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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Bougias County, 85: George B. Tsschuck, Secretary of The Hee Pub-lishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed

during the month of	April, 1897,	wan	as fo	llow
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PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY

for the summer may have address by leaving word at The Bee business office or by telephoning 238. The address will be changed

AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

After the tug of war Greek is meeting Greek in a desperate conflict of verbal recriminations.

One by one the obstacles to a liberal exposition appropriation by the state of Illinois are being removed by the persistent efforts of Omaha's friends.

The Chicago man who threw himself down thirteen stories succeeded in killing himself, and the efficacy of the number thirteen is vindicated again.

Queen Victoria is graciously thankful for all the congratulations received on occasion of her birthday anniversary and she doesn't care who knows how old she is.

The new city charter is out in indexed printed form. Now for a new compilation of the city ordinances as soon as the reorganization under the new charter is completed.

The request of the committee having the Memorial day program in charge, that all business houses be closed during the exercises, should meet with a favor-

The prize which goes with advertisements in The Bee is the assurance that advertisers reach the people whom they want to reach. The man who advertises in The Bee may depend on getting his money's worth.

Ex-officials who are building hopes on the overthrow of the new city charter by the supreme court will do well to go slow about moving back into the city hall. It is not always safe to count chickens before they are hatched.

And now the sultan is being accused of a breach of etiquette in complaining in an interview of the conduct of one of the ambassadors at his court. If the sultan cannot set the etiquette for his own court he might as well abdicate now as later.

If the relief supplies for the destitute Americans suffering in Cuba have to pay import duty the United States wil be indirectly contributing toward the expenses of the Spanish occupation of the island and the Spanish subjugation of the Cuban insurgents.

to read the stock market reports from South Omaha, which show the receipts higher average than at any time since the exceptional summer of 1894.

When ex-Ambassador Eustis states publicly that his residence in Paris has only increased his admiration for the French people it is plain he has no desire to conceal the fact that he would not object to serving the United States at Paris in the same capacity at another

According to Congressman Bland Speaker Reed is to all intents and purposes the house of representatives. This is exaggerating things a trifle. If, however, it were necessary for one man to direct the business of the house Speaker Reed would be the member whom the people would most readily choose for that job.

If Broker Chapman is entitled to all the luxuries he is enjoying while serving out his sentence of imprisonment for refusing to answer questions propounded in the senate sugar scandal investigation what kind of accommodations would Millionaire Havemeyer ask for in case he should be convicted for the same of fense and given a similar sentence?

Bryan is to have an invitation to spread his Independence day oratory before an admiring New York populace. As, however, he is said to be slated for the Pacific coast for July 4 it is difficult to see how he can be in both places at the same time. A phonograph furnished with a kinetoscope attachment might prove the key to the solution of the problem.

TREASURY BALANCE AND TARIFF. difference where it came from. Con-

government to meet expenditures and to replenish the gold reserve. On every dollar of it the people are paying interest. Now every sound business prinshould reduce its debt and the interest burden as rapidly as practicable. As interest-bearing debt it is manifestly desirable that as much of it shall be It would be well if every dollar of it could be so employed, because then the interest charge of \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,-000 and this money could be used in the public interest, instead of going to further enrich bondholders. This government should never in time of peace be placed in a position compelling it to borrow money to pay current expenses, but having been placed in such a position it should be given the earliest opportunity to pay off what it borrowed and not be required to go on indefinitely doing business upon the debt it has incurred and which is a heavy charge upon the people. It is most unurge any such policy, for the inevitable outcome of it must be insolvency. over receipts. The total treasury deficiency since that law became operative, thirty-three months ago, amounts to more than the present cash balance in the treasury, excluding the gold reserve. To continue the deficits would therefore wipe out this balance in a little more doubt that deficits will continue unless there is a tariff change.

The people want a fiscal policy that will provide the government with sufficient income to pay its running expenses and gradually reduce the public debt. They do not desire that the government shall do business on borrowed money. They do not wish to pay interest to the holders of government bonds a day longer than is absolutely necessary. They repudiated at the last general election the democratic policy which compelled borrowing and they now expect a change which will not will enable the government to resume paying the public debt-a republican policy which was steadily maintained while that party was in control of the government.

PROMISING SIGNS.

The Sun, in common with the republican press of the state, has said a good many mean things about The Omaha Bee and its attitude to the republican party. An open confession is good for the soul and it must be admitted that had the party heeded The Ree's advice in the past it doubtless would now be in much better fighting condition .-Lyons Sun.

Among the most promising signs for Nebraska republicans are the growing sentiment of its press and partisans in favor of discarding the leaders under whom the party has been forced to relinguish control of the state and the realization that to regain control will require a retracing of mis-steps made under vicious and irresponsible guid-

Political parties, like men, should learn by experience. By avoiding the mistakes which have in the past cost it dearly, the republican party can and People who are howling for visible ability, integrity, republicanism and high self popular with both military and cisigns of promised prosperity are invited standing as citizens, and no man even vilians with whom he came in contact. at the yards to be daily running at a driven out of the party because they the war. In his long residence in this their former associates and accept the republican organization as the true embodiment of republican principles, which they have never repudiated. A party of principle must necessarily appeal to men stronger than a fusion, spoils-hunting combination, which rests on nothing but an all-absorbing desire to maintain a

hold on the offices. Nebraska republicans can put themselves in first-class fighting condition if they will by giving evidence of good intentions and taking full advantage of every opportunity presented.

It has been stated in Washington dispatches that one of the plans in regard to Cuba being considered by the administration contemplates the purchase of the island by the people of Cuba, at a price to be fixed, and that the purchase money shall be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the United States, with the stipulation that this country shall supervise and control the revenues and finances of Cuba until the purchase money shall be paid. A dispatch from Madrid says that Sagasta, the leader of the liberal party, will issue 'a statement announcing his opposition to the sale of Cuba, from which it would seem that the report of such a plan being under consideration

at Washington was well founded. It is needless to say that Spain would not for a moment entertain a proposition of this kind and if it were presented to that government it would be very likely to sharply resent it. More over, if Spain could be induced to sell the decision of the court as soon as it is \$115,000 a year for educational purposes.

Cuba rather than risk the loss of the reached and the opinion prepared and The opponents of the pending tariff island through war with the United approved. bill ground their opposition largely upon States growing out of our intervention, the fact that because there is a consid- it is questionable whether the insurerable cash balance in the treasury gents would be disposed to assume so there is no necessity for the proposed great a debt as that of several hundred changes in the tariff. Mr. Cleveland millions of dollars and place the control changes in the tariff. Mr. Cleveland millions of dollars and place the control have themselves added a greater portion of and Secretary Carlisle held this view, of their revenues and finances in the this grabbage to their demands upon the it has been urged by ex-Postmaster hands of this government. They expect General Wilson, who had something to get Cuba by fighting for it and if to do with framing the present they accomplish this they will want to tariff law, and it appears to prevail control everything there. But in any among the democrats of the senate, as- event it would be most unwise for the suming that Senator Vest voices their United States to assume any such resentiments. The Missouri senator, in sponsibility as this plan involves. Unopening the debate in opposition to the doubtedly it would cause our governtariff bill, dwelt upon this cash balance. ment a great deal of trouble and might He admitted that it came from the sale lead to grave complications. With of bonds, but declared that it makes no American officials supervising the revenues and finances of Cuba we should sider this from a practical point of view. probably have a revolt on our hands all the This treasury balance represents a there before the first payment of the part of \$262,000,000 borrowed by the purchase money was made.

D. White, minister to Germany, by the ciple dictates that the government New York Liederkranz society, Hon. Carl Schurz made an address, in the course of which he said: "Any real the money in the treasury stands for enmity between the two countries (Gerused to pay off that debt as possible. true that in disturbed and beclouded minds there exists the fear of a tariff war between Germany and this repub people would be relieved of the annual | He-a tariff war in which it is commonly the result that each of the contending parties punishes itself in order to bring the other to terms. There are enough temperate men on both sides to prevent any such results." There is no real enmity between the two countries, but that there is a strong commercial hostility in Germany toward the

United States is unquestionable. This has been manifested most aggressively and in various ways. The exclusion of our cattle and our pork products from that country is but one of numerous evidences of this hostility. businesslike and unstatesmanlike to There appears to be a widespread sentiment there that whatever is American is undesirable and that it is the Nearly every month since the present duty of the German people to reject tariff law went into effect has witnessed it. A recent manifestation of this an excess of government expenditures spirit is seen in the action of the Prussian Federation of Manufacturers in making a protest to the government cluding the American pig in reprisal. against sending German exhibits to the Philadelphia commercial museums. It is indeed inconceivable why the German manufacturers should have taken than two years, and there can be no they are unfriendly to this country and do not desire to cultivate closer commercial relations with it. Sending exhibits to the Philadelphia commercial museums could certainly do no harm to German manufacturing interests, even

if it were no benefit to them. As to a tariff war, there will be none unless Germany provokes it and there are elements in that country which seem ready and anxious to do this. They have proclaimed it in the Reichstag and through the press. There is reason to think that the emperor himself is not averse to such a course. This country will not invite a tariff war with Ger- policy will be?" only obviate further sale of bonds, but many, but it will not and should not make any very great sacrifice to avert such a war, for it would have less serious consequences for us than for Ger-

It matters not how much Omaha dis criminates against it, Council Bluffs will receive more enduring fame than Omaha from the exposition.-Corning, Ia., Union. There is no intention whatever of Omaha discriminating against Council Bluff's in the matter of the exposition. So far the two cities have worked harmoniously together and Omaha will not begrudge any enduring fame which the city across the river will derive from the great enterprise. It is confident that Council Bluffs will profit immeasurably by the exposition, and it will be glad to share its benefits. The exposition, while the chief burdens rest upon Omaha, must not be viewed as a local affair. Its scope covers the whole transmississippi region and every transmississippi state has it in its power to make itself one of the beneficiaries by participating in it.

The promotion of General John R. Brooke to the highest rank now known confidence of the people and build up general, is hailed with Joy by his many candidates are selected solely for their as department commander, he made himconsidered whose reputation is in the General Brooke earned his shoulder least beclouded, the men who have been straps by actual service during and since would not submit to a reign of corrupt city he inspired the confidence and political methods will be drawn back to respect of our citizens and on various occasions proved his friendship for the

The wrecker of the Logansport bank, while professing readiness to plead guilty to the charge of embezzlement insists that he never in his life had any but honest motives. It is remarkable how criminals persuade themselves that they are acting with the best intentions when committing crime and fail utterly to comprehend the enormity of their misdeeds. Although men with such blueted perceptions are most dangerous to society they are the first to play for sympathy the moment they get to the end of their rope and see the penalties of the law staring them in the face.

The capitulations whose abolition is included in the demands of the sultan as the price of peace for Greece are the concessions granted in treaties by which foreigners of particular nationalities reslding in Turkey are exempted from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Turkish tribunals and given the privilege of consular courts. What the sultan wants is that the Greeks in Turkey stand on aw as his own Turkish subjects.

Holding back opinions in important ases just because the decisions have caked somewhere does not strengthen the supreme court with the public. If the leaks trouble the judges they should take steps to have them stopped. The best way to avoid leaks is to announce

Luxuries Come High.

Each United States senator costs the country \$4,883 above his salary of \$5,000 a year. It is not necessary to explain that senators

Reform that Does Not Reform.

For years the populists and democrats in Nebraska have been denouncing the assess-ment of railroad property in that state and promising that it should be taxed so as to romising that it should be to ear its share of the burdens. Tax Equalization has just completed its work in that state, leaving the assessments of railroads just as it found it. And this is reform.

For pure humor, unconscious perhaps, but all the more amusing on that account, noth-ing can exceed the democratic editorials declaring against a protective tariff on the ground that it offers temptations to dis-honesty. The same fellows who solemnly put GERMAN COMMERCIAL HOSTILITY.

At the dinner given to Hon. Andrew son bill, which was pronounced unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Losses Caused by Mobs.

The decision of the United States circuit many and the United States) seems to thoughtful minds inconceivable. It is an issue which must be settled in the near future either by a decision of the suprem-court of the United States, or better, by lega enactment. The case in question will, doubt-less, be taken to the supreme court for final djudication, but it will be noted that the suit was brought under a law of Illinois consequently, whatever the final decision may be, it will apply only to that

False Prophecies of Railroaders.

Despite the supreme court's recent de ision against pooling the earnings of the railroads are on the increase. Rates are maintained, on the whole, as well as they were under any pooling arrangement which has ever been in operation. The disaster which was predicted by many railroad men as a consequence of the decision has no come to hand. In common with financial interests of all sorts the railroads have suffered during the trade stagnation, improvement is under way in the entire business world, and the rallroads, like all other business enterprises, are beginning to feel

Can't Please All.

New York Tribun Japan now proposes to retaliate in conse quence of some of the details of our tariff A little while ago it was Mexico that was discontented and harbored the design of ex course, every European country is opposed to any tariff bill which we can devise, each testifying its resentment in its own way erests lie in the direction of conciliation We cannot suit them all, nor, indeed, an this action, except upon the theory that of them, for that matter, unless we were to submit our tariff bill to all of them, after another for revision. There would be much left of it after it got around. There would no

The President's Cuban Policy. Chicago Tribune.

The Interstate Commerce commission is omposed of five members, not more than hree of whom can be of the same political pacty. There are now three democrats on the commission. Colonel Morrison's term expires at the conclusion of the present calidar year and there are already a score or two of applications for his place. He takes it for granted that the president will desire to appoint a republican to succeed him Perhaps it was the knowledge of this fact which resulted in a curious little interview.

"Can you tell me," said the Tribung cor-espondent, "what the president's Cuban "I think I can," said the colonel. "What will be do?"

"He will be very cautious." Pushing the Exposition.

The Omaha Transmississippi Exposition forging ahead in good style. At this early date the management have \$1,000,000 in sight and it is confidently expected that \$2,000,0 will be expended in the completion of this great western enterprise-the greatest eve undertaken west of Chicago. The metropolic of Nebraska has many men in its citizen, ship of characteristic push, and Omaha i now determined to demonstrate to the wor hat she is the chief city of no mean state Nebraska is a grand, good commonwealth in spite of the adverse criticisms that have been hurled at her and her sandhills. The Transmississippi Exposition will do much to disprove the slanders of the past, and to help assure the state's brilliant future, which bound to attain, because of intrinsic worth in soil and fertility.

GREATER NEW YORK EXPENSES.

Millions Required to Run the Machinery of the Big City. New York Sun.

The municipal expenditures of London, th argest city in the world, amount to about \$80,000,000 yearly, thus divided, roughly among the various items: Water service \$10,000,000; police department, \$10,000,000 public charities, \$12,500,009; schools, \$10,000. 000; health department, \$3,500,000; fire department, \$1,000,000; department of streets should quickly re-establish itself in the to the United States army, that of major \$10,000,000; gas, \$3,000,000; interest on muncipal dept, \$5,990,000, and miscellaneous exanew its old-time popular majorities. If | friends in Omaha and Nebraska, where | penses, the balance, \$15,000,000. Paris, with about one-half the total population of the city of London, spends in a year, \$75,000,000 or considerably more per capita. The ques tion has been asked how the expenses of the Greater New York are likely to compare with those of London and Paris.

The present population of London roughly, 5,500,000, and the population of the Greater New York is, roughly, 3,200,000, the relation of the two cities to each other in respect of population being as five to three. The population of Paris is 2,500,000. The total expenses of the city or New York in a year, amount, approximately, to \$47,000,000 Those of the city of Brooklyn amount, approximately, to \$13,000,000. The expenses of Long Island City are about \$600,000 a year f Richmond county \$500,000, and of th Queens county tawns annexed to the Greate New York \$150,900, making a total of \$61, 250,000 for the whole of the ter ritory to be included, on January 1, 1898, in the Greater New York. York. This is a larger ratio of municipal expenditure to the population than prevails in London, but a smaller one than is the rule in Paris. The police department of New York City costs 15,000,000 a year, and the police department in Brooklyn \$2,300,000, and the total cost poths pelice in the Greater New York wil be about \$9,500,000 a year, or nearly as much as that of the city of London. The street and water services are joined in this city instead of being reparated, as is the east in London. The expenses of the Department of Public Works in New York are \$3.509.000, and those of the Depar ment of City Werks, which corresponds to i in Brooklyn, \$2 100,000, and when to this the expense of the Department of Street Improve ents in the future borough of Bronx, \$630, \$6,000,000 in the whole territory for the ns. The expense of the fire departme New York is \$2,300,000. In Brooklyn \$1,300,000, and in all of the Greater aubstantially. \$3,590,000. tem of interest on the public debt amount n New York to \$5.500,000, and in Brookly the same footing in civil and criminal to \$3,300,000, and in the other localities in luded in the Greater New York to \$200, 50, a total of about \$9,000 000, or about twice hat of London. The expenditure for charit purposes in New York City this year is

Philadelphia Press: Spain is once mor

prancing around smacking her paims, cock-ing her hat over her left eye and otherwise putting up a belligerent bluff toward the United States. But this is one time whe such antics won't work. Philadelphia Press: The wisest policy

DEALING WITH CUBA.

this government toward Spain and her insurgent subjects in Cuba is that of the Pennsylvania senators on the Morgan bellig-erency resolution—one of strict neutrality. Had all the rest of the senators stayed away the resolution would not have been adopted New York Mail and Express: Hismay yet have to acknowl that Mr. Olney's most brilwas his success in concealing the fact that he had been bluntly snubbed by Spain in his officious offer of mediatory services to that government. His effort was like that of a man, who, after having been kicked by a victous mule, hides the wound from publisight until the soreness has left it.

Detroit Journal: The president wants sea

he has just taken command. Give him room; give him a chance to work out his benign purpose to restore work and pros-perity to our own country. He is president of the United States, and not of Cuba. Our own people are suffering. Vast interests are awaiting for the word of life and awakening to come to them. We have no imperative duty to the insurgents of Cuba: but we have a most imperative and urgent duty to the United States of America, and their people. Kansas City Star: There is not much dent's plans for the liberation of Cuba, for a similar proposition was discussed during the Cleveland administration and rejected. It is not improbable that Spain would consent of the United States of good behavior on the part of the insurgents the proposed with-drawal of Spanish troops might be acceded to. But Spain has positively declared that she will not, under any circumstances, con-sent to the independence of the island upon the payment of indemnity or for any other consideration, and whatever expectations are raised on that score will be disappointed But if congress will leave the matter to the president the American citizens who are uffering and destitute on the island will be relieved of present distress and probably ecured from future privations by the means

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

an important achievement.

Alleghany county, Maryland, is furnishing governor, a United States senator and a United States subtreasurer all at once. Hard times tapped the barrels of Kentucky values and a leakage of \$21,000,000 is certified to by the State Board of Equalization. The greatest opportunity of the century vawns for a man capable of leading a suc cessful crusade in favor of a specific duty on tariff speeches.

It is reported, now, that Father Knelpp is not dead, though still in a precarious condition. Even the apostles of health can not keep themselves alive forever.

Chief Justice Judd of Hawali, who is now in this country, was graduated from Yale in 1862, and his two sons will be graduated from the same institution at the coming commencement. The Papyrus club of Boston has given

\$1,000 to the Boston public library, to be expended for the purchase of books to serve as a memorial collection to the late John American trolley cars and American corn

are the latest contribution to the civilization of Egypt. Thus the infant among nations blazes the way and incidentally rustles the whiskers of national patriarchs. The German army is to have a new rifle. The military history of Europe for the past

quarter of a century seems to show that standing armies are maintained principally for the benefit of the arms factories. The city of Brooklyn advertised the other day for a loan of \$400,000, 3½ per cent gold bonds, forty years, exempt from local taxation. Responses to the extent of \$3,800,000 received and one firm offered \$418,

107.54 for the \$400.000 bonds. The Philadelphia Ledger advocates the pur chase by Philadelphia of the paleontological collection of the late Prof. Cope at the price which it is offered, \$50,000. Its scientifi value, it says "is so widely recognized that everal large scientific institutions in other parts of the country, particularly New York are said to be making strong efforts to secure

the amount of money necessary for its pur Senator Deboe, the new senator from Ken tucky, visited the stationery room of the senate the other day, and made a selection of paper, pens, pencils, paper cutters, blot ting pads, a penknife and other appropriate articles. "I think that is all I want," he said, as he turned to go. "Haven't you forgotten a corkscrew?" asked the clerk. "No," said the senator; "that is a thing I do not want, even if I do come from Kentucky, do not drink and I do not smoke.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sioux City Times: Farmers who have been marketing cattle and hogs this year have no amplaint to make about the low price of

orn.
Sioux City Journal: The Iowa State university is to graduate the largest class this its history. Education is popular, and the boys and girls will have it despite the hard times.

Cedar Rapids Republican: The would-be nominees who get left when the three silver parties meet at Des Moines to divide up the offices will have the comforting thought that the three parties combined were beaten last fall by a plurality of 65,552, and that they tre likely to get snowed under still deeper this year.

Burlington Gazette: The free silverites have evidently turned themselves locae in owa. Free silver populists, republicans and lemocrats have promulgated their doctrine and have agreed upon the 23d day of June as the date of their convention, at which each one of them will nominate the same ticket, and prominent among the candidates mentioned for governor upon this strange and wonderful ticket - is that of Steckel, the sensational prohibitionist of Bloomfield. His name is mentioned in unison with that of Boles, and much import-

LOOKING BACKWARD. n Example of Business Push Set by

the First Congress. Indianapolis Journal. The first congress that met after the adoption of the constitution showed what a business corgress should be. It met March

1. 1789. It had to create a government out of the rough, but before creating the vario lepartments it enacted important business egislation. The first thing it did after the inauguration of the president was to pass a At that time there was no precedent for tariff law, yet congress formulated and

passed one which was approved by the president on July 4, and went into operation is August. This was the second act passed by congress, the first having been one pre-scribing the form of oath to be taken by members of the federal government. The third was a tonnage act, by which foreign vessels bringing goods into the United States were to pay a duty of 50 cents a ton, while American versels were to pay only 6 cents ton. This discriminating act in favor of American shipping was characteristic of eriod when congress believed in legislating for American intercots. The tonnage ac went into operation immediately, and, in con nection with the tariff act, gave the nev vernment ample means. Having thus pro vided for a sufficient revenue, congress pro eccied to create three executive departments, camely, the State, Treasury and War. These were organized in all their details. It next created a federal judiciary. Then it took up another important business matter, and on, one after another, during the entire

This first congress created a revenue, cre ated the machinery of government, passed an act which laid the foundation of an Amer-2,000,000, and in Brooklyn about \$400,000. The item of education appears to the extent f \$6,000,000 in the budget of New York City ican merchant marine, created the executive epartments and did a thousand other things without any wrangling, any talking agains ad to the extent of \$2,790,000 in the budge ime any sentimental resolutions relating to oreign countries or peoples, any speeches 'for buncombe' in short, without any Brooklyn, irrespective of the contribution these two cities and of the other districof the Greater New York to the state educaweste of time. It was a business congress and its session was shorter than many of reyears. It is a pity the country could not have another business congress.

CHICAGO LAKE FRONT CASE

Commissioner of General Land Office Gives

His Decision.

Titles of Holders Under the Patent to Robert A. Kinzie Hold Good ... Lands Involved Worth Fif-

teen Millions.

WASHINGTON, May 26.-Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land ofice, today announced his decision in the Chicago lake front case, reversing the decision of Commissioner Lamoreaux, and denying and rejecting the application of Harvey M. room to maneuver the ship of state, of which La Follette and Mathias Benner to locate McKee scrip on the lands. This allows the patent rendered to Robert A. Kinzie in 1844 to stand for the benefit of the grantees.

The commissioner holds that the Kinzle patent applies to all lands in the tract stretching to the shore line; that the accretions inure to the benefit of those who hold under the Kinzic patent; and thirdly, that there was ample justification for directing and holding a rehearing. The lands involved were valued at upwards of \$15,000,000.

The term "meander" means a surveyed The term "meander" means a surveyed line run from one corner to another following the water course as near as many be to define the stream or lake by boundary lines, or as the manual states "Taking the general course and distances of their simuosities." Section 10 is described as fractional. What made it fractional? Most assuredly the lake shore—the water line of the great lake. The bank alone did not make it fractional. Observations from authorities as lake. The bank alone did not make it fractional. Observations from authorities examined being in accordance with my findings of fact and with the law applicable thereto. I must hold that the patent to Robert Kinzle conveyed to him all the land to the waters of the lake Michigan as the shore line existed at the time of his entry and ourchase and I decide accordingly. As to any land which may be accretion it is held that such inured to the owner of the main land; since the title by patent related back and took effect from his entry. It is immaterial to consider the rights between those who claim through the original riparian owners in this case as to lands formed by accretion since the Kinzle entry and the claimants who derive title from the state of Illinois, and who are also parties to this hearing, since it is the province of the president has employed, and that will be state of Illinots, and who are also parties to this hearing, since it is the province of this office at this time to confine its attention to the question whether the land in dispute is vacant, unappropriated public land of the United States subject to entry. Having found that said lands are not public lands of the United States it is unnecessary to de-fermine further as to the titles of these

In behalf of N. K. Fairbanks, F. K. Winprotests, all alleging in terms their r ive interests under title deraigned obert A. Kinzie or under contract with the Lincoln park commissioners and denying that this land is United States property of vacant public land,

The case will be appealed immediately to the secretary of the interior, which decision, however, in any event, will not be final, as the case will be carried through the courts. The decision holds that no consideration is eemed necessary as to the protests of Peter T. Johnson, in which he asks permission to enew his former application to make homestead entry and also to file Valentine scrip in case the McKee scrip owners—were sus-tained. The same disposal is made of th protest of George W. Streeter, who asserts a claim in himself under his application to ocate a military bounty land warrant and also to make homestead entry on a portion of the land involved, and who asks that he be allowed to intervene and renew his said aplication in the event this office should de ide said lands to be subject to disposal by the United States.

The appearance of W. H. Cox in the case

and the argument submitted in his behalf are not referred to in this consideration, as it is inderstood the decision says that his relation was that of an amicus curiae in these proceedings. The decision says:

The decision says:

Private persons and corporations claim and occupy the land appled for. For over forty years much of this occupancy has continued and extensive and valuable improvements are uron the land. It embraces valuable brick and wooden buildings, used for residence, business and manufacturing purposes, and one of the parties protesting and contesting the application of the scrip owners is the state of Illinois, through the commissioners of Lincoln park, in Chicaso, who appear as the agents of the state. The first official survey made of township 39 by the Land department of the United States was on June 20, 1821. This distinctly locates Lake Michigan as the eastern boundary of the fractional section 10 north of the Chicago river, and the Chicago river to be its southern boundary, while the regular section lines bound it on the west and north.

On May 17, 1831, Robert A. Kinzle made preemption cash entry for 'the lot or north fraction of section 10 of the township, containing 192 acres." On March 10, 1837, patent issued for said entry, describing the land distinctly. Among the entry papers of Robert A. Kinzle is found an affidavit by him, dated June 16, 1835, showing cultivation of and residence upon the land embraced in his entry, and stating that Lake Michigan is the eastern boundary thereof.

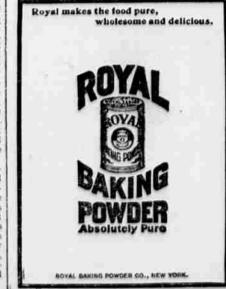
From evidence on file the conclusion is irresistible that the north pier has been the cause of some of the additional land made and now found to be a part of the mainland and of the land in controversy. The scrip owners contend that the Kinzle boundary was the survey line run west of shore line and that at the time of patent there remained vacant and unappropriated over sixty acres between these two lands, and that Kinzle's entry did not touch the waters of Lake Michigan at any point; that the land east of the survey has constantly increased by the accretion to the extent of 160 acres, all of which is vacant public domain. A carreful examination falls to sustain this contention. Private persons and corporations claim and

KITES IN THE WEATHER BUREAU

New Departure by Chief Moore i WASHINGTON, May 26.—The most signifi-

cant development in weather forecasting for years, making it possible to forecast for a period of sixteen hours longer than at present and more accurately, has been attained by the Weather bureau and soon will bear practical fruit. This is the result of experiments with kites flown at distances of one to two miles above the surface of the earth which have been quietly conducted in this city for some weeks. Daily readings have been taken at this altitude and the fact has been established that the shifting of the wind occurs at a mile level above the earth's surface from twelve to sixteen hours before the same change of direction occurs on the surface. This is due to the same forces which operate to cause wind shifts to pro duce a storm; one condition being dependent on the other. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has taken great interest in the experi ments, which were made by Chief Moore of the Wea her bureau, and his consultations with Prof. Moore have resulted in the formu-lation of a policy which will make weather predictions more valuable in the future.

The most imperfect part of weather fore-casts now is the prediction as to rain or snow. Meteorologists for the past ten years



have been impressed with the fact that a knowledge of upper air conditions. The aeroplane investigations, as announced to-day, have reached that point where it can be safely stated that within six months the government weather bureau for the first time in the history of any meteorological service can construct a telegraphic syn-chronal chart based on air conditions one mile above the earth. The chart will cover the conditions between the Alleghenies and the REVERSES THE RULING OF LAMOREAUX ockles at the outset. Chief Moore says this step probably will mark a new epoch in the weather forecasting problem. With these high level readings the bureau will have the moisture contents of the upper strata is well as the lower. It will be seen how imperfant this double information is when it is considered that the two strata of air may. by shifting of the wind, become mixed within twenty-four hours and that the precipitation will depend upon the average moisture of

THE PERSON

WHERE THE FUN COMES IN.

Atlanta Constitution: "I make whisky," and the moonshiner, "to make shoes for my ittle children." Ittle children."

The judge seemed touched, for he had children of his own. "I sympathize with you," he said, "and I am going to send you to the Ohio penitentiary, where you can follow the shee business for two years."

Cleveland Leader: Mrs. Dunleigh-It is gery singular that your mother always hap-tiens to call on me when I am out. Little Flossic Dimpleton—Oh, we can see from our front window whenever you go

Indianapolis Journal; "Queer case in court this afternoon," said the court reporter as he turned up his collar and closed the windows.
"What was it?" asked the police reporter.
"A woman was on trial for counterfeiting.
She had been marking down \$20 bills to

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Speaking of Cuban unrisings and insurrections," said Wallace, "I shall never forget one that occurred twenty years ago."
"Were you present?" asked Ferry.
"Very much so. It happened about five minutes after I had lighted one of my father's big black Havana cigars."

Washington Star: "How do you expect us o raise all this money?" asked the Greek "By taxation, of course," replied the "I wish I could have had a little more time to think it over. I don't know which would be worse; to face a tariff debate or go ahead with the war."

MISTAKES AND FAILURES. Derrolt News.

Though every man must make mistakes.
They're few the wit possessing
To profit by an error past.
And change it to a b'essing.

But, while commending such as these, Who by his failures profiteth By creditors is hated.

THE MUSIC CURE.

J. Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Magazine Come, all ye sore and weary folk who've suffered many a year. The greatest of the remedies to cure your No matter what your trouble, be your heart or liver wrong. You now may find correction in the meas-ures of a song.

When in your side your vermiform appendix To twist and twirl and twing and throb till you can hardly speak,
No longer call a surgeon in, at knife and
table scoff.
And summon Jean de Reszke and get him
to sing it off.

If to your toe the living rich of days that are no more
Should bring those gouty feelings that no fellow hankers for, Strike up your waltze of Strauss, or some swift pirouette, and so With those infectious dancing strains inocu-

For ordinary troubles, such as colic pains Three times a day take Mozart's Safe and Sure Symphonic Squills;
And if the trouble does not yield to them, you may be sure

Mascagn's Intermezzo Pills will work a speedy cure.

And when you travel, blessed thought, no matter where it be You need not worry over any kind of misery, So long as ere you start abroad you do not fail to get.
What doubtless soon they'll give us now,

a Cure-all Orguinette Or if perchance this does not cure as soon as we desire, No matter what kind of disease our system

may acquire, We're better off than e'er before beneath hich for the doctor's substitutes the meas-ures of the band! Which for the



is bound to hit the mark, and persistent endeavor in the right direction must win suc-

If the volume of our business in nearly a score of retail stores has been steadily increasing for a quarter of a century, it is because we have never relaxed our purpose to make the best clothing that we could make and to improve upon every fault in fit or construction,

And this spring's display of suits for men and boys is, therefore, our best achievement to date. It includes a large variety of styles, patterns, shapes and sizes, and no man of average proportions need have any trouble in find. ing a perfect fit. \$8 and \$10 buys a good business suit. Better ones at \$12.50 to \$20.

