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BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Hee Publishing company. Omata. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George D. Traschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Habing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Ree printed during the month of April, 1894, was as follows: 1. *24,080 16. \$2,251 2. \$22,26 17. \$2,346 3. \$22,231 18. \$2,253

658, 387 18,063 Daily average net circulation *Sunday.

Bworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May 1894.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. The cats that don't catch mice on our won derful detective force have suddenly become very active and vigilant, but they cannot

cover their crooked tracks by such tactics.

News comes from San Francisco that the first California peaches are already in the market. News of the first case of cholera morbus may be expected by the next dis-

Denver reports the arrival of by far the "best looking" lot of Industrials that have yet passed its way. These new additions to the Industrial brigade ought to have no difficulty in traveling on their good looks.

J. L. Webster, John M. Thurston and Lorenzo Crounse made an exquisite bouquet at the flag presentation. Such a harmonious color guard has never before been seen at any political military parade in this city.

By all means let the delegates to the free silver democratic conference have an excursion rate fare to and from Omaha. And let it be expressly stipulated that they be permitted to pay in gold, silver or paper at their own free will.

Nearly every city in the country is making preparations for Fourth of July celebration. Omaha has as much pent up patriotism as any other town of her population. Why can't we have a rousing celebration this year?

Now that there are practically no immigrants whose patronage is worth fighting for, the immigrant rate controversy has been brought to an amicable solution, in which no one gets the better of the other, because there is nothing to get. This is practical railroad diplomacy.

Senator Walsh proclaims his allegiance to the camp of free silver senators, who no doubt are rejoicing over the accession to The announcement, however is unimportant at this time, except as an indication of where the new senator will stand should the question come up.

The exoneration of Grand Chief Ramsay of the Order of Railway Telegraphers makes the persistent pursuit of him by some of his accusers appear in the light of a persecution. People who have a good case do not usually withdraw charges at the last moment unless as the result of some kind of a deal.

So long as Omaha depended for its fire protection upon a volunteer department the ringing of fire bells was a necessity. Bu what need is there of the ever recurring ding-dong now? We have a paid fire de partment and every fireman is presumed to be at his post. The electric bells at the engine houses certainly should be sufficient to call out the department.

Congressman Breckinridge has forfeited his opportunity to appeal from the verdict brought against him in his celebrated breach of promise case. This means that the public will be spared a repetition of the unsavory testimony that was adduced during the original trial of that case. If Congressman Breckinridge deserves anything of the public it is a testimonial of gratitude upon his involuntary neglect to secure a new trial of

Some one has asked the Board of Health in a little New Jersey town to issue a circular requesting people to indulge in kissing as little as possible, for the reason that the osculatory act is liable to be the cause of communicating disease germs from one of the parties to the other. Action on the proposition has wisely been deferred until after more mature consideration, and in the meanwhile the residents of that community are taking their chances upon the spread of contagious disease among them.

The new gas franchise has been in force for one-third of a year. Under its provisions the city is entitled to 5 cents for every 1,000 cubic feet of gas consumed for lighting and heating in the city exclusive of the city's use. How much does that amount to by this time, and what will be the aggregate by the end of the year, when the whole amount is to be paid into the treasury? Inasmuch as this franchise tax will go to the credit of the general fund, the question is what proportion of it, if any, will be credited to this year and what proportion to the next fiscal year?

One of the larger property owners down on the river bottoms is taking proceedings to eject the squatters from his premises We are informed, however, that those who are being compelled to move are seizing the opportunity to "squat" again upon the nearest piece of available vacant land. This means merely a shifting of this eye-sore and disease-breeding center, and not much of a shifting at that. Unless precautions are taken, the city will find the squatters located upon public property, and will again have the unpleasant experience of inducing them to vacate the streets for a money conalderation. There is one way by which all this trouble can be avoided, and that is through the establishment of the river front park. A park covering this strip of land will remove the squatters and prevent their

INDIANA RAILROAD TAX CASES. The interesting fight of the railroads against the taxes assessed against them in Indiana under the new law of 1891 has finally been brought to a close in the utter defeat of the railroads and the vindication of the state law. The Indiana legislature in 1891 paseed an act to secure the more equitable taxation of the railroad property within the state by withdrawing it from the jurisdiction of the local taxing officers of the township and county and imposing upon the State Board of Tax Commissioners the duty of assessing the railroad track and rolling stock, as defined in the act, "at its true cash value." Pursuant to the provisions of this law the state board proceeded to list for valuation the property owned by railroad companies throughout the state, computing its value as compared with the value of the whole railroads approximately in the ratio of the mileage within the state to the total mileage. The railroad assessment of the state, which in 1890 had been \$61,000,000, jumped to \$161,000,000, much to the unconcealed disgust of the railroad officials. The railroads, of course, refused to pay the increased tax and appealed to the courts. In the meanwhile the tax, which aggregated about \$2,145,000 a year, accumu-

lated, together with interest and penaltics,

in three years to the sum of over \$7,245.

000, of which more than \$2,000,000 remains

unpaid.

The railroads of Indiana appear to have carried on a losing fight from the start, but they persisted in their dilatory tactics. Beaten in the supreme court of Indiana they appealed to the supreme court of the United States, where, by the judgment just rendered, the order of the state court is affirmed with only two dissenting voices. The railroads claimed that the tax assessed against them was excessive and unwarranted, that it was an attempt to tax interstate commerce, that it was assessed upon wrong principle, inasmuch as the value of the entire road was taken into consideration in fixing the value of the part within the state, and above all that it was a discrimination against them repugnant to the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which forbids any state to deny persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. Upon the last point they allege that farm lands were frequently assessed at 50 cents on the dollar, while railroad property was assessed at its full value. None of these contentions secured the favorable consideration of the supreme court. On the contrary, they are taken up one at a time in the opinion of the court and controverted in detail. The judge who wrote the decision seems to be most favorably inclined toward the Indiana system of railroad taxation and points out that there is nothing essentially unjust in arriving at the value of the railroad property within a state by the method employed by the Indiana state board.

As a matter of form the counsel for the railroads have moved for a rehearing in these cases, but it is extremely unlikely that this phase of the litigation will be re newed. The railroads appear to have scented their defeat in advance and made ineffectual overtures for a compromize a few weeks ago, by which they offered to pay the obnoxious taxes if the interest and penalties should be remitted. The state officials refused the offer, with the result that the state and local treasuries will be enriched by from \$400,000 to \$500,000 in interest and penalties The outcome of this long contest with the railroads is naturally very gratifying to the Indiana state officials, and it will undoubt edly go far in commendation of the Indiana railroad tax law as a model for legislation in other states.

In his comprehensive speech on the sub ject of state bank currency Mr. Springer chairman of the house committee on bank ing and currency, presented cogent reasons against a circulating medium issued by state banks. The argument of inconvenience, he thought, ought to be sufficient to condemn such a policy if there were no other reason. There are forty-four states with a probability that the number will be forty-eight in the near future, and each o these states would have different laws regulating the organization of banks and provid ing security for the circulating notes. There are over 9,000 banks in the United States, and assuming that all of the states would avail themselves ultimately of the right to incorporate state banks having authority to issue circulating notes, and that all existing banks would avail themselves of such authority, the different kinds of notes which would be put in circulation and their num ber would be confusing and embarrassing to all those engaged in business. This was the case when the country had a state bank currency, and there is no reason to doubt that the experience would be repeated if there should be a return to that currency.

Such a circulating medium offers a great

incentive to counterfeiters, whose spurious reproductions would increase the confusion. Men who did business during the period of state bank issues, when there were more than 2,000 different kinds of notes in circulation, well remember the trouble and annoyance they were put to in order to avoid taking counterfeits, which flooded the country. Every banking and business house was provided with a bank note detector, which had to be constantly consulted, and even with this assistance there was not complete security against the skill of the counterfeiters. Spurious notes floated about everywhere and the people who were the largest losers by them, because the most easily victimized, were the laboring classes, who for the most part accepted anything that looked like money. The theory that the notes of state banks would stay at home is not justified by the history of such a currency previous to its suppression by the imposition of the 10 per cent tax. Then it was the plan of bank officials to put their notes in circulation at points as remote as possible from the place of issue, so that the probabilities of their presentation for payment would be as remote as they could possibly make them. Is it not reasonable to assume that the same thing would be

done again under a like system? Another objection to state bank issues in that with such a system uniformity as to denominations of notes and certainty as to their authenticity would be impossible. Mr. Springer is correct in believing that if state bank notes issuing from forty-eight states were in circulation the confusion and uncertainty would be so great in all lines of trade as to require a very large increase in the clerical force of all the business houses of the country. At any rate, every establishment handling any considerable amount of currency would have to employ at least one capable man to examine it. The chairman of the banking and currency committee is also correct in saying that we have no reason to assume that the several states would furnish any better banking systems now than they did before the war. It I true that since that time the country has been thoroughly educated to the merits of a circulating medium everywhere of equal

value and safety and the states generally

would perhaps at first understand the necessity of requiring such security for state bank notes as would be likely to give them general circulation, but as the system grew in age there is small reason to doubt that in many of the states, and particularly in those which most urgently demand the restoration of state bank circulation, requirements as to security and other conditions and restrictions would become lax and there would ultimately be infused into the circulation a vast amount of currency inade-

quately secured and of uncertain value, The history of state bank issues presents not a single reason or argument in support of the proposal to return to that system, which brought heavy losses to the people of every state in the union, the greatest sufferers being, of course, the people least able to bear the loss-the producers and the wage workers.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

The probability of another issue of bonds to replenish the gold reserve and incidentally to meet current expenses of the government has aroused the democrats in congress who contend that the secretary of the treasury has no authority to borrow money for current expenses to the expediency of early action. An effort was made before the last issue of bonds to get through a resolution questioning the authority of the secretary in this matter. It is not pretended that the secretary may not issue bonds to replenish the gold reserve, because the language of the resumption act is perfectly plain as to this. The contention is that he cannot sell bonds for any other purpose than to maintain resumption.

A literal construction of the law doubtless sustains this view, but what does it amount to so long as the secretary of the treasury is permitted to invade the gold reserve in meeting the obligations of the government falling due? Secretary Carlisle believes it to be his duty to use any money in the treasury to pay the expenses of the government, and there can be no doubt that he is supported in this view by the best judgment of the country. It is just as important to the credit of the government that its obligations to creditors should be met as that the soundness of the currency shall be preserved. It would manifestly not be wise policy to allow the government to default on its obligations with \$100,000,000 in gold in the treasury. This is the position of the secretary of the treasury, and it is unquestionably sound. The sale of bonds several months ago was somewhat in excess of what was then required to restore the gold reserve to the \$100,000,000 limit, but the law does not require the secretary to observe this limit and he may extend it according to his judgment, within the amount of bonds which he is authorized by existing law to issue and sell. He may increase the reserve to \$150,000,000 if he thinks that amount necessary to maintain resumption, and, having done this, he can continue on as heretofore, using this gold to pay current expenses of the government. This being the case it is not apparent what necessity there is for such a resolution as that of Representative Bailey or what possible good could be accomplished by passing it.

There is no doubt regarding the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds. Let it be granted that he cannot do so for any other purpose than to maintain resumption. It is within his discretion to determine whether \$100,000,000 or more is necessary to that object, and it appears to be equally within his discretion to decide whether any part of this reserve and how much of it shall be used for current expenses. At any rate he has been exercising this discretion unchallenged. The tendency of the resolution of the Texas representative, if it should be adopted. be very likely to increase the difficulties and embarrassments of the treasury, because it is probable that with such a declaration from congress Secretary Carlisle, if he felt compelled to issue more bonds, would not be disposed to sell more than should be necessary to make good the gold reserve, and unless there is a decided improvement in the revenues of the government within the next few months the mere building up of the reserve will not give the needed re lief to the treasury. It is probable that the Bailey resolution, if pressed, will pass the house. It is doubtless assured of the support of all the silver men, for the policy of issuing bonds and using the proceeds for current expenses is hostile to the plan of relieving the treasury by coining the silver seigniorage. The indications are that an other issue of bonds cannot be avoided.

DANGER OF A COAL FAMINE. The general strike of the coal miners presents a very grave aspect, not merely in its bearing upon law and order, but in rela tion to industry and public convenience Without reference to the rights and wrong of the mine owners and mine workers, we are confronted with the danger of a coal famine that would not only stop every wheel on the railroads and block all traffic, but also close every factory and workshop from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast. As a natural coincident, the coal famine would also deprive nearly every city in the country of its water gas and electric light and power supply, and that means the stoppage of street railway travel, excepting where horses are still used and the stoppage of all elevators in buildings and for that matter even the interruption of telephone communication, which in spart is dependent upon electricity supplied by dynamo.

In this age of steam and electricity a constant coal supply is as vital as a constant supply of air and light is to all living things, To close the coal mines long enough to exhaust the coal supply means absolute commercial and industrial paralysis. In such an event Omaha would of course fare neither better nor worse than any large city and would therefore have to share the hardships incident to a coal famine. Should the present coal miners' strike continue for any great length of time we may find ourselves com pelled to resume modes of locomotion, or lighting and heating that have been discarded since the advent of the iron horse on this side of the Missouri. We might have to renovate the old prairie schooner and stage coach and put Jim Stephenson's stage horses into active service once more. We might have to forage on the lumber yards, hay mows and petroleum tanks for kitchen fuel and we might have to reinstate the tallow dip to its pristine dignity. Well diggers and cistern makers would again be in brisk demand and the bicycle fiend would find remunerative employment for special package

delivery and rapid transit. In the renaissance of the pre-coal age many an old forgotten friend would make his reappearance. And when the coal strike is ended the present generation would appreciate more fully the marvelous changes wrought within the last half of the nine-

The immense crowd drawn out to see the drill of the local militia companies, and to listen to the band concert by which it was attended, shows what a large auditorium

in the center of the city might do in the way of contributing to popular entertainment and instruction. Band concerts at popular prices in such an auditorium could be made a feature of the people's amusament, at once affording them a healthful source of recreation and cultivating a taste for good music. "An auditorium, armory and market house combined would soon pay the city several times the outlay involved.

From the contemplation of the ills which have fallen upon this great country during the past year, due to an almost unprecedented industrial depression and business stagnation; from reflecting upon the privation of millions of our people, unable in a land of plenty to obtain the necessaries of life; from thoughts of tariff policies, currency problems, and the expedients of the politicians, the attention of the American people, or of the greater part of them, will be diverted today to recalling the glorious deeds of the heroes of thirty years ago. It is Memorial day, and a grateful people will attest their loyalty and devotion to the memory of the patriots who laid down their lives that the union might be preserved and free institutions be saved from destruction. Perhaps more than any other day of the year Memorial day appeals to the patriotism of the American people, and now, when the question whether this people are capable of self-government seems to be pressing for an answer more urgently, perhaps, than ever before, there is peculiar need for the stimulation and the strengthening of the national sentiment of patriotism. The men whose graves will be strewn with flowers today set an example of loyalty to country and fidelity to principle unsurpassed in the world's history. As we remember on this day what they sacrificed and what they accomplished, we should feel that our highest duty as citizens is to keep secure the institutions which their courage and devotion left to us.

Judge Scott seized the opportunity offered by his decision in the milk dealers' license case to unburden himself of some of his personal opinions concerning the quality of the milk that had come under his own observation. He is quoted as saying: "I have been buying myself and therefore I

take judicial notice of the fact, that there was barely enough milk put into Missouri river water to just give it color, yet there is not enough in it to curdle in a thunderstorm. Children that drink that kind of a concoction are having their health endangered." Without taking exception to the ungrammatical language, we may ask by what authority any judge takes judicial notice of a thing that has not been regularly brought before his court. Judges are expected to decide cases upon the evidence brought before them and not upon sentiment or prejudice originating in their own personal experiences. The quality of the milk upon which Judge Scott feeds was not at issue in the milk dealers' license case and it was entirely superfluous for him to take "judicial notice" of it. The decision is from a legal standpoint entirely correct, but there was no necessity for watering it with

The Last of Gorman. St. Louis Republic. Gorman will never have a chance to get neuralgia in another democratic conven-tion. His health will not be a matter of concern while the caucuses are being held.

lecture on chalked milk.

Agitating His Tile.

The report of the Investigating committee in the matter of the alleged attempt to bribe Senators Hunton and Kyle is to the effect that Major Buttz talked through his hat.

Cowardice Begets Contempt.

There are getting to be too many people in this country who assume that officers dare not enforce the laws. If officers would do their duty courageously at all times these people would revise their judgments these people wou on this subject.

Minneapolis Tribune, Having failed in his attempt to secure the promise of a nomination in a Kansas district, General Weaver is talking of mov-ing into the Council Bluffs district and trying his luck with another Iowa constituency. Is the general not aware that he well known in Council Bluffs?

The Plugged Armor Deal.

New York World.

President Cleveland is placed in a very unfortunate position by Captain Sampson's testimony before the armor plate investigating committee. Captain Sampson testiled that \$300,000 was an accurate and ned that \$300,000 was an accurate and moderate estimate of the damages sustained by the government through frauds admitted by the Carnegie company. On what grounds or for what reason President Cleveland reduced this assessment to \$140,000 has not yet appeared and will be difficult to explain to the satisfaction of the country.

The Conspiracy Growing.

Kansas City Times. Recent incidents would indicate that the work of destroying the democratic party is not to be left entirely to the traitors in the scenate. The house is doing its best to get into the conspiracy, and within the last few days has made considerable progress in that direction. Whether a lucid interval will strike the body in time to avert what seems to be a dangerous crisis remains to be seen. But there can be no doubt that unless some saving power intervenes the nost disastrous consequences will ensue

Not of the Resigning Kind.

Chicago Herald,

Judge Jenkins is not likely to resign because of the censure passed upon him by the house judiciary committee. He is not of the resigning kind, and, besides, he undoubtedly feels that he should not be made to suffer for an offense in which he was merely the instrument, John C. Spooner being the intelligent force. It is safe to predict, however, that neither Judge Jenkins nor any other federal judge will again venture to use the judiciary power to intimidate workingmen at the behest of arrogant corporations or their attorneys. The Chicago Herald. ogant corporations or their attorneys. Th Boatner investigation has at least accomplished so much good.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Mrs. Thomas Collins, one of the pionee settlers of Nemaha county, is dead. There are ninety-two acres of sugar beets in Dawes county for the Norfolk factory. Rev. H. A. Pallister has accepted a call to the Christian church at Geneva. He has been located for the past three years at Harvard.

that the "men folks" were afraid to enter and located his glasstahlp. The spook was identified as Major Conley, the editor of local sheet.

Callaway women invaded a haunted house

There will be two republican county conventions in Adam's county this year. A convention to name delegates to the congressional convention will be held June 2 and the convention to select delegates to the state convention has been set for August 18.

The 4-year-old child of W. W. Wassum of Arlington "turned up missing" the other night and the whole neighborhood was routed out to search for the lost little one. After hours of auxious search the mother went down cellar on an errand and found the child lying in a corner fast asleep. I had gone down there to escape the heat o The body of an unknown man was found

in the Missouri river just above Platts-mouth and the coroner's jury was unable to secure evidence to identify the remains The corpae is that of a man about 45 years old and was dressed in a ducking waist coat that was buttoned tight around his body and neek, which, with other clothes, showed that he must have been drowned in the winter. The face is too badly deco for any one to recognize it. It is thought he might be one of the men who were drowned at the Platte river bridge some time ago, or the man who fell through the ice while trying to cross the river at Omaha

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

Address of the Martyr President on the Famous , attlefield Nov. 19, 1863. "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal. We are now engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this

ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is, rather, for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us-that these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause to which they gave the last full measure of devotion-that here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain-that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom-and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Thomas Nast is now doing John Bull in black and white for the Pall Mail Gazette. Senator Brice was born in Denmark and lives in Lima. Both localities are in Ohio. Recent experience proves that detectives succeed in arresting public attention occasionally.

The altitude of the mercury does materially diminish the tribute paid to Old King Coal. Mr. Buttz is more of a philanthropist

than a lobbyist. He sought to sweeten the acidity of public life. The report that Sitting Bull is dead is re-

futed. He is one of the live attractions at the Antwerp exposition. In removing to the Ninth congressional district of Iowa, General Weaver passes beyoud the pale of vociferous spring chicken. The Gould family has moved out of New York to avoid the pernicious activity of the tax assessor. After all, tax shirking is not

confined to Omaha. An Indiana woman who recently sued a railway company for killing her husband and a horse he was driving has been given a verdict of \$15 for the less of the horse. Chief Justice Logan E. Bleeckly of the supreme court of Georgia has just been Hizzoner, who is 77, married Miss Chloe Herring, aged 26, last sum-

The popular belief that the senate cannot pass anything overlooks the smacking cor-diality with which certain dark objects pass from hand to mouth in the adjacent cloak

Isaac Pitman, who has been knighted by the queen, nearly sixty years ago published the system of shorthand that has made him famous. Sir Isaac is a hale old gentleman The 85th birthday of ex-Secretary of the

Navy Thompson falls on June 9, and is to be celebrated at his home in Terre Haute, Ind. Ex-President Harrison has been invited to attend. The author of Nebraska's lonesome vote

cast at the Chicago convention for Arthur Pue Gorman shows an indifference for his assailed ideal that approaches ingratitude. "Help, Horatio, speak ere I perish." Hamlin Garland has been a farmer in Dakota, a school teacher in Illinois and a

literary worker in Boston. He is now moving force behind the Midland Monthly, which is published at Des Moines, Ia. The progress of western civilization Japan is not materially checked by her

efforts to absorb western literature at the same time. If the island successfully assimilates both all doubt of future greatness will vanish. The New York Sun contends that the riots

in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Colorado, as well as Coxeyism, are traceable directly the teachings of Grover Cleveland. T omits the Pennsylvania floods and the Lake Michigan disasters from the list of disasters due to the baneful influence of th administration.

STRIKING REFECTIONS.

Kansas City Star: Speaking of arbitration, will the workingmen and others interested ever learn to think of it before the marching and the shooting, the dynamiting and the murdering, and the militia, as well as afterward? These days plentifully illustrate the advantages of foresight and the leplorability of hindsight.

Chicago Dispatch: There is only one way to treat with lawlessness. It must be suppressed at all hazards, by peaceable means if possible, but by force if necessary. the sympathy of the entire people will be with the miners so long as they remain law-abiding, they must clearly understand that they will forfeit public support whenever they resort to violence.

Detroit Free Press: One of Governor Waite's latest outbreaks is the declaration that "if the ballot be not successful, the man who will not bare his breast to is not a man." We have never had the pleasure of seeing the governor in the fore-front of battle, but if the worst came to the we are inclined to suspect that he would be found wearing a bullet-proof chest rotector rather than a bared breast. ties and infinitely safer.

Philadelphia Record: The number of men hrown out of employment in industrial establishments that have been obliged to suspend work because of a lack of fuel will soon quite as large as the number of striking For every striker there are, take miners. them all together, doubtless ten other persons who in one way or another are made to suffer deprivation or loss because the striker strikes. There never was invented a more clumsy or cruel way of settling disputes bethose who buy labor and those who sell it.

JOKING MEMORIALS.

Galveston News: Pie is not plate matter Detroit Tribune: "He's a man of much sush." "Yes, indeed. His lawn is a full

Chicago Tribune: Cholly—Have a stick of chewing gum, old chappy? Fweddie—Naw, thanks. My physician says I have got to quit my blawsted dis-

Somerville Journal: It's a scaly book-keeper who can't make his cash balance every day. Cleveland Plain Dealer: Mr. Buttz seemed unduly anxious to introduce a few bill into the senate under suspension of rules.

New York Weekly: Wife—You must send me away for my health at once. I am going into a decline. Husband—My! My! What makes you think so? Wife— All my dresses are beginning to feel com-fortable.

Brooklyn Life: Dora-How did you fall in love with Mr. Clinker so suddenly? Cora-Father forbade him to come to the house.

Boston Transcript: Gump-I wish a fel-low could borrow money as easily as he can borrow trouble. Hump-If you could make money as eas-ily as you can make trouble, you wouldn't need to borrow any. Arkansas Traveler: Hobsby-You think of committing suicide? It is the last thing on earth you ought to contemplate doing! Nobsby-It is.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Billus-Here's a newspaper paragraph that says women are less sensitive to pain than men. I believe there's something in that, Maria.

Mrs. Billus-Yes, that's the masculine theory. The truth of the matter is that women have more fortitude than men. As to-Mercy! For heaven's sake, John, be quick! Knock that horrid bug off my hair!

THE GREAT BIG GIRL.

Harper's Hazar.

Harper's Hazar.

I's dettin' awful big, I is,
I's gwowin' yike a twee;

An' mamma says if I keeps on
I'll soon be as big as she.

An' she knows what she's talkin' 'bout.
I'll show you. Jus' see there;
I's large enough to fill all up
This awful big arm-chair.

REED WANTED AT HASTINGS

Adams County Pepublicars Anxious to Hoar the Man from Maine.

INVITED TO STOP THERE ONE DAY

President Clarke of the Republican League Seeks to Get the Ex-Speaker for a Talk as He Goes to or from Denver.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. WASHINGTON, May 29.

James N. Clarke, president of the Repub-

lican league of Hastings, has written to Sen-

ator Manderson, enclosing an invitation for Thomas B. Reed to speak at Hastings on his way to or from the convention of republican clubs at Denver on June 12, next. President Clarke intends to have a special meeting held at Hastings if Mr. Reed will accept the invitation. Senator Manderson today enclosed the letter to ex-Speaker Reed with an urgent request that he may comply. Several constituents of Representative Pickler of South Dakota have written asking him to give them information in regard to a fund which they believe is available for the improvement of post roads on Indian reservations. The persons referred to have written in the interest of the post roads beween Fort Meade and Sturgis. Representative Pickler today called on the postmaster general and the secretary of war and finds that there is no such fund now available. Mr. Pickler today called on the Indian com-missioner and urged that the annual payment to the Sisseton Indians, near Watertown, S. D., be made. Another special inspector will be sent out to investigate the frauds, and it is likely that as soon as his report is sent in the payment will be made.

Senator Allen today secured the passage of a house bill granting to Wesley Montgomery of Hastings right to make home-stead entry on any public lands in lieu of his homestead in Illinois, which was can

Senator Pettigrew today spoke on the tariff, and was granted a hearing by an unusually large number of senators, many of whom congratulated him at the conclusion of his remarks. T. F. Kelley has been appointed postmaster at Adair, Adair county, Ia., vice L. M. Hawes, removed, and S. L. Watts has been

appointed at Sabula, Jackson county, vice W. R. Oake, removed. Congressman Pickler will speak at the exercises to be held in Graceland cemetery tomorrow afternoon, and at night will make an address at Grand Army services to be held in the Lyceum theater at Baltimore,

GRAY CONTINUES INVESTIGATING.

tembers of the Finance Committee Deny the Story of Carlisle's Visit.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The senate Sugar rust investigating committee continued its inquiry today and examined Senators Voorhees, Jones and Vest of the finance committee in regard to the allegations concerning the efforts of the Sugar trust to influence legislation. They made a general denial of all the charges made of the exercise of influence by the trust and specifically contra-dicted the story that Secretary Carlisle had made a secret visit to the committee and demanded that the sugar interest be protected because of the democratic party's indebtedness to the Sugar trust. They agreed that Mr. Carlisle had never made such a visit to the committee, and that no such demand had been made upon the committee for the reasons given in Mr. Edwards' letter or any other account. They also denied the report that a meeting had been held by the committee on the Sunday before the tariff was reported for the consideration of the sugar schedule, and said if the sugar people had been in any adjacent room while the committee was in session at any time they were not cognizant of the fact. Mr. denied that he had informed Joe Rickey of the progress of the committee in considering the bill. The committee adjourned over tomorrow. The examination will be resume at the next meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Secretary Carlisle today sent a letter to Representative Livingston of Georgia, chairman of one of the subcommittees of the house committee on appropriations, reciting what steps had been taken with respect to the sale of the government World's fair building cago, now wanted by the Atlanta Cotton State exposition. The secretary says the House Wrecking company, had purchased the main building, is insisting on prompt execution of the entered into, but not yet finally approved, for the sale of the building to the company

and he recommends that congress take such action as it desires as soon as possible. Patents Which Have Expired. WASHINGTON, May 29.-The list of inventions on which patents expire by limitation today includes the following: Harvester reels, H. A. Adams, Sandwich, III.; rotary engines, M. Nordmann, jr., Bos-

pantographs, Eugene T. Pearl, Hart-

Conn.; printing presses, C. Potter, jr.

Plainfield, N. J.; burglar alarms, Israel

Hogeland, Indianapolis; ore washers, J. Rich-

ards, Battle Mountain, Nev.; book sewing machines, H. Reil, Philadelphia; quadruplex telegraphs, F. W. Jones, Chicago; station indicators, James Mantell, Detroit, Mich.; copying telegraphs, Loring Pickering, San Francisco; ratiroad frogs, J. T. Richardson, Harrisburg, Pa.; printing telegraphs, R. J. motors, Gaston E. B.

Sheeher, Boston; moto Bozerain, Paris, France. Supreme Court Makes a Record. WASHINGTON, May 29.-During

term which closed on Saturday the United States supreme court made an unusual record for the disposition of business. More than 500 cases were finally disposed of and thers were taken under consideration, at least fifty cases more than the usual work of a term, notwithstanding that the court was without a full bench for weeks after the death of Justice Blatchford. There were 934 cases on the docket at the close of last term, May 15, 1893, and 280 cases have been filed since, making a total of 1.214. Of the fourteen cases which the court has

taken under advisement, but which will not be decided until next fall, when the court will meet on the second Monday in October, some arc of great importance. There are three involving the validity of foreign judgments in the courts of the United States, an important customs case involving the rates upon tobacco for cigar wrappers, and the cases to test the validity of the Massachusetts o'comargarine law. The present crowded condition of the docket emphasizes the need of legislation still further restricting the classes of cases which can be appealed to the supreme court.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Postmaster General Bissell has forwarded to Chairman Wise

Bissell Opposes Postal Telegraph.

of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce a letter embodying his reasons for opposing the proposed govern-ment ownership of the telegraph system. He does not think a postal telegraph service will prove profitable in this country or that such service could be fully accomplished without material additions to the present postoffice organization and large expendi-

Some More Postmusters. WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The president today sent the following nominations to the

senate Postmasters-George Owens, Northwood, Ia.; Z. B. Dunlap, Perry, Ia.; Charlet H. Trousdale, Monroe, La.; Edmund Caplis, West Duluth, Minn.; James M. Nickell, Hannibal, Mo.; Charles E. Lilipop, Chehalis, Wash.; W. C. Peas, Cumberland, Wis.; William Guillaume, Hartford, Wis.; Henry Lotz,

Horicon, Wis. Not Cullom's Own Bantling. WASHINGTON, May 29.-Senator Cullom said today of the interstate commerce bill introduced by him that the bill was sent to him and introduced by request. He had not examined the bill carefully, but thought there might be some good in it, which could be sifted out by the committee. The gentleman who sent it to him was an ex-

perienced and careful business man and had good ideas on the subject of the bill. Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, May 29.-The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: Harry Baldwin, to be marshal of the United States for the northern division of California. Postmasters: Missouri-J. M. Nickel, at Hannibal. California-J. M. Payne, at San Luis Obispo; A. G. Fleming, at Lincoln.

Jerry Simpson Improving. WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representative Jerry Simpson, who was critically ill a few days ago, has been steadily improving since he passed the crisis of his attack and will leave for Berkley Springs the last of

War on Indecent Literature. WASHINGTON, May 29.-Senator Vilas today introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to send obscene literature or any other matter of indecent character or any article intended for immeral use by

express. Emma Juch to Be Married NEW YORK, May 29 .- Miss Emma Juch is to be married next month to Assistant District Attorney Francis Wellman. She has almost recovered form her recent illness. The wedding, it is said, will take place June 26, in St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Stamford, Conn., where Miss Juch's home is lo-

DECORATION DAY.

Harper's Magazine. The uses of adversity are sweet;
Red war, the hate of kinsmen is forgot;
Beneath bland skies a nation stays her feet
To laud the hero, grace his sleeping-spot;
For every drop of blood old swords have

The rose, the Hly, and the violet.

Chicago Record.

Hushed is the sound of the drum,
Still are those dear, willing feet;
Laden with flowers we come,
Our brothers, our soldlers, to greet.
Flowers from garden and field
We scatter above them, and pray
That heaven rich blessings will yield
Our country for such men as they.

Harper's Weekly. Oh! years that ceaseless come and go,
Processional with thronging hours,
Each May-time pause, o'er friend and foe,
Comrades at last, to scatter flowers.
The good swords rust; the drums are still;
The children's children sing and play.
Oh! marching years, o'er yale and hill. Oh! marching years, o'er vale and hill, Drop flowers, this fair Memorial day.

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The largest makers and sellers of

Your money's worth or your money bac'c.



Never take the horse shoe from the door; Never throw away leafed clover four; Never fail to look our counters o'er; Never were such garments made before;

Never were styles so elegant nor our assortment so great. They are all new and fresh and come in all sorts of colors and in the very latest styles. We sell some of them as low as \$8.50 and never much more than half a tailor's price, with all the other good qualities of a made-to-your-own-order suit. We'll fit you as well, give you as good material, that will wear as long and look as well as any tailor can

make it. A boy's nice suit \$2. BROWNING, KING & CO., S. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Douglas Streets.