MUST ACCOUNT FOR THE CASH

State University Having Trouble Over the Morrill Fund.

ONE LITTLE ITEM OF EXPENSE DID IT

Two Hundred Dollars Paid Annually to J. S. Dales for His Trouble in Handling the Money by the Regents Must Be Returned.

LINCOLN, June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—The government authorities have refused to forward to the State university the appropriation known as the Morrill fund, which goes to agricultural colleges and universities having agricultural departments. The maximum amount of the fund is $23,000, and the regents of the university have deducted from it $200 a year to reimburse Steward J. S. Dales for his trouble in caring for it and securing the required bond. The United States Treasury department claims that the regents had no authority to appropriate the $200 for any such purpose, and until it is accounted for no further appropriation will be made. The regular salary of the steward is $1,200 a year, and the $200 is for extra labor in caring for the Morrill fund.

LINCOLN IN BRIEF.

Judge Strode today sentenced Green Gravely, the colored murderer, to nine years in the penitentiary. Gravely murdered Charles Thomas, also colored, in Ivison's billiard hall in 1892.

The claim of the Union Savings bank against Dora Witte's estate was heard by Judge Wurzburg yesterday. The case is one where the estate sets up the defense that Louie Meyer had defrauded the estate out of $35,000, the disputed note being one of many floated by him.

Rather an animated meeting was held by the Lincoln Labor club last night, the principal subjects of discussion being the pilgrimage of the Coxeyites and the arrest of an old citizen named James Campbell, who refused to move on when so ordered by the police. Charles N. Mayberry of Pawnee county was one of the speakers and received a vote of thanks for his address.

Cotner university has a new chancellor in the person of President Dungan, Mr. Jennings, the former chancellor, having retired to travel among the churches in the interest of the institution.

J. N. Tolman and C. F. Hodgman of Aurora, Ill., propose to invest $50,000 in an ice manufacturing and cold storage plant in this city. The building will be located at Twentieth and P streets and work on it will begin within the next ten days.

A number of delegates to the national convention of republican leagues at Denver left the city today. The Iowa delegation, headed by Governor Jackson and ex-Postmaster General Clarkson, with the Iowa State band, passed through the city at 8:30 this evening.

A vigorous effort is being made by Lincoln democrats to secure the state convention for their town.

The capital city will have a grand blowout on the Fourth of July, when the new viaduct will be opened with appropriate ceremonies.

John White, the Havelock man who disappeared yesterday, has not yet been heard of.

GRAND ISLAND'S GUESTS.

Interesting Session of the Epworth League Convention Yesterday.

GRAND ISLAND, June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—Four hundred or more visitors are now in the city in attendance on the fourth annual convention of the Nebraska State Epworth league.

Last evening's exercises, held at the Ancient Order of United Workmen hall, were attended by an unusually large audience. The hall, a very large one, was filled to the doors. A song and praise service, conducted by Prof. Kates and in which the Trinity Methodist choir rendered some excellent music, opened the services. Following this service Rev. Frank Crane of Omaha spoke for over an hour, and his eloquent discourse was listened to most attentively.

This morning's session was opened with a "Look Up" hour, conducted by Rev. A. V. Wilson of Dannebrog. Rev. L. C. Lemon of Ashland preached an excellent sermon at 9 o'clock and even at this early hour the auditorium of Trinity Methodist church was well filled. Rev. Dr. W. H. H. Pillsbury read a paper on "The Relation of the Epworth League to the Class Meeting," much of which was taken on the note books of the members. Rev. G. H. McAdam, pastor of Trinity church, this city, made a few apt remarks on the "Epworth Guards." Department normals were then conducted, both in the auditorium and in the basement of the church.

This afternoon's session belonged to the junior league until 3 o'clock, when business of the convention was transacted. Reports of various officers were received. The report of the corresponding secretary, Rev. McAdam, showed an increase in local chapters of forty-one. The Grand Island district, which has ten more leagues than charges, has the largest number of leagues compared to charges of all districts in the state. The condition of all the leagues of the district were shown to be good and most encouraging. The treasurer's report showed assets of $340, over $150 being voluntarily paid and subscribed here. Indebtedness of league, $149.

The election resulted: President, G. W. Berge of Lincoln; first vice president, L. E. Lucas of Omaha; second vice president, George Gordon, Crawford; third vice president, S. A. D. Henline, Kearney; fourth vice president, Miss Etta Fitchie, University Place; corresponding secretary, Rev. F. W. Brass, Columbus; recording secretary, Miss Anna Randall, Fairfield; treasurer, R. M. Laverty, Ord; superintendent of junior league, Miss Mary E. Bron, Vesta; directors Nebraska conference, Rev. L. C. Lemon, Ashland; north Nebraska conference, Rev. C. H. Dawsa, South Omaha; northwest Nebraska conference, Rev. C. T. Moore, Ainsworth; west Nebraska conference, Rev. H. D. Forsyth, Gothenburg.

The Australian ballot was used in this election with most satisfactory results. A nominating committee had been appointed to propose two names for each office and the typewritten ballots did the rest.

This evening Chancellor Crook delivered an address at Workmen temple. Though rain kept some away the hall was well filled.

The following is the program for tomorrow:

9 a. m., at the Bartenbach opera house, love feast.

10, sermon by Rev. J. W. Robinson, Central City, followed by communion service, conducted by Rev. J. B. Maxfield, D.D., of Omaha.

2:30 p. m., at First Baptist church, song service.

3 p. m., sermon by Dr. Maxfield of Omaha.

7 p. m., open air meeting at court house square led by Dr. B. L. Paine of Lincoln, in which all congregations and young people's societies will join.

8 p. m., convention sermon at the Bartenbach opera house by Rev. Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, editor of the Central Christian Advocate of St. Louis.

The good byes will then be spoken, and the guests will depart from one of the best conventions yet held.

Cost Him an Eye.

WAKEFIELD, Neb., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—While in the act of filling the end of a cane with melted lead, John A. Peterson of this place lost the sight of one of his eyes and seriously impaired the sight of the other. He was pounding the hot metal into the end of the cane, which was somewhat damp, when the metal splashed into his eyes.

Hebron's Summer Normal.

HEBRON, Neb., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—The Hebron summer normal is in session here at present with an enrollment of seventy-three. The instructors are: Prof. A. J. Morris, Prof. J. H. Cramer, Prof. H. M. Eaton and Mrs. Cameron. The enrollment will reach 100 next week, and a most successful term is predicted.

Fairmont Residence Robbed.

FAIRMONT, Neb., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—Yesterday afternoon, while the occupants of Mayor E. L. Martin's residence were all away, the house was broken into and robbed. It is supposed that two tramps did the work. All that has been missed from the house thus far is a revolver and a small amount of money.

A game of base ball took place here yesterday between the Nickel Plates of Geneva and the Indian Creek nine. It was rather a one-sided affair. The score at the end of the sixth inning stood 16 to 2 in favor of the Nickel Plates.

Lou Bailor, a brakeman on the Fairmont & Chester branch, who resides at this end of the line, while switching at Strang, got his hand between the bumpers, and, while he did not lose any part of the member, his fingers, it is thought, will always be stiff.

LAST NIGHT'S HEAVY STORM.

Almost General Throughout Nebraska—Three Inches of Water at Franklin.

FRANKLIN, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The heaviest rain storm here in three years occurred this afternoon. Three inches of water fell in two hours. There was some hail, but it did no damage. This is the first real good rain in fourteen months.

HASTINGS, June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—During the progress of the storm the basement of the wholesale house of Trimble, Blackman & Alexander, grocers, was flooded with two feet of water. Considerable damage was done to fruit and paper stored in the basement, but nearly a ton of raisins was saved. At least three inches of water has fallen in Hastings during the last twenty-four hours, an inch of which fell early this morning and two inches this afternoon.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The heaviest rain of this season visited this place and vicinity late this afternoon, beginning about 4 o'clock and continuing several hours. Lately planted millet will start nicely and corn will be greatly benefited if not made sure, though it was still looking fine before the rain, which has brightened up everything wonderfully. The potato crop is assured.

WAYNE, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A fine rain fell this evening, insuring excellent crops. Wheat will be about four-fifths of a crop and oats and hay light. Corn is looking fine.

NORFOLK, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Norfolk and vicinity is rejoicing over an extremely heavy rain, which began falling at 5:30 p. m. and gives promise of continuing throughout the night. This will help some small grain, while grass, corn and sugar beets will be immensely benefited, thus keeping up the unbroken record of no crop failure in this part of the state.

ORD, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—This section was visited by a magnificent rain this afternoon. More water has fallen than at any time for three years. A first-class crop is assured and much of the wheat will be saved. Rain is still falling.

HEBRON, Neb., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—This county was again treated to a heavy rain lasting all night, soaking the ground thoroughly.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—A fine rain fell here last night, the second good rain of the season. The fall amounted to six-tenths of an inch. Corn is growing finely.

MADRID, Neb., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—The old adage, "It never rains but it pours," is being practically verified here. The tremendous rainfall of a week ago of over seven inches was nearly duplicated yesterday, beginning about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by quite a sprinkling of hail, and soon turning to rain. All the level prairie was soon a a sheet of water. It continued to pour down until about 7 in the evening, and seems to have been general throughout Perkins county. It would be difficult to estimate the beneficial results which must accrue from this frequent drenching of the productive soil of this county. All crops, except small grain, which the rain came too late to save, are in a most promising condition and farmers and all are jubilant.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—During a severe thunder storm last night the house of Mr. Hicks, seven miles northwest of here, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Mr. Hicks was away from home and Mrs. Hicks, who was in the house with her eleven children, was severely stunned, but none of them were seriously injured. The family escaped in their night clothes.

INAVALE, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The drouth of several months past is at last broken. Several small rains have fallen in the last few days, but this morning this locality was visited by a generous soaker and this evening by a very hard two hour's rain, putting the ground in excellent condition. Quite a little damage was done at Red Cloud and other points near by wind and water, but none here. The prospects for a corn crop never were more flattering than at present.

YORK, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The heaviest rain since the flood of 1891 fell here this afternoon and evening. A heavy wind accompanied the rain, but no damage was done except from water running into dwelling houses in the lower part of the city. Many families have been compelled to move out for the night. About five inches of water fell.

IRVINGTON, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—There was a heavy wind storm this evening, which destroyed a church, blew Mr. Green's barn off the foundation and did damage to many outbuildings.

WEALERS ARE DISCOURAGED.

They Will Ask Judge Dundy for Immediate Sentence Monday.

SIDNEY, Neb., June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—All the evidence is now submitted in the trial of the seventeen Coxeyites for delaying United States mail and stealing an engine at Julesburg. Monday morning the arguments will be made by Colonel Sawyer for the prosecution and Lincoln C. Stockton for the defense.

The evidence today was somewhat conflicting, but was strong enough to hold all of them to the United States district court. It is barely possible that the defendants will ask immediate sentence, as they see the hopelessness of their case. A great deal of interest has been manifested during the trial and the improvised court room has always been crowded.

Judge Dundy, Commissioner Frank and United States Marshal White went to Cheyenne tonight with attaches of the court for a little recreation and will return Monday morning. The other Wealers are anxiously awaiting a hearing and the probabilities are that by Wednesday their cases will be concluded.

Will Taste Life in the Field.

DAVID CITY, Neb., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—Company E of the Second regiment, Nebraska National guards, are preparing to camp out over Sunday. They will load tents and equipage, march out to a grove two and one-half miles from town and go through the routine of real camp life in the field. Army customs will be observed, and as an innovation divine service will be held in the afternoon, after which the company will march into town.

His Injuries Proved Fatal.

GRAND ISLAND, June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—Chris Brusk, the man who, while working on a section the other day, was knocked off the track by a locomotive, died from his injuries yesterday. He was single and a native of Denmark. He has relatives at Dannebrog, who have been notified. No inquest will be held. The funeral will take place in this city tomorrow afternoon.

Crushed by an Ice Wagon.

PERU, Neb., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—Yesterday a serious accident occurred near here in which Earl Hatsell, aged 13, nearly lost his life. He was seated on a wagon loaded with ice enroute to a picnic when he lost his balance and fell, the wagon passing over him. His lungs are badly crushed and spine injured.

The children will enjoy the new animals at Courtland Beach. See the cute little fawn.

Died of Hydrophobia.

CHESTER, Pa., June 23.—John D. Moore, jr., ex-chief of the South Chester fire department, was bitten by a dog some months ago, but no serious consequences were experienced at the time. He was taken with symptoms of hydrophibia Wednesday night and died today, after terrible suffering.

Quarreled Over a Girl.

PRINCETON, Ky., June 23.—At Greenville last night Jack Wyckliffe shot and killed Albert Reno, firing two loads from a shotgun at close range. The two men were rivals for the affections of a young girl in the community. Wyckliffe has been arrested.

CONDITION OF THE FARMER

A Reply to Secretary Morton's Article on "Farmers' Fallacies and Furrows."

WHY THE PRICE OF WHEAT DECLINED

Increased Production and Multiplied Acreage Cuts a Figure—Prices of Farm Products Decline with the Cost of What Farmers Consume.

By J. Henry Wood.

In the June issue of The Forum Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, gives us some light upon matters pertaining to "Farmers, Fallacies and Furrows." According to this authority there was a time in this country when the popular aspiration was to be a farmer. It was, however, more than fifty years ago that such a condition existed, and since that time popular sentiment has reversed itself. Mr. Morton says that "in those primitive days there was even more anxiety on the part of townspeople to get into the country and become farmers than there is now on the part of farmers to become city people." But while Mr. Morton almost deifies the colonial farmer and his more immediate successors; calls attention to the fact that eleven earlier presidents of the United States were called from their farms to take charge of the country; and says that he (the farmer) was looked upon as "the one man whose virtues, intelligence and standing in life" was to be emulated with advantage—while thus eulogizing the farmer of the good old days that are gone—he (Mr. Morton) talks as though farming were overdone, and as though the very act of emulating the much-praised farmer of olden times has resulted in overproduction of farm crops and the permanent reduction of prices of farm products.

The purpose of the article, as judged by its contents, is to argue that the Morrill and McKinley high tariffs have been working disastrously against the farmer by forcing him to make his purchases "in the home markets, whence all competition of the outside world is excluded." But the weakness of this argument is exposed by Mr. Morton himself, for he boldly makes the assertion that "the American farmers are better off today than the workers in any other vocation." If Mr. Morton is correct in this latter statement, then the farmer should be the last one to complain.

Overproduction, Mr. Morton shows, is the agency which has cheapened the price of wheat. The productive capacity of each farmer has been doubled by the introduction of improved machinery, so that if the percentage of farmers to population had remained the same there would now be twice as much grain raised per capita as there was in 1850. The percentage has, however, decreased from 50 per cent to less than 40 per cent, but even though that be so it must be true that the present 40 per cent of farmers can grow twice as much as could the 50 per cent fifty years ago, and this leaves a balance in favor of increased productiveness equaling the capacity of 30 per cent.

Why should there be a point against a protective tariff in this? The farmer produces more, and has more to sell. Where he had one bushel fifty years ago, he has two bushels now, and he has more land as his property. On the other hand, we surely cannot be asked to believe that the farmer is paying higher prices for what he buys than he did fifty years ago, nor that he is paying any more than his brethren in other civilized lands. Men who have recently come to this country from Europe tell us that the necessaries of life are about as cheap here as there, and certainly no one expects the farmer to be able to indulge in the luxuries that are high here, as everywhere.

The increased acreage of land under plow "has furnished another, and possibly greater factor of the decline of profits," says Mr. Morton, and this increased acreage is "largely attributed to the operation of the homestead law, which came into vigor in 1866." In other words, Uncle Sam dealt the farmers of the country a serious blow when he opened up to the people the millions of acres which have been "homesteaded." Not only did that act deprive the farmer of his profits, but it has tended to a degradation of the profession of agriculture. For if we must be directed to the high standing of the farmer during the period when the eleven presidents were selected from his ranks, and are compelled to look back fifty years to recall the worthy agriculturalist, it follows that the farmer of today, even though he may be "better off than the workers in any other vocation," must have sadly deteriorated in virtue, intelligence and standing in life, and is no longer worthy of our emulation.

Such is the idea which Mr. Morton's illustrations are calculated to create. And this terrible backsliding is traceable to the republican purpose of fostering American industries, says the eminent secretary.

It is hardly likely that the present condition of the farmers of Otoe county would be used by Mr. Morton as a proof of the sufferings which farmers are undergoing. There the farmers, all home neighbors of Mr. Morton, are well-off, and they can sell their broad acres for many times their original cost. Crop failures are almost unknown. Mortgages are plentiful, but instead of being evidences of poverty, they are proofs of wealth. A capitalist who can put up as good collateral for a loan as is an Otoe county farm, is far from being impecunious, and just so far from being in straitened circumstances is Mr. Morton's fellow farmer who can borrow money on his much-coveted land at 6 to 7 per cent. To claim that the farmer is being robbed because of a protective tariff, and at the same time admit that he is in better circumstances than any one else, is a self-destructive argument. It is, moreover, purely democratic to reduce the mill operative to starvation by cutting off duties and shutting down mills, at a time when the farmer is said to be best off, but whose ranks are overcrowded. Consistency is as little apparent here as it is in the contrast between the democratic promises and the democratic performances.

Slide for life, Courtland beach tonight.

SHOCKLEY NOT ROBBED.

Complaint Charging Embezzlement Filed—Has Left the City.

A complaint was filed yesterday by William Feiler, of Feiler Bros., grocerymen, Twenty-fourth and Clark streets, against Charles A. Shockley, a clerk formerly in their employ, for embezzlement.

The information charges that Shockley took $50 and other small amounts, the sum of which is not yet known, but it is thought it may reach something like $100.

It will be remembered that Charles Shockley went to the police station last winter and made the statement to the police that he had been waylaid in his haymow and robbed of $50 and a watch. The story was not believed and yesterday Special Officer Davis found the watch that was alleged to have been stolen in William Trennery's pawnshop, 1021 Farnam street. Five dollars had been advanced on it. It was placed in the pawnbroker's shop under the name of Shockley. This led to the filing of the complaint.

Shockley was discharged by the firm a week ago on suspicion of crooked work in the handling of goods as a delivery man. He left the city yesterday.

Everybody and their neighbor will be at Courtland Beach this afternoon or evening.

Fruit Canners Organize a Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Nearly all the fruit canners of the state have organized a trust, which will incorporate under the name of the California Canneries company, with a capital stock of $500,000, of which $300,000 has been subscribed and paid up. The expressed intention is to stop cut-throat competition, to maintain prices at profitable figures and to reduce expenses. The new company will control five-eighths of the entire output of the canned fruits of the state, and it is expected that the percentage will be increased before long.

Zoological garden Courtland beach.

THREE DAYS

—WITH THE—

FAST HORSES

—AT—

UNION PARK TRACK, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

June 26, 27 and 28.

EVERY DAY WILL BE A BIG DAY.

Flying Jib	2:04	Alix	2:07¾
W. W. P.	2:10¾	Edina	2:13½
Online	2:10½	Sumatra A	2:16¼
Lena Hill	2:12¾	Betsey Cotton	2:16¾

"Carbondale" and "Directly," the Champion 2-year-old pacers, and more than 200 others of

THE FASTEST HORSES IN THE COUNTRY

are now at Union Park Track, ready for the races. Don't miss the chance to see the cracks of the East and West meet in "Battle Royal."

GO EVERY DAY

ELECTRIC CARS RUN TO THE GRAND STAND.

TIED DOWN WITH RED TAPE

Amazing Quantities Wrapped Around Army Business Accounts.

CIRCUMLOCUTION IN ALL ITS GLORY

Tedious and Needless Forms Which Must Be Observed in Keeping Books at a Military Post—Sample Absurdities of the System.

A soldier could hardly be expected to admit that the pen is mightier than the sword, but officers of our army find it only too true, and soon learn, sometimes to their cost, that it is necessary to be accurate and methodical, and, above all things, well up in the intricate system of paper work connected with their profession. Intricate and cumbersome, indeed, is this system, and even when a lifetime has been spent in struggling with it there is always something to learn. The reports, returns and other papers are separate for each staff department, and when a youngster just out of West Point is suddenly put on duty with half a dozen of them at once, as he frequently is at our small posts, it is a wonder that he does not then and there jump into the river and drown himself. I was fortunate in this respect, says a writer in the New York Herald, for I passed my first years of service at a large post, where there were plenty of more experienced officers for duty in the staff departments. But I was not wholly free from paper work during this time, for boards of survey, courts-martial and a dozen other things come to all alike.

I well remember my first experience on a board of survey. A day or two after joining there was handed to me by the adjutant's orderly a formal printed order convening a board of three officers to "investigate, report upon and fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of one can of French peas, for which Lieutenant A. B. is responsible." The board met at the appointed time in due state and "sat upon" the peas—figuratively speaking. Each one gravely smelled of them in order of rank, and then, after due deliberation, which had been enjoined in the order, the board decided that they were sour and that Messieurs Crapaud et Cie., Havre, France, who, as it appeared on the label, were the canners, should be "stuck" for the whole value—viz., 21 cents! This finding was in strict conformity with army regulations. But that didn't end the matter—not for me. By virtue of rank, or rather lack of rank, it was my privilege to write up the proceedings, which had to be in triplicate. Each copy began with a transcript of the order, word for word. Then followed an account of the doings of the board, with space for the signature of each member and the action of the post commander. Attached was the certificate of Lieutenant A. B., to the effect that he had taken due care of the peas since they came into his charge, and outside of all was a sheet containing a brief epitome of what was within. The work took me half a day, and I was lucky not to have it sent back for correction.

HEARTY MEAL FOR A BULL.

The proceedings of another board, whose members tried to be facetious, did come back, accompanied by a sharp indorsement from the post commander. It seems that the quartermaster had found five tons of hay missing. About the same time a stray bull had been seen wandering over the reservation, and one morning the fence around the haystacks had been found broken down. Being able to discover no other reason for the shortage the board gravely reported that the bull had eaten the five tons of hay on the night in question!

An officer must exercise the utmost care for property coming into his hands, for if he loses even a cent's worth through what can possibly be construed as carelessness by the officials at Washington he must pay for it himself. It is related of a certain officer of the engineer corps that, after having paid a contractor $100,000 for constructing a breakwater, he took the latter up on his returns as acquired by purchase. During the following winter there came up a terrible storm and carried the breakwater away. It was then duly dropped from the returns, but two years later the officer was notified that he had failed to properly account for one breakwater valued at $100,000 and that in consequence the amount would be stopped against his pay until it had been made good to the government. It took a small volume of correspondence to clear the matter up. Another officer was quartermaster of his regiment just previous to the battle of Cedar Mountain, and had in his charge among other things ten six-mule teams. During the battle he was taken prisoner and never heard of the teams again. Only a few years ago he was notified that their value had been charged against his pay, but fortunately he was able to cite an act of congress, which, on account of the great loss of property incident to the valley campaign, had been specially passed for the relief of quartermasters serving there.

Many are the tricks resorted to by dishonest contractors to deceive the officer for whom they are delivering supplies. A favorite one is to bribe employes, by which means it is easy to deliver short weight or measure. When this trick is not possible others are tried. The writer once saw a contractor who was delivering hay at a western post stop at an acepula a short distance from the reservation and deliberately pour bucketful after bucketful of water upon his load. The quartermaster was quickly informed of the fraud about to be perpetrated upon him and the contractor had to take his hay back whence it came.

But looking after the property is not all. In addition the responsible officer must make quarterly returns of everything in his possession. To each staff department a separate return must be sent, and to the quartermaster's department two—one for clothing and tentage and the other for miscellaneous property, classified as "stores."

One of these returns frequently has 1,000 headings, and with the invoices, receipts, abstracts, etc., that must accompany it may take a week's work for its preparation. Moreover, every paper in a return must be in duplicate, one to be retained by the officer and the other to be forwarded.

FORMULA FOR BUYING A KEG OF NAILS.

In making purchases the paper, time and labor consumed are enormous. In no departments except the medical and ordnance can purchases be made without executing a formal contract, and in these only for small amounts. If a quartermaster needs a keg of nails he writes for the necessary authority to purchase to the chief quartermaster of the military department in which he is serving, and the letter must go through the hands of the post and department commanders. If the request is approved the letter comes back with a statement to that effect through the same channels. Then the quartermaster, who has probably waited a week or ten days already, must issue a circular inviting proposals and giving all bidders ten days' or a month's notice. When the contract is duly let to the lowest bidder and the transaction completed the following papers must accompany the abstract or purchases which goes with the property return: Letter of authority to purchase, copy of proposal, certificate stating where the proposals were sent and posted, copy of each bid, copy of letter notifying the successful (?) bidder to deliver the property and voucher for payment. And, mind you, everything is in duplicate! Can you wonder that bidders charge for the trouble they are put to in such red tape business and that the War department can rarely make purchases as cheaply as a business man who simply buys what he wants and pays for it?

At Fortress Monroe one time one of the buildings on the wharf was seen to be on fire. Promptly hailing a fire boat that happened to be near by the quartermaster offered the captain $100 if he would turn his hose on the flames until they were extinguished. The captain complied, and in due time received a check from the quartermaster. But when the latter's accounts came to be audited the amount was stopped against him on the ground that he had not advertised for fire boats, giving the usual time for competition. The matter was afterward explained, however, and the charge removed.

The greatest annoyance in money matters arises when an officer has to make purchases or hire services from civilians who are unacquainted with army methods. For instance, a recruiting officer takes a small party of men and goes out into the surrounding towns to look up likely young men for his regiment. Quarters having been secured, he hires an expressman to take the baggage up from the station, for which service a charge of 50 cents is made. Is a sum of money furnished to meet such contingencies? Not at all. The expressman must make out two bills and sign two vouchers, or receipts, stating on the latter that he has received 50 cents, when he hasn't. The whole thing now goes to the disbursing officer of the recruiting service at New York, and a few days after the end of the month there comes a check to the luckless man. In the meanwhile the recruiting officer has received daily visits for the collection of "that little bill," and having vainly tried to explain that "everything is all right," pays it himself, as he does the bill for taking the baggage back to the station when he leaves town the next week. At the next stopping place the program is repeated.

SAVES TRUNKFULS OF PAPERS.

It is a great annoyance that returns and accounts, after being examined by the head of the staff department to which they pertain, must go to the treasury officials for final scrutiny. There are but few exceptions to this rule. From this final place of review an officer usually waits two or three years to receive notice that his papers have been closed. Frequently he waits longer. A shrewd old paymaster of my acquaintance has chests enough to fill a good sized room, containing the retained record of every money transaction he ever made. These he moves about the country, wherever he may be stationed, for he does not intend to be caught napping.

Rulings in the Treasury department are often absurd and as often contradictory. To such an extent was this true in one case that the officer concerned was exasperated enough to write: "Consistency, thou art a jewel, but you do not seem to be in the jewelry business." A disbursing officer must be very careful or he will come out behind in his accounts. If he makes an under payment he is ordered to complete it; if he overpays he must make the excess good himself. And the slightest error is liable to lead to the stoppage of a voucher.

Not long ago the writer was in the office of a disbursing quartermaster when the latter opened his mail. Among the letters was a bulky one from the Treasury department, stating that he was in debt to the government to the extent of $50,000, and then followed the items which made up this amount. They were all suspended for trivial reasons, several being on account of the fact that the number of the check by which the voucher had been paid was not put down in the place provided for it on the back, notwithstanding that it did appear on the face of the voucher.

To the paper work required outside the administration of the staff departments I have scarcely alluded. Suffice it to say that it is equally great. Our whole system is very trying, even in peace and to experienced officers. What it will be for the volunteers of the next war can be imagined. And when you ask why the matter is not corrected, I reply, "Ask congress, in compliance with whose laws the system exists."

Balloon nightly at 8. Courtland.

LABOR NOTES.

A new Knights of Labor assembly has been organized at Cozad with thirty-one members.

The union carpenters of Omaha are talking of regularly employing a lawyer to pass upon questions of law that are of interest to the union.

The Machine Wood Workers in Omaha are getting in better condition in spite of the hard times. Their co-operative mill is now an assured success.

The committee on arrangements for the grand labor picnic to be held at Sarpy Mills on July 4 has prepared a part of the program that is to be carried out on that occasion. The opening address is to be delivered by Rev. Gregory J. Powell of the Second Congregational church. General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor will deliver an address upon the subject, "The Requirements of Patriotism." A game of base ball is on the program, which will be played by teams from the Knights of Labor and trades unionists. The district master workman says it can be depended upon that this will be a "hot" game, as both sides will be at their best. The knights have their team in training now and promise to carry off the prize unless the trades unionists get to work very soon. There will be a number of other athletic sports, such as boating, turning, ten pin alley, dancing, 100-yard race for gentlemen, 75-yard race for ladies, potato race for members of the Knights of Labor only, 75-yard egg race for ladies and various other sports that will be added in a few days. The committee has not as yet decided upon the prizes that will be given, but it is understood that valuable prizes will be given for all the games and sports. Several hundred tickets have already been sold and it is expected that 5,000 or 6,000 persons will take part in the picnic. The speaking will commence soon after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Trains leave the union depot at 10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Tickets for the round trip are sold for 35 cents, which includes admission to the park.

There will be three very important labor meetings held this morning at 10 o'clock at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Farnam streets. The first will be the meeting of the committee on arbitration of the Central Labor union to consider the business referred to this committee at the last regular meeting of the union. After this committee has concluded its deliberations the special committee appointed by the Central Labor union to prepare for the celebration of Labor day will convene and take under consideration the manner in which Labor day shall be celebrated in Omaha this year. It is the general opinion that the celebration and parade this year will far excel all previous demonstratiins, as the unions are much stronger now in Omaha than ever before. There will be ten organizations in the parade this year that were organized since last Labor day, besides nearly all of the older organizations have greatly increased in numbers. The Omaha and South Omaha workers will combine on this occasion and an effort will be made to secure Syndicate park for the afternoon and evening. A long list of athletic sports and other amusements will be carried out and a number of speakers will be invited. The Central Labor union will most likely ask the business men to assist them in making the arrangements, which they are noted in Omaha for giving liberally. After the meeting of this committee the executive council of the State Federation of Labor will convene to make arrangements for its annual meeting, which takes place in Grand Island this year. At this meeting there will be present several members of organized labor of Lincoln and other cities throughout the state.

Elegant music tonight Courtland beach.

WILL KNIFE NEW'S FRIENDS

Wyoming Democrats Divided with a Denver Citizen Leading One Faction.

MONEY FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

One Side Accuses the Other of Failing to Account for Five Thousand Dollars Contributed by the National Committee.

CHEYENNE, June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The democratic state central committee of Wyoming met here today. The meeting was anything but harmonious. But few of the prominent members of the party were present. A large number of Chairman New's friends were on hand with proxies. Consequently he felt no timidity in tendering his resignation in response to the demands of the anti-administration faction of the party, which has been insisting upon his retirement from the chairmanship of the committee because of his removal to Denver. As Mr. New anticipated, action on the resignation was indefinitely postponed.

The committee decided to hold the convention to nominate candidates for state offices in Cheyenne August 8. The populist convention meets at the same place one day later. This is an indication that the democrats will endeavor to consummate another fusion with the populists this year. Although the anti-administration faction, led by John Charles Thompson, ex-secretary of the committee, created somewhat of a sensation by making a demand upon Chairman New for an accounting of the $5,000 which it is alleged he received from the national democratic committee during the campaign of 1892, Mr. New positively refused to accede to the request, stating that he had made a statement of the expenditure of the money to the parties from whom it was received, and this was sufficient. Hon. A. C. Campbell, one of the leaders of this faction, who conducted the legislative contest cases for the democrats in the last legislature, alleges that the money was contributed by Senator Gorman of the senatorial steering committee for the purpose of paying the expense of the contest. Mr. Campbell has a bill for $307 for professional services as attorney in those cases, but Mr. New has refused to pay the same. Today the claim was presented to the committee, but it was again rejected. This afternoon Mr. Campbell instituted suit against the chairman of the committee to recover the amount.

The party is completely disrupted. The anti-New faction openly declare that they will not support the ticket nominated at the state convention if the New men succeed in controlling affairs.

Union Pacific Employe Killed.

CHEYENNE, June 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Jerry Collahan, an employe of the Union Pacific shops, met with an accident which resulted in his death last night. He was on a platform endeavoring to throw a belt off a pully in the blacksmith shop when he fell to the floor sixteen feet below, sustaining a fracture of the hip and concussion of the spine, from which he died four hours later. The deceased was 47 years old. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Improving the Union Pacific.

LARAMIE, Wyo., June 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—Assurances have been received from Omaha that the Union Pacific management will proceed with the erection of a new depot at this place this year. The plan of the depot at Boise, Idaho, will be adopted. Stone for the structure will be furnished by the Board of Trade.

Switchback and carousal Courtland.

Pattern Makers Elect Officers and Adjourn.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The National League of Pattern Makers adjourned after electing the following officers: President, L. R. Thomas, Pittsburg; vice president, K. McKulken, Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer, E. H. Diehl, New York; executive board of managers, H. Froman, St. Louis; J. W. Muir, Omaha; Joseph Duval, Baltimore; J. Hill, San Francisco. The next meeting will be in Philadelphia, the first Monday in June, 1896.

Killed by an Imbecile.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 23.—Frederick Bahr, who has been regarded for several years as mentally unbalanced, killed his wife and then himself today, using a pistol. The couple had four children, the youngest but 2 years old.

A cooling ride—to Courtland beach.