ORGANIZED LABOR'S CAUSE

President Ives of the Kansas Federation Dilates on the Topic at Lincoln.

CAPITAL CITY TOILERS MAKE A HOLIDAY

Deneral and Enthusiastic Observation of the Day by the People-A Conservalive Summing Up of the Rights of Labor and Capital.

LINCOLN, Sept. 4 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Never in the history of the city of Lincoln was there so general an outpouring of people to witness a demonstration made by the men who, in their sturdy way, uphold the dignity of labor in the Capital City. Labor day was a holiday in almost every sense of the word. The banks and many of the places of business were closed. Manufactories were shut down and employes with their families onjoyed a day's respite at the park. The observance of the day commenced with a procession which was the largest ever before given by the labor organizations of the city. It formed at the intersection of Eleventh and K streets under the direction of J. H. Kramer, chief marshal of the day, and marched through the principal streets in the business portion of the city over the following route: From K on Eleventh to N, east to Fifteenth, north to O, west to Eleventh, north to P, west to Ninth, south to O, east to Eleventh south to N, west to Tenth.

At the corner of O and Touth streets cars were in waiting to convey the crowds to Lingelly mark when the coin park where the regular order of exer-

cises was to take place.

The parade was conducted through the streets of the city by a squad of mounted police under command of Captain Miller. The officers never appeared to better advantage, as they came out in new uniforms and heimets. Many people noted the effect of the new dispensation by the discipline of

Features of the Parade.

The place of honor in the parade was given to the members of the Central Labor union, that organization being represented by about fifty of its members. They served as an escort for the carriage in which rode Hon. H. M. Ives of Topeka, the orator of the day. Then came another carriage con-taining Mayor Weir and Chief of Police Cooper and following them the members of the city council.

Nebraska State band, an organiza-The Nebraska State band, an organization that may very properly be compared to the famous State Band of Iowa, led the long procession of laboring men that followed. First came the members of Typographical union No. 209, forty-five in all. They were immediately followed by twenty-one members of Pressmen's union No. 6. The Cigarmakers union No. 143 was well represented and they were followed by Barbers union and they were followed by Barbers union No. 131 and Tailors union No. 184, the former with seventeen men and the latter with nineteen. The second di-vision was conducted by the colored band. This division was made up of the following organizations: Carpenters union No. 373. forty-flow men: Machinists union No. 308. for y-four men; Boilermakers union No. 94, twenty-five men. The third division was led by Jackson's Drum corps and behind it marched the Knights of Labor to the num-ber of forty-five. Then followed carriages containing city and county officials, a num-ber of floats and wagous representing va-rious business interests of the city.

After the parade had disbanded the mem bers who had contributed to its success took street cars to Lincoln park, where the exercises of the day were to take place. A large number of the people who had assembled to do honor to labor's cause took their dinner on the grounds. The program for the after-noon commenced with an address from Hon. H. M. Ives, president of the Kansas Federation of Labor. Mr. Ives is one of the men who has risen from the printer's case to a position in the labor world, hardly second to the prominence enjoyed by but few. His ad-dress was lengthy and interesting. The following is but a brief summary of the prin-cipal points in his address:

Labor's Commanding Position.

"It is appropriate on this great national holiday of a people among whom labor is leclared to be noble, dignified and holy, that there should be some dissertation on the causes which have led to the present com-manding position of labor in the affairs of the world and some consideration of the present social environment of the wageearning classes, with a view to discovering whether our great organizations, our inauguration of strikes, our resistance of lockouts, our great system of charity and benevolence, and, to crown all, our elaborate and enthusfastic celebration of one day of the year, devoted to the honor and glory of labor, have in them, after all, any real utility and tendency to benefit us as a people and as a

Ours is an age of organization in every department of human effort. In moral im-provement, in intellectual effort, in social life, in benevolent work, in religious propa-ganda, in business enterprise, and in the world of labor, everywhere men are acting together in voluntary associations, working toward certain definite ends within the lines laid down and under official direction. Individualism is dead. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest finds no exemplification in human affairs. To the strongest the assistance and co-operation of the weakest is indispensible. This assistance cannot be coerced from the reluctant victim through terror, but it may be induced by an appeal to interest. Modern society, in its en-deavors to seize and profit by the discoveries in government, in the arts, in science and in exchange, has constituted itself a machine so delicate and so complicated that the possibilities of destruction within the weakest individual make it necessary that the industrial and fraternal elements of human nature shall be fostered and the nostile and predatory suppressed.

Grand Masonry of Toll.

"Perhaps the most striking example in the present era of organization is the recent activity in the founding and growth of the secret societies, with a purpose of inculcating a broad morality and practicing elaborate systems of benevolence. The time was, within the memory of living men, when there was but one secret order. The mem-bers of this order were few and drawn from the wealthy and cultured classes. The lodge rooms were scattered over a sparsely settled country. This order, it is pleasant to note, was the sole survivor of the older trades unionism. Though metamorphosed as to the character of its members, its principles of human conduct were as pure as those taught in the lodge rooms of the oper-ative Masons who built and adorned the magnificent temples of the middle ages, and who at a time when manual later but here who, at a time when manual labor had been reduced to the conditions of serfdom, were able, through the courageous practice of a humane system of organization, to maintain for their craft the eight-hour work day and the proud title of Free Masser. the proud title of Free Masons.
"This middle age trades union or fraternity

of masors formed amonga craft working under conditions similar to those in vogue in the modern system of production is again originally developed in the practical work of the modern trades union. The secret societies that have sprang from this single germ are numbered by the headreds. We come in contact with their works of charity every where. Where there is suffering there is the ministration of the lodge brother. Where there is death, decent burial with the marks of tender feeling and regard are the warks of tender feeling and regard are the result of lodge fellowship, while the care of the widow and orphan, and the bestowal of millions upon millions in life insurance attest the fact that men now realize that efforts in common can most effectually defend against the calamities that inevitably fall upon us all?

The speaker then sketched rapidly the history of the growth of the great trusts, reviewing the operations of the gigantic combinations of capital and the struggle against them on the part of the masses. He showed how the prices were fixed, production limited, competition destroyed and the wages of labor reduced. This part of his address was a very complete exposition of the evils which have followed the operations of the trusts and combines, and he closed it with the conclusion that "concerning the oppres-sion of these trusts there is but little complaint, except of the political and demogragic sort." The speaker then turned his atten-tion to the history of strikes and lock-outs, some of the facts presented being as follows:

Development of Organization. "The period beginning January 1, 1881, and

ending on Docember 31, 1836, was one of great industrial disturbance. Conditions which had been developing for a long time suddenly brought about a great movement in the organization of labor which resulted in placing the puny straggling trades unions of the country in a sound and vigorous condition. In this period was developed the great national unions. The great order of the Knights of Labor suddenly threw off its veil of extreme secrecy and began the work of proselyting, which resulted in an organization of 1,000,000 men. Socialistic ending on December 31, 1886, was one of of proselyting, which resulted in an organization of 1,000,000 men. Socialistic societies abounded. Socialistic writers turned out thousands of pumphlets filled with schemes of industrial, social and political co-operation. In the great industrial centers revolutionary anarchy nightly held its meetings and laid its plans for the destruction of the lives and property of the wealthy. Finally came the eight-hour demonstration of 1886, the fatal bomb, the arrest and conviction of the anarchists, and thereafter the reaction which resulted in the disparantation of the Knights of Labor, the dispandment of the socialistic societies the disbandment of the socialistic societies and the retirement from active service of

the recruits to anarchy.

Triumph of Dignified Labor. "Out of this wreck there survived all that was good, all that was substantial, and all that was fitted to the needs of the working people and calculated to advance their interests. There was no reaction among the unions. They have continued to grow with unabated vigor. The socialism, the anarchy, and even the Knights of Labor were the froth that floated in the turbulent waters. The deep strong current that could not be stopped, and which is still flowing with steady vigor, was the organization of labor into distinctive crafts whose sole purpose was the protection of their members in their right to a just compensation for their labor, and in the practice of benevolence. The unions accepted things as they were and proceeded to get the most of what was in sight. The socialistic societies, while dealing in high sounding phrases, failed to grasp the vantages in reach.

the vantages in reach.

"Organization represents all that you are, and all that most of you can ever hope to be. It is the measure of your physical comfort, as it gauges your ability to purchase food, clothing and shelter. It is the measure of your mental welfare, for to it you owe your books, lectures, periodicals and newspapers. It is the measure of your moral welfare for It is the measure of your moral welfare, for it controls your ability to contribute to the church. It is the measure of your worth as a citizen, for without some leisure you cannot attend the caucus and the primary. How necessary, then, my friends, that the one commodity you have for sale, the avails of which in one small word represents your welfare for the present and your hopes for the future in all that makes life worth liv-ing for, should be disposed of to the greatest

Victory Comes Before Peace.

"In the conflict between labor and capital, as in every other, there must be victory be-fore peace. One of the contestants must be overcome. The vanquishment of the working classes means slavery. If they lose in the industrial conflict, when the time comes when organization has no further terror for the employing classes, then we may look for the operation of an iron law of low wages stronger than the economic law of Ricardo. It will not be then that wages will continually tend toward that lowest rate at which the laborer will consent to exist, to that point which will barely support him in the enjoyment of the ordinary standard of living, but it will be at an artificially low point gauged by the will of the employing

"If, on the other hand, the laborer shall win in this great contest, it will then be that the reward of the capitalist shall be fixed at that point that will best subserve the interest of labor, at that point where we shall have the greatest possible production and the greatest possible share of that produc-

tion going to the reward of labor.

'This, then, being the problem of the age, will labor solve it to its own advantage? We will labor solve it to its own advantage? We cannot tell. The forces at any given time seem to tend to an equilibrium. But if we are to predict the future by the past, there is but one conclusion, and that is that as time passes the advantages in the conflict will be slowly and surely transferred from the employer to the employed. The pre-ponderance of physical force has always been on our side, and now it is merely a question of complete organization and intel-

BURT COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.

They Meet and Nominate a Ticket-A Lack

BRE. |-The Burt county independent convention met here Saturday. With the exception of county treasurer the offices went begging, the clerkship being of special mention. Every man proposed "respectfully de-clined," and would not have it under any clined," and would not have it under any consideration. After four or five ballots R. N. Day did consent to be slaughtered for the good of the cause. With two exceptions, treasurer and superintendent, it was about the poorest ticket put up for many years, and the republicans are jubilant. The calamity howl in Burt county is rapidly on calamity how in Burt county is rapidly on the decline. The following ticket was placed in nomination: Treasurer, N. T. Berry of Tekamah; clerk, R. N. Day of Tekamoh; sheriff, N. D. Romans of Silver Creek; judge, F. E. Lange of Golden Springs; superintendent of public instruction, C. F. Beck of Lyons; commissioner, J. T. Blackstone of Craig; coroner, Dr. T. N. Leeper of Oakiand; surveyor, J. N. Leaming of Decatur. The nonpartisan candidate for judge was

sat down on hard, the convention not recog-nizing the recommendation of the Burt county bar, honoring the present incumbent, Charles T. Dickinson.

Ten delegates were elected to the state

convention, one at large from the county and one from each of the nine precincts.

The republican Burt county central com-mittee met Saturday and decided upon Mon-day, September 18, as the date for holding the republican county convention.

Tekamah is to have the next session of the Sebraska State Grange, which is to be held some time in December. There will be over 500 delegates present, and they will be in session three or four days. The exact date

will be announced later.
The coming Burt county fair promises in The coming Burt county fair promises in all respects to outdo any fair ever held in Burt county. The premiums are ample to insure a large showing. The directors of the fair met at the court house Thursday to take the matter in hand toward making an exhibit at the state fair. The following committee was chosen: President H Jeger mittee was chosen: President, H. Jeger, Craig; J. W. Patterson, J. H. Adams, John B. Lyon, A. P. Job and John P. Anderson, All are asked to bring specimens not later than Thursday to the secretary, J. R. Sutherland. All being well, the display will equal the average county exhibit.

equal the average county exhibit. Two Serious Accidents.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Sept. 4.- Special to Tue Bee. |- Two terrible accidents have happened at North Loup, the first resulting in the death of Jo Van Kirk, a young man about 20 years of age, son of Marsh Van Kirk, who lives twelve miles southwest of here on Davis creek. He was going home from town and stopped to shoot a prairie chicken. In returning the gun to the wagon, it was in some unknown way dis-charged, killing him almost instantly. His father, who is in very poor health, is almost

crazede, Yestrday W. L. Davis, while whittling Yestrday W. L. Davis, while whithing fell down, running his knife into his wrist and severing the large artery. He nearly bled to death before the bleeding was stopped. But it is thought now that he is doing as well as can be expected.

Corn in Gage County.

BEATRICE, Sept. 4. - [Special to THE BRE] Reports from different parts of the county indicate the average corn crop will be about twenty bushels per acre. The yield in the southern part will be much better than in the central and northern.

Much trouble has been experienced by the
Rapid Transit company in keeping machinery
in order, and as a consequence the city has

been without street car service half the The democratic county convention will meet September 19 for the purpose of plac-ing in nomination a full county ticket.

Labor day was passed without any un-usual demonstration the only institutions really observing the day being the banks.

Osceola's Enterprising Methodists. OSCEOLA, Neb., Sept. 4 .- [Special to THE Bug. |-Yesterday was a red letter day for the Methodist Episcopal church here. sermon, big preacher, big collection. The pastor of the church had secured Chancellor Crooks of the Wesleyan University of Lin-coln to come up and preach for him and

assist in taking the educational collection. The doctor preached two excellent sermons, the first that he had preached outside of Lincoln since he came to the state. The collection was a very liberal one, amounting to over \$50. Oscoola has just raised a subscription of \$9.000 for a new church, and they are going to lay the foundation right away.

SPOILED THEIR CELEBRATION.

Free Beer and Free Fight Get Five Sarpy County Men in Trouble.

BELLEVUE, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special to THE BER. |-Satuaday night Charles Whetstone, Thomas Joyce and Frank Millage, residents of this place, and E. J. Walters and T. W. Mulcahey, laborers at Fort Crook, purchased three eight-gallon kegs of beer and repaired to the residence of Wallace Hike, with whom Miliage was boarding, to have a social time, Hike and his wife being away from home. Everything ran smoothly, the beer included, until a dispute arose between Joyce and the others, and then a free fight ensued, in which Joyce was decidedly worsted. Deputy Sheriff McCarty was informed of the fracas about 3 o'clock in the morning and hastened about 3 o'clock in the morning and hastened to the scene just in time to save Joyce from being killed. He undertook to arrest the outfit and was thrown out of the house by Mulcabey, whereupon he filed a complaint before Justice Patrick and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the entire outfit on the charge of being drunk, but when he returned to the scene of the fight Mulcabey took log bail and refused to stop.

when he returned to the scene of the fight Mulcahey took leg bail and refused to stop until the bullets from McCarty's six-shooter began to cut the air in too close proximity to his ears to feel entirely comfortable.

They were taken before Justice Patrick and fined \$5 each for being drunk, after which Mulcahey again got away from the officer and skipped out, but was recaptured at Miller's joint near the fort and compelled to take his medicine along with the rest.

Later it was learned that a number of chickens had been stolen from Fred Maddock, and after a search Deputy McCarty found the fowls at the house where the beer drinking took place, and the charge of petit larcony will probably be the next thing that the gang will have to answer. the gang will have to answer.

BERMAN ABRAM, BERO.

How a Fremont Boy Risked His Life to Save Two Horses,

FREMONT, Sept. 4.- Special to THE BEE. -During the fire yesterday a little fellow named Herman Abram, performed an act that should entitle him to a gold medal. A team was burning in the stable adjoining the ice house and after repeated efforts by men interested in saving them they were given to the flames. At this juncture little Herman, moved to tears of sympathy by the struggling brutes, rushed into the flames and cutting their halters pounded them over the heads and backed them out. It was a close call as one of the horses was severely burned and the little hero badly suffocated. Hon. Tobias Castor is in the city.

A number of eastern friends are visiting R. B. Stanford's people.

Judge Huff preached three sermons in Omaha yesterday and was promptly on hand this morning for business.

Mrs. G. W. E. Dorsey and her mother,

Mrs. G. W. E. Dorsey and her mother, Mrs. Benton, have returned from their summer outing in northern Michigan.

Labor day was not generally observed in this city, the banks, schools and other business institutions remaining open.

From Fort Calhonn. FORT CALHOUN, Neb., Sept. 4 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The park at this place during the past week has been almost constantly occupied by picnic parties from Blair and Omaha.

The Baptist Sunday school picnic from Biair was well attended and an enjoyable time experienced by all the participants.
Fort Calhoun schools opened this morning. The school board has been fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Hicks for the coming year, who is an educator of broad experience Miss Hicks left here this morning for David City, where she will take charge of one of the schools of that place. This is the third year that Miss Hicks has been em-

ployed there. Prof. Toozer of Omaha is looking after his

property here and overseeing some needful Colfax County's Fair. TERAMAH, Neb., Sept. 4.- [Special to THE gram to THE BEE.]-This, the first day of the Colfax county fair, is very flattering, the officers feeting that it is going to be the equal of any previous county exhibit and in many departments will be superior. Not nearly all the entries are made, but the horticultural, agricultural and trades dis-play departments are especially attractive. There was a noticeable absence of cattle today, but of horses, especially for the speed ring, there is an unusual number. There were so many to enter that extra stalls had to be supplied and there are promised some

very interesting events. Fire at Lexington. LEXINGTON, Neb., Sept. 4 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-A fire broke out at 1 a. m. today in the residence of George Long, calling out

the fire department, who promptly checked Court convenes this week with a large Court convenes this week with a large docket. Among the cases to be disposed of is that of Walker, who shot two men at Farnam, killing one. Insanity will be the defense. The man was sane enough to sell his property, secure the cash and shape all his business affairs to have plenty of means at hand to secure able counsel in the event of his capture.

Peculiar Death at O'Neill.

O'NEILL, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-An elderly gentleman named Frank Brown died here suddenly Sunday moraing, of what resembled very much Asiatic cholera, but the attending physician says it could not possibly have been. His diagnosis was sporadic cholera-morbus. The case was peculiar in that the disease

preyed upon the man's vitals and life blood until he was reduced to a mere skeleton something like a mummy in appearance. The funeral of the unfortunate man occurred this evening.

Polk County Delegates.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The independents held their convention Saturday to select delegates to the state convention that meets at Lincoln on Tuesday. They have put off the selection of county officers until later. The following gentlemen, of which very few are farmers, will be heard at the convention: Messrs. McGaw, Welch, Coleman, Rahe, Carison, Little, Peterson, Sedanburg, Lindburg, Ben-idict, Dexter, Lewis and Erickson.

Saline County Populists. WILBER, Sept. 4 .- [Special to THE BEE.] -At the independent county convention today E. S. Abbott, A. H. Dilley, E. A. Allen, John Howell, J. Lidgard, H. Sloan, F. Trollope, L. Hoim, Joseph Richtarik, J. B. Riggins, T. A. Sawyer, F. M. Chatburn and A. Mead were elected delegates to the state conven-tion. The convention to nominate a county ticket will be held on the 28th instant.

Fireworks tonight, Courtland beach-No Hard Times There.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Sept. 4.- [Special to THE BEE. |-The people of this town need not talk of hard times or calamity any more, for the excursion train that went from here to Omaha yesterday carried just 125 passen-gers—wage earners who could not go on an excursion on any other day except Sunday.

Fireworks tonight, Courtland beach.

ALL THE TAX IS PAID BY THE PRODUCER

Onions from the Islands Cannot Compete with the Home Grown Article-Democratic Assault on the Sugar Industry -Nebraska at Washington. WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

serts on the hustings of Nebraska that the consumer pays the duty upon articles of food and that customs duties are therefore "a tax," as he has repeatedly contended, it will only be necessary to quote a dialogue before the house committee on ways and means today in order to retire him from the field of debate. Mr. Bryan went for wool and got shorn by one of his own flock. The committee was listening to an argument from a citizen of Bermuda in favor of removing the duty upon Bermuda onions. Mr. Bryan thought he saw an opportunity to prove his oft repeated assertion that the 'consumer pays the duty," and so asked of

the foreigner who paid the duty. "Why, the producer, of course," said the ermudan. "How do you figure out that result?"

sked the Nebraska free trader. "When we load a cargo of onions for New fork we always figure the cost of shipment, then add the duty and the commission merchants' fees to the cost of production, and we know our selling prices. If we had no duty to pay we would simply add that to the profit side of the ledger. At present we make no profit, and it is because we cannot compete with your own producers."

The Bermudan went into the details of ransactions, and before he got through he had proved to the entire satisfaction of all his hearers that it was the producer and not the consumer who paid the duty. Mr. Bryan was greatly flustrated and the mem-bers of the committee had a hearty laugh at his expense. The Nebraskan had indeed

Oxnard and the Sugar Bounty.

Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island is to be heard by the house committee on ways and means on the 19th inst. relative to the beet sugar industry of this country. Mr. Oxnard will plead for a continuance of the present sugar bounty. The democrats in congress have about made up their minds to repeal the bounty and restore a portion of the old duty on raw sugar. The duty prior to the McKinley act was about 2 cents a pound but I cent a pound is now mentioned. It is understood that the Louisiana democrats will let the beet sugar producers take the initiative for a continuation of the bounty Louisiana is the chief sugar producing state

in the union. Twice have the democrats in congress during the past decade attempted to cut off Louisiana's revenue from sugar and as many times have they failed. It is a well known fact that the cane sugar producers of Louisiana receive two-thirds of the bount, oaid on sugar, while one-third or less goes to he beet sugar producers of Nebraska and California. The sugar bounty is scarcely a drop in the bucket when considered in connection with the hundreds of millions of dollars annually expended by the govern-ment. The democrats have found that since they are to put wool and a few other raw materials upon the free list they must do something to largely increase the revenues, and sugar, the most common article of con-sumption by the poor as well as the rich, affords to the democratic mind the most affords to the democratic mind the most direct and simple method of raising revenue. By cutting off the bounty ten or twelve million dollars a year will be immediately saved; then by adding 1 cent a pound upon imported raw sugar it is estimated that the government will receive annually a revenue of about \$40,000,000 dollars which is a net gain to the overiollars, which is a net gain to the government's annual resources of \$50,000,000. This, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the losses which will be sustained by placing wood logs and iron ore on the free list. This change in the policy of the government re-lating to sugar and the development of a great domestic industry will enable the lemocrats to choke off sugar growing in this

Their Way is Not Clear.

ountry. The democrats, in figuring upon a "saving" of \$50,000,000 a year from sugar industries, have failed to calculate another thing which they must accomplish. The great body of southern and western democrats who are demanding the repeal of the sugar bounty clause and the placing of wool upon the free list are going to demand sweeping reductions in the duties upon common grades of woolens and woolen goods, if they do not actually demand that these be placed upon the free list. They hold that while they are nore than willing to vote for free wool, they don't propose to give the manufacturer free raw material and protect nim in the man-ufacture of the most common everyday necessities; that while they will give him free wool he must expect to produce the lower grades of goods in direct competition with the manufacturer in Great Britain. The democrats are going to have some lively fights among themselves. It is just possible

that when it comes to destroying all of the sugar bounty the senate will demand that at least half of the present bounty, which is 2 cents a bound, shall be retained, and if they make a strong fight they will likely succeed Meiklejohn Has a Pension Bill.

When the new code of rules for the house when the new code of rules for the house is adopted and there is a call for the intro-duction of bills, which will likely be on next Thursday, Representative Meikiejohn will introduce an amendment to the dependent pension law of June, 1890, which will provide that 'if the disability or disabilities render the claimant unable to earn a support of such a degree as would be rated at or above \$6 and less than \$12 under existing laws, they shall, under this act, be rated the same as like pensionable disabilities of service origin and all claimants with a pensionable disability or disabilities, which of service origin would be rated at or above \$12 per month shall be rated at \$13 per month." Mr. Metklejohn, in explaining his measure to THE BEE correspondent tonight, said: "Secretary Noble and Commissioner Raum, in construing the dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, held that all claimants showing a mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent nature, not the result of their own vicious habits, and which incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, render ing them unable to earn a support in such a degree as would be rated under former laws at or above \$6 and less than \$12, should be rated the same as for like disabilities of service origin, and that all claims show-ing a pensionable disability which of service origin would be rated avor-be rated at \$12 per month. would be rated at or above \$12 should Hoke Smith's Holding.

"Secretary Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochren, in the construction of this act, held on May 27, 1893, that no specific injury or disability could, as such, have a pensionable rating, and that it would only be considered as affecting the capacity of the claimant to perform manual labor. The injuries or dis-abilities, though rateable under former laws, like disabilities of service origin, under the rulings of Secretary Smith and Commissioner

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



BRYAN CAUGHT A TARTAR

Lochren, were not rateable at all, and the claimants held to have no pensionable status, unless the disabilities licespacitated them from the performance of manual labor and such as to render them unable to earn a support. There were more than 350 ctaims allowed under the construction of the act made by Secretary Hoke Smith and Commissioner Raum. Secretary Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lockren new proposal to review these

Raum. Secretary Noble and Commissioner Raum. Secretary Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochren now propose to review these 350 cases adjudicated by their predecessors, because they do not agree with them on the construction of the law.

"The supreme court of the United States has held that a quasi-judicial question decided by the secretary of the department could not be reversed by his successor. In the case of Secretary Nobie against the Union River Logging Railway company reported in 146 United States Reports, it was held that a decision of the secretary of the interior, rendered by Secretary Vilas, could not be revoked by Secretary Noble, his successor. If Secretary Noble could not revoke the decision of Secretary Vilas, is it competent for Secretary Hoke Smith to reverse the rulings and decisions of Secretary Noble in the quasi-judicial proceeding of granting If Representative Bryan ever again as in the quasi-judicial proceeding of granting a pension to a soldier."

Must Pay Its Fines. The case of the Nebraska City Distilling company before the commissioner of inter-nal revenue has not yet been formally denal revenue has not yet been formally de-cided, but it will result against the company. It will be remembered that claims aggregat-ing \$8,000 were filed against the company for operating machinery which did not produce from the mash a sufficient percentage of alcohol, and toat Lawyer Watson of Ne-f raska City, was here recently and made an argument before the commissioner in exten-vation of the company's Hability. He conuation of the company's Hability. He con tended that it was the faule of the machin ery, and not the company using it, that it falled to produce alcohol in compliance with the law. The commissioner will shortly render a decision holding that the company must pay its fines. He says the law is man-datory, and that he has no other course to pursue than demand compliance with the

To Support a School of Mines.

Senator Pettigrew's bill, "To Aid the State of South Dakota to the Support of a School of Mines," was today favorably reported from the senate committee on public lands. It appropriated \$12,500 a year for a school of mines to be located at Rapid City, S. D.
Senator Pettigrew reported from the same
committee the bill of Senator Hansbrough committee the bill of Senator Hansbrough granting to the state of North Dakota certain lands heretofore set apart as a wood reservation for the Fort Totten military reservation for the use of the militia of North Dakota. Senator Pettigrow believes his bill for a school of mines will again soon pass the senate. The only trouble is in the house, where there has never been as much skill displayed in handling the measure as in the senate.

What's the Matter With Dave? Today Representative Mercer called at the War department and requested the secre-tary of war to remove the Indian company of soldiers from Omaha. He said the citizens of Omaha were protesting against the presence of Indians in their city as demoralizing to the Indians themselves and provocative

of trouble. The proposition was taken under consideration.

Mr. Mercer also called at the Interior de partment and urged action upon a number of pension claims pending for his constituents. He has had a lot of census statistics forwarded to the clerk of Douglas county. Mr. Mercer says the delay in pension cases is largely due to the failure of applicants to properly answer the questions of the census

Western Pensions.

Pensions granted, issue of August 3, 1893. Nebraska: Original—William R. Lowe, Harrisburg, Banner. Reissue—Alfred Brown, Glenwood, Nance. Original widows, etc.—Reberca Dilleter, Kennard, Washing-

ton. Iowa: Original-John Bonner, Burchinal, Cerro Gordo; Henry W. Hunkle, Des Moines, Polk, Increase—Orlando M. Whitman, Hart-ley, O'Brien; John H. Belles, Blakesburg, Wapello; Alexander Waterson, Sac City, Sac. Original widows, etc.—Catherine Dun-kie, Des Moines, Polk. Mexican war widows —Lucy M. Cartwright, Villisca, Montgomery.
South Dakota: Increase—Barney O'Neil,
Howard, Miner.

Personal Matters.

Hon. Frank P. Ireland of Nebraska City is at the Ebbitt. W. W. Reed was today appointed post-master at Wessington Beadle county, and Mrs. Louisa Unlig at Whitewood, Lawrence county. S. D.; also D. Cardoner at Burke, Shoshone county, Idaho. PERRY S. HEATH.

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