Prices are Lessened—

These money saving times make it necessary—but the fact that you do not pay as much as of old leads you often to pay too much-unless you are watchful-Goods that are paraded as rare bargains in some places are usually here regularly at a less price-if worthy of your buying-You can't buy trash here-We don't have it-

Beauti-Styles ful colors--rich styles -latest productions-perfect gems of beauty -some handsome new ones in Foulards — rich Grenadine and Etamine effects - and dainty fairyland beauties

in changeable Taffetas. Choice of 10 styles Foulards at—40c. Choice of 50 styles Foulards at—50c. Our exclusive styles Foulards at—\$1.00. Silk Grenadines—exquisite weaves—75c and \$1 Changeable Taffetas—new effects—75c. McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS are the

Linen Linen for summer-so List cool that the hottest day is but a welcome visitor-as it gives one the opportunity of wearing light

LINEN BATISTE-plain brown-32-inch-LINEN BATISTE-plain brown-47-inch-CURTAIN SWISSES-figured and dotted-SKIRT LINEN—heavy plain brown—27-inch

Domestics Some new things to go on sale the first thing Monday

Best Amoskeag Apron Gingham-5c. Sea Island Percalce—at 5c.
Feather-proof Ticking—plain and fancy
striped—at 15c, 18c, 29c, 224c, 25c.
FEATHERS—gray and white mixed—50c lb.
Prime live white Goose Feathers—75c lb. McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS are the

Neck and It used to be men Belt wear only whom we had in mind when we spoke of Neckties- manufacturers' sambut now that the shirt waist is an all- ples-gowns, skirts the-year-round institution-women, too, take a most absorbing interest in their and drawersfads and fashions. Men's and women's figured India Silk String at less

dies' Band Bows-checks, plaids and latin colors-25c.
on's Washable Neckties-strings, band of lows and shield bows-10c or 3 for 25c-and 12½c and l5c.
LEATHER BELTS—For men and boys—tan colors—covered buckles—25c.
A few men's Champion Belts reduced from A rew men's
50c to-15c.
MEN'S SILK GARTERS—Assorted colors—
warranted full length—good quality webbing—reduced from 25c to-12½c pair.
The popular Chicago Garter—best silk elastic—assorted colors—25c pair.

Special Lappet Batiste that Sale has been so popumorning price 15c per yard.

House Likely to Lack Enough to Do

Business on Monday.

HASTILY SENDING AFTER THE ABSENTEES

Telegraphic Summons Call the Wan-

derers Back, but the Session Will

Hardly Materialize _ Sundry

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- (Special Tele-

gram.)-An carnest effort will be made to

get a quorum of the house present on Mon-

day to take up the sundry civil bill. Ser-

geant-at-arms Russell today sent out tele-

grams to absent republicans, requesting their

attendance on Decoration day. This action

on the part of the republicans stimulated

democrats and populists to induce their

members to be present, and the wires have

been kept busy summoning legislators to

their duties. Greene of the Sixth Nebraska

wired that he would start for Washington

this afternoon and would, if possible, be in

his seat on Monday. Sutherland of the Fifth

will start east Monday. Whether Strode of

the First will respond to his party's call is

a question, he having been excused indefi-

nitely on account of illness in his family.

As it looks now, there will not be a quorum

present to do any work Monday, and the

house, under its general rule adopted early

in the session, will adjourn over until Thurs-

day, when it may be confidently predicted the sundry civil bill will be passed and go

P. P. Shetby, formerly of Omaha, is being strongly pressed for the place of commis-

sioner of railroads, now held by General

Wade Hampton. For a number of years

this place has gone to the south, and it is understood that General James Longstreet

has been slated for the position, but no one can just tell why. Shelby is backed by the

entire Nebraska delegation, as well as by delegations in the northwest, and notwith-

standing Longstreet's apparent lead, there is

to be made a determined effort to land

this city, will probably finish the work and

The postal congress, now in seasion

go on a tour of the eastern half of the coun try next week. It is now decided to leave here next Friday, the following itinerary

having been arranged: Washington to Pitta-burg, to Indianapolis, to St. Louis for the

following Sunday: Chicago on Monday: Cleve-land, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, Bos-

ton, New York, on Thursday or Friday Philadelphia and back to Washington. The

return is made necessary, that delegates to the congress may be able to sign the treaty as agreed upon during the present session.

WILL RETURN IMMEDIATELY.

As soon as the senate confirms the nomi-nations of Colonels John K. Mizner and Wil-

to the president for his signature.

Waists New Skirts Dress Skirts and Shirt Waists to go on sale light and cool

M n lay-the kind for summer wear-

SUNBURST-Accordian Plaited Skirt—the latest out—made without lining—in plain black brilliantine—S yards wide—\$5.00. DRESS SKIRTS—Plain and figured brilliantine—black serge and other materials—at exceedingly low prices.

SHIRT WAISTS—A special bargain in sizes 35 to 40 at—50c. o 40 at—50c. 3' WAISTS—New summer patterns— quality percales—plaited front and WAISTS-Best shirting print-in new neat patterns—at 25c. BOYS SHIRT WAISTS—Best black Sateen 50c.
WAIST MATERIALS—Latest designs and colorings in 28-inch Bishop Lawn—Echelle Lace Dimity and Point D'Alencon—18c yd.
WAIST LINING—Heavy percaline—not as heavy as silesia—yet serviceable and strong and will not tear in waist lining—36 inches wide—25c yard.

McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS are th

Under- Ladies Summer Gauze wear Wool Ribbed Vests, long sleeves, also pants to match, \$1.00

cach.

Ladies' ribbed cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, extra value at—5c, 10c, 15c and 25c each.

New numbers in infants' summer gauze Woo! Vests—also infants' Bands with straps attached—at lowest prices.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, extra quality, finished seams, shirts made with French neck, in either ribbed or plain—50c each.

LADIES MUSLIN UNDERWEAR-MUSLIN DRAWERS-Trimmed with tucks and cambric ruffles-at 25c. UMBRELLA DRAWERS—Cambric ruffle, open and closed—at 30c and 40c. UMBRELLA DRAWERS-Ruffle, finished with lace and embroidery-at 50c, 75c, 98c with lace and embroidery—at 59c, 75c, 98c \$1.25, \$1.33, \$1.50. CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS—Good value-

Special A lot of slightly soiled-

production.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN CAPS-Plain finished Caps, with or without capes— Caps with full ruching around the face— Caps with wide frill—Caps in Lilliputian style, with bows and without—Caps in brown linen.

One of the prettiest styles of the season is the new "May Queen." The prices are 25c, 3714c, 50c, 75c, 89c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.75 each.

Batistes lar with us all the Lappet Mulls That have sold season at 25c—come quick—Monday all this season up to 18c per yard—go on Children's sale Monday morning at 12½c per yard.

Carriage Pa Children's 1 \$1.00, \$1.25.

dier generals will be delayed beyond June 1, 1897.

Comptroller Eckels has approved the Mer-

as reserve agent for the Commercial Na-

The following Iowa pension examining sur-

geons were appointed today: Drs. P. L. Brick, W. R. Gay and T. E. Cole at Lemars; J. D. Hullinger at Clinton, Frederick

Dr. F. R. Carpenter of Deadwood, S. D., is at the Ebbitt; Hon. E. J. Hainer of Au-

rora, Neb., is at the National. Iowa postmasters were appointed today as

follows: Aurelia, Cherokee county, W. W.

county, M. G. Wiggins, vice W. D. Rudd, removed; Gilbert Station, Story county, W.

C. Reynolds, vice Leander Smith, removed;

Lowmoor, Clinton county, R. B. Millard, vice A. S. Hazard, resigned; Norwalk, War-

ren county, C. F. Crow, vice J. A. Lierle, resigned; Ossian, Winneshiek county, C. J. Mills, vice A. C. Heck, removed.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- (Special Tele-

G. Chamberlain at Overton, Neb.

tional Guard. June 10 to 19.

instruction.

Rales vice Elias Palmer, removed

tional bank of Omaha.

D. B. Hillis at Keokuk.

Velvet

Ribbons Now a fu'l line of G.F. black velvet ribbons in widths for

vet ribbon; satin back.

trimming. Also all widths in black vel-

Hosiery Infants' fine Cashmere hose, in black, white and tan, fast colors, that sold as high as 65c per pair, only 25c.

in drop stitch or plain fast, colors, with double toe, sole and heel-at 25c per pair. Also a very fine quality at 35c per pair; 3 for \$1.00.

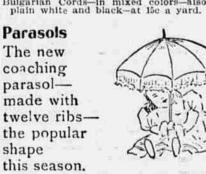
ibone moulded summer corset for stout Sizes from 23 to 30, \$1.50—from 30 to 33, \$1.75—and 33 to 36, \$2.00. Thompson's Glove Fitting Ventilating Corset, in long, medium and short—at \$1.09. W. B. Linen Net Corset—extra long waist— at \$1.00.

Bicycle and **Driving Gloves** Bicycle gloves for ladies-elegant fitting, very cool and durable—with castor kid palms, lisle

thread back and gauntlet wrist-same make in men's two-clasp without the gauntlet-price \$1.00 per pair.

Art Dept Large and beautiful assortment of Helios yarns-the same luster as silk and about the same size as filo-used by many in preference to silk in working sofa pillows and table covers.

Bulgarian Cords—in mixed colors—also plain white and black—at 15c a yard.



Plain cardinal, navy, hellotrope, green, brown and mais, with printed India silk border—\$2.50. Figured Brocaded Silk Parasol-in colors-\$3.50, \$1.75, \$4.25. Black Brocaded Silk Parasols-\$4.75 and \$5.00.

Children's Parasols-at 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c,

Carriage Parasols-75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25. \$3.00.

Frozy Discussion Follows Fiery Denunciation by Tillman.

QUIET SUCCEEDS STORM IN THE SENATE

Mensure Taken Up Where Consideration Was Left of Friday Resolution Adopted for Aid to Rio Grande Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, May 29.-The senate regumed its work at noon today with the usual calm prevailing, notwithstanding the ment. Here were hundreds of representa stormy events of yesterday. Mr. Mills of tives "chewing the cud of reflection" an Texas secured consideration for a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war States was dishonoring itself by submitting to use rations for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflowed by the said, was all in the interest of the tariff Rio Grande river near El Paso, Tex., and appropriating \$19,000 for this purpose. Mr. Mills read a telegram from the mayor and city officers of El Paso, saying that 500 houses was dead the rights of the people were dead. had been destroyed, that 3,000 people were destitute and that the condition was beyond the power of local relief. The joint resolution was passed, and the tariff bill was then taken up on motion of Mr. Aldrich, who called the paragraphs relating to china, crockery, percelain, etc., which had been

Mr. Aldrich, in behalf of the committee, withdrew the senate amendments to paragraphs ninety and ninety-one, and stated hat the house provision would be allowed to Corsets Ask to see our Fiexstand. Mr. Jones of Arkansas objected to partial consideration of the china schedule and it was finally agreed to let the entire schedule go over.

The bill was then considered from the point reached yesterday, viz. paragraph 100. An agreement was reached striking out the provision that all fluted, rolled, ribbed or plate glass, when ground or otherwise was obscured, shall be subject to the same rate could of duty as finished, cast, polished plate

ASSAILS PLATE GLASS SCHEDULE. On the paragraph as to unsilvered, cast, senate adjourn over Decoration day. The polished plate glass, small size, Mr. Jones vote was taken—24 to 17—and the motion of Arkansas moved to reduce the rate from prevailed, party lines not being maintained. 8 cents to 5 cents per square foot. In this Mr. Morgan continued on his feet, and now connection Mr. Jones declared that the increase of duty on all classes of plate glass
was astounding. In one case, he said, the
bill, although he continued to pay attention
rate was increased 83 per cent above the
high rate of the McKinley act, which, he
feeling over the ruling of the chair. This asserted, had been repudiated by the people closed the incident, a because of its high rates. This was an atbecause of its high rates. This was an intempt to raise the price of mirrors used in the cheap furniture for poor people, while the cheap furniture for poor people, while the cheap furniture for poor people of wealth, from 10 to 8 cents per square foot. On a constant of the control of the c large size glass, used by people of wealth, had its rates reduced. This was the pecuhad its rates reduced. This was the pecu-liarity of the whole bill, as if the senators in charge of the bill had in mind the old property. (The bill had in mind the old property) the bill had in mind the old property. proverb: "To him who hath shall be given. and to him whom hath little it shall taken away.

When Mr. Jones referred to the enormous lividends declared by the Plate Glass trust, Mr. Platt of Connecticut stated that no plates, were then agreed to. dividends had been declared in the last three years. Mr. Vest of Missouri added that the entire plate glass trade, with a few trilling exceptions, was controlled by the combing adourned until Tuesday.
which met annually at Pittsburg, fixing PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO NASHVILLE. rates.

Jones presented a statement showing that the plate glass combination had made profits of about \$2,500,000 in the last twenty-two months, on a capital of \$7,000,000. Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania read a letter from the Pitts burg Plate Glass company declaring that any statements that it was a trust or combine in restraint of trade were untrue. After a lengthy debate on the plate glass schedule Senator Jones' motion to reduce the rate on rough plate glass from 8 to 5 cents was defeated; year 21, nays, 29.

House. A special train win be provided by the Chrisapeake & Ohio, consisting of a private car for the president and Mrs. Mcther rate on rough plate glass from 8 to 5 Kinley, one for the cabinet members who cents was defeated; year 21, nays, 29. MORGAN ASSAILS REED.

Senator Quay made a motion this after-noon to adjourd over Monday in honor of Decoration day. The motion was discussed Decoration day. The motion was discussed at some letgth, a number of republicans saying they thought the tariff bill should be pressed. The democrats supported the motion. Senator Morgan, in discussing it, said he regretted that the republican house of representatives was compelled to meet on Saturday morning. Saturday will be spent which worked like a doorkeeper under direction of the speaker, who pulled a string and opened and shut the doors. Senator Frye called Mr. Morgan to order

senator continued, and mentioned the vari-ous public measures passed by the senate which had not been acted on in the house. Senator Morgan chiticised the house for not considering the Cuban resolution and disregarding the action of the senate.

Mr. Morgan said the house of representa-tives was compelled to follow the dictates of one man, and congress was dishonoring be spent at the famous resort and a visit will itself by being subjected to the mind of one be paid to Biltmore, the great Vanderbilt be paid to Biltmore, the great Vanderbilt being subjected to the mind of one being sub Mr. Morgan continued to criticise the speaker and the house, and was called to order by Mr. Hale of Maine.

order by Mr. Hale of Maine.

The chair directed the Alabama senator to take his seat until the rule was read. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, in the chair, sustained the point of order, and Mr. Morgan appealed from the decision.

Mr. Hale withdrew his point, but Mr. Morgan appealed from the decision. gan nevertheless was cut off by Mr. Quay asking a vote on his adjournment resolution, which was carried, 34 to 17.

The debate on plate glass and the existence of a trust became protracted. Mr. read a number of letters complaining of the methods of the Pittsburg company and he declared emphatically that the action of that company was outrageous.

ALDRICH DEFENDS THE BILL. Mr. Aldrich defended the rates of the bill. was not true, he said, that the rates ou plate glass were to be increased as asserted by Mr. Jones, or that plate glass was ar article of necessity to the common people Plate glass was not an article of general use by the common people. The changes proposed were simply a rearrangement of the rates in the McKinley and the Wilson acts. The senator from Arkansas (Jones) had taken one of the items and had rung the changes on that item, as though it applied to all of them. Commenting on Mr. Jones' statement that the Pittsburg Plate Glass company was the largest of its kind in the world, Aldrich declared that this was an evidence of American energy and enterprise and was no cause for raising or lowering duties. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky asked if the existence of a trust to control the trade was

not a good reason for withholding protec-"I deny most emphatically," Mr. Aldrich , "that there is any combination to prices or to limit production or to do anything else that is generally under-stood as a restraint of trade."

Mr. Vest pointed out what he considered

a peculiar feature of the readjustment, that the rates were increased on the grades in common use and decreased on grades used by the favored cians. Mr. Caffery of Louisiana spoke against the committee rates.

AMENDMENT IS DEFEATED. Mr. Chilton of Texas also spoke against grew voted with the democra's and Mr. Jone

fair way in which the democratic side was allowing the bill to proceed. Mr. Aldrich answered that he felt bound to urge the tariff bill at every possible hour, and he did not approve the loss of Monday for debate.

BACK TO THE TARIFF BILL serious contest. He enumerated the impor-tant measures passed by the senate and un-acted upon in the house, owing to the fall-

ure to appoint house committees. It had come to a point, he said, when the representatives of the people in the other house were convened and dispersed by an automatic resolution, which worked like a door opening and closing to the representatives of the people. FRYE CRITICISES.

Here Mr. Frye of Maine said the senator was exceeding to a slight degree the proprieties of the debate in criticising the procedure in the other branch of congress.

Mr. Morgan announced that he should be congratulated that his offense was slight as the evil required severe treatment. Mr Morgan went on with his severe arraignment duty that there was a grave question whether congress was now in ression. It was a shock ing outrage on the people and the governbill, and one man commanded, "page this bill. Stand and deliver." Popular repre-sentation in the house of representatives At this point an exciting incident oc-urred. Mr. Hale interposed a point of order against Mr. Morgan's language, saying that the Alabama senator was violating a funda-mental rule as to refraining from criticism of a co-ordinate legislative body. The chair was temporarily occupied by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, who promptly required Mr. Morgan to take his seat pending a determination of the question of order. Mr Morgan resumed his seat.

Mr. Gallinger, from the chair, ruled that the point of order was well taken, and said the senator from Alabama should proceed Mr. Morgan had risen to his feet, show-ing suppressed agitation, and with a slight quaver in his voice appealed from the de-cision of the chair.

Mr. Hale promptly relieved the strain by withdrawing the point of order he had made against Mr. Morgan, and as a result there no decision from which Mr. Morgan could appeal.

QUAY OBJECTS.

Mr. Quay followed this up by objecting t further debate on his amendment, that the connection Mr. Jones declared that the in- that the decoration day motion was out of closed the incident, and the senate came

on cast polished plate glass, silvered, (16324), but on a yea and nay vote the amendment was defeated-19 to 26. The committee amendments on cast polished plate glass, silvered and unsilvered, and looking glass

When paragraph 105 was reached at 5:15 p. m. Mr. Aldrich yielded to a motion for an executive session, after which the senate adourned until Tuesday.

Will Leave Washington on the Morning of June 10.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The details of the presidential trip to the Nashville exposition have been practically completed and they were announced today at the white house. A special train will be provided by newspaper men, and dining and smoking cars. The start will be made from Washington at 9 o'clock on the morning of resumed by way of Louisville for Nashville which point will be reached about 6 o'clock in viewing the exposition and Sunday is resting and driving about the town.

The return journey will begin very early Monday morning, in fact, just after midnight Senator Frye called Mr. Morgan bounds for speaking in that manner of a co-ordinate branch of the government, but the Alabama branch of the government, but the Alabama to traveling on Sunday unnecessarily. The return trip will be over the line of the South-retu Sunday, the start being delayed until that hour on account of the president's objection ern Railroad company, which will also provide special cars and accommodations. Chattanooga will be reached about 6 o'clock Monday morning, but no stop will be made until Asheville, N. C., is reached, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Several hours will be spent at the famous resort and a visit wil estate. About 6 or 7 o'clock in the even ing the trip will be resumed and no stop will

at 8:30 a. m. on Tuesday.

The personnel of the party is not definitely fixed. Besides the president and Mrs. McKinley there will be Mrs. Saxton, Dr. and Mrs. Bates, the president's physician; Secretary Alger, Secretary Wilson and probably Secretary Gage, and perhaps some other members of the cabinet circle and the women of their families, Mr. and Mrs Porter, and a dozen newspaper men.

SENDING OF WHEAT IMPRACTICABLE Peculiar Conditions Which Prevail

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Senator Chander has received a letter from George A. Kittridge, concerning the proposed relief expedition for India. Mr. Kittridge spent many years in India, and says from his knowledge of the conditions, the proposed shipment of wheat will be impracticable, and says there is no organization in India for the distribution of food, and that the famine districts are scattered from Madras in th south and to Punjab in the north. "It would be almost impossible," he says, "to divide a large quantity of grain among the needy. The grain would go to India in bulk, but there are no elevators there or other means of receiving it in that form. It must be put into bags, the bags must be bought and the grain filled in the bags on board the steamer. Apart from the expense of the bags, I do not see how the bags could be filled in that climate in the holds of the steamers. There is the expense of send-ing the grain to India, and after its arrival at a port, the expense of railway freight heavy in India—of sending it up country A theory has been promulgated in India tha the plague arose from wheat, the result is that no wheat or flour will be received in other parts of India from Bombay. The authorities in Calcutta have forbidden the receipt of flour ground at flour mills at Bombay. Under no circumstances, therefore must the grain be sent to Bombay. fore, must the grain be sent to Bombay. If before its arrival in India the plague should break out in Calcutta that city would be put into the same position, and the grain would have to remain there. Very few of the people of India have ever seen Indian corn. They would have no means of grind-ing it, nor would they know how to cook it. Wheat, too, is used by comparatively few He suggests that if the contributions are sent in the form of money, it would be dis-tributed in a manner to be of some use to the suffering people of Iudia.

Change in Postal Regulations WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The rescinding of the order issued by Postmaster General Bissell on July 27, 1894, which modified sec tion 453 of the postal laws and regulations as to the appointments and duties of superintendents of mails in the various cities, i contemplated. The change, if made, will re-quire the selection of superintendents to be

made from the railway mail service, instead

of from among the carriers and clerks of

the Senate. SMELTING INTERESTS ON THEIR METTLE

Insist that the Duty Named in the Bill Will Result in Throwing Many Men Out of Employment.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- (Special.)-Two subjects for tariff debate, in which Nebraska is vitally interested, are lead and sugar, the former of which will be reached early next week. The schedule as reported of 11/2 cents on lead in ores is beyond all reason, according to the men engaged in the smelting business, and if it should be adopted would throw from 300 to 500 men out of employment at Omaha, quite as many at Kansas City, while other smelters throughout the United States would be affected in proportion. This is therefore a grave proposition, as the smelting interests with their millions of capital would be compelled to do their smelting in Mexico and British Columbia. sending the finished product into the United States as lead in pigs for manufacturing The house bill laid the duty at 1 cent per

pound on lead in ores after hearings ac-corded all interests. The smelling people accepted this increase, rather than endanger the bill, although they felt that it would be much fairer to have the duty three-fourths of 1 cent on the unfinished and 1½ cents on the finished product. But they acqui-esced in the schedule and thought that everything was harmonious, when to their sur-prise the senate finance committee reported the bill with 11/2 cents duty on lead in ores. There was a skurrying to Washington and at once efforts were made to have the duty changed. Whether these efforts will be suc cessful is now a subject of serious contemplation. Senators Shoup of Idaho, Carter of Montana and Jones of Nevada, who are leading the fight for the duty as reported are determined to keep the rate in the bill. Allen and Thursten of Nebraska, Baker of Kansas and Turner of Washington are fight-ing as hard the other way. Mr. Rosewate: of The Bee is also actively interested with Mr. Alexander of the Omaha & Grant Smelting works in having a reduction in the rate made, and no stones are being left unturned that may bring help to an Omaha industry, which, if compelled to run on third force would bring widespread desolation to many homes.

is the desire of the smelting interests to have the rate reduced to the house bill agreed upon in the finance committee, there-by avoiding a fight on the floor, which could not help but become acrimonious in view of charges and counter charges that have been made. And a powerful force is at work to accomplish this, notwithstanding that Sena-tor Shoup told The Bee yesterday that he would help defeat the bill if the senate 'monkeyed" with the tariff on lead.

One of the smallest warrants ever drawn by the Treasury department was signed by Acting Secretary Howell in favor of th Sioux City & Pacific Railroad company for 2 cents in payment to that company for hauling headstones for the graves of union soldiers. This was the balance due the company for transportation, and as these ac-counts must be rigidly kept, a warrant was necessary to pay off the government's in-debtedness. There is a tradition about the Treasury building that a smaller warrant was drawn than the one above referred to, namely for 1 cent, shortly after the war, but no record has been kept of it, or at least no one has been able to put his hand upon the order for the warrant. So the warrant of yesterday must stand as the smallest ever issued by the government. Ex-President Cleveland received a check at one time durin payment of a balance on his monthly salary, but nobody or corporation ever received so small a warrant as that of the Sloux City & Pacific Railroad company.

The total report from the state shows that salary, but nobody or corporation ever rethe outlook is better than it has been for ceived so small a warrant as that of the Sloux City & Pacific Railroad company.

places a remarkable crop will be gathered.

The supreme court of the United States, i passing upon the question whether the Interstate Commerce commission had the right to fix rates had this to say of the Nebraska statute creating the State Board of Transportation. The opinion of the court is by Mr. Justice Brewer, and is found in the case of the Commission against the New Orleans & Texas Railroad company:

case of the Commission against the New Orleans & Texas Railroad company:

We have not overlooked the statute of Nebraska, nor the decision of the supreme court of that state in respect thereto. This statute was approved March 31, 1887, a few weeks after the passage of the interstate commerce act (Laws of Neb, 1887, page 540), and was obviously largely patterned upon that act. The general obligations incorporated into that act in respect to reasonableness of rates, prohibitions of discriminations, undue preferences, etc., are all in the Nebraska statute. A commission called "a board of transportation" is also provided for (section II) and is charged with the general duty of enforcing the act and supervising the railroad companies in the state. Section II, which is more full and specific than any to be found in the interstate commerce act, provides that "said board shall have the general supervision of all railroads operated by steam in the state, and shall inquire into any neglect of duty or violation of any laws of this state by railroad corporations. * * It shall carefully investigate any complaint made in writing and under oath concerning any lack of facilities. * * or against any unjust discrimination against either person, firm or corporation or locality, either in rates, facilities furnished or otherwise; and whenever in the judgment of said board * * any change in the mode of conducting its business or operating its road is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security and accommodation of the public, or in order to prevent unjust discriminations against either persons or places, it shall make a finding of the facts, and an order requiring said railroad corporation to make such repairs and improvements," etc.

In State against Fremont, Elkhorn & Mis-

poration to make such repairs and improvements," etc.

In State against Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Company (22 Neb. 313) it appeared that the Board of Transportation had found that certain rates enforced upon the road of the defendant company were excessive and that other rates less than the rates in force were reasonable and just. On application to the supreme court it was held that the state was entitled to a mandamus compelling obedience to such determination, the court observing; "In the case under consideration the board found that the rates and charges of the respondent were excessive; in other words that there was unjust discrimination against that part of the state, and, having so found, the board is clothed with ample power to rewas unjust discrimination against that part of the state, and, having so found, the board is clothed with ample power to require such railway company to reduce its rates and charges. The power of the board, therefore, to establish regular rates and charges of the railways within the state of Nebraska is full, ample and complete."

Without criticizing in the least the logic of this decision, it is enough to say that it

TARIFF ON LEAD IN THE ORE

Is based upon a section which gives wider and more comprehensive power to the supervising board than is given to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is not just of inference that the latter has the same power in respect to prescribing rates that by such decision was declared belonging to the Nebraska Board of Transporta-

that by such decision was declared belonging to the Nebraska Board of Transportation.

Some reliance was placed in the argument on this scatence found in the opinion of this court in Railway Company against Interstate Commerce Commission (162 U. S. 184, 189). "that the commission instead of withholding judgment in such a matter until an issue shall be made and the facis found, itself fixed a rate, yet that it could, whenever complaint of an existing rate was made, give notice and direct a hearing, and upon such hearing, determine whether the rate established was reasonable or unreasonable, and also what would be a reasonable rate if the one prescribed was found not to be, and that such order could be made the basis of a judgment in mandamus requiring the carrier thereafter to conform to such new rate." And the argument is now made, and made with force, that while the commission may not have the legislative power of establishing rates, it has the judicial power of determining that a rate already established is reasonable, and with it the power of determining what should be a reasonable rate, and enforce its judgment in this respect by proceeding in mandamus.

Our conclusion then is that congress has not conferred upon the commission the legislative power of the express power to the commission, it did not intend to secure the same result indirectly by empowering that tribunal to determine what in reference to the parties was reasonable and just, whether as maximum, minimum, or absolute, and then enable it to obtain from the court a peremptory order that in the future the railroad companies should follow the rates thus determined to have been reasonable and just. The question must be answered in the negative and it is so ordered.

Prospect of an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.-Senator Jones of Nevada, chairman of the committee which controls the contingent expenses of the senate, to which was referred the Tillman senate, to which was referred the re-resolution for an investigation of the re-

Prospect of an Investigation.

ports of speculation in Sugar stocks by senators, said today that he thought the resolution would be favorably reported by the committee. He stated, however, that this was his individual opinion and that it was not the result of any conference with other members of the committee. Postpone the Investigation. WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The senate com-

mittee on territories has postponed inquiry into the charges against Hon, M. H. McCord, who has been nominated as governor of Arizona, in order to allow Attorney General Wilson of Arizona, who is prosecuting the charges, to put them in shape for presenta-Signs Whitelaw Reid's Commission. WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The president to-

day signed the commission of Whitelaw Reld as special ambassador to represent bim at the approaching jubilee celebration. Mr. Reid has signified his intention of sailing with his secretary, Ogden Mills, from New York on June 22. Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$231,993,500; gold reserve, \$144,261,249.

SOUTH DAKOTA CROP PROSPECTS. Outlook in the State at Large Better

Than for Several Years. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 2.- (Special Telegram.)-Special reports from every county in the state to the Argus-Leader show that the crop conditions east of the James river are as favorable as any ever recorded, while west of the James they are good, though rain is needed. Lincoln, Miniehaha, Moody, Lake, McCook, Brookings, Hamlin, Codington, Spink, Hughes, Brule, Douglas and Kingsbury report most favora-ble conditions, a fine stand of grain, larger acreage than hitherto and the best of feeling among the farmers. Beadle, Bonhomme, Davison, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Sanborn and Turner report good progress so far, but the ing his career as chief executive for 2 cents ground is getting dry and rain is needed.

> NOTHER LEGISLATIVE BLUNDER Bill Creating a New Judicial District

Found Defective. YANKTON, S. D., May 29 .- (Special.)another blurder has been discovered in the work of the late legislature. A bill was introduced in the senate detaching Union county from the first judicial circuit and attaching it to the second circuit, and fixing the time for holding terms of court in each county of the two circuits This bill was amended in the house by changing the dates prescribed by the senate bill for holding court. There is no record that this bill again passed the senate as amended by the house, and the validity of the law will be

contested. Rain is Budly Needed

YANKTON, S. D., May 29 .- (Special.) -Rain is very much needed all over the state and grain is suffering for want of it. The constant wind which has been blowing across the prairie ever since seeding begun, has dried up the surface so that in a great many instances farmers have been obliged to re-

The heavy frost of May 24 was said to have killed off the Russian thistles, but this is not the case. There were severely alphed, but have recovered from the chilly visitation and are growing more rapid than ever. The thistle crop is larger this year than ever before known. Nothing but fire or cutting off at the roots will destroy the thicile.

Decorate the Soldiers' Graves. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 29. - (Special.) -Memorial day was observed with appropriate exercises in this city this forenoon. Busiof 10 and 2. A procession was formed at Grand Army of the Republic hall and proceeded to the cometery, where the program was carried out.

Come to Nebraska for a Teacher CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 29 .- (Special.) Albert C. Mason of Plainview, Neb., has cen offered and accepted the position of principal of the city schools. Prof. John Jones, who retires, was offered the principalship of the Huron and Vermilion schools He accepted the latter.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 29.—(Special.) -The annual commencement exercises of the city schools will be held in the opera house on Friday evening of next week. Those who graduate this year are Miss Una Ochsner, Austin Rowe and William Meyer.

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

flam M. Graham to be brigadier generals both officers will immediately go upon the retired list, although they would not reach the retiring age until March 2 and Septempostoffices as at present. suited in a saving of about \$5,000 to the contractors. When the item was reached in the course of business a few weeks ago it was held up, and all bids rejected. ber 28, 1898, respectively. It is the desire of the president to make army promotions as rapidly as possible, but when the succes-sors of Mizner and Graham are nominated Frye of Maine said that the highes President Names Some Postmasters Confirmations. exhibition of patriotism on the part of the senate would be to remain in session on Monday and he betteved every union soldier WASHINGTON, May 29.—The president WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The senate to today sent to the senate the following nomiday confirmed the following nominations: there will not be any more general officers retired until October 11, 1898, when General John J. Coppinger, will reach the age limit. nations: Postmasters: Arkansas—A. L. Thompson, Springdale. Illinois—Robert N. Foster, Gli-man. Iowa—L. I. Sturges, Gelwein; Joseph A. McIntire, Sidney. Kentucky—Thomas H. Baker, Louisville. Missouri—Peter G. Van Matre, Warrensburg. Montana—Charles Burg, Livingston; Ada M. Bennett, Miles would approve this course. Military Aide at Brussels. Max Bouchein of Illinois, to be consul at Mr. Morgan began to speak on the desira-pility of encouraging the patriotic spirit of John J. Coppinger, will reach the age : It is generally understood that Colonel WASHINGTON, May 29 .- At the personal Barmen, Germany; Ferdinand W. Neumann equest of Bellamy Storer, the new minister of Illinois, to be consul at Cologne, Gerunderstood that Colonel Merthe people, for, he said, we were not through with our wars, and we would have need of all the patriotic impulses of our people. Mr. to Belgium, Secretary Alger has detailed First Lieutenant G. L. Langhorne of the Second cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, as United States military aide at lam of the infantry arm of the service will Postmasters: lowa-E. E. Buell at Elma brigadier generalship as as possible, but no conclusion seems to been reached as to the remaining brigabeen reached as to the remaining brigabeen reached as to the remaining brigabeen at Cresco. Kentucky—E. U. Fordyce at Bowling Green. Illinois—Kate E. Moore at Matre, Morgan then diverged to a severe criticism of the action of the house of representatives, which brought protests and threatened a City. Burg.

Private John S. Case, company B. Twentysecond infantry, Fert Crook, Neb., has been transferred to the hospital corps as a private. WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Universal Posts congress held another full session today and disposed of several important measures. The congress raised the limit to be allowed payable on parcels sent by post to be 1,000 francs (\$200) instead of 500 francs, as at present. The postal international money order was discussed and a reduction made of one-half of the present tax, which is 1 per cent on all money orders above 100 francs. An official statement was given out today reciting that the principal modifications made by this congress of the conven tion signed in Vienna in 1887, and which will be replaced January 1, 1899, by the

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO. QUORUM MAY NOT BE PRESENT progress made by the senate, but it is not Geneseo. Texas—H. D. Bonnett at Del Rio. Missouri—A. L. Jurdon at Marshall. Also Alexander R. Avery of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of

Huron, Mich; Thornton S. Howard of Des Moines, to be register of the land office at Des Moines, Ia. The following colonels to be brigadier generals: J. F. Wade, J. K. Mizner, W. M. Grabam and Thaddeus K. Freeman of Indiana, to be chaplain in the navy. PROMOTIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS. Changes Incident to Naming the New

Brigadier Generals.

WASHINGTON, May 29,-The appoint-

ment of Colonel James F. Wade, Fifth

cavalry; Colonel William M. Graham, Fifth C. Marsh, vice T. B. Baker, jr., removed; Bussey, Marion county, S. S. Sherman, vice J. L. Pack, removed; Churdan, Greene county, W. B. Livingston, vice Frank McGreery, removed; Cumberland, Cass county, Noves of the Second to be colonel of the artillery, and Colonel John K. Mizner, Tenth Noyes of the Second to be colonel of the Fifth; Major A. R. Chaffee of the Ninth to A. C. Bales, vice Elias Paimer, De Soto, Dallas county, A. J. Loyn, vice J. M. Nicholson, removed; Dow City, Crawford W. D. Rudd. by lieutenant-colonel of the Second; Captain William C. Forbush of the Fifth to be major of the Ninth: First Lieutenant H. J. Goldman of the Fifth to be captain of the Fifth; Second Lieutenant L. J. Fleming of the Tenth to be first lieutenant of the Fifth; Additional Second Lieutenant L. Parsons of the Ninth to be Second lieutenant of the Tenth; Lieutenant-Colonel Guy V. Henry of Thomas M. Johnson has been commis-tioned postmaster at Chappell and Joseph M. Cooney of the Fourth to be lieutenantcolonel of the Third; Captain J. A. Augur of the Fifth to be major of the Fourth; First Lieutenant A. C. McComb of the Fifth to be captain of the Fifth; Second Lieutenant J. J. Hornbrook of the Second to be first lieutenant of the Fifth; Additional Second Lieutenant E. P. Orton of the Ninth gram.)-Captain Constantine Chase, Fourth to be second lieutenant of the Second. In the

artillery, has been detailed to attend the encampment of the District of Columbia Na-Artillery-Lieutenant-Colonel John I. Rogers of the Second to be colonel of the Fifth; Major W. L. Haskin of the First to First Lieutenant George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth infantry, has been selected as professor of military science and tactics at Montana be lieutenant colonel of the Second; Captain J. M. Ingains of the First to be major of the Agricultural college, Bozeman Mont.
The order detailing Second Lieutenant H. First; Pirst Lieutenant C. L. Best of the First to be captain of the First; Second Paine, Second cavalry, for instruction at Fort Leaver worth school, hasbeen revoked. Lieutenant E. F. McGlauchlin, jr., of the Fifth to be first lieutenant of the First; First Lieuterant Harry G. Trout, Second cay-Additional Second Lieutenant Lloyd England of the Third to be second lieutenant of Captain T. Wilson Hartz, Fifteenth in

fantry, has been ordered to Richmond, Va., as recruiting officer, relieving Second Lieu-REJECT BIDS FOR PHOTOGRAPHS. tenant Charles Miller, who is ordered to re-port to the adjutant general for orders. Leaves of absence: First Lieutenant Charles J. Bailey, First artillery, two months; Major Work Contemplated by Contractors Not What is Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- After an investi-Almond B. Wells, Eighth cavalry, extended gation that has been in progress some time the bids for supplying photographic maps plates, etc., for the general land office dur ing the next fiscal year have been rejected and new bids have been called for to be submitted June 15. This action is the result of a determination of Commissioner Hermann that bids submitted should be on feated by 21 to 29. The vote was a party ing the next fiscal year have been rejected an understanding that photolithographs one, the democrats for and the republicans should be made from pen and ink tracings against the sementment. Kyle and Pettiand not from photolithographic which are usually worn and deinquiry, which disclosed the fact that the old practice had allowed plates forming valuable records and "sacred" archives of the government to be taken from the office and photographed without per and the collection of the collection of the government to be taken from the office and photographed without per and the collection of the c tracings, leaving the copies easily crasible with little handling, though the object of the work was to replace worn documents for preservation of the records. The failure to make the tracings, it is stated, resulted in a saving of about \$5,000 to the