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E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Res P. Hebling company, being duly sworn, says that actual number of full and complete copies of Daily Morning. Evening and Sanday Bee producing the month of June, 198, was as follows:

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Coxey is congratulating his faithful followers that they stand in no danger of being ordered out on a strike.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of July, 1934. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

In times like these the friends of labor should weigh well every step they take. Above all things desist from lawlesaness,

Ike Hascall has always had a very capacious pocket. That explains his anticawith the papers that come into his custody as chairman of the judiciary committee.

Rheemism is the name of the revised in deflance of charter provisions and court mandates.

"The president's proclamation settles the strike," says General McCook. We are noticing how quickly it settles it. Two proclamations and yet no settlement. are waiting for more proclamations.

Omaha is being again reminded that she has no place properly adapted for public meetings. Jefferson square is a handy makeshift in summer, but it does not supply the need. A commodious auditorium is what Omaha is waiting for.

Why at this time try to exaggerate the membership of the Knights of Labor orto represent 1,000,000 members, and the reached their high water mark some years

If one assistant in the city electrician's office will make that branch of the city government self-supporting, two assistants ought to make it profitable and three assistants ought to turn it into a veritable gold mine. We can't get too much of a really good thing.

The eagerness of the city council to confirm the mayor's appointment of a city electrician is suddenly cooled when the majority of the judiciary committee report favorably upon the nomination. Nothing could more the democrats of the house and those of the strongly confirm the charge that the council senate, it is the prevailing impression at is simply usurping the mayor's power of appointment in this instance.

And still no word of advice to congress, no request that congress share the responsibility of putting down the strike! Were congress not in session this would be a proper emergency to call them together, But although congress is within speaking distance President Cleveland prefers to consult his own judgment only.

Congress is figuring on a day for adjournment, while the committee is still wrangling over a bill for the adjustment of the Pacific railroad debt. Do the railroads think that by putting all measures off until the last moment, when some action is absolutely necessary, they can thereby succeed in foisting upon the people the plan which suits the railroads the best?

Councilman Wheeler claims that he is being constantly misrepresented. But how about his constituents, the residents of the Fourth ward, who have been misrepresented in the council ever since Wheeler was elected? A newspaper can not divine the secret intentions of a councilman. It can only report what he actually does. This is what The Bee seeks to do, not only with respect to Mr. Wheeler, but with respect to every other public official.

The city council seems willing to saddle any number of additional public officials upon the taxpayers, whether needed or not, provided only they make their offices selfsupporting by recouping their salaries from the fees. The fees are just as much a burden on the people required to pay them as are their taxes and if they aggregate more than is necessary to defray the expenses of an office economically administered they should either be reduced or turned into the city treasury. The fact that an officer is to he allowed to prey upon the taxpayers and compel them to contribute his salary in fees is no excuse for putting more barnacles upon the city pay roll.

The resolutions of sympathy and piedges of support given by Omaha workingmen to the American Railway union were timely and expressive of the prevailing centiment among all classes of wage workers. Omaha workingmen should, however, take no steps that will unnecessarily deprive them of work at fair wages. If a general waik-out in Omaha would force Pullman and the railway managers' association to make the concessions demanded by workingmen it would be the right thing to do. But level-headed friends of labor will agree with us that a walk-out in Omaha would in no way aid the men already on the strike in gaining their point. It would be a costly sacrifice without compensating benefits. It might result in mob violence and thereby bring edium upon the cause of labor. It cortainly would impose hardships upon many people who sympathize with that cause, where the workers are in need of popular for this view. He says the democratic sena-

laws be upheld and their violaters punished. warrant for the summoning of a federal grand jury, the only authority under our constitution that can present proper idictments tention of the jury the law bearing upon vestigate and to give them general advice Judge Grosscup has endesvored to do. He has reminded the members of the grand jury of the legal definition of insurrection; he has pointed out the laws making the obstruction of the United States mails a punishable offense, and has explained what is necessary to constitute conspiracy to obstruct the mails. In extending the law of crimical conspiracy to cover broadly all forms of action tending in any way to interfere with interstate commerce the charge will probably meet with some adverse criticism, not only from the labor lealers directly interested, but also from legal authorities who do not believe that the federal power was intended to reach so far. According to Judge Grosseup any conspiracy in restraint of trade between the several states is an offense against the United States. No one will deny that it is an offense again t the state in which it is committed, the only controversy likely being whether it is the province of the federal or of the state government to punish it.

The judge's personal opinions as to the rights of labor to organize and to conduct legal strikes are all very interesting, but they have little or nothing whatever to do with the duty of the grand jury at the present moment. In asserting that there can be a legal and peaceful strike he takes direct issue with the opinion of Judge Jenkins in the famous strike injunction case, which maintained that no strike could be conducted peacefully and legally. Yet if there can be no legal strike the utility to the laborers of the labor organization, whose legality has been repeatedly affirmed by all branches of the government, will be seriously diminished, Just where to draw the line is the difficult methods of the Wilevites in the council to problem and the distinctions described by usurp the powers and functions of the mayor | Judge Grosscup are neither sufficiently clear cut nor sufficiently general to solve it.

No time seems to have been lost by the grand jury in acting upon these instructions, Indictments were speedily returned against President Debs and the other executive officers of the American Railway union. To be consistent, however, and to obey the injunction to vindicate the law by indicting without discrimination every one who has shared in the work of ordering the strike, the jury cannot stop there. If there has been a conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States it has been a most widespread one and has involved many persons besides those already placed under arrest. For the immediate present these indictments can exercise little restraint upon Debs and his associates, who, while out on bail, may continue to direct ganization? Its officers never before claimed the strike. On the contrary, they must tend to make Debs appear in the eyes of many Knights are commonly supposed to have to be an innocent victim to the lawle s acts of an uncontrolled mob which he has constantly warned to refruin from violence. The punishment of Debs is not to settle the strike. After the most conscientious labors of the grand jury the future relations of the railroads and their employes will still have to be regulated by congressional legislation.

WILL THE HOUSE SUBBENDEDS

Notwithstanding the somewhat belligerent speech of Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee, just preceding the sending of the tariff bill to conference, in which he announced that a fight was on between Washington that the former will accept pretty much everything and that the bill will become law practically in the shape in which it left the senate. Some of the declarations of Mr. Wilson in connection with the motion that the house non-concur in the senate amendments were noteworthy. He said that the duty of framing a revenue bill, a bill to impose taxes on the people, is both by the express letter of the constitution and by the very theory of free government a duty peculiarly, and in the first place exclusively, resting upon those who are chosen by the people themselves. It is the very definition of free government, said the chairman of the ways and means committee, that all taxes shall be levied by the vote of those who immediately represent the payers of those taxes. The senate may propose amendments, but it is none the less the duty of the house "to endeavor to frame and to secure the passage of a tartif bill as satisfactory to it and as just to the people of the country as if it was the sole framer of such a bill, and as if the sole

responsibility rested upon it." This last sentiment was greeted with democratic applause, as also was the declaration that the house bill was based upon two dear democratic principles, one being that taxes should be levied and gathered from finished products and not upon what are called raw materials, and the other principle that there can be no just or equal system of taxation except a system based upon the value of the thing taxed. These principles, Mr. Wilson declared, had not been recognized by the senate, and he said: "Thus the bill comes back to the house with these two great fundamental principles of just axation and these two great fundamental principles of democratic policy in a large measure overridden and neglected, and it is for this house, so far as it can, in the performance of its duty to the people, to Insist upon their continuance in any tariff bill that is passed by this congress." Loud applause on the democratic side gave enlorsement of this utterance, which plainly meant a fight if it meant anything. According to well informed opinion it will probably prove to have been merely a per-

functory declaration. Representative Quing of New York, who enjoys the distinction of being the only republican elected in fourteen years from the district he represents, makes a plausible statement of the altuation when he says that while there will be a show of fight averyhody understands that a sincere effort on Mr. Wilson's part to justify the innestage he used in the house would put an end to the possibility of passing any tariff bill whatever at this session of congrees, and this a majority of the democrats of the house will not agree to. However strongly they prefer the Wilson bill to the measure sent to conference they will accept the latter rather than allow tariff legislation to fall. It is the opinion of Mr. Quing that the senate cannot be brought to abandon and arouse unfavorable public sentiment its amondments and he gives good reasons tors who have been fighting for the great

The charge of Judge Grosscup to the federal grand jury at Chicago is eminently distributed by wire sober and to the point, though at the same are they to be frightened by the frown for President Debs. time unnece sarily long drawn out and ex- of the administration. They understand, too, formation entrusted panded. Federal laws have unquestionably that their strength is in union; that they been wolated in and about Chicago, and it can be defeated if they allow themselves than it would be if is one of the demands of the hour that the to be dealt with individually, but that they of the postal telegraph, This fact lies at the bottom of and is the gother and make common cause with one

another. If there is any interest affected by the tariff which is waiting upon the possibility against federal effenders. The purpose of a | that the democrats of the senate and house judge's charge is simply to call to the at- will not get together and that tariff legislation may fail it will do well to abandon the subjects which they are directed to in- that policy and proceed to a readjustment of its business to the new conditions that as to the work expected from them. This will follow the enactment of the pending bill. A few minor concessions, in accord with the "fundamental principles of democratic policy," the house confereus will probably be able to secure, but there is small reason to doubt that the bill as it came from the senate will finally be adopted without important or material changes.

BEMIS AND HIS IMPEACHERS. When Isaac S. Hascall and Daniel H. Wheeler filed charges in the district court to impeach Mayor Bemis for malfeasance in office their action did not cause the profound sensation they had anticipated. Instead of startling the community, like the explosion of a bombshell, the report produced no greater effect that a fizzing firecracker. The reasons for this are obvious. Had Hascall and Wheeler been known to the community as men of integrity and high moral qualities; had their course in the council been marked by devotion to the interests of the taxpayers and opposition to jobs and steals, they might have been able to create the impression that they were actuated by pure motives and had taken this step with the sole view to municipal reform and good government. As it was, the people of Omaha took no stock in their performance. They looked upon the charges as a bold attempt to depose the mayor for frustrating schemes of pilfering and balking excessive claims of contractors.

The plot to impeach Mayor Bemis was incourt to suspend the mayor knocked the day and at the hour set for the trial must to ask for time, and their organ actually the tables are about to be turned and the trial of Mayor Bemis will in reality prove to be the trial of the conspirators, for whom Hascall is acting as chieftain.

In any event a great deal of electric light will be thrown upon the combine that has invoked the power of the court for subserving its nefarious ends under the pretense of seeking to rid the city of a dangerous executive. By the time the trial is over the impeachers will find themselves impaled on a barb-wire fence.

OUR VARIOUS KINDS OF CURRENCY.

In the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury it is stated that owing to differences between the forms and qualities directly, upon the credit of the United States. Some attention has been given in congress to the question of simplifying the numerous forms of government paper now outstanding, a number of bills having been introduced with this object in view. It is said that none of these measures, however, has been seriously urged by the Treasury department because of the feeling that the object sought was less important than the security of the financial system of the country. It is the policy of the administration, and a sound policy it is, not to encourage any congressional meddling with the currency at present, but it would seem that no harm need be apprehended from legislation merely to simplify the numerous forms of government paper money.

Among the bills intended for this purpose that have been introduced, one which is a fair type of several authorizes the secretary of the treasury to retire and destroy, whenever received into the treasury, all silver certificates, gold certificates and Sherman notes, and to issue in lieu thereof United States treasury notes, payable to the bearer on demand in standard coin of the United States. This measure provides for a gold reserve fund of 15 per cent of the outstanding paper and a silver reserve fund of like amount, and authorizes the sale of bonds to replenish either fund when reduced. This plan of consolidating the different forms of paper into one-or else into two, one for large payments and one of limited tender power-it is believed would undoubtedly meet the approval of the Treasury department. As to the proposal to create a bimetallic fund, the expediency of such an arrangement is questionable, and there does not appear to be any very good reason for maintaining a reserve of silver. The basis of the credit of all the currency, that representing silver equally with the rest, is gold, and it is not apparent what advantage there would be in having any part of the reserve silver. In order to maintain public confidence in the stability of the currency there would have to be in any event an ample gold reserve, and this would require that the amount be more than 15 per cent of the outstanding paper, though at present the reserve of gold is not in larger proportion than that to the

amount of paper outstanding. The banking and business interests of the country will undoubtedly approve the proposed legislation so far as the matter of consolidating the forms of paper money is concerned, and it could make no possible difference to the public, which would certainly accept United States treasury notes as readily as it would any of the other forms of paper currency. Those who handle large amounts of money would find the change a convenience and the people would be satisfied, considerations which are quite sufficient to justify the legislation. Under this plan there would be but two forms of paper currency, the treasure notes and the national bank notes, and no doubt everybody will admit that such a simplification

In desirable. One of the principal arguments against the establishment of a postal telegraph, namely that the government would make use of the information entrusted to it for general public purposes and that it could not answer in dumages for a breach of faith where such information is divalged, receives a body blow from the decision of

This means that ina private telegraph company is surrounded by no more sanctify than it would be if entrusted to the officers

The trust characare invincible so long as they hang to- for of a telegraphic message appears to count no more with the Western Union than it would with the government. Let Mr. Debs try to receive damages from the telegraph company for divulging his dispatches and see Now quickly the order of the court will be set up as a defense. When it comes to the privacy of telegraphic messages a pricate corporation has no advantages over the government.

> The glory of the American vacht, achieved through many victories since the old America won the famous cup in British waters more than a generation ago, has been somewhat diminished by the four defeats of the Vigilant by the prince of Wales' cutter Britannia, but it is not yet entire obscured. It is a singular fact that while the Yankee yacht has lost every race she is admitted by the captain of the victorious cutter to be the faster of the two beats, and she has really shown that this is so when the conditions were equally as favorable to her as to her competitor. In two of the races the Vigilant covered the course in quicker time than the Britannia, and the best demonstra tions of her sailing qualities, all experts agree, were superior to those of her competitor. But there is little consolation in this and it must be acknowledged that the defeat of the American yacht, although by the best boat in British waters, this sea on is disappointing, for the confidence of American yachtsmen in the Vigilant was strong She may yet retrieve in part the glory that has been lost when she gets a chance at the Britisher in the open sea, but in any event there will be a demand for another test of American ingenuity in yacht building.

Ex-City Electrician Cowgill has been out of office for more than two months but the Wiley contingent of the council keeps on defaming and slandering him in subated months ago, but the refusal of the order to excuse its own serpentine conduct. If Mr. Cowgill had been a tool of underpinning from the conspirators. The the electric lighting monopoly he would fact that Mayor Bemis has not only declared | not have been disturbed, but on the conhimself ready to meet the charges on the trary, lauded to the skies. Mr. Cowgill is no longer a subject of discussion excepting also confound the calculations of Hascall as his appointment and removal bears reand his partners. They expected the mayor lation to Hascall and Wheeler's impeachment charges against Mayor Bemis. The went so far as to predict that the mayor | flinging of mud at Cowgill at this time is would seek to escape from the meshes of the therefore evidently designed for the purpose law by dilatory tactics, so that the case of bolstering up the two impeachers. We should never come to trial. To their dismay | feel safe in venturing the prediction that the conspirators will find the Cowgill charge a boomerang when the evidence is taken, and the court comes to pass upon the conduct of Cowgill and the mon who conspired to depose him in the interest of the electric lighting contractor.

Notwithstanding his; active exertions to promote the plans of the administration with regard to the prosecution of the strike leaders, District Attorney Milchrist of Chicago will not be permitted to hold office a moment after his term shall have expired next month, his successor having just been nominated by the president. The new district attorney will have to complete the work now being begun, and, as is usual in inof the various kinds of currency in use pri-vate business is sometimes obstructed and tion of the cases is not likely to be benethe Treasury department is constantly em- | fited by the transfer. But a republican barrassed in conducting the fiscal opera- hold-over is repugnant to the principles tions of the government. There are in of democracy, and the spoils must be given circulation nine different kinds of currency. | to the victors, no matter how the operation all except two being dependent, directly or | may affect the policy of the administration.

Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harri son, who is scheduled for execution tomorrow, has addressed a letter to President Cleveland asking that he be given a respite and volunteering his views on various topics of the day. Mr. Cleveland will, of course, be highly edified by his new correspondent, but it is doubtful whether he has any authority to act in the premises, or would care to if he had. The letter will serve merely as a memento of the doomed man.

> A Favorable Sign, Kansas City Star.

The tariff conference deadlock will not last long. The senate is rushing appropriation hills through at such speed as to show plainly that it will not surrender before it reaches the last ditch.

A Party in Himself.

Minneapolis Tribune. Senator Hill of New York has been boy-cotted by the democratic senators and will be barred out of democratic caucuses. Where will he go? Will he come over to the republicans, or flock all by himself?

The Duke Heeds Not. Chicago Herald,

A good many bigger men than George M A good many organization of a pullman—which is not saying much—have indertaken to defy public opinion, with the avariable result that they couldn't at last ind holes small enough to crawl into. A praggart is invariably a coward. Pullman is no exception to the rule.

Senatorial Cheats.

New York Sun. The facts justify a warning to those witransact business with Arthur Pue Go man of Maryland and the democratic seators who have followed him in fastening populist income lax on the coun inst all political right and expectati These gentlemen have cheated the people who trusted democracy, and, unless watched, they are not unlikely to chear those having personal dealings with them It is masty business.

Fusion Repudinted in Kansas.

Philadelphia Ledger. Philadelphia Ledger.

The Kansas democrats have wisely de cided against fusion with the populists and have placed in the field a straighticket, which, though it has no show fo election, will permit the democracy to preserve their self-respect. The old parties in the west would do well to follow this Kansas example and free themselve from the taint of populism. Incendiary polities is foreign to American character. If from the laint of populism. Incendiary politics is foreign to American character. It teaches contempt for law, imputience with authority and abuse of the rights of property. The populists are chiefly responsible for the spread of socialistic notions, and for the outbreaks against order which are frequently reported from the west. Republicans and democrats have nothing to gain in the long run by catering to populism.

The Sarrapy of Pullman.

The Satrapy of Pullman.
Chicage Herald.
The city council of Chicago ought to change the "model town" of Pullman into ordinary city territory. It is now a sort of satrapy under an independent tycoon. It is hould be piaced under municipal control, like so many lots and blocks in the Third ward, or any other like tract of the same extent in the Thirty-fourth ward, where it is located.

The city should cause public streets and alleys to be laid in Pullman, and to be graded, paved and otherwise improved. The expense would be paid by special assessment on the property. The present streets are private property like the lanes across a farm. The city should establish public streets, and the Pullman company, which owns the property would pay the cost.

In the recent rearrangement of the postal stations in the city the name of "Pullman" was retained for the station at that point. The names of all other stations were canceled, and letters of the alphanet were substituted. Even Englewood and Hyde Park are now designated by Homan capital letters. For some reason Mr. Pullman successed in having his name on the list of postoffices. Public sentiment on the subject of the cause of the strike should be expressed by obliterating the name associated with the wrong in which it originated.

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PROPER AND THINGS.

At last accounts Britannia ruled the waves There are a few riots the troops are not bound to respect. Prolonging the difficulty in Mosquito is not

likely to shorten the bill. So great is the strike fever in Chicago that fashionable ladies are holding up trains It-would take a moderate shower of fed-Omaha

Chicago's 2,000,640 population has been reduced to 1,999,984, exclusive of the Indiana

Northampton, Mass., "Stayawhile." Here's Kansas prohibitionists protest against the flower as a national emblem. Perhaps

they are stuck on the water lify. Prof. Glibchin is not an enthusiastic can afer. He favors an appropriation to develop he energy of the cataract in his eye, how

Attorney General Olney's familiarity with

show that he was not an automaton in the The Chicago Herald observes that Lord loleridge has decided to continue his law

practice. The Herald appears to have effected a tie-up with the other shore. Mr. William C. Whitney announces his tirement from politics for slx years. That to say, Mr. Whitney will not fool with he republican presidential buzz saw in '96.

Philadelphia has discovered that some of ier policemen can pocket a handout with ax New Yorker. Local pride checks talk about Mrs. Mary Greens, who delebrated her 22d birthday a few days ago at Swampton. L. L. has lived for over seventy-five years

miles of the house in which she was born. Dr. Nichols, the populist candidate for overnor of Michigan, is a fat, good-natured ell groomed and well dressed man, about 50 years of age, with a perennial smile, ex-cept when he delivers a speech. Then he comes fierce, fiery and husky.

The marked infrequency of fires in Kansas ity of late has convinced the Board of inderwriters that the besom of flame cannot be delayed much longer. To mitigate pangs of prospective calamity the board issued its ukase commanding the insured o cough up an additional 25 per cent. The ricitms are generously permitted to squeat after cashing in.

The hideons monster of the deeps of Thompon's Lake, Illinois, has made its appear ance again. A Chicago paper gives a min-ister as authority for the statement that the marine beast wore side whiskers. Its cruel looking mouth had a forked tongue a yard long, which shot out and hissed in a oud, chilling manner. Whether the report intended as an assault on the veracity the pulpit or a cruel reflection on the bait the reader is left to determine. Allowance must be made for the heroic efforts of Chiago papers to divert attention from their vociferous surroundings.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Holt county republicans have called their onvention for July 28. A woman evangelist is conducting revival es in the Christian church at Plattsmouth. A 34-year-old brood mare at DeWitt has

arprised her owner by presenting him with The First National bank of Pawnee City has increased its capital stock from \$50,000

0 \$75,000 The Custer county board of supervisors has appointed J. K. Cooper to succeed Peter B. Fielding as coroner.

The wife of Supervisor Mylet of Platte Center was thrown from a carriage and received serious injuries. There are now 155 inmates in the soldiers'

home at Grand Island, an increase of five since the beginning of the month. It is reported that the authorities of the Nebraska Wesleyan univer ity have decided o postpone the rebuilding of the Haish

manual training school. A team driven by Albert Nitzel of Valparalso was struck by a train near town and both horses were instantly killed. The driver escaped without serious injury. A Battle Creek man who bought eggs for

shipment to Chicago was forced to sell them at Norfolk for 6 cents a dozen. They cost im 9 cents and he doesn't think much the strike. The five prisoners who were taken from

the Lexington fail to Kearney to prevent a lynching have been returned to the Dawson ounty bastile, as the danger is considered As the outcome of a heated discussion be-tween Sheriff Renau of Harlan county and

Banker Claypool of Orleans, the sheriff is laid up with a broken nose and a badly battered face.

Uncle Billy Young, over in Nemaha county south of this place, says the Talmaga Trib une, reports a monstresity at his was a calf with five legs. The fifth leg grew just back of the kidneys, from th spine, and was about twelve inches long, with a well defined hoof. It was both a male and female animal, with parts well developed. This curious freak lived ten days, when it was killed by Mr. Young because its spine was so weak that it could not stand.

THE TROOPING JOKERS.

Boston Transcript: Yachting gloves are the latest fad. They are worn chiefly by people who can't afford to keep a yacht. Life: "What does Barlow mean when he speaks of his ancestral halls." "I dunno. Maybe his father was a truck driver."

Philadelphia Ledger: A barber in Detroit was knocked speechless the other day dur-ing a thunderstorm. Lightning's mighty Indianapolis Journal: "I see that the British yacht rather got the best of us

this time."
"Well," growled the man who runs everything into politics, "what else could you expect under this administration?"

Puck: "As I look into your face, dear-est," said young Wumpnus. "I can see the whole record of the present congress." "Tell me its features," said his steady "Ayes, noes, lip. chin, check"-and then the usual executive session followed,

Philadelphia Times: Possibly the only advantage an India rubber man has in a museum or circus is that it doesn't surprise him when he's bounced by the manager.

Brooklyn Life: Bildeck-I saw the doc tor's carriage at your house yesterday Anything serious? Gasser-I should say so! He wanted to collect his bill.

Indianapolis Journal: "Now," shricked Mr. Barnes Tormer, in the great melo-drama, "Fished from the Ferry," "now is the time to act."
"By gee!" shouted one of the two men in the gallery, "I thought it wax purty near time for him. the gallery. "I thought it was purty near time for him to begin actin' if he ever was goin' to."

Washington Star. The summer youth for months must toll amid the mart's mad whir! To pass a brief vacation near The dainty summer girl. And she, enshrined on wooded hill. Or by the murmuring becam, Reviews with gracious dignity A pageant of devotion.

JUST WAIT AWHILE.

Lewiston Journal. We can see him as he asks it, "Is this hot The man who says that ought to be-well,

We have met him in the office, on the street and sakes knows where, and he'll ask the same, same question, with the same inane old air.

"Is this hot enough for you?" My friend, just wait awhile. Old Sulphur Foot will get you by the neck and then he'll smile

As he roasts you and he tousts you and he broits and stows and bakes. And the hinges of hales bend and crack with the heat that your baking takes. Then he'll look you in the eye as he turns And he'll ask you as you've asked your friends—'Is this hot enough for you?"

SUGAR, COAL AND IRON STICK

Tariff Conferees Unable to Agree on These Three Testures of the Eill.

ARE DEADLOCKED ON THE SCHEDULES

If the Rates of Impost on These Arricles Were Fixed the Other Differences Could Be Quickly Adjusted-Senators Are Obstinate.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

It was stated tonight by one of the house conferees on the tariff bill that were the sugar, coal and iron differences adjusted there would be little difficulty in reaching au agreement on other matters. The insistence of the senate, however, is alone on three large questions. The conferess of the two houses are almost deadlocked on the metal, cotton and wool schedules. The subject of specific and ad valorem rates may not cause much trouble, and members of both bomes agree that such differences will not be worth wrangling over. Efforts are being made to reach an agreement on all points; so as to simplify and expedite matters when the conferers' report is made.

Senator Ransom, chairman of the committee on commerce, today reported the river and harbor bill as agreed upon in committee. The total amount appropriated is \$12,626,180, an increase of \$2,087,490 over the house bill. Among the important increases is for the mouth of the Columbia river, \$256,000; Codumbia river to begin the boat railway, \$25,000; Lakes Union and Washington to begin

the canal, \$100,000 Senator Pettigrew today accured an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill making an appropriation of \$35,000 for surveying Indian reservations in South Dakota. This amendment, having been agreed upon by the committee on appropriations, will be

adopted by the senate. Senator Manderson has completed his report on the bill providing appropriations for the widows and children of the clerks who were killed by the collapse of the old Ford's

theater one year ago. Congressman Hull of Iowa, a member of the committee on military affairs, has accured in that committee an amendment a bill providing for the issuance of medals to the first defenders of the capitol in 1861, the amendment being a provision for the issuance of medals to the survivors of the First Iowa infantry, in recognition of the fact that the soldiers of that regiment remained in service and participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., where General Lyons fell while leading them after their terms of service had expired.

Dr. J. L. Lamb has been appointed a member of the board of examining surgeons at Sidney, Neb., and Dr. C. P. Powell has appointed a member of the board at Albia, Ia.

Iowa postmasters have been appointed as follows: Corniville, Johnson county, Clark, vice Cyrus Hunter, resigned; Dalton, Plymouth county, J. A. Pearman, vice O. F. Wilson, removed: Howard, Wayne W. A. Prince, vice S. W. Mullin, removed.

LAND GRANT FORFEITURES

Bill Amending the Present Law Passed by the House. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- By virtue of

the adoption of a special order the house was enabled to reach a vote on the McRae land grant forfeiture bill this afternoon and it was passed. The bill amends the act of September 29, 1890, which, in substance, declared the forfeiture to the United States of land heretofore granted to states and corporations to aid in the construction of railways to the extent only of lands oppo site to and coterminus with the portion such railways as were not completed an operated at that time. The bill passed today extends the forfeiture to the portions of the several railways to aid in the con truction uncompleted when the time expired within pleted by law. It involves portions of the grants of twenty-five roads, the principal will restore to the public domain about 54 -060,000 acres. A proviso was added to the bill so as to prevent it from being construct to forfeit the right of way or station grounds of any company, and also confirms to pur-chasers from such railways lands not in excess of 320 acres to each holder. An afort was made by Mr. Hartman of Montana to remove the 320 acre limitation on pur-

The senate bill granting a right of way brough the White Earth and Fon du Lac Indian reservation to the St. Paul, Minne polis & Manitoba railway was passed. At clock the house adjourned.

RUSHING APPROPRIATION BILLS. Three of Them Passed by the Senate at

Yesterday's Session. WASHINGTON, July 11.-The senate is making up for lost time and is now disposing of the appropriation bills at a rapid rate. The record for today is three-the dip lomatic and consular, the invalid pension and the military academy appropriations. The only one of these which excited any debate was the pension bill, and on this a discussion of the respective pension policies of the republican and democratic parties was precipitated. This took a rather wide range and an attack on Commissioner Lochren and Secretary Smith broadened to a sharp arraignment of the policy of the democrat's party in general. Senators Cullom and Gal inger led the attack, while Senator Palmer

acted on the defense.

The strike question again agitated the sen although nothing like the flery passion yesterday's speeches on the subjec

marked today's proceedings.

After an hour's debate, in which the cour age and patriotism and firmness of the pres ident was commended by all, Mr. Daniel's resolution briefly endorsing the president's action and pledging him the sympathy and support of the nation was adopted as a sub-stitute for Senator Peffer's resolution. An amendment favoring arbitration was defeated, 11 to 35. At 5:15 o'clock the sen-

MAKING FUN OF THE OLD LAW. Salary Dock Statute the Subject of an Ironical Report.

WASHINGTON, July 11.-Humor is a

quality rarely discovered in public documents, yet there is a decided undercurrent of it pervading the report from the committee on judiciary which Judge Powers of Vermont has offered to the house upon his bill to repeal section 40 of the revised statutes. Section 40 is that law regarding attendance upon the sessions of the house which directs that the sergeant-at-arms shall deduct the proper amounts from the salaries of members who are absent for other causes than sickness of themselves or members of their families. After re-maining for years a dead letter, it was re-After re vived this session, as a means of securing a quorum. Its revival was followed by a contention on the part of a large faction of the house that its repeal had been carried by inference in subsequent acts of con-

greas, a contention negatived by the indictors committee. Then followed several bills for the repeal of the law, all of which were killed by the judiciary committee until the consideration of the bill yesterday, when it received six votes favorable to four against repeal. How the statute has been regarded

and enforced can be judged by Representative Powers' report.
"The committee," he writes, "are of the epinion that the bill repealing the section, which has of late exercised so much comment among the members of the house, is the straightforward way of meeting the difficulties that have arisen under the en-forcement of the obnoxious section. It is apparent that the excuse of sickness is one easily made, and it is suspected that it is something assigned as a reason for absence without any diagnosts of ailments by medical experts. In other words, the enforcement of this section practically makes every member a pathologist on the subject of disease, which is not a qualifi-

cation for service in congress mentioned in the constitution, and so for this reason the law is plainty unconstitutional.
"It is believed that each house of congress can, by an appropriate rule, better enforce the attendance of members than by a statute operative as a penal statute, and evaded by every subterfuge. Many mom-bers believe that section 40 has already been repealed by existing law, many others be Heve that it is still in force. But practi-cally all of them wish to have it removed from the statute books. The practical con struction of it for nearly thirty years has been in the same direction. Obviously that lation is to repeal it and in this case such repeal will manifestly improve both the health and morals of the house."

There is little doubt that the bill will be ers of nutional legislation have attracted nuch discussion this reasion much discussion this session as section.
One circumstance which may induce the house to rapeal it is the fact that it is al-together ignored by the somate, senators continuing to draw their salaries while mem-

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government-WASHINGTON, July 11 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Pensions granted, issue of June 27.

were:

Nebraska: Reissue-Jonathan L. Wheaten, Bloomington, Franklin, Reissue and Increase-William T. Comstock, Stromsburg, Polk. Original widows, etc.—Adeline Merret, Miller, Burfalo, Martha Galloway, South Auburn, Nemana.
Colorado: Original—Lyman B. Ramsdell, Colorado: Original—Lyman B. Ramsdell, Colorado City, El Paso; William Deming, Glenwood Springs, Garfield.
North Dakota: Supplemental—Joseph Brunell, sr., Dunsetth, Rolette.
Montana: Original—Albert S. Matthews, Helena, Lewis and Clarke. Supplemental—Edwin A. Fletcher, Virginia City, Madison, Walting if Faster for Mon Openson.

Making it Easier for Mine Owners. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The bill exempting mining claims from the annual assessment work for the present year, which is the joint product of Senator Shoup and Represenative Sweet of Idaho, has now passed both houses of congress and only awalts the signature of the president to make it a law The present bill is the second of the kind passed by the present congress. A similar measure to the present bill was passed during the extra session of last fall, immediately af-ter the repeal of the Sherman law, and was owners of silver claims from performing the work annualy required by law upon their properties, which was regarded as a hardship on account of the adverse silver legisla-

Sugar Trust Testimony Bulky.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- After some unavoidable delay the complete testimony taken by the senate sugar trust investigating committee has been printed complete, with all the reports made at various stages of the investigation. The testimony covers 622 pages, and the index, giving a synopsis of the testimony and containing a complete ref-erence to the proceedings, thirty-two pages.

BIG BUAZE AT EVANSVILLE.

Several Large Saw Mills Destroyed, with a Haif Million Loss.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 11.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—At 19 o'clock tonight fire broke out at the Helfrech Saw Mill company's plant, the largest saw mill The plant was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of \$250,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. A watchman passing the plant a few moments before the fire broke out saw two colored men leaving the yards. The mill is situated close to the Evansville cotton mills and the Horman Saw Mill company. If these plants go the loss will reach 5500.000. It is not thought at this hour that the fire can be controlled. The fire department is inadequate, and companies have been called for from other cities. Traffic on the Louisville & Nashville railroad will be democrarily suspended. The artificial bank along the Ohio for about three miles will be destroyed and will extend to steamboat property, which will result in heavy losses to the Ingle Coal Mining company and the Louisville & Nashville.

There were several marrow escapes. One wo colored men leaving the yards.

Louisville & Nashville.

There were several narrow escapes. One man, James Fisher, night engineer, jumped into the river from a second story window.

Later—The fire is beyond control, and the entire saw mill district will probably be consumed. One fireman, it is thought, has been fatally injured. Insurance, \$75,000.

DAMAGING FIRE IN 10WA. Business Portion of Rowley Almost Totally

Destroyed by Flames. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 11.-(Special Telegram to the Bee.)-Nearly the entire usiness portion of Rowley was destroyed by fire last night. The fire started in the buildng of Norton & Clayton and burned out the following business houses: McLesk & the following business houses: McLesk & Brown, Joseph Sweeney, general merchandise: T. J. Ratchford, grocery; A. F. Bosworth, agricultural implements; Norton & Clayton, hardware, J. E. McDonaid, druggist: J. Adams, billiard room, and R. S. Croyer, boots and shoes. Some of the goods were saved, but damaged in moving. Seven families are homeless, some of whom lost everything. The loss is about \$55,000; insurance about one-half.

Diekerson Again Arrested. ATLANTIC, Ia., July II.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A, W. Dickerson, casher of the defunct Cass County bank, was again arrested today, this time on a charge of embezzlement, sworn out by J. C. Yet-zer, the president of the bank, who has been supposed equally guilty with Dickerson in the \$400,000 deficit.

FOUND HIS HOME DESERTED.

Sad Experience of Andrew Anderson of Bawlins, Wyo. RAWLINS, Wyo., July 11.—(Special to The Bee.)-When Andrew Anderson, an emloye of the Union Pacific, returned from trip to Green River yesterday morning a trip to Green River yesterday morning he was greatly surprised to find his wife and two little girls absent. The wife left a note on the table stating that she had received a message direct from God to the effect that she must go to her brother in flowa at once. Mr. Anderson ascertained at the deput that his wife and children had left for the east on Monday evening's train. Yesterday he received a telegram from the sheriff of Pottawattamie country, flowa, that his family were held by the authorities at Council Bluffs, the mother being crazy. Mr. Anderson left for that place on the first train.

on the first train. Hot Winds in South Dakota. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July II. (Special Pelegram to The Bee. :- An unusually severe hot wind has been blowing today, proving very bad for crops. Cathering douds to-night indicate cooler and rainy weather.

Cholera Cases at Liege. LIEGE, July 11.-Isolated deaths from cholera have occurred here and in the vi-



mity.

ABSOLUTELY PURE