

THE DAILY BEE.

K. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Trzechuk, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 20, 1893, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, May 14, 26,825; Monday, May 15, 27,872; Tuesday, May 16, 27,932; Wednesday, May 17, 27,729; Thursday, May 18, 27,729; Friday, May 19, 27,729; Saturday, May 20, 24,290.

Sworn to before me and subscribed as true on this 20th day of May, 1893.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

THE Iowa State Bankers' association is in session at Council Bluffs. It might be a good idea to invite them across the river for a few hours and show them a progressive western metropolis.

EASTERN railway systems, notably the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore lines, will send every one of their employees for a two week's vacation at the World's fair. The example might be followed with profit by western lines.

EVERY prominent citizen of Omaha should protest against the proposed change in the specifications for the new postoffice building. The substitution of sandstone for granite would cheapen the building in cost and appearance and should not be permitted.

IT WILL be a great day for Omaha and South Omaha when the Rock Island completes the connection of its Nebraska lines with the lines which already tap the great cattle regions in Texas. There is a gratifying prospect that this work will be commenced early this summer and pushed rapidly to completion.

THE Interior department at Washington has finally consented to allow the Burlington system to cross the Crow Indian reservation. This will enable the company to build to a junction with the Northern Pacific at Billings, Mont., and thus bring one of the greatest live stock regions in the west within shipping reach of the Omaha markets.

AS INDICATING the disastrous results that invariably ensue from uncertainty as to the economic policy of the government, the capitalists who were contemplating the establishment of an extensive sugar plant in central Wyoming have decided not to make an investment until it is known what action will be taken by the new congress in regard to the bounty act.

DOUGLAS county is one of the few counties in the United States which has appropriated a large sum of money for the permanent improvement of country roads, and her efforts in this direction will be watched with interest by people all over the country. Consequently, the men in charge of the work should make no mistake by countenancing the use of poor material.

THE people of the Black Hills country are congratulating themselves on the bright outlook in that section. The mining resources show increased and more substantial development than ever before, and in all the leading towns of the Hills notable buildings and valuable improvements are in progress. Immigration is flooding the country and capital is also coming in. Surely the prospect is an encouraging one for this enterprising and intelligent section of the west.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. HAMNER of the Twentieth United States infantry, who has been made major and paymaster in the army, was a sergeant of artillery with General Robert Anderson at Fort Sumpter when the first gun of the rebellion was fired. At the close of the war he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the army and his recent promotion it is said has been made strictly on his merits. He is now stationed at Fort Assiniboine. A private soldier in the regular army in 1856 and thirty-seven years thereafter a major in the seven-coveted position of paymaster shows that though promotion in the military may be slow there is reward for faithful and meritorious services.

THE stockmen in Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and the Dakotas had no sooner discovered, and congratulated themselves thereon, that the cattle on the ranges were in better condition and the losses less heavy than they had been led to suppose, than the railroads stepped in and nipped their expectations of profitable returns from their unexpected good fortune. The lines in the Western Freight association and those entering these range cattle districts have advanced rates on live stock from \$2 to \$10 per car. Accordingly the rates from Sheridan, Wyo., on the B. & M. railroad; Miles City and Forsyth on the Northern Pacific; Wolf Point, Mont., on the Great Northern; Whitewood, N. D., on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, and Douglas, Wyo., on the same road are all adjusted on the same basis, \$105 to Chicago for thirty-foot cars. The rates on other cars from the same point are fixed on differentials. Thus it turns that whatever industry may for the time become prosperous its remunerative gain must pay tribute to these corporations.

THE CROP CONDITIONS.

The government report of the crop conditions for May indicates that the yield of wheat will be less than the average for the years of 1880 and 1890. There seems to be no reasons to doubt that, however favorable the conditions may be hereafter, during the season there will be a reduced yield. Winter wheat has been irreparably injured, and although the crop of spring wheat should be up to the average it will not make up for this loss. At the same time the foreign reports regarding wheat are very unfavorable. Much of the wheat of Algeria and other parts of North Africa have been destroyed by drouth and the reports are unfavorable from wide European areas. All this points to a more than ordinarily large demand upon the United States for wheat, and it is an interesting question whether we will be in position to meet it.

According to a comprehensive study of the situation made by the New York Sun, with full average crops at home the importing countries this year will need to supplement their domestic supplies by the importation of some 368,000,000 bushels, "and hereafter such importations, when home crops are not above the average, must be augmented by the entire requirements of such additions as may be made to the populations of the importing nations." Wheat production is decreasing in such countries, as a whole, says the Sun, and whatever the additions to the annual requirements may be, they must be met by increased imports. An increase of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bushels year by year is the estimate for the increasing population, and the question is, Whence can be drawn the supplies to meet the demand?

The present aggregate requirements of Europe exceed 1,400,000,000 bushels. This is 230,000,000 less than is required for European consumption. The annual increase to the European demand is 14,000,000 bushels. The resources of European countries for agricultural production are practically exhausted, so that those countries must continue to depend upon the supplies of other continents. The probability is that there will be less for the year 1893 than the average, not only for the reason that the crops are likely to be below the average, but also because domestic requirements are growing in even greater ratio than those of Europe. It is an interesting fact that the only wheat areas which have increased during recent years are in the Balkan states and Argentina, and this has not been more than sufficient to offset the reduction in area in western Europe. Taking the world as a whole there appears to have been during the last five years no gain in wheat production, and so far as the United States is concerned it appears that the area under wheat is less than ten years ago, while domestic requirements are increasing annually by the measure of the needs of the 1,500,000 new people yearly added, "and our power to export breadstuffs is vanishing quite as rapidly as the population augments, and perhaps a little more rapidly, for the per capita rate of consumption advances as does the ratio of whites to the corn-eating black population of the southern plantations."

With an average yield per acre, says the New York Sun, and the area devoted to wheat growing remaining undiminished, we can produce about 455,000,000 bushels. "Of this we require about 378,500,000 bushels for use as bread, seed, and in the arts; at a rate of consumption no greater than obtained during the period 1880-1890; so that the exports of the season, in the event of an average crop, would be about 76,500,000 bushels, plus such reserve stocks, above the average reserves of recent years, as may exist." Accepting these calculations as sound, they suggest that American wheat growers may reasonably look for better prices for their grain.

WHAT IRRIGATION HAS DONE. According to the last census report about 4,000,000 acres of land had been reclaimed by irrigation, and doubtless this statement was too small. A writer in one of the leading magazines who has evidently given a great deal of attention to this subject estimates that the irrigated areas under ditch in the arid regions is in round numbers over 17,000,000 acres, or 26,840 square miles, of which about 12,000,000 acres are cultivated by irrigators. There is a considerable disparity in these figures, but there is reason to believe that the census statistics are wrong, as everybody at all familiar with the progress of irrigation will be disposed to readily believe. In fact, it is probable that the magazine writer has not included in his statement all the lands that are now subjected to irrigation.

But making the largest allowance for the arid area already reclaimed it constitutes but a very insignificant part of the vast regions that must ultimately be brought under irrigation in order to make it productive. If the census figures are accepted, less than one-half of 1 per cent of the entire arid area has been reclaimed. If the other statement be more nearly correct, the percentage is still less than 1 per cent. Taking out much of the arid region that is mountainous or otherwise unfitted for agricultural purposes even with irrigation and there still remains a vast region which if ever brought under cultivation and made to serve the purposes of mankind, will be capable of sustaining a population larger than that of the country at present. It is beyond question, if the best scientific opinion be accepted, that two-thirds of the arid region can be reclaimed, and it is a well established fact that irrigated lands are the most valuable. According to the census report the value which irrigation gives to land is over \$80 an acre. In California the average is estimated at \$150, and in some sections even higher. The value of the irrigation systems already established and in successful operation is stupendous. In all, it is stated, about \$30,000,000 has been spent in reclaiming land that was almost worthless before, and is now valued at \$250,000,000, or more than eight times the cost of the investment in irrigation.

THE Interior department has decided on September 15 as the date for opening the Cherokee strip, but this may be changed by circumstances not now foreseen. A number of knotty problems is still confronting the department, chief among which is some of the provisions of the act of the present congress relating to this territory. It is stated that after much deliberation the

officials of the department have satisfied themselves that there is nothing in the act which renders the homestead laws inoperative and that consequently these laws will apply in full force in the matter of the occupying of the new lands. Another thing said to have been determined is that there is practically no way of preventing a rush. Although the secretary of the interior some time ago declared that the tactics which marked the occupation of the Oklahoma lands would not be allowed when the Cherokee strip was opened, it now appears that the officials of the department have abandoned this idea and that in all probability the people who want lands in the strip will have to race for them as in times past. In that event a very active and lively scramble may be expected. It is the intention of the department, however, to throw strong safeguards around settlers who actually design to build homes for themselves, and to protect such persons from others who go in for the mere purpose of speculation. Further than this the department is not disposed to hold itself responsible.

A RECENT census bulletin respecting the results of irrigation in the west affords some interesting facts as to the practicability, progress and utility of bringing the sterile soil of this country into profitable agricultural use through the means of artificial moisture. Of the estimated 542,000,000 acres reclaimable arid lands, only 3,631,381 had been redeemed from barrenness when the census was taken. Over one-half of this was in the states of California and Colorado, the great bulk of the remainder was in the Rocky mountain states and only 66,995 acres in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas. The value of the land thus reclaimed, estimating that in the latter named states at \$31.40 per acre and that in California at \$150 per acre, or an average for the whole area of \$83.28 per acre, is about \$94,611,000. The average first cost of bringing water to the arid land was \$8.15 per acre, and the annual cost in maintaining the irrigating channels \$1.07 per acre. When it is remembered that before being irrigated that portion of arid territory now rich with fertile fields was utterly worthless, it is readily seen how profitable becomes irrigation enterprise. The figures show also that but a modicum of such lands capable of redemption have thus far been brought under water, so that irrigation in this country is still in its infancy. However, with the completion of the extensive irrigation systems in Colorado, Arizona and Washington already described in THE BEE the total of reclaimed land will double the present figures. These enterprises will be materially advanced and a portion of them completed during the present season. It would not prove difficult to find many sections in Nebraska and adjoining states where opportunity affords for similar profitable investment.

THE NICARAGUA revolution, though not large, is formidable and persistent enough. The decisive battle so long pending seems to have been at last fought, and if the accounts received are correct, the government has suffered the disastrous rout predicted. The president of the republic is on the western coast prepared for flight, and the government is demoralized. The troops engaged in the battle near Masaya did not number over 2,500 on either side. In fact, the number of revolutionists engaged is given at 1,500, but the government troops suffered largely, while the revolutionists escaped almost without injury, being protected by entrenchments. A dispatch sent on the eve of the battle, by one of the revolutionary leaders to Washington, gave assurance that the American public need have no fears about American interest; that the revolutionists would protect every right. It may now be expected that Bonilla, the head of the revolutionary party, will succeed Sosoca as president of the republic.

SEVERAL years ago the great cattle kings of Nebraska and Kansas broke up their big cattle herds and sought more unbroken ranges, where they would not be disturbed by the great flow of immigration. And now, in turn, these vast herds are again disappearing. In South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming the influx of settlers is becoming so great and the desirable ranch locations all over the ranges are being so rapidly taken up that the big cattle outfits are being fast disposed of, and soon the small cattlemen and farmers will have complete possession of the ranges even now remaining. Montana has hitherto been a paradise for these cattlemen, but the rapid increase of population, has encroached upon the cow counties, and they, too, are being cleared for the ranchers. It will be only a short time when the famous, immense western herds will be a thing of the past, although the aggregate of cattle raised will doubtless be as large and of a far superior quality.

Treading the Safe Path. Globe-Democrat. John Sherman is not one of the advisers of the present administration, but it is carrying out his well known views in a way that entitles him to considerable credit.

This Has a Local Application. Orchard Farmer and Laborer. The man who imagines that his success depends upon pulling someone else down makes a mistake that nearly always results fatally to himself. He will win by the exhibiting of his own merits, but he will forever point out the defects of others.

Democratic Cross Purposes. Louisville Courier-Journal. Among the democratic senators and representatives, scattered between Dan and Beersheba, he who travels a mile an hour is apt to find the way barred of everything except cross-purposes and abolition nothingness varied here and there by the coward's plea that we must be exceedingly careful lest we tread on somebody's toes.

A Pot Up Job. Nebraska City News. The Lincoln papers with their characteristic adherence to republican officials are having a great deal to say about the testimony of the expert architects in their estimates of the cost of building the cell house at the penitentiary. According to the papers the architects who have been for the state knew nothing whatever of what they were talking about, but the two who estimated within \$71 of each other were pro-

professionals in their business. The testimony of the defense smacks too much of a put-up job. In the language of Colonel Shakespeare: "My lord, methinks thou dost protest too loudly."

Teaching for Extentors. Chicago Inter Ocean. Under the new law of New York a man who takes part in a combine or trust is liable to a fine of \$50,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both. People will eventually reach all such extortion. They are un-American and must go. Live and let live is the American maxim.

The Income Tax Line. Philadelphia Press. An income tax will be denied and disclaimed a good many times to come; but if the democrats reduce the tariff there is no other course open but to tax incomes or tax sugar. As congressmen get \$5,000 a year, it will probably strike most of them that this is just about where the line ought to be drawn.

Lines of Great Reform. Minneapolis Tribune. We have an excellent democratic authority as the Philadelphia Record that the "restoration of the duties on sugar and coffee belongs essentially to the program of tariff reform, the removal of these duties belongs to protection of great truth, succinctly expressed, but somehow it has not obtained wide currency in the democratic press of the west."

Undeified Jeffersonian Simplicity. New York Tribune. The most fruitful and matter-of-fact government of Europe is probably that of Bulgaria, which, when the national legislature does not happen to be in session, is in the habit of hiring out the parliamentary chamber for the entertainment of the national representatives and a merely formal and small way, and they are very regular in their attendance, since if they are not on hand to answer the roll call, they forfeit their daily stipend of \$3.

Nebraska Must Encourage Her Own. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The manufacturers and consumers exposition at Omaha is something that deserves encouragement of every Nebraskan. It belongs to the state alone, and is for the state and its material welfare. That is why it is so important. It represents the pioneer manufacturing enterprises of a young state and is an energetic effort to show to the world the high position Nebraska will ere long obtain.

Free Labor the Most Productive. New Orleans Times. The truth is that cheap, servile, ignorant labor is never the best. It may build up an industry and create a race of rich land owners, as it did in Jamaica and the south in ante bellum days, but it does not enrich the country; and ignorant labor is the enemy of the most productive. We are raising more cotton today than we ever could in the days of slavery, and we are obtaining better results per acre in both cane and cotton.

Corn Bread Broad. Philadelphia Inquirer. There is more encouragement in the address recently made by Colonel Murphy. It appears that the Royal Board of Health of Germany, after a chemical examination, reported that American corn was the cereal which fed the army of Germany, and American millrights supply the flour used in many European countries. The proper machinery for reducing the grain of corn to flour is being perfected, and Germany will be short this year and it is expected that people who have looked on the maize meal with hostility will be tempted to try it and thus become familiar with its merits.

War and the World's Fair. Harper's Weekly. As the first great World's fair held in London in 1851 was shortly afterwards followed by the Crimean war, so some of its successors have had more or less great wars closely on their heels. If the World's fairs are not being held in those wars they certainly do not prevent them. But our present celebration presented one spectacle which is probably without precedent, and should be noted by the people of the world. The value of maize as a human food product our exports will come nearer to paying for our imports.

BITS OF BRIGHTNESS. Boston Courier: A conundrum may be called maculigian when it is a sticker. New Orleans Picayune: It is all plain sailing for the poor fish when the jaunty little shark cuts in on him.

Philadelphia Record: The diamond cutter's trade affords proof that it takes hard work to achieve brilliant results. Somerville Journal: The man who never made a mistake in his life breaks his record when he begins telling any one about it.

Detroit Free Press: Miss Penstock—I am going over to Paris this year to see if I cannot get something decent to wear. Miss Penstock: You have never been there before, have you? Cleveland Plain Dealer: I shall state the whole case in a sentence, as the judge said when he arraigned the prisoner.

Philadelphia Times: Whatever it may prove ultimate up to date the General has not proved much of a Chinese laundry check. Judge: She—Isn't your father a very dignified man? His Very: Why he wouldn't let me touch him for a hundred dollars.

New York Sun: "Plain drunk?" queried the magistrate. "No, your honor," replied the policeman who had brought up the case. "Gratulated with delirium tremens, your honor."

Lowell Courier: The Chinese problem worries President Cleveland. Why doesn't he talk with the Chinamen about it? Any one of them could give him the question.

DOMESTIC JABS. Kansas City Journal. "Ah, yes," said Was. "It's very sad to see those newly wedded couples get up before the honeymoon has fled. I knew a pair whose lives were wrecked by this kind of a thing. They were married up in a balloon and had a falling out."

Of perfect purity—Of great strength—Economy in their use—Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

York people are petitioning for an uptown telegraph office. A number of York people have chartered a sleeping car and will start for the World's fair June 5.

Blackleg has carried off a number of steers belonging to Enos Adamson, near Hayward, Cheshyenne county. Mrs. Caroline Smith of Hubbell, aged 70 years, died as the result of liver trouble with which she had been afflicted for five years.

Mrs. Eliza Hare, an aged Pawnee City lady, fell down a cellar way and struck on her head, receiving injuries which may prove fatal. Mrs. Peter Marsh, one of the pioneers of Wahoo, was found dead in bed. She had been stricken with paralysis during the night and had peacefully passed away in her sleep.

Charles Wilbur, alias Charles Hughes, who escaped from jail at Madison, was recaptured, has offered to plead guilty to forgery if the officials will only send him to the pen and thus save him the horror of a summer's stay in the Madison county bastille.

The 4-year-old son of William Delth of Superior, while looking for his playing top, fell from a leg, and the stone tilted to one side, emptying a kettle of hot water on the little fellow. His death resulted in a few hours.

The state association of German Congregational churches is in session at Crete. Some of the prominent men from abroad attending the convention are: Superintendent St. E. Evers, D.D., of Chicago, Superintendent D. Stewart, Pastor F. Buchert of Omaha, Pastor William Sues of Herndon, Kan., and others.

People who cannot go to the World's fair or who want to get up on it before going, will be given one of the best opportunities to see and hear all about the big show at the Crete Chautauqua. Lorado Taft, sculptor of the Horticultural building of the fair, has been engaged to deliver two illustrated lectures on the exposition. His views are wonderful, and his interpretations delightful.

Assignments to duty of officers of the medical department recently appointed are ordered as follows: First Lieutenant Alexander N. Stark, assistant surgeon, will proceed from Norfolk, Va., and report to the commanding officer at Fort Monroe, Va.; First Lieutenant John S. Kulp, assistant surgeon, will proceed from Wilkesbarre, Pa., and report to the commanding officer Columbus Barracks, Cal.; First Lieutenant Edward L. Munson, assistant surgeon, will proceed from New Haven, Conn., and report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; First Lieutenant Charles E. B. Flagg, assistant surgeon, will proceed from Indianapolis, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer at the presidio of Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Charles Lynch, assistant surgeon will proceed from Syracuse, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Direction of the secretary of war, Captain Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 10, vice Lieutenant Colonel Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth Cavalry, hereby relieved. Lieutenant Colonel Young will return to his proper station.

Disastrous Jersey Forest Fires. MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 24.—Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Mayford. Great cranberry and cedar swamps and thousands of acres of timber have been burned. The inhabitants of the pines are fleeing for safety. The loss so far is \$300,000.

Advances on the Stock Exchange. NEW YORK, May 24.—There were good supporting orders in Whisky trust stock at the opening of the Stock exchange this morning, and after declining 3/4 to 1 1/2% it rallied to 10 1/2%, in spite of the withdrawal of the Monarch distillery. Later there was an advance to 17.

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her were as follows: "Women as Business Managers of a Newspaper," by Barbara K. Galpin of Massachusetts; "Woman as Washington Correspondent," by Mrs. Ruby Kimball Gardner, the first woman admitted to the press gallery of the house of representatives, and Mrs. Emily L. Sherwood, who read a paper on "Women as Congresswomen," by Mrs. J. W. Powers, who was read by the veteran "Jenny Jones" on "Historical and Department Work," and others.

FARMERS WANT A SHOW. They endorse Buchanan of Iowa for Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 317 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Several candidates for the assistant secretary of agriculture have appeared upon the scene within the past few days. V. I. Buchanan of Iowa is an applicant and has the endorsement of the farmers and farmers' organizations of the west, and great pressure is being exerted in his behalf. Buchanan is a warm personal friend of Governor Boone of Iowa, and was endorsed not only by the governor, but others prominent in Iowa's newly founded democracy. Maryland is putting forth a candidate for the position of James W. Jackson. Papers also were read by the veteran "Jenny Jones" on "Historical and Department Work," and others.

Western Pensions. The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Original—John M. Smith, Increase—Benjamin P. Showalter, Red Cross—Andrew M. Smith, Original Widow's etc.—Jane Smith. Iowa: Original—Benjamin J. Jones, Eli Frazier, Herman Housouche, Original—Benjamin P. Showalter, Red Cross—Roberson, Henry Kamberling, William W. Reed, Reissue—Ezra Cronkleton, Haden Marson, Reissue and Increase—A. Husted James W. Jackson. Original Widows, etc.—Adeline Hall, Mary Park, minors of James M. Book.

Personal Mention. J. F. Pral was today appointed postmaster at Morse Bluff, Saunders county, Nebraska. Secretary Morton today appointed W. T. Hill of Nebraska to be an assistant inspector in the bureau of animal industry at \$1,400 per annum. Miss Anna Guepke has been appointed an assistant microscopist at South Omaha, to take effect June 1.

WHISKY TRUST TROUBLES. They Lead to an Investigation of Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24.—The attorney general was called upon this morning to explain to a legislative investigating committee why he began suit against the Whisky trust at a time when such action would have a bearish effect on the stock market, and upon what information or authority he began such suit. The committee also asked the attorney general for information as to why he furnished the money to enable him to employ such eminent legal assistance as Judge Morton and Mr. Merce of Chicago to wage war on the trust. But Maloney sought refuge behind his official position and declined to answer the inquiries of the committee, despite the broad insinuations freely made that his suit against the trust was a part of a stock jobbing scheme to benefit certain speculators.

Talking Over the Situation. PROBIA, Ill., May 24.—The Whisky trust, directors are in secret session. President Greenhut was seen shortly after the session opened, but could give no idea of what action would likely be taken. The whole matter of the recent developments will be gone over, and preparations made to fight the withdrawals.

Advanced on the Stock Exchange. NEW YORK, May 24.—There were good supporting orders in Whisky trust stock at the opening of the Stock exchange this morning, and after declining 3/4 to 1 1/2% it rallied to 10 1/2%, in spite of the withdrawal of the Monarch distillery. Later there was an advance to 17.

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BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the West.

"O, what a night!" Everybody was there and not one of them, we are sure, went home in such a condition as here depicted. The picture has nothing to do with the reception—it is only used because we had no other except a picture of Columbus, and that wouldn't do, you know. It was a great night, though, and everybody enjoyed themselves and admired those \$10 suits that go on sale today. These suits were made especially for our opening week, and you may rely on them being a little extra. The following was handed in during the reception by one of the guests:

Dear Browning & King, if you only just know how patient we're waited for you to get through with your noise and your plaster, your nails and your hoarseness, and your dress and your hat and your shoes, you'd give us such bargains as never before. We're stout of it, in an angelic, I tell you. Great we know the expense and delay, but it will repay you in many a way. For instance, if our money was used to buy such a beautiful change from a hole in the wall.

BROWNING, KING & CO., 15 S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.