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THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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worn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this all day of May, 1891. (Seal). N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. There is a heavy demand in sight for political shortcake, with a strawberry mark

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

It now looks as if the Omaha detective force would all resign in a body, or ask for a vacation at Hot Springs.

The maximum freight rate law has been hung up now only a little ever nine months. And the end is not yet in sight.

The weather clerk does not seem to be in harmony with the elements. His predictions for the past two days have been a delusion and a snare.

Somebody is making money out of the Industrial army business, if it is only the poor United States marshals and their deputies and the federal district attorneys.

The lynching of negroes goes bravely on in the south, notwithstanding the repeated protestations of the new south that it has become civilized. The last case of lynching occurred in Florida.

Most of the Commonweal armies in the west would not object to serving a term in fail if they could only get the privileges that Bank Wrecker Mosher had while confined in the Omaha bastile.

Congressman Breckinridge is leaving his campaign for the moment in the hands of his friends. Under the new docking rule -- his absence from Washington would be an altogether too expensive luxury.

The old home of Benedict Arnold at New Haven, Conn., has been sold to a lumber firm and several million planks will be distributed among relic bunters and in art museums at figures to satisfy the enterprising speculator.

The republican senatorial caucus disclosed the fact that all members were united upon one thing-their opposition to the pending tariff bill. This being the case, a concerted plan of action will not be wanting when necessity for it arrives.

With the thermometer on the verge of the 90s the woman suffrage campaign in Kansas begins under most favorable auspices for the short-haired fraternity who are out fishing for votes with their fans and scented pocket handkerchiefs.

Ex-Secretary Proctor has been assigned to the committee on fisheries. Mr. Proctor is an expert marble man and that doubtless fits him for the work which the committee on fisheries has in hand. It is always in order to send the horse editor to report an operatic performance.

The physicians of the eclectic school in Nebraska are taking their turn at a state assembly to discuss matters of importance to the pursuit of their profession. They should not fail to give the public their view of the code of the "regulars" which measures medical skill by adherence to rules of medical etiquette.

There is a great chance for the bicycle factories to show their gratitude. The Commonwealers are fighting the battle of the hicycle men and clamoring for good roads. Why can't the bicycle men furnish bicycles for the Commonwealers to ride upon. One good turn ought to deserve another good turn of the wheel.

We were under the impression that members of the local police force had to come up to a certain standard of physical soundness before they secured appointment to their places. Recent developments tend to arouse the suspicion that Omaha is parading altogether too large a number of invalids and weaklings under the policemen's uniforms.

Since the last twirl given by Wiley's man servants in the council to the electric lighting contract nothing has been heard from Pardee & Co. The chances are now that they have been induced to retire gracefully from the field and leave the city at the mercy of the old electric lighting monopoly for an indefinite period. There is nothing like having a pull-beg pardon, a twistmon the councilmanic majority.

With the refusal of the United States supreme court to entertain the appeal of Mc-Kane, the convicted Gravesend boss, the probability that McKane will have to serve his term out becomes almost a matter of certainty. Nothing but a pardon can bring him relief now, and while public opinion remains so decidedly adverse to his claims as now it is extremely unlikely that any - governor of New York will interfere with the execution of the sentence. Every possible resource has been exhausted by which the convicted bess might hope to escape the penalties of his crimes, but in vain. The lesson of McKane's prosecution is not to be diminished in its force by subsequent condonation of the frauds upon which it was founded. The men who see that their boss ts utterly powerless to rescue himself from prison will not be anxious to fellow his example.

SENATOR ALLEN'S INQUIRY. The resolutions introduced by Senator Alten requesting the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate industrial statistics as regards the number of persons engaged in protective industries, the number of persons whose wages are claimed to be affected by protection, and the number whose wages are not affected, together with their nativity and their right to the franchise, would, if complied with, afford a very instructive lot of material for the tariff debate.

Senator Allen's inquiry is very pertinent at this stage of the tariff debate. The question is, how can the secretary of the treasury or anybody else ascortain what number of workmen are affected directly and indirectly in their wages by the policy of protection? The census bureau can doubtless approximate the number of workmen employed in the protected industries, but it cannot even remotely figure out who is benefited indirectly by protection or how many wago workers would suffer by the free importation of foreign-made commodities. In other words, we can tell how many men employed in a glass factory or fron mill are receiving higher wages than they could earn if plate glass and glassware and iron or steel products were on the free flat. But the surplus, or, for that matter, the entire earnings of the factory hands circulated among merchants, householders, butchers, bakers and grocers accrues to the benefit of wage workers who are not employed in protected industries. If American mills and factories close the men in the building trades who are not protected suffer just as severely as the unemployed factory hand. When the wheels of industry are all in motion money circulates freely and men with small means and large means build homes, store houses and carry on improvements that employ unprotected labor. There never was a time when the effect of disaster to the protected industries has been so fatal to the unprotected trades. The deadlock in manufacturing centers has paralyzed the building trades in all the great cities, and notably so in the cities on the seaboard. It has been an object lesson that cannot be misinterpreted. Whether the unemployed wage workers are native or alien is comparatively a secondary matter, It must be manifest to every intelligent observer that there would have been abundant employment at fair wages for nearly every man and woman willing to work if there had been no tariff tinkering and no threat of free importations of foreign-made wares

Other disturbing elements have doubtless contributed largely to the financial panic and are to a great extent responsible for the withdrawal of confidence among investors. But the stagnation in industrial centers and lack of employment are chargeable chiefly to the fear of radical changes in the tariff and consequent curtailment of production beyond actual needs and immediate demands. Figures are often deceptive but facts speak for themselves. It does not require a scientific political economist to demonstrate that hundreds of thousands of men are idle today who would have been at work at living wages if congress had decided to let the tariff alone, or had simply been content with such a revision as is suggested by changed conditions in the world's markets and the cost of production with

THE REPUBLICAN POSITION.

improved machinery and processes.

Failure of the republicans to agree upon a plan of action in regard to an important matter of legislation is so unusual as to cause a feeling of disappointment at the barren outcome of the caucus of republican senators Monday evening, called with a view to wing out the course to be pursued by those genators toward the tariff bill. True, the report of the conference says that there was agreement upon the one point that the bill should be beaten if possible, which was to be expected, but there appears to have been a wide divergence of ylews as to methods for the accomplishment of this desirable result. All did not believe that the tariff bill can be defeated, the caucus, it is said, being about evenly divided in sentiment on this question. It seems that the eastern senators are more confident of being able to beat the measure and are more strongly disposed to make every effort to that end than are the western senators generally, though from some of the latter have come denunciations of the bill as vigorous and unqualified as those pronounced by any eastern republican senator. Western senators, it is stated are opposed to any effort to secure delay for delay's sake, by which is meant, it is presumed, that they are not disposed to resort to strictly filibustering tactics, while on the other hand the eastern senators are not unwilling to adopt such tactics. This is the impression conveyed by the report of the

It is still to be understood, apparently, that the republicans are determined to allow no paragraph of the tariff bill to pass without discussion, and of course without efforts to amend the measure in the interest of protection. If this is the determination is is obvious that the debate can be continued indefinitely. But there are various methods of securing delay if the republicans are disposed to adopt them, but in order to make these effective the republicans must stand firmly together. There must be a well-settled plan of campaign that all of them will support. An announcement was made on the floor of the senate a few days ago which, if it should be verified, would probably lead the republicans to agree upon a plan of action which would involve the application of every parliamentary device at their command. This was to the effect that the program involved in the presentation of the last series of amendments by the democrats was for the purpose of smoothing the way of the bill through the senate, and after it has gone out of the supervision of that body it is to be thrown into a conference committee, which will restore the Wilson bill and return it to the senate for approval. The statement was accompanied by a declaration from its author, Senator Hale, that if the last bill of the financial committee was to be given up in conference, if the country had been encouraged by false evidence of repentance, the bill would never go through the senate. "The spirit now exhibited on the republican side would change," said Mr. Hale, "and the minority would find some means to defeat the bill."

The democrats, it need hardly be said, are perplexed. They realize that the republicans can successfuly filibuster against the progress of the tariff bill and that nothing is to be gained by attempting to force matters. Moreover, they are not absolutely sure of their own strength. The republican senators who contend that the bill can be defeated claim that there are found four to seven democratic senators who will not vote for it. This may be a mistaken calculation, but it would seem evident that the democrats are not certain of the forty-three votes for the measure which they claimed a week ago. There is still talk of an effort to change the rules of the senate, but this would involve a struggle of indefinite duration, and

will be made. Democratic criticism of the course of the republicans is entirely natural, but when it is claimed that this course is not approved by the business interests of the country the evidence is not at hand. It is unquestionably true that the importers and the agents of foreign manufacturers, who have placed large orders subject to the passage of the tariff bill, are exceedingly anxious that that measure should be enacted into law as soon as possible, but the great industrial interests of the country that will be affected by the proposed legislation are not asking for the passage of the tariff bill and are very generally in full accord with the republican purpose to defeat that measure if it be possible.

A CASE IN POINT.

The decision of the United States supremcourt upholding the law passed by the legislature of North Dakota to regulate the rates charged by owners of grain elevators for their use as public warehouses is of more than passing interest to the people of this state. It is always difficult to grasp the full meaning of any legal decision before the full text of the court's opinion is at hand, but from the synopsis furnished by the press report it appears that the court did not for a moment question the power of the state legislature to pass an act of the character of the one at issue. The North Dakota law among other things established a maximum schedule of rates to be paid for the storage of grain in public elevators. In this case the plaintiff had offered the grain, together with the tender of the charges fixed by statute, and on refusal of the owner to accept it secured a writ of mandamus to compel him to do so. The point in controversey seems to have been whether the particular elevator which was employed during the greater part of the year for the private uses of the owner was in reality a public warehouse. The majority of the supreme court declared that it was and affirmed the order of the state court. The dissenting minority, although including four of the nine judges, grounded its dissent on the argument that the law as interpreted by the majority would force the owner of an elevator to conduct it as a public warehouse whether he desired to do so or not. The dissent appears to have been in no way occassioned by any disapproval of the legislative enactment of a maximum rate schedule.

The importance of this decision lies, therefore, in the practical endorsement which it gives to the doctrine that the states have the constitutional power to fix maximum rates of charges for industries that partake of a public character. This doctrine as originally proclaimed by the supreme court was enunciated in connection with a grain elevator case-the famous granger case of Munn vs Illinois-in which the law of Illinois of 1871, regulating public warehouses was vigorously upheld. The principle involved was likewise extended to railroad charges in the other granger cases that were decided at the same time. The supreme court has from time to time since then adjudicated cases in which the state's power to establish maximum rates for such industries was assailed, but has steadily persisted in holding to the doctrine originally laid down in the Munn case. The decision in the North Dako'a case, to which we have re ferred, gives no indication that the court, as at present constituted, manifests any disposition to depart from the precedents which have been set before it. It must serve to encourage the prople of Nebraska in the belief that should the maximum freight rate law eventually come before the supreme court of the United States for interpretation the constitutional power of the state legislature to enact that law will be completely

WORK FOR THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE. The bane of American cities is boodlerism. More than twenty years ago the highhanded and defiant municipal thieving in the city of New York under the lead of that prince of boodlers, Boss Tweed, forced the taxpayers and respectable citizens of the metropolis to band themselves together for self-protection. The result was a vigorous anti-boodler campaign which terminated with the indictment and conviction of Tweed and his crooked lieutenants and the wiping out of Tweedism.

vindicated.

In Philadelphia the same condition of affairs forced the organization of a committee of safety made up of the most prominent and reputable citizens. The outcome was a very decided decline of boodlerism and boodle methods in the public buildings, and the introduction of business methods in the management of city and

Within the past ten years the country has witnessed the routing of Tweedism and boodlerism in many cities, notably at Cleveland and Detroit, where the machinery of municipal government had been for years absolutely under the control of boodle councilmen and of dishonest officials working hand in hand with the managers of franchised corporations and public plunderers.

The municipal league which is being organized in this city to bring about municipal reform can do a great deal to purge Omaha of boodlerism. It is high time that somebody step to the front to check the aggression and corrupt schemes of the boodle ringmasters and their nefarious tools. In no city in the country, New York not excepted, has there been more brazen disregard of the taxpayers' rights and the public interest than in Omaha. No city in this country has witnessed anything more scandalous than the gyrations of the city council in the recent gas, electric lighting and city electrician contests. For several years past one council after another has been absolutely dominated by one of the sleekest manipulators that has ever corrupted a legislative body. Boss Tweed handled greater jobs and Boss Stout and Charley Mosher have engineered much heavier bills and appropriations, but they did not excel the Omaha hypnotizer of councilmen either in cunning, versatility or audacity. The success of the Omaha boodler is not due simply to his own genius for corrupting public servants, but to the active co-operation of other corporation managers and contractors. All these interests are pooled against the taxpaying citizens, and like d'Artagnan in "The Three Guardsmen," their battle cry is: "All for one, and one for

It is this combination of contractors and corporations which the Municipal league must successfully combat if it desires to break up boodlerism and give Omaha honest city government. Will the Municipal league enter the lists and make an honest fight for cleaning out the rascals and plunderers? If it does The Bee is heart and soul with it and will exert its influence for the cause until the boodlers are driven from place and power. We confess, however, that we have some misgivings as to the real object which the Municipal league has in view. Some of the men prominently mentioned in connection with the movement cannot be depended on when it comes to a standup fight with the gang. They have been allied in the past it is hardly probable that any such effort with the boodle chief and several of his crea-

expect them to brenk; with their old associates. This is the core of the municipal corruption in Omaha. Men who are interested in the growth and prosperity of Omaha and in good government are willing to sacrifice the public interest to feather their own nests. They habitually wink at thievery and bribery

in order to promote their own private interests. If it had not been for this lamentable lack of moral stamina on the part of our prominent citizens the boodlers would not have a foot of room to stand on.

In the face of this unfavorable condition we believe the Municipal league can be made a success. There is enough fighting material among taxpayers outside of the men who have business relations with the boodle chief or contracts with the city. We must wipe out boodlerism and we shall do it through the active efforts of the medium and small taxpayer, backed by the sentiment of the great mass of citizens who want good government above all things.

AS TO THE COUNTY PAVING. The county paving, as might have been expected, roused a good deal of contention. Some of the contractors insist that there is an inside ring in favor of sandstone. Others charge back that there is a job on hand to favor macadam. As a matter of fact, the projected improvement of county road ways will be more or less a matter of experiment, just as the paving in Omaha and other cities has been. Experience has shown that in the long run the best is the cheapest in paving, as in all other things. and this will doubtless be true also of county road paving when the tests have been made. At best \$150,000 does not reach over a long stretch out of the city when it is to be expended on three different roads. The three paved roadways will scarcely extend far enough to benefit the market gardeners on the outskirts of the town. Even that will be a great improvement over mud roads. It will, moreover, demonstrate the necessity of paved roadways across the whole county, and stimulate the construction of trolley tramways, which will put Omaha in touch with the farm community and the suburban towns.

In view of this very desirable change the taxpayers will scarcely countenance any litigation by contractors over their respective claims to preference. Let the contracts be awarded and the work begun as soon as possible. We need the good roads next winter, and we need the work now for men who are waiting for a chance to earn an honest living. Last, but not least, the \$150,000 circulating from laboring men to merchants will be of infinitely greater service to the community than having the money lay dead in the vaults of the banks.

The resignation of Mr. Mundella from th presidency of the British Board of Trade because of the discredit cast upon him by the fact that he was nominally involved in the failure of a company of semi-fraudulent character, shows how high the standard of official conduct is held by the people of Great Britain. In this country a resignation from an equally high public office on such a ground would scarcely be expected, much less demanded. It is because we do not require so much from those to whom we give responsible positions in the public service.

Several explosions of lamps and gasoline stoves have occurred recently and demand attention from the state oil inspector. It is possible that these mishaps are due to defective apparatus for using the oil rather than to the poor quality of the oil itself, but nevertheless an effort should be made to find the true cause. During the summer nonths just approaching more oil will be used in households than usual and the peo ple should be given the benefit of every protection against inferior oils which the law affords them.

Omaha's Onward March. Chicago Tribune. Omaha has grown to be a large-sized town, and indulges in metropolitan ambi-tions. It is complaining of a smoke nui-

The Question of Control. Kansas City Journal. Railroad building in the west is likely to come to a standstill until railway com-panies find out whether they are to control the roads they already own.

But Hard to Get. Indianapolis Journal.

A collection of the honest opinions of decent, self-respecting democrats concerning their party would make mighty interesting reading, but it would contain many expressions that could not be read aloud in polite secret. society.

The Path of Popularity. Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are rumors that the protectionist-controlled democratic majority of the senate is thinking of "disciplining" Senator Mills for his outspoken condemnation of the dem-ocratic betrayal of tariff reform in the senate. Should they do so they will make M Mills the most popular man in his party.

The Beauties of the Thing.

The two income taxes are beautiful specimens of class legislation.

The tax on individual incomes of more than \$4,000 robs the well-to-do. The tax on the net income of corporations robs a multitude of small depositors and shareholders.

The two taxes are fines on thrift and accumulation, and concessions to the tramp and the anarchist. and the anarchist.

> The Looting of a Corporation. Detroit Free Press.

Detroit Free Press.

It is a seathing commentary upon the business methods, not to say the honesty, of the management of the Northern Pacific railroad that \$7,000,000 should disappear in a lump as completely as though it had been shoved into the crater of an active volcano. Most concerns, and especially those hopelessly in debt, would regard that sum of money well worth looking after. But the Northern Pacific has handled other people's money as though it were waste paper.

The Bluefields Atrocitles.

The atrocities against Americans in Hon-The atrocities against Americans in Honduras seem to have been committed by adventurers and cut-throats of different nationalities. The country really had no government at the time, and it is doubtful if the present authorities can be held responsible. The chief lesson of the outrage is the necessity of having an warship at hand to protect Americans, whenever a revolution is going on in any of the South or Central American nations. It is poor policy to wait till outrages have been committed and then send a naval force to see about it.

The Crazy Quilt Tariff.

The Crazy Quilt Tariff.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

As was predicted, the amendments made or proposed to the Wilson tariff bill in the senate in order to secure the support of enough democratic, senators to pass it in that body will, 'adopted, amount to a complete metamorphosis of that originally crude patchwork of inconsistencies. The effect of the numerous amendments will be to aggravate most of 44s, original defects and incongruities. It could not be otherwise with a bill which is framed with reference to no line of consistent principles, but is made up of shreds and patches to suit a multitude of selfish interests and individual whims.

Stamp Out the Train Stealers.

Philadelphia Times.

Intelligent people are wondering not that train stealing has been engaged in by the tramp organizations, but that the authorities have so far falled to put an end to it. The tramp "generals" seem to be bigger men than state governors and United States army officers. It is about time the tramps were driven from the possession of the railways and the transportation business of the bountry allowed to pursue its usual channels again. Train stealing may be fun for the tramps, but the 65,000.00 of people of the United States have some railway rights as well as the few thousand tramps who just at present imagine they own the country. Eject the train stealers from the cars and let them tramp again. Philadelphia Times.

HERE AND THERE.

The song of the lawn mower agitates the Those poreful times lend a halo of pleas-

ure to recollections of snow storms. The next populist platform should con-The Union League club of Chicago unanidecided to expel Congressman Breckinridge.

The Sheffler contingent blundered in takin order to preserve the

ing the road in ord sanctity of the grass. Reports from sources friendly to the tariff bill show that the senatorial compromisers "took sugar in theirs," At a woman suffrage meeting in Chicago

recently, chivalrons men cheerfully appro-priated all the offices. The mean things! "Death from heart failure" was the brief, expressive verdict of a Colorado jury in the case of a man shot through the palpitator.

South Carolina has sixteen carloads of liquor it cannot dispose of constitutionally Why not try the historic Carolina hos-

Twenty-seven divorces in one day of seven hours is the record of a Peoria court. Sloux Falls must hump itself or get out of the race. The man who manipulates a lawn mower

and accumulates a stock of blisters has the

satisfaction of knowing he is "in the push"

for the time being.

Another warning against the cigarette habit. A 2-year-old boy in Brooklyn ate one of the little jokers last week and it took two doctors three days to keep him there. Many a genius in penmanship slides from the cradle to the grave without attracting attention, while those wholly unfamiliar with the art succeed in making their mark. Talmage's theme last Sunday was "A Cheerful Church," and the text was from

Solomon's song, iv., 1: "Behold, thou art fair, my love." The sermon concluded with glowing peroration. Paderewski says that he is affected with nsomnia and frequently practices at his plane all night. In order to prevent his assuming from becoming infectious he should

do his practicing in a barn or meadow. Senator Hill desires it distinctly under-stood that he has not recommended any appointments under the present adminisration. Nevertheless, his friendship is exeedingly valuable in the senate.

Congressman Tom Johnson weighs 250 ounds and is a terror to bicycle owners. He broke down three bicycles and exhausted an attendant in taking his first lesson in riding, but before the lesson was over he rode around the ring with the ease of a practiced blevelist.

Joseph Choate, who will preside over constitutional the constitutional convention at Albany, N. Y., is a native of Salem, Mass., and 62 years of age. He came to New York in 1856, and has since been a member of the law firm of which Mr. Evarts is the nominal lead, though practically retired from busi-

Indiana has turned out various sorts of reaks lately, but the capture of a wild n the forest near Bourbon on last Sunday night has excited the most general interest. The man is described as being six feet three inches in height, very muscular, clfd only in the sheepskin breech clout and armed with a club and a rusty case knife. He has long, flowing hair, but his whiskers are merely bristles two inches in length. Small black eyes sparkle through the hair hangbear more resemblance to feline paws than to those of a human being, his hands having but four phalanges, each baving a claw nearly an inch in length. He is now con-fined in a corn crib on a farm of one of his captors.

SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

BUFFALO, Wyo., May 14 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Would you please state in your paper the persons who are qualified to vote in England? Has the universal suffrage bill passed? If so, please state when. Truly ABE ABRAHAM England has not got universal suffrage,

nor even manhood suffrage. It is a compli-cated matter to give the qualifications for a voter, for they have been added to and limited from time to time until now they are as complex as they well can be. Moreover there are different qualifications for differ-ent classes of elections. For example, women paying rates are permitted to vote in municipal elections, but not for parliamentary elections. They, however, constitute an insignificant item in the mass of voters broughout the country.

Practically every householder has a vote That, at any rate, is the basis of the systhough it is nullified to some extent faulty registration lawit which have the effect of disenfranchising at every election many a workingman who may have proved his residence. In addition to this there is a property qualification for a vote, and there are a large number of men who have several votes in various communities. indeed, no limit to the number of votes that a man may exercise, except that he may not have more than one in the same town.

CURRENT LAUGHTER.

Philadelphia Record: A little Boston boy, after observing the hairless and tooth-less condition of his new baby brother, spoke of him as an "unfinished home pro-duct."

Detroit Free Press: Squidig-Do you have any difficulty meeting your bills?

McSwilligen-No, indeed! My great difficulty is in avoiding them.

Somerville Journal: The more faults aman has himself, the more faults he is likely to see in his neighbors. Recognizes em at first sight, you see.

Kate Field's Washington: "Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen," sang Sheri-dan years ago; I warrant you, were he alive today, he wouldn't consider her so. Boston Herald: La Champagne appears

to have struck where it was extra dry. Puck: "There is one thing about my first husband that I shall always respect him for," she said, with a quiver in her

voice.
"What is that?"
"He paid all the expenses of our divorce like a perfect gentleman."

Buffalo Courier: Sprinkle, sprinkle, oh, thou cart; while we wonder at the art, which enables you to make of each cross-ing one small lake.

Chicago Record: "This," said the con-Chicago Record: "This," said the congressman to his visiting friends, as he picked up a slender pamphlet, "this is the bill which is creating such widespread interest throughout the country."

"And what are those vast tomes I see beside it?" queried one of his guests.

"Those?" said the congressman. "Oh, those are the amendments to the bill."

Washington Star: How faithful and will-ing the mercury is. He doesn't need any persuasion; but when soda founts fizz, and when citizens sizz, he rises to meet the oc-

Atlanta Constitution: "Don't see much old Bill now. What's he a-doin of?" Atlanta Constitution: "Don't see much o' old Bill now. What's he a-doin' of?" "He's a-practicin' roun' in the jestice courts," "Why, he never studied law?" "I know it; but the jedge knocked htm down with the code o' Georgia, an' law's been a-runnin' in his head ever sence!"

. IN THE GLOAMING. Detroit Free Press. In the gloaming, O my darling, Where the nights are six months long,
If I stayed till midnight, darling,
Would you think that it was wrong?
Would you work the old gags on me?
Would you murmur, soft and low,
That I might be late for breakfast,
Or the clock was six weeks slow?

SONG OF THE NEW TIMES.

4-

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution Old times will come no more, However sweet and bright; We've said goedby and shut the door: So still, "Goodby—good night!"

And true times,
And true times,
The distant sky adorning,
Are bright times
And light times;
So bid new times good morning!

Old times will come no more, With all their wrong or right; There is a seal upon the door, And we have said good night!

But new times,

But new times-God's frue times, His happiest skies adorning, Are our times— All flower times: So bid new times good morning! GUESSWORK ON PATCHWORK

Probability of the Passage of the Wilson

Bill Soon Somewhat Dubious. DATE IS AS YET MERE CONJECTURE

One Senator Says One Thing and Another Another, and Between the Two There is No Middle Ground Ap-

parent at Present.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 1407 F Street, N.

WASHINGTON, May 15. When the people read press reports concerning the daily proceedings of the senate they need not suppose that the senate is really trying to legislate. The democratic managers are deliberating on ways and means to enact some sort of revenue legislation and the republicans are kept guessing all the time what sort of legerdemain the democrats will next exhibit; what stocks are next to be affected by proposed amendments to the pending bill.

When will the bill pass? You can tell in your office, your store, your shop, or on your farm as well and as accurately as can any member of the senate today. The Wilson bill is a lot of patchwork; and what will become of it is all guesswork. Senator Harris of Tennessee says: "The bill will be passed not later than July 1." Senator Hale of Maine says: "This bill will never be allowed to pass." Senator Blackburn of Kentucky says: "I would vote for a revenue bill of some kind, if it were prepared by a blacksmith." Senator Allison says: "The bill seems to be likely to pass the senate." "The democrats can Senator Aldrich says: never get together." Senator Voorhees says: The bill will pass, and the pledges made to the people will be fulfilled."

James Hanson of Huron, S. D., was nominated some time ago by Representative Picker as a cadet at West Point. He passed the mental examination, but failed to get through the physical examination. Pickler, after consulting with the general thinks Hanson can now pass physically and has accordingly renominated him. The examination will be held on June

3 next. W. L. May of Omaha, of the Nebraska Fish commission, is in Washington on his way to Philadelphia, where he will attend the convention of fish commissioners. Mr. May has been investigating the propriety of transferring the fish commission to the Department of Agriculture. The proposition meets with his approval and he will offer esolutions in the Philadelphia convention endorsing Mr. Hainer's bill which provides

for the transfer. A list of nonresident cadets appointed to the naval academy by the secretary of the navy was published last week in the Record. n which the Third district of Nebraska was credited with Amon Bronson, jr., of Roches ter, N. Y., alleged to have been appointed in 1893. Mr. Meiklejohn today in the house took occasion, when the naval appropriation bill was under consideration, to read a communication from the assistant secretary to the effect that Walter S. Stout of Friend was appointed by the secretary in July, 1892, through the failure of Representative Kem to nominate a candidate by July 1, 1892. to nominate a candidate by July 1, 1892. Mr. Stout failed to qualify for appointment and on September 30, 1892, Amon Bronson jr., was appointed through the failure of Mr Kem to nominate a cadet for the Third district, which then included the Sixth dis-

The bill introduced by Mr. Meiklejohn extending the time for the payment of lands to the Omaha tribe of Indians has been favorably reported by the Indian commissioner recommendation that the bill be so amended that the act will not go inco effect until the consent of the tribe is obtained. It has been held by the United States courts, and recently by the supreme court of Nebraska, that lands upon which patents have not issued from the government to the purchaser cannot be taxed until all conditions of the purchase are complied with and a patent is due from the government. The lands on which this bill provides for an extension of time for payment of purchase money are not taxable, and Mr. Meikleiohn has been advised by the department that any provision incorporating in the bill a provision for the taxation of unpatented lands would be uncon

Mr. Meiklejohn this morning made a favorable report of Mr. McKeighan's bill for the relief of Wesley Montgomery. Warm Welcome for Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The entrance of WASHINGTON, May 15.—The entrance of organ cases, Governor Levi K. Fuller, Brat-Chairman Wilson of the committee on ways tleboro, Vt.; carbons for electric lights, Paul and means into the house for the first time | J. Ablochkoff, Paris, France; rock drilling after his long illness was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of applause. In an in-stant the business of the house was suspended and members flocked around the West Virginian to welcome him back to congress and congratulate him on his recovery.

Almost Ready to Draw Salary. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The senate in executive session made the following con-Irmations: Postmasters: Iowa-James H. Baxter Springs; Enos L. Stephenson, at the entire period of the contract.

Garden City. Texas—Isham J. Pringle, at Marlin; M. V. Mitchell, at Cisco. New Mexico—Thomas Pieball, at Santa Fo.

APPROPRIATION BILLS BEHIND.

None of Them Have Yet Passed the Senate and Only Three Reported Back. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The comment sual at this season is heard about the condition of the appropriation bills, and the suggestion has been made in some quarters that there bills are not so far advanced as in former long sessions of congress. An examination of the records does not fully austain the criticism. The average of the last eight years has so far during the present ression been almost if not quite maintained. There is still an abundance of time to dispose of all these bills before the close of the fiscal year, if too much time is not required in he senate for the consideration of th tariff bill. Senator Cockrell, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said today that there would be no effort to pass the appropriation bills in the senate until the tariff should be out of the way, but that the committee would attempt to keep them well up.

Up to this date nine of the four een apriation bills have passed the house and three of the remaining five have been re-ported from the house committee on appro-The legislative and the deficiency bills

as well as to have them ready for consider

ation as soon as the tariff should be disposed

have not yet been reported, but the former will make its appearance in a few days and the latter is purposely hild back so it may include all deficiencies occurring up to a reasonable time before the fiscal year closes. Chairman Sayers expects, however, that it will be passed by June 10. The appropriations committee, under orders from the house, will attach to the legislative bill provisions embodying the changes in the accounting methods of the Treasury department, recommended by the Dockery commission, resulting in reductions in amoun's necessary for the derical force of the department. Mr. Sayers expects to see all the appropriation bills, with the exception of the deficiency, passed by the house by the 30th of May. None of the appropriation bills have so far been acted upon by the senate, though three of them, those making appropriations for fortifications, for pensions and for the military academy, have been reported from the appropriations committee. Of the six others which are under consideration in committee, three are so far advanced that they may be reported this week or next. These are the postoffice, diplomatic and army bills. Some work has also been done on the district bill by the senate committee. The sundry civil and river and harbor bills have received comparatively little attention. An examination of the records of the ong sessions since the Forty-ninth congress shows that in no instance within that period has the senate failed to pass upon one or more of the appropriation bills before the middle of May. In 1886 the postoffice bill passed the senate on the 4th day of May, while the Indian appropriation bill passed as early as the 12th of April. In 1888 the military academy bill passed on the 11th of April and the pension bill on the 17th of In 1890, when the McKinley bill was before congress, the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed by the senate on April 22, the military academy bill on May 9 and the army appropriation on the 10th of May. In 1892 six of the general ap-propriation bills were passed by the 20th of May. In each of these four years, howthere were several bills the passage ever, there were several bills the passage of which was delayed beyond the beginning of the next fiscal year. In 1888 the general deficiency bill was not passed until the 24th of September, while the sundry civil bill did not go through until August 1. In 1890, notwithstanding the tariff debate, the last appropriation bill—the general deficiency-passed the senate on the 19th of August

PATENTS THAT HAVE EXPIRED.

List of Important Inventions that Are Now Public Property. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Among the

several hundred inventions on which patents expired by limitation today were the following:

Sewing machine motors, A. D. Black Portland, Me.; galvanic battery, C. R. Jennison, Boston; knitting machine, James Slack, Bristol, Pa.; hydraulic motors, J. M. Bois, Salamanca, N. Y.; machine for se ing boots and shoes, C. Danswet, New York; cider presses, S. M. Ellis, East Andover, N. Y.; automatic gates, J. E. Goldsworthy, Central Falls, R. I.; flying machine, F. Barnat, Keckuk, Ia.; rotary steam engine, A. L. Scudder and J. L. Waller, Deposit, N. Y.; pantographs, E. Ware, Omaha, Neb.; ore washers, D. Beaumont, Sacramento, Cal.; motors, J. C. Butler, Greenton, Mo.; machines, A. B. Kelly and J. Fleming, Spring City, Pa.; quadruplex telegraphs, George B. Prescott, New York; air registers,

P. Seyl, Chicago; steam engines, S. War-wick and G. S. Brush, Montreal, Que. Will Not Let Carnegie Rest.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Representative Dunphy of New York today introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee of three members of the house and two senators who shall investigate the condition of Woodstock, at Clear Lake; Augustus G. Tup-per, at Osage. Kansas—Alfred Burick, at government by the Carnegie company during

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