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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 2d day of June, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public, The people will willingly do without wild

while longer. It is rumored that Scotts Bluff county Intends to petition the legislature at its next session for permission to change its name.

Don't blame it, do you?

cat bank notes and shin plasters for a little

No man who deliberately tells falsehoods when giving evidence before the police commission is fit to be a member of any metropolitan police. Weed out the frauds.

When the promoters of the Platte river canal get ready to present their proposition to the county commissioners The Bee will cheerfully discuss all the points involved.

That English clergyman who ventures to predict the day when men will be ashamed to attend the Derby is an excellent example of the optimist who sees assurance for everything for which he hopes.

St. Paul is burdened for the time being with a duplicate set of city councils. Neither of them can be of the stripe of the Omaha city council. One of that kind at a time is all any city could possibly stand.

The Ohio republicans didn't have a moment to spare to incorporate into their platform a denunciation of the efforts of the democratic leaders to restore the era of "red dog" and "wild cat" currency.

Northern democrats have no objections to placing the state bank tax repeal planks in their party platform, but when it comes to enacting it into law they draw the line. The south ought to be satisfied with the income tax and the repeal of the federal elections law.

Nebraska's delegation found itself harmonious on the question of the repeal of the tax on state bank issues. For once republicans, democrats and populists were all ranged on the same side of the pending issue. And they were all on the right

It is perhaps not just the proper thing to draw odious comparisons, but we cannot help noticing the difference in the weather provided for the entertainment of the Congregationalists this year and that provided for the Methodists on the occasion of their conference in Omaha.

The Chicago Tribune intimates that Chicago is one of "the really great cities which have real municipal government." It is impossible to say whether the Tribune expects us to take this statement in earnest or as sarcastically meant. The reports and comment in other columns of the same issue would convince the most doubting that Chicago has no "real municipal government."

It is a great relief to know that the camp of the State university cadets, heralded to the public as Camp Mercer, was named in honor of the congressman who represents this district at Washington. There are one or two other Mercers in this vicin ity who might have appropriated the compliment to themselves. The truth of history must be vindicated, even at the risk of disappointing all the Mercers in the

General Weaver, having captured the populist nomination for congress in the Ninth Iowa district, is casting about for a democratic endorsement, or at least the endorse ment of the free silver democrats. Without some such movement his candidacy would be hopeless, and it is probably with the assurance of such an endorsement that General Weaver consented to accept the populist nomination. The people's party only cast 2,610 votes at the last congressional election out of a total of 41,103. The victorious republican ticket received 20,287 votes, as against 17,809 for the democratic nominee. If the democrats and populists had voted for the same man they would have carried the day by a small plurality. No administration democrat, however, can this year consistently vote for General Weaver. The general will have to have the support of more than the populists and free sliver democrats to work his way to congress in the Ninth.

Federal officials ought to have provided safeguards for the Cherokees during the distribution of the money received from the sales of their land that would protect them from the fraudulent schemes of the speculators, gamblers and swindlers who are waiting to worm their wealth away from them. The stories that are coming up from the Indian territory to the effect that the Indian no sooner receives his money than he is beset by the horde of expectant sharks are a scandal upon our government. These Indians are practically helpless and particularly subject to the wiles of unacrupulous white men. A little disinterested assistance, if only to the extent of holding off the crowd of sharpers, might materially assist them to place their money where it will contribute toward making them self-supporting. The failure to provide this protection may frustrate the very purpose of the partition of the money obtained from their lands.

WHAT WILL THE HOUSE DO!

Conjecture as to what the house of representatives will do when the tariff bill is returned to that body is in order, although the measure is not likely to go to the house for at least a month, and possibly not so soon. It has been suggested that as the constitution provides that revenue bills should originate in the house of representatives, and it is a fair question whether the bill pending in the senate did not originate in the latter body, will, the house, without any regard for its constitutional prerogative, bow to the will of the senate and pass its bill, which is radically different from the measure which the house sent to the senate. It seems to be the general opinion that this is what the house will do. Unquestionably a great many democratic representatives are thoroughly dissatisfied with the changes made by the senate from the Wilson bill, not only because these changes conflict with every principle of tariff reform adopted by the house, but also because they reflect upon the intelligence and judgment of the representatives who framed and voted for the house bill, and these representatives must realize that they will stultify themselves by supporting the senate measure. There are some democrats in the house, also, who it is said are so indignant because of the exposure of dishonorable deals in connection with the senate tariff work that they insist the house cannot afford to let the bill pass without at least some amendment. They think the democrats of the house should do something to show that they are not insensible to these disclosures. Nevertheless the democratic leaders pro-

fess absolute confidence that when the measure reaches the house it will pass without important amendment. Doubtless some of the more radical among the tariff reformers will make an effort to have changes made that would accord with the avowed policy of the party in its national platform, but the indications are that these men will constitute a very small minority, and consequently will not be able to accomplish anything. One would suppose that Mr. Wilson, whose arduous labors in framing a tariff bill have counted for little, with his democratic associates in the ways and means committee, would be disposed to manifest some resentment at the way in which the senate has treated their work, but there is no intimation of any intention on the part of any of them to antagonize in any respect what is now known as the Gorman bill. The chairman of the ways and means committee, so far as known, is ready to allow the Maryland senator to enjoy all the distinction that may be derived from having his name connected with the new tariff, though in any event it must be a divided honor. It has been reported that Mr. Wilson was uncertain regarding the attitude he would assume toward sugar, but he will probably be induced, as other house democrats have been, to accept the senate schedule. Some democratic leaders urge that the bill ought not to go into conference committee and that the house ought to adopt the senate measure without change. It would not be surprising if this were done. One potent influence that will operate in favor of this result is the desire of a great many democratic representatives to get home among their constituents and do what they can to save their political hopes from disaster.

It is said that the subject of passing a number of separate tariff bills more in accordance with the democratic platform than the pending senate bill is under consideration among the radical tariff reformers in the house, and it is suggested that if coal, iron ore, lead ore, and other raw products are left on the dutiable list bills are likely the ways and means committee transferring the articles to the free list. The majority members of the committee are understood to be in favor of this course and to intend to make a fight in the conference committee. They want to do something to set the record of the democratic majority in the house straight before the country. It is hardly probable, however, that anything of the sort will be done. It would be to no purpose, for it is admitted by these house lemocrats that the same senators who have secured advances in the senate bill would probably form a combination to defeat small bills dealing with special items, and the senate finance committee might feel bound in good faith to pigeon-hole such bills or report against them. The indications are that the senate bill, in whatever form it may pass, will be accepted by the house with few and unimportant changes. It will be this or no tariff legislation at this gession, and the latter alternative the democratic leaders of the house will be likely to regard as more dangerous for the party than the abandonment of the principle laid down in its platform and in a measure recognized

in the bill passed by the house.

THE TRUST PROBLEM. There appears to be little probability of any legislation by the present congress relating to the trusts. Notwithstanding the fact that the democratic party in its last national platform declared its belief that the worst evils of the trusts and combinations could be abated by law, and demanded the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary, no democrat in either branch of congress has yet proposed a measure for this purpose. A prominent democratic representative from New York recently expressed the opinion that any legislation by congress against the trusts would be worthless, because these combinations would evade it by changing the character of their organization. and this view, it would seem, is pretty generally accepted by the members of the party

in control of congress. Not only did the democratic platform of 1892 convey a distinct promise to the people that if that party was successful it would enforce existing law to prevent and control trusts and combinations and enact additional legislation as experience should suggest, but Mr. Cleveland puts himself on record in his inaugural address in favor of using all the powers of the general government to relieve the people from the interference and exactions of what he described as "immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices." The president used no uncertain terms in referring to this matter. He declared that these aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opour American sense posed to Yet what has fairness. administration done to carry out these unqualified pledges? Mr. Cleveland appointed as attorney general a man who has been during the greater part of his professional life the servant of corporations, and this offi-

made but one effort to test the law, and he was careful, while pronouncing it defective, not to suggest in what way it might be improved. Senator Sherman said in his recent speech in the sepaté that the judic ary committee of that body ought to take up the question of legislating regarding the trusts and deal with it, but there is no likelihood that the committee will do anything of the Bort. Its democratic members have just voted in the interest of the Sugar trust, they will do the same for the Whisky trust, and having done this, they are not likely to support any measure inimical to these combina-

Meanwhile the number and strength of the trusts and trade combinations increase and the problem they present becomes more serious. It constitutes already one of the most important and urgent questions for the consideration of the people and their representatives, and if a satisfactory solution be not soon found it will overshadow in importance every other question of public concern. The growth of trade combinations and the tendency to monopoly must be checked. The power to do this is in the congress, which represents the sovereign will of the whole people. If the party now in control of that body will do nothing-if it is disposed, as seems to be the case, to abjectly surrender to the trusts-the people must elect a congress that will act, and an executive who will honestly endeavor to enforce its legislation.

AS TO THE UNION DEPOT.

The council has charged one of its committees with the duty of abating the public nuisance known as the immigrant shed which has for a number of years done service as a union depot. The committee is expected to bring pressure on the Union Pacific railroad to erect a commodious railway station on the grounds donated to that company by the city without further delay This action is to be taken on the presumption that the immigrant shed belongs to the Union Pacific and that company is solely responsible for the lack of depot facilities. As a matter of fact the immigrant shed stands upon B. &. M. ground, or at any rate ground which the B. & M. Railroad company claims as its own. It is an open secret that the B. & M. railroad gets a net rental of \$1,500 per month out of the wretched vermin-eaten shed which constitutes the passenger station for all the roads that enter Omaha, barring the Missouri Pacific and Elkhorn Valley. The Union Pacific is as much a tenant of the Burlington shed as are the Milwaukee, Rock Island and Northwestern.

With an income of \$18,000 a year from a rat trap that would not sell for the cost of pulling it down the B. & M. certainly has no reason for favoring any move looking toward the erection either of a temporary or a permanent depot. It is very doubtful, too, whether the council committee will accomplish any more than did the famous king of France, who "with twice ten thousand men marched up the hill and then marched down again."

There is no doubt that the State Board of Transportation could force the construction of a respectable and commodious railway station at this point if they were so disposed, but, being absolutely under the control of the railroad managers as much as is their rolling stock, nothing can be expected from that quarter. The truth is also that there is no serious atarm at B. & M. headquarters over anything that the council may threaten to do or demand, The railroad corporations only have to call upon their allies, the franchised corporations, when they want to choke off any serious move on the part of the council interfere with their doing as they please about the depot nuisance or anything else.

So long as \$1,500 a month can be made out of the immigrant shed the building of a depot offers no temptation to the B. & M. magnates and the Union Pacific is in no condition just now to undertake such an enterprise alone.

ANOTHER SOP TO SILVERITES. The tendency of republican conventions held this year to depart from the wellestablished principles of the party regarding the currency, and particularly as to silver, s an unwelcome sign. It indicates a disposition to pander to that political element in the country which is in no small degree responsible for the financial distrust that has caused so much trouble and it has its motive in political expediency instead of being prompted by an honest and intelligent conviction of what is required. We have already commented upon the endorsement by the Obio republicans of the absurd and impracticable scheme for forcing gold standard countries into a monetary union for the larger recognition of silver by discriminating tariff duties, pointing out that such a policy would inevitably bring about a commercial warfare that would be most damaging to the agricultural interests of the United States. The Kansas republicans did not make the mistake of adopting this idea, but they have thrown sop to the silverites that is quite as objectionable.

The Kansas republican platform declares in favor of bimetallism and for the maintenance of the parity of all forms of currency, both coin and paper, which is all right. If it had stopped with this it would have been consistent in reaffirming the republican national platform, but it proceeds to say that the mints of the United States should be opened to the coinage of silver and that foreign silver should be kept out of the country by a tax. In other words, there should be free coinage of the silver produced in this country. There is nothing of this kind in the republican national platform, and it is a distinct departure from the past attitude of the republican party on this subject. It is a proposition to allow the silver producers of the country to get 100 cents for about 56 cents worth of silver, and under such a policy as this how long would it be possible to maintain the parity of gold and silver as currency or the equality of the purchasing power of the two metals? With an addition of \$70,000,000 to the currency annually in silver can there be any doubt that gold would disappear from circulation and go to a premium? It would not help the matter in the least- to exclude foreign silver. We should just as surely drift to the silver standard without any importations of silver if we undertook to coin all of our own product. And having driven gold out of circulation how would the farmers and workingmen, in whose be half the Kansas republicans make their declaration, be benefited? They would receive for their products and their labor a currency of depreciated purchasing power relatively to gold and the depreciation would be continuous as the volume of ailver increased. There would be no stability, but with every emission of silver dollars from the mints the value of such dollars measured in commodities would decline. This is not a condition of affairs

stable currency, for they are the loast able to protect themselves against the losses

incident to an unstable currency.

It is true, as is declared in the republican national platford of 1892, that the American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, but the intelligent majority of them do not believe that this country can maintain that policy without the co-operation of other great commercial nations, even though we should confine the coinage of silver to cur own production of that metal. We cannot safely do anything more for silver than has been done in the legislation since 1878 without an international agreement. It may catch the approbation and applause of the thoughtless to talk about deelaging our independence in this matter and establishing a monetary system regardless of our relations with the rest of the world, but even if it were practicable to do so the result could not be otherwise than disastrous to us. Republicans have nothing to gain by retreating from the position they have always held regarding silver.

The redistricting of the voting precincts now being arranged under the direction of the city clerk is an important piece of work that demands the utmost care and discrimination. Happily, it offers no opportunity for a gerrymander, but any serious mistake is apt to result in the disfranchisement of a considerable number of voters. There are two objects to be kept in view. One is economy of election expenses. If the precincts are arranged so that each contains the maximum number of voters which can be conveniently accommodated at one voting place, there will be a large saving through the reduction in the force of judges, clerks, and policemen, as well as in the number of booths, stalls, and other necessary apparatus. At the same time, no one precinct should be allotted more voters than can cast their ballots within the time that the polls are opened for the reason that some of them would be forced to lose their votes, and all would be subjected to unnecessary delays. But every districting must be to a great extent experimental. Thus far we have had precincts containing too few voters. The redistricting has been ordered and undertaken as a matter of economy.

The vote by which the proposition to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues was defeated in the house of representatives yesterday would seem to be decisive as to any effort for the unconditional repeal of that tax. What is known as the Brawley bill proposed to release all parties who issued any character of circulation during the financial panic from the tax of 10 per cent. To this an amendment was offered repealing the tax as applied to state banks and state banking associations. The amendment was defeated by 170 to 102, and this was followed by the rejection of the bill, a result that had not been expected as to the latter. This action will probably-dispose of the question of an unconditional repeal of the tax and open the way for the consideration of the various measures for conditional repeal. It will have a good effect in removing apprehension that the old state bank currency system might be restored, and to this extent will help to strengthen financial confidence. The chances are that the state bank tax will not be interfered with by the present congress.

Visions of the Wayback. Cincinnati Commercial. "Measures, not men," was once the proud coast of the democratic party. But that

Blowhole Vindleation Wanted. New York World. As long as the men who defrauded the government by furnishing rotten armor plate are unprosecuted the Navy depart-ment stands in urgent need of vindication.

Speculating on National Distress. Globe-Democrat.

The tariff uncertainty is costing the government \$1,000,000 a day, and the country a good deal more than that; but the Sugar trust is making money—and so are the democratic senators who are speculating in

Peffer's Masterly Idea. Detroit Free Press,

Senator Peffer has broken out in a new place. He wants the senate to have the judiciary committee ascrtain and report whether the government can constitutionally take possession of the coal beds of the country, glving reasonable compensation to present owners. Why does the senator stop at coal beds?

Profits Without Honor.

Philadelphia Ledger. The Washington prophets come up cheer The Washington prophets come un cheer-fully again with the announcement that the tariff bill may be passed by the senate within ten days and become a law before the end of the month. This is what may happen. It is extremely improbable, how-ever, that the house can be brought to agree with the senate in that time.

What is a Democrat?

New York Sun.

There come periodically to this office requests for information as to what constitutes a democrat. Recent events have reduced the answer to six words. A new, unlooked for and unauthorized issue, overshadowingly great above all others, has made the partisan lines so clear and the political contrasts so distinct that there is room for neither doubt nor discussion.

A democrat today is a "man opposed to an income tax."

Getting at the Sources of Libel.

At the first of next September it will be misdemeanor in New York to furnish in a misdemeanor in New York to furnish in-formation concerning persons or corpora-tions which, if published, would be libel-ous. In the gathering of news more or less dependence must be placed on the individ-ual giving it, and it is proper those win-fully deceiving the papers should be called to account. The general adoption of a law like that referred to in the course of time might stop a great deal of lying.

Senator Gray's Assault on the Press.

Senator Gray's Assault on the Press.

New York Recorder.

The chief achievement of the current democratic congress is not unlikely to be the provocation of a decisive definition by the highest court of the United Stat's of the rights and immunities enjoyed by the press under the head of "privilegel communications."

An eminent English historian has said that what the priesthood was to the middle ages the press has become, in secular affairs, to these modern times. The newspaper is the authority to which all popular grievances are referred: Into journalistic cars the secreta that touch the highest and gravest public affairs are daly poured.

est and gravest public affairs are daly poured.

If it were not so the press could not perform its great office as the ventilator of abuses and the exposer of iniquities in high places and in low. And it follows that, unless the journalist can be approached with something like the same confidence, and unless disclosures can be made to him with something like the same sense of security with which the priest, or the physician, or the lawyer is consulted, each in his own professional capacity, the first and most vital service of a free press to a free prepile is gling to be seriously impaired.

This is the question which Senator Gray's committee has raised by its deterof a free press to a free people is g ing to be seriously impaired.

This is the question which Senator Gray's committee has raised by its determination to prosecute the newspaper correspondents who refuse to disclose the names of persons who gave the Sugar trust and tariff information, relying upon the footing of confidence on which newspapers are constantly asking and receiving important information of the greatest public value.

It is a far more important question to the American people than the question of whether the McKinley percentages or the Gorman percentages shall be levied upon foreign imports.

The newspaper correspondents threatened with indictment under an old law of doubtful constitutionality will, there is every reason to believe, defy the threat and stand trial, if the Gray committee chooses to push its prosecution of them so far.

They will have the whole press of the United States at their back, and the press

opinion that the anti-trust law is inadequate and fails to meet the difficulty. He has terested as these in having a sound and this issue.

New York World: Mr. McPherson is ceright. It is very unfortunate for a when his speculation on his vote goes off before he pulls the trigger, Cincinnati Commercial: Mr. McPherson is

a little carciess about his telegraphic orders to buy stocks in the Sugar trust. As soon as he found that he had purchased 1,000 shares on a rising market he ordered them sold-after three days.

Indiagapolis Journal: While the manipu ation was going on, as the senator testifies, he and his son conferred about the purchase of trust stocks, which they knew would rise when the trust's sugar schedule should be made public. As the result of the confer-ence it was decided that it would not be proper to invest, but they left the telegram to the broker on the table where they were consulting, and a faithful attendant took to the telegraph office. The 500 shares we purchased and the senator notified. notified he ordered their sale, but in meantime the stocks had risen so that profit was \$1.500. But the senator retains

Philadelphia Press: It has been told somewhere that when General Butler was in command of New Orleans a party went to his headquarters one with reference to a cotton specu lation, and finding Butler rather obdurate intimated that there was something to be made out of it. This was a corrupt proposition, which seemed to arouse Butler's indignation, and he said to his visitor, flercely I have a mind to kick you down stairs, sir, and across the street, and then kick upstairs into my brother's office." In sugar speculation Senator McPherson seems be kicking people upstairs to his son or downstairs to his servant, and all the time he has made a pretty fair profit out of his

Kansas City Journal: McPherson the very one to assume the task of drawing the dogs from the scent of other trails He had a bad boy son on whom to shift the responsibility. The son should have had more moral stamina than to take the stock his father had bought. And when he received the dispatch from the old man telling him to buy more of it he should have asked if the telegram had not been sent by mistake. If he had been a wise and prudent son he would have known that it was fully as unseemly for him to buy th information received from quarter as it would have been for the senhimself to do so. McPherson presumed too much upon the wisdom and high sense of honor of his offspring.

This is a tale of Old McPherson, A very canny New Jersey person; This is a tale of Young McPherson, A very canny New Jersey person.

John Roderick said to Roderick Dhu,
'I think that Sugar'll go up, don't you?" Said Roderick Dhu to John Roderick, 'Let's take a flyer, now that's a brick. "Well, well, my boy, I'll not be a clam, So sit down and write a telegram."

Young Roderick to the table flew: "Five hundred Sugar shares, P. D. Q." T've written the telegram, father." he said. And then he looked thoughtful and shook

"As a senator's son, I must deprecate Your tendency, dad, to speculate." "When Sugar comes up in the senate"-"My son, en Sugar comes up, it's true I must When S

The appearance of evil. Dear me, dear me! certainly must turn round and flee "It's a pity; there's such a chance for a It seems too bad. What would you advise?"

Now a canny kid was Roderick Dhu; "Father, I'll do anything for you. "Just pass your Sugar shares over to me, For a senator's son is above-hee-hee!" "I'll do it, Dhu, the idea is great; And as for that telegram, let it wait."

So they laid the telegram on the shelf, Until it got tired and sent itself. This is the tale of the two McPhersons, Both ingenuous New Jersey persons; Both pervaded with great anxiety To keep the bloom on official propriety.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Columbus fishermen the other day brought

in an eel from the Loup that was two feet ong and weighed five pounds. The four republican clubs of York have membedship of 588 already. The largest rote ever cast in the city was 739. The gathering of Shriners at Grand Island June 13 promises to be one of the largest ever held in the interior of the

Cozad people are negotiating for a rain-maker, but this week's abundant shower may possibly make a change in the arrange-

Work will commence on Fremont's power canal by a force of well diggers, who wil scertain the character of the soil along the proposed line.

The Fremont postoffice makes a good showing of business for the past year, notwith-standing the dull times. It shows a decrease of only \$900. The egg department in the cold storage

plant at Norfolk became so crowded that it was necessary to ship a carload of eggn to Milwaukee for storage. The creamery at Fremont is now making 1,200 pounds of butter per day, being an increase over the output of the corresp

ing month for last year of 5,000 pounds. The Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, met in their nineteenth annual session at Hastings Tuesday. Notwithstand ing the hard times thirteen new chapters have been organized during the past year. A severe wind storm prevailed at Superior during Tuesday night and some damage was done. The Elkhorn road had thirtyfour cars blown over. An hour's heavy rain prevailed there and all along the Elkhorn road to Linwood.

The alumni of the Wilber public schools held their annual picnic on the Chautauqua grounds at Crete on Saturday. Thirty-nine members and most of the present teachers engaged at the schools present.

The Platte river, which is generally a sand bar at this season of the year, is filled with water to the banks. It is something unusual and is accounted for by the recen severe storms in the mountain district. Usually corn could be cultivated in the channel-during the month of June. While on their recent visit to California

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hankins of Pawnee City visited the locality where the former worked a mine years ago. Mrs. H. picked up a number of pebbles as mementoes, and when they arrived home in this city a few days ago Mr. H. examined them and found among them a gold nugget that will assay \$12 or

Tom McDermott of Fremont brought to town recently two magnificent specimens of pelicans shot by him on the Platte near his place in Saunders county. He shot three more, but they couldn't be got out of the river. One of the birds measures six feet five inches from tip to tip of wings and five teet six inches from tip of tail to end of the Councilman McLaughlin of Grand Island

shows a paper containing favorable mention of the Black Bear range in New Mexico, in which himself, Mr. Houck and others of city are interested. A smelter, a railroad and other new enterprises are being devel-oped, and the mining properties of that belt are said to be very rich. The Nebraska Binder Twine company has

its additional machinery, recently put in the tow plant, in operation and is now turning at the Fremont mill between 6,000 and 7,800 pounds per day and at North Bend about 2,500 pounds per day. The company has so far this season shipped 1,012,515 pounds of tow, sending out two cars Saturday. It estimates that it has enough more hemp for 300,000 pounds.

J. A. Fort of North Platte, president of the Nebraska State Irrigation association, is lecturing over the state on the subject that is now uppermost with many formers Nebraska. He is telling the people that canals can be constructed along the valley of the Platte by the farmers themselves at of the Platte by the farmers themselves at a cost, exclusive of the right of way, not exceeding, in his opinion, \$1.25 an acre, and that an annual outlay of about 25 cents an acre would keep the canals in repair. There should also be a system of ditches carrying off surplus water.

PROPLE AND THINGS.

Senator McPherson displays a sonny dis-L. C. M. A. Todd of Tennessee has taker initial steps for congressional honors. A consignment of bullet proof coats is all

that is necessary to expedite the movement of the Colorado militia on Bull Hill. Advices from Berlin give assurance that the kaiser's cheek was not materially di

The big gorilla of Boston has swallowed fresh consignment of ink. A great co tion in the literary market is confidently awaited

M. Turpin's new electrical mitrailleuse will fire off 25,000 bullets a minute. substitute instead of going yourself will b more popular than ever in future wars. A stone on which John Boyle O'Reilly cut his initials, in Douth cemetery, Ireland, thirty-four years ago, has been transferred his grave in the cemetery at Boston. This

fulfills the poet's wish. Holy Blanket, a Sloux widow, was married High Barr in South Brooklyn, on Thursday, by Rev. Mr. Loyd. The bride was given away by Buffalo William, while the groom complacently smoked a cigarette.

The old-time turtle with the fac-simile of again at Brazil, Ind. Truly there is nothing new under the sun, when even lies repeat themselves in the most tiresome fashion Fifty western descendants of Jacob De Haven of Germantown, who loaned the government a large sum during the revoluary war, came together recently to devise

means for recovering the amount with in terest. Coney Island already feels the despotic heel of reform. The gay and festive phant no longer parades in the garish elec-tric lights. He squats in a back room while

the "sacred concert" veils his exterior. I Brooklyn wants her fire bells suppressed and the fire apparatus fitted with pneumatic tires. By all means let reforms go on. The somnolent residents are entitled to unbroken rest all hours of day or night. That's what they live for-in Brooklyn.

Robert Louis Stevenson, at a gathering of Presbyterians lately in Sydney (Australia), claimed to be as good a Presbyterian as any of them. It turned out that his claim was based upon the fact that he had once sat our an hour and a half sermon in the old parish kirk in Leith. The city of Philadelphia has secured

court decision authorizing an increase of \$23,000,000 in her indebtedness. This sum deemed sufficient to elevate the statue of Willam Penn a few pegs above its present sordid surroundings. The Quaker city is patriotic regardless of price.

Some one, evidently a wag, recently started the story in Kansas that Senator Peffer has become superstitious, and always gets out of bed on one side of it. Some o is populist admirers began to deny the story, until it dawned upon them that every body gets out of bed on one side of it.

JOKER'S JOB LOT.

Boston Commercial: The best evening those that keep a man at hom Syracuse Courier: The bright summer girl and the snap camera will be among the most taking things of the season.

Galveston News: A religious exchange leclares that "the world has very little in t." That may be so, but there is enough

Washington Star: "Man's got to hustle in my business," said the rental agent. "That so?" said the other man. I thought all he had to do was to lie about the house day after day.

Siftings: The latest craze is for collectng pottery dogs. There is one advantage n this. A crockery setter, for instance, could be easily broken.

Judge: Primus-Your theory about moral suasion with children is pretty enough, but have you ever known it to work? Secundus—Why, yes; I've never had to strike a child of mine save in self-defense.

Buffalo Courier: Dinks-Those Boston girls really seem to think their eyeglasses becoming. Danks-Why not? They cer-tainly wear 'em to improve their looks.

Life: Lo Bengula-Do you know that the It's awful sad. She left a wife and thre children.

BANISHING THE TIRED FEELING. He had "that tired feeling."
That set his footsteps reeling;
He found it quite an effort to respire—
But when the gong had sounded,
Whew! How those tan shoes pounded,
As he ran for two long miles to see the

Cleveland Plain Dealer. What's the use of growling, What's the use of howling, What's the use of yowling, When "the world is going wrong?" What's the use of sneering What's the use of jeering? Men are sick of hearing That old, dyspeptic song.

THE OPTIMIST.

See the flowers springing; Hear the robins singing; See the glad sun flinging His light across the sky! Earth's a sea of gladness— Else, in all your badness, Go, crawl away and die.

TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY

Formation of Light and Heavy Infantiy Regiments of Three Battalions Each.

WILL BE A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MEN

Ten Regiments Intended to Give the Youth of America Practical Knowledge of the Science of Warfare and Its Methods,

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER. 1407 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, June 7.

A new military bill is being submitted to the consideration of members of congress, embracing a plan for infantry reorganization into heavy and light infantry, twenty regiments of heavy infantry of twelve companies to each regiment, and ten regiments of light infantry of eight companies to each regiment, the Third battalion in each light infantry regiment to be unorganized in time of peace and fully organized in time of war,

The design contemplates infantry as the principal arm in the military service in every army, long-range rifle fire having made infantry pre-eminently so. It is the only arm of the service in our army that has not the three-battalion organization.

The three-battalion organization for the infantry has been recommended by all of our distinguished generals and it is considered very important that the infantry arm of the service be given the three-battalion organization, and any reduction in the infantry arm of the service it is believed would be seriously prejudicial to the best interests of the United States.

The plan proposes to consolidate the present twenty-five regiments of infantry into twenty regiments, classed as heavy infantry, each having twelve companies, divided into three battalions of four companies each. Ten regiments of infantry are to be organized, classed as light infantry, numbered from the Twenty-first to the Thirtieth, for duty in the regular army, which are to be an addition to West Point-a practical training school of the youth of America in everything pertaining to the infantry arm of service in peace and war.

A distinctive character and uniform similar to that of the United States corps of cadets is proposed for the light infantry regiments thus organized, the aim being to fit them by a three years' infantry course for a successful performance of the important duties of commissioned officers and commissioned officers of the National Guard and volunteer forces in war. Trained of-ficers will be required, and a plan of this kind, it is calculated, will successfully provide officers for the millions of men that in emergency could be put in the field.

One section of the bill provides for pro-motion of infantry officers by seniority, determined by length of service as a commissioned officer, both in regular army and volunteer forces.

Belief is expressed that in war machine

guns will be attached to both cavalry and infantry in the British army, and there is probability of the same thing in this country-that one of the center infantry com-panies of the center battalion will be supplied with machine guns and be an in-

fantry-artillery company.

Senator Manderson will deliver an address
to the graduates of the Georgetown Law school of the District of Columbia on the night of Monday, June 11. Senator Manderson has written Post Com-

mander C. E. Adams that if congress has adjourned at that time he will be present at Grand Army reunion at Superior August 2. ABOUT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Drexel Stone company of Omaha has ritten Senator Manderson informing him that there is now not enough money in the office at Omaha to pay them for public work which they had contracted for and completed. Senator Manderson called on the supervising architect of the treasury today and was in formed that on May 1 last a remittance of \$20,000 was made to the disbursing agent for the public building at Omaha, and that a further remittance of \$20,000 was made a few days ago to the disbursing agent of the Omaha.

Representative Pickler this morning appeared before the house committee on public buildings and grounds and presented a strong argument in favor of the public building at Deadwood, S. D. A favorable report will un-doubtedly be made within a short time on a bill of Mr. Pickler's appropriating money sufficient for the building.

The contract for the interior furnishing

and plumbing of the postoffice at Sioux Falls, S. D., was today awarded to Forster & Smith of Minneapolis, Minn. Several changes were made in the plans, and white oak will be used instead of white pine, cement plaster instead of mortar plaster and plate glass is to be used in the windows instead of sheet glass. The amount of the contract is \$22,-473, and the work is to be completed in aix

A postoffice has been established at West Day county, S. D., and Martin Wis commis-sioned postmaster.



0, HE IS NOT-He's just a funny little man put in there to attract the missionary's attention to the fact that we are holding a special sale of \$18 to \$20 suits for \$10-Elegant goods-a tailor would charge \$35. We extend a hearty invitation to all strangers to visit our store the finest in the west. You needn't buy just look around.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.