish government to abandon the reciprocity agreement with the United States, which has undoubtedly been of great service to the Cuban people. But apart from these incentives to revolution there is a deepseated desire to throw off the Spanish yoke, which has atways been onerous and oppressive, checking progress and development and keeping one of the garden spots of the earth far behind in the race of civilization and enlightenment. The more intelligent Cubans believe, and doubtless rightly, that with independence they could make their fertile and beautiful

island a veritable paradisc. Cuba has been the scene of some bloody insurrections, and nowhere has the oppression of Spanish rule and the brutality of Spanish vengeance been more relentlessly shown. There were negro insurrections in 1844 and 1848 in which more than 10,000 of the insurrectionists perished. In 1849-51 there were insurrections, not of a very serious character, led by Americans. The Spanish revolution of 1868 led to an effort for Cuban independence, which continued with varying fortune for twelve years, being substantially suppressed in 1880. This conflict was characterized by a cruel and barbarous brutality on the part of the Spaniards which has few parallels in history. It would be unsafe to predict what will be the result of the present uprising, although it would seem that the odds are largely against the insurrectionists. In any event, however, it is quite possible that the struggle will be a prolonged one. There can be no question as to which side will have American sym-

The potent influence of a fearless metropolitan journal in protecting the publie from dishonest public officials is again pertinently illustrated in the exposure by the New York Times of the warden of the Sing Sing state prison. It laid before the governor and the public an explicit statement of the scandalous character of the warden's administration. He was summarily removed from the office which he had disgraced.

THE season brings no joy to the industrious wolf scalp-taker along the Kansas border, who with every recurring spring hitherto has supplied so many scalps for redemption in this state. The state auditor has notified county clerks that there are no funds available for the payment of the bounty heretofore given for the scalps of these pests. Thus disappears another lucrative industry for our enterprising Kansas neighbors.

Should Apologize First.

New York Commeyer d Advertiser. If Blount is made American minister to the Sandwich Islands, as it is said he will be, he should first be compelled to publicly apologize to the American flag.

Their Lurn Next. Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette

The noble 306, the "Old Guard" which failed to nominate Grant for a third term. have had their celebration. It is now in order for the forgotten 389 who nominated Garfield to come to the front in a reunion

Philadelphia Press. Cities in this country which own their electric lights get their are lights for \$64 Those that pay companies have to \$105 each on them. Philadelphia expend \$100 each on them. can make this saving by owning its own electric light plant.

Will Welcome the Change. St. Louis Republic

When franchises are sold in St. Louis for the benefit of the city treasury instead of for municipal assembly bootlers, there will be so little money in bossing the town that. for lack of a competent loss, the people may be compelled to learn self-government.

Great toun r . This!

Chicago Herald. The most unconventional and democratic greeting accorded Grover Cleveland any where on his route from New York to Chi cago occurred at Harrisburg, Pa. A smoke begrimed engineer of the Pennsylvania rushed up to the president's car. " he exclaimed. "Give us your paw President Cleveland laughed heartily "paw" shot out and grasped that of the en "God bless you," said the man, engineer in question was a good democrat and a useful citizen, and in these two clars, at least, on a par with the chief magistrate himself. Truly, this is a great country. Imagine such a scene between the czar of Russia and one of his subjects:

Expert Testimony in Criminal Trials.

New York He ald The Buchanan trial, following closely upon that of Carlyle Harris, has given fresh stim-ulus to the discussion of the expert testiny question.

It is curious to note the extreme view advanced here and there that expert testimony should be abolished entirely. But this can never be done without in effect abolishing the death penalty in a class of murder cases by no means small and apparently on the increase. In these—of which the Harris and Buchanan cases are conspicuous illustrations
—expert testimony is a necessity if any atant is to be made to bring the crime to ight and the criminal to justice.

The objection is not to the legitimate—use.

but to the abuse, of this species of evidence. That it is subject to serious abuses cannot be The efforts of refermers should be aimed at these abuses only,

Railroad Retaliation.

For a long time a large majority of the peo-le of all snades of political faith, without regard to party affiliations, have believed that the rallroads were demanding and receiving unjust rates. Appeals were made for a reduction, without avail. Then with a loud voice of a large majority in some localities, as in this, Burt triinty, almost the unanimous voice of the people of all parties, candidates were selected with a view to the spassage of a rate bill in the hope that the general public might be benefited. The senator, Hen Fremont Everett, and the representa-tives, Hon. J. F. Kessler and E. F. Sisson, elected from this county, were true to the trust confided in them and voted as in structed by their constituents, the people for which they seem to be spotted for punish cut by the railroads. At the present time e Presbyterian church at this place is pre aring to build a \$5,000 church, and made a application through Mr. Everett for special rates on the shipment of material for the building. The first question of the railroad managers was: Is Mr. Everett a member of

the Presbyterian church? If so, we cannot grant to the church any reduction.

We also hear that Hou. J. F. Kessler, a farmer, has learned that it is not safe for him to ship his fat stock in his own name Not that the railroad managers con crease the rates on his shipments, but by accident or otherwise freight trains some times bump very severely, knocking live stock from their feet, subjecting them to be tramped upon and damaged, and the train itself may be subject to delay in its arrival at its destination. While it is possible that Mr. Kessler's fears are not strictly based upon the facts of the situation, there is no iging the matter as above stated in regard

Mr. Everett. All such acts will but incense the people more than at present against railroad freight rates, rather than to create a sym.

pathy for railroad managers, and the poople

RITS OF NATURAL BISTORY.

An oyster may carry as many as 2,000,000 Licutenant Peary says that he saw butter flies and bumblebees in the north of Green-

Creek, N. C., is reported to be nearly half a century old. Teething is an important crisis in the life

of slion cubs and a large number of the young die during that period. The organs of smell in the turkey and vulture are so delicate that they can scent their food for a distance of forty miles.

A large seaguil, it is said, was recently saptured on the Lehigh river, near Catasauqua, Pa. It is of rare occurrence for a bird of that species to get so far away from the large bodies of salt water.

A sportsman claims to have recently captured in the vicinity of Marquette, Mich., a silver-gray fox that measured 4 feet 5 inches

m the tip of its nose to the tip of its tall The fox is valued at \$150. A wonderful hen is owned by a man in Waterloo, la. It is as expert as a cat in catching rats. It tenses them awhile and then releases them. The owner of this remarkable fowl has observed that no rat ever

The aut has a brain larger in proportion to the size of its body than any other known being. Writers on that branch of entomoling. Writers on that branen by endowed by declare that ants are not only endowed by declare that ants are not instinct. but that with a high quality of instinct, but that they display reasoning ability and good judgment, as well as powers of reflection and

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Chadron people want a public library. G. D. and L. J. Woods have begun the sublication of the News at Ragan. The Golden Belt is the name of a ust started at Red Cloud by Wilcox & Mc-

The corner stone of the Episcopal church at Dewitt has been laid with impressive cer

The Kearney canal is being widened and epened at the rate of a mile and a quarter

lodge has been organized at Ellis with eleven charter members.

Anton Quitman, an aged resident of Scrib-ner, has wandered away from home and disappeared, and it is feared he has taken his

A new lodge of Daughters of Rebekah has been instituted at Neligh and named Cora lodge in honor of Mrs. Cora A. Beels of

Some of the weekly democratic papers of e southern part of the state are talking of Billy Bryan as the nominee for governor

next year. A petition will be presented to the Dawson county board to give the people a chance to vote on a proposition to issue \$10,000 in bonds to build a new courthouse. Rev. R. H. Ingram, paster of the Christian

hurch at Beatrice, has accepted a call to Atchison, Kan., and will be succeeded at Beatrice by Rev. C. H. McKeever. Congressman Kem is reported to be making a trip over his tlistrict securing signaures to a petition to defeat the appo Doc Gilmore as postmaster at Broken

Nineteen morphine pills failed to end the existence of Minnie Rosebud, a bad Norfolk girl, because a physician with a stomach ump arrived on the scence too soon to give the poison a chance to get in its deadly

While Miss Anna Sand, daughter of a Dakota county farmer, was on her way to Sioux City, she was taken suddenly ill at South Sioux City and started to return home, but before she had gone far she was compelled to stop at a friend's. Her symptoms became rapidly worse, and in just thirty minutes after entering the house she was a corpse. Her illness was accompanied by agonized convulsions, and many of the ymptoms were of poison. A physician was called and prosounced the cause of death as an epileptic fit. Her father states, however, that she has never been subject to any trouble of this nature. There are many strange theories as to the cause of death, and

all of them are not in accord with the doc tor's opinion. Fromont were slightly surprised the other day to receive notice from Washington of Mr. Wolcott's death and directing them to inhia take charge of the office. They didn't con ply with instructions, however, for the very kicking. When interviewed on the subject of his official demise, the postmaster remarked: "According to the document I have een dead two weeks, and I have not even thought of being measured for a grave. regard it as a great misfortune that I have violated the rule of the department in not being buried when I died. I suppose this offense will be regarded as sufficient grounds for my removal from office, and yet it was no fault of mine that the notice of my demise was so long getting here.'

PASSING JESTS.

Atlanta Constitution: Poet (timidly) - If you lease, sir, what about my last spring poem; Editor—I pawned it for an overcoat.

Chicago Record: Mrs. Newporte-He's a man of brilliant promise.
Young Richley—I should say so. You ought to see the promissory notes of his that I hold

Washington News: A Washington man who talks prohibition a good deal has lost the considence of his neighbors. They saw him trying to make a corkscrew do the duty of a latch-key and they formed their own conclusions.

Texas Siftings: Mrs. Murray Hill-Did they have any game at the dinner?

Mrs. McHarlem—Well, I heard somebody say something about chicken croquet, but I was not asked to participate.

Detroit Free Press: She-What's the differnce between grand opera and comic opera? He (not married)—From \$5 to \$7 a seat.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "I suppose Quacker is really disappointed that his son couldn't get a diploma."
"Not at all; they are going to make an expert out of him now."

New York Times: Hicks—The Rhode Island courts have decided that the father has the legal right to name the haby. What do you think of that?

Mrs. Hicks—I think Rhode Island is about the smallest state in the union.

Chicago Tribune: "No. sir," said the undertaker when the committee came to his shop with the subscription paper. "I haven't any objection to a citizens' movement for cleaning up the alleys, but I've got no money to subscribe for any such scheme. It isn't business."

Chicago Times: A Kentucky Journal of course it is, that desires to know if the free-iom of the city of Chicago includes free frinks. In reply it may be said that it does up to a limit, and not even a native of the

A poor little fellow called Vaughan Was playing one day on the laughan, When a whirtwind came nigh, Took him up to the skigh, And none could tell where he had gaughan.

Wide Audie. "My neck is too long for my size,"
Said the little giraffe, looking wise;
"Now what can I do,
But cut it in two.
And make it up into necktles?"



Of perfect purity-Vanilla Of great strength-Economy in their usa Orange Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit

WEATHER UROP BULLETIN.

Unfavorable Conditions Prevailed Through out the Country Last Week,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2. - This is the third consecutive cold and unfavorable week throughout the principal wheat and cornproducing states. The week was unusually cold in the states of upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys where the daily temperature ranged from 5 to 15 degrees below the normal, and closed with freezing weather, but the industions however, are for more favorable conditions during the coming week in the northwest. It has been slightly cooler than usual in the Pacific coast. The temperature was slightly below the average from the lake region east ward, while it was warmer than usual generally throughout the southern states east of the Mississippi. Excessive rains occurred during the week over the central valleys, including the entire winter wheat region, the northern portion of the Gulf states and in the southern portion of the spring wheat regions. The rainfall was unusually heavy in the central Missis sippi and Ohio valleys, interfering materially with farm work in the principal agri-ultural states. Considerable injury has re-sulted from floods and severe local storms with farm work in the throughout the west. There was also ex-cessive moisture in the northern portion of the cotton region, where the land is too we to work and fears are expressed of an ove flow in the lower Mississippi. Considerable acreage of oats and wheat is reported undewater in Illinois and the indications are tha considerable injury to farming interest from high water will result in the states o

the lower Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys in the lowlands near the rivers

Missouri-Little advance in vegetation: farm work practically suspended; much re-planting probable. Minnesota Weather cloudy and wet, per itting no work except on sandy soil; seed

on low ground in danger of rotting; rivers high; marshes flooded; season backward lowa-Another unfavorable week: farm cork and vegetation at a standstill; late wn grain rotting to some extent; numerous ports of loss of spring pigs. North Dakota - Conditions much improved ince last report; considerable seeding done

central and western counties, but very le in eastern, owing to continued wet con South Dakota-Cold and damp week, un avorable to wheat, oats and barley; seeding

egressing slowly; some reports of seed Nebraska-Week cloudy and cold, with ard frosts and snow in central and northrn sections

Kansas-Heavy rains, with colder, cloudy

eather in eastern counties rotted much orn and retarded vegetation, except wheat nd oats: drouth injured wheat in central ad western counties, but it is thought the ight rains have improved conditions Montana Season very nuch deloyed by id weather.

Wyoming-Snows will prove very benefit al, but have retarded all crop growth and Idaho Generally unfavorable for farm

ork and too wet in northern portion; plant ng and seeding about completed in Snake river valley; high, cold winds hake retarded rmination of seed and growth of grasses Colorado—Brigation water very low in coutheast portion; cold and frost injurious and retarding farm work; better reports rom western, central portion, with favora Mexico-Crops, while not injured to

ny extent, have made very little progress, t-tah—Frosts on the 29th and 30th; too da for crops to grow. California-Abnormally cold, drying winds injuring growing grain; peaches and apples short crop; good yield of prunes, hops im-

Bad Weather in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., May 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The following was issued today by the lowa weather and crop The past seven days were cold, stormy and renerally sunless, making the third consecu-

tive week of unfavorable weather during the first month of the crop season. The daily irst month of the crop season. The daily emperature of the week was about 8° below the seasonal normal. The precipitation was above the average in all parts of the state and greatly in excess in the northwest dis-trict. In all the northern districts there was a snowfall of from three to twelve inches in depth, and drifts are reported in some sections, remnants of the blizzard of Reviewing the month of April it may be stated that the first decade was excepti

ally warm and favorable to seeding and preparation for planting, and notably good progress was made in farm work. Tance of the month was extremel stormy and cloudy, retarding all field work and checking the growth of vegetation daily mean temptrature was about 45 by the normal, and precipitation from 2.50 to 4.00 inches in excess of the April aver-The season is somewhat later than an av-

erage, but the conditions are more favorable than they were on May 1, 1892. Grass and winter grain have been bene fited by the wet weather, but there are many reports of the rotting of small grain that had not germinated before the middle of April: the extent of damage from this cause cannot now be estimated. There are reports from all sections of the state of the destruction of young pigs by ex-cessive cold and moisture, and it is probable that the spring pig crop of lowa will, this year, fall 20 to 25 per cent below the av-

Bicycle Riders Six Hours Late. Utica, N. Y., May 2.—The relay riders cached here at 11:30, six hours behind

schedule.

BASLER'S BOARD BILL. It Figures in the Investigation of the

Weather Bureau, WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1 NASHINGTON, D. C., May 2. The name of S. S. Basler, a forecaster of

the weather bureau from Omaha, figured in. the weather bureau investigation today merely as an illustration. Chief Clerk Smith of the bureau, who is a brother in-law of chief Harrington, had a number of boarders, among them S. S. Bayler, who were extered for special duty. Prof. Harrington nade special allowances to cover the board oilis, something new, it is claimed, in the distory of the department. When Prof. Harrington's brother-in-law was asked about Mr. Basler's bill be replied that the atter paid it himself, but government vouchers were produced covering the Basler life brane

Must Wait for the Receiver's Report. Pending a report from Bank Examiner friffith of the condition of the First National bank of Ponca, applications for the appointment of a receiver are pouring in ively. The comptroller of the currency will make no appointment of a receiver unless the examination discloses the need of one. Until the examiner's report, applications will not even be considered. Western Pensions,

The following pensions granted are re-

orted: Nobraska: Original-Robert C. Adams, rederick Herzke, Christian Lazarus, Joseph W. Cullen, Basil Fry. Increase—Lowis Fester. Original, widows, etc.—Mattic Young, Matida Murray, minor of C. W. Thomas, Iowa: Original—Ezra Brownell, Edmond Houck, Benjamin S. Armstrong, J. T. Wood, Charles Brayton, Joseph Fagen, Restora-tion and reissue—Griffin C. Affoy, Increase— George W. Meader, Benjamin Standifer, Re-issue—Aaren Austin, Jacob Arnold, John W. Hill, John Webb, Abner Price, John Dungan, Reissue and Increase—Edwin K. W. Erwin. Original widows, etc.—Mary Biair, Mary Dinwiddie (mother), Margaret Apple-gate (mother), Sarah C. Harrington, Survior Indian wars. James Lemon. Edwin F. Akin. Original widow-Emma A.

of Red Oak, ta , are at the Arlington. D. O. Finch, formerly a well known Iowan, a resident of Seattle, Wash, is here. Mr.

A. W. B. Taylor of Omaha is at the Arlings

Finch was United States marshal for the southern district of lown eight years ago, but says he wants nothing now. P. S. H. AUTHOR OF "VOL KINNED ME." OMARA, May, 1.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In the Phrenological Journal of Sep-tember, 1864 (a copy of which I possess), is the poem entitled, "You Kissed Me," by

he poem entitled Annabel Montfort. This is a different author from the one nucl in THE BEE. The poem was pubished three years prior to the date given in

JUMPED TO THEIR DEATH.

Frightened Women Throw Themselves from a Car in Front of an Engine.

Tolebo, O., May 2 .- At 5 o'clock yesterday evening, a street car on Monroe street was run across the Lake Shore track, just ahead of an approaching passenger train, barely escaping a collision. The car was crowded with members of the Daughters of Rebekah returning from a funeral. As the car crossed the track, the women became frightened, a panic ensued and four of them umped from the car to save themselves and fell in front of the engine.

MRS MICHAEL I. BARK was killed. MRS. MAT BARTLETT WAS CIT about the head-MRS. FRIEDLANDER, nose and arm broken Mus. George Fish, leg broken

TERRIBLE DEED OF A GROOM.

Shoots His Mistress and, After Praying, Blows Out His Own Brains. GRESFORD, Wales, May 2.—Mrs. Whittle of his place had in her employ a groom named Spellard. He took a holiday yesterday. He returned in the evening, entered his mistress' bedroom, shot her, then cut her throat, laid her on a bed and laid down be ide her. After kneeling down and delive: ing a prayer he blew out his own brains. He threatened to kill a serving maid during the

progress of the tragedy.

ICE CREAM SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY. Indianapolis Journal. Maud Miller, on a summer night, Came out beneath the moon's pale light, And sang with zest that same old tune, "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon." And each bright star up in the sky, At Maudie winked his other eye.

But, naught abashed, she still sang on, And bade the dippant stars begone. Just here a man of daring mien Appeared upon this painful scene,

And whispered soft in her pluk ear Most pleasant words for maid to hear. Said he: "Oh, cease your dizzy dream. And come with me and have some cream."

She hesitated in her choice. A faltering note came in her voice-

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turn thanks for the elegant designs of the May suits now shown by us. They are not to blame for this beastly weather, though we expected to sell more of them -the suits-than we did. It's a very nice collection

we're showing now. If it rains this May like it did a year ago you will want to invest in one of our mackintoshes, that looks like a light weight overcoat. Umbrellas are not so much the style now since these new mackintoshes have come to be the rage. We have them plain dark and light colors and in stripes and plaids. We can fit anybody and when we've fitted you to one you'll take

it and like it, too. BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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