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George B. Trachuck, secretary of The Beo
Publishing combany, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre
for the week ending April 30, 1894, was as fol-

Sunday, April 24 Monday, April 25 Tuesday, April 26 Wednesday, April 27 Thorsday, April 28 Friday, April 29 Saturday, April 30 24,516 Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of April, A. D., 1802, N. P. FEIL.

Average Circulation for March, 24,329.

A FATHER who would turn his 8-yearold child out of the house into the storm for losing a 5-cent piece deserves to be drummed out of the community.

Notary Public

A SUFFERING public hopes the next man that fights a duel with either Borrowe or Milbank will do him more damage than to put a bullet hole through his conttails.

THE democrats are hedging already in their opposition to reciprocity. A move is being made in the house for the appointment of a commission to treat with Mexico for closer trade relations.

THERE is no tariff on authracite coal but the anthracite coal trust is the most conscienceless and exacting of all the combines in existence. The anti-trust law should be rigidly enforced against

THE people's party convention will be in session only a few days, but it will attract a tremendous crowd of visitors. It is highly important that ample arrangements for their entertainment shall be made by our citizens.

DURING this entire month of May Omaha is entertaining the gentlemen who preach. Next week for three days. when the State Medical society meets, we shall extend our hospitality to the gentlemen who practice.

EIGHT firms are willing to compete for the contract for cleaning the paved streets of the city, which is tolerably convincing proof that there is money in it, notwithstanding the fact that Contractor Squires threw up the job as unprofitable.

SENATOR CARLISLE will go into the Chicago convention with the support of the Kentucky delegation and a brilliant record in congress. Nevertheless, Senator Carlisle stands no show of nomination and if nominated it would be a barbecue and political pienic combined to defeat him.

THE mayor should not fill the position of city electrician until after the ordinance is passed defining the powers and duties of that official. Without passing an ordinance regulating the inspection of wires and empowering the officer in charge of this work to enforce the regulations, the office of city electrician would be ornamental but not useful.

DES MOINES has just secured a starch factory that will consume twenty car loads of grain a day and give permanent employment to a large number of working people. Omaha is as favorably situated in the great corn belt as Des Moines and she had advantages over Des Moines as a distributing center, Here is an opportunity for enterprising capitalists to invest their money profit-

THE escape of the two eye-witnesses to the killing of Champion and Ray by the cattlemen of Wyoming now in custody at Fort D. A. Russell has an ugly look. The people are likely to suspect that they were permitted, if not assisted, to leave the country in the interest of the accused cattlemen. Governor Barber and the local authorities should spare no effort or expense to recapture these witnesses if they would rid themselves of the mistrust their somewhat equivocal escape has naturally aroused.

THERE is a renewal of the talk about Chief Justice Fuller as a possible candidate for the presidency, and as before it is undoubtedly without his authority or approval. The latest statement is that Fuller is the alternative of Cleveland, and with Cleveland's consent. When a man accepts a place on the supreme bench it is presumed that he puts away, as far as possible, all partisan feeling and as well all political ambition. It is true that there have been one or two members of that tribunal who did not do this, but the rule has been that the men who attained to the highest judicial position in the nation ceased to be politicians in any sense. There is no reason to believe that this is not the case with Chief Justice Fuller, who did not show any marked partiality for politics before he went on the bench and whose experience at Washington can hardly have induced him to regard politics with greater favor. We believe no political party has ever taken a presidential candidate from the supreme bench, and there are obvious reasons why it would be a great mistake for my party to do so.

THE DAILY BEE TO ENCOURAGE AMERICAN SHIPPING. The bill granting American registry to certain foreign built ships will undoubtedly become a law. There was no opposition to it in the house. It received the unanimous endorsement of the senate committee on commerce, and the secretary of the pavy regards it as second in importance only to the naval appropriation bill. It is a departure which holds

out the promise of a gradual restoration

of American shipping under the most

favorable conditions.

The bill directs the secretary of the treasury to grant registers, as vessels of the United States, to such foreign built steamships engaged in freight and passenger business and sailing in an established line from a port of the United States as are of a tonnage of not less than 8,000 tons and capable of a speed of not less than twenty knots per hour. of which not less than 90 per cent of the shares of the capital of the foreign

association owning them was owned January 1, 1890, and has continued to be owned until the passage of the act, by citizens of the United States, provided that such American owners shall, subsequent to the date of the law, have built or have contracted to build, in American shipyards, steamships of an aggregate tonnage of not less in amount than that of the steamships so admitted to registry.

At present only two steamships, the City of Paris and the City of New York of the Inman line, would be entitled to registry, but the Inman company, which is controlled by American capital, proposes to build other steamships equal or superior to these in American shipyards, and it desires to have all these ships have an American registry and sail under the American flag. As explained by the author of the measure, its object is to permit an experiment which the Inman line is willing to undertake, and which if successful will have a decisive effect upon the ability of our shipbuilders to face foreign competition. The Inman company believes it is possible for American ingenuity and American skill to outstrip any competition in

the world, and it is willing to risk its

capital upon the experiment. Any practical step toward restoring the merchant marine of the country is to be welcomed, and this measure at least contains the promise of such a result. It is a humiliating fact that the United States has less than 15 per cent of the carrying trade of the world, and the amount paid annually to foreign ships for transutlantic freight and passage is from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000;-000, nearly the whole of which goes to the enrichment of foreign ship owners and ship builders. It is certainly time that an effort was made to change this and to recover the place in the world's carrying trade which the United States lost as one of the consequences of the civil war. The proposed law is a commendable step in this direction.

THE COMPTROLLER'S RESPONSIBILITY. The duty of the city comptroller as defined by law is "to examine in detail all claims, bills and accounts against the city and if found correct to audit the same, subject to the approval of the mayor and city council; and upon approving any such claim, bill or account, and the same being approved by the appropriate committee of the council, the comptroller shall include such claim bill or

account in the next appropriation," etc. It will be observed that the direct responsibility for the insertion of the Squires claim in the appropriation ordinance is by law placed upon Comptroller Olsen. His explanation that Councilman Jacobson, chairman of the committee on finance, approved the bill is not satisfactory, especially as that councilman asserts that he never authorized or requested the comptroller to insert the item in the appropriation ordi-

The very fact that the Squires claim has been before the council for eighteen months and has repeatedly been vetoed and held to be exorbitant should have made the comptroller follow its course carefully. Mr. Olsen was a member of the council which wrestled with this claim for a year. He knew exactly what controversy had occurred over it

last year and cannot plead ignorance. In fact, until Mr. Olsen shows the contrary to be true, the council, the mayor and the public have a right to hold him responsible for the error, whether it be one of omission or of commission.

THE NEW CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

There being a question as to the date of expiration of former legislation excluding Chinese from the United States, the president has promptly approved the new act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into this country. This law is not so severe as the bill which passed the house, but it is sufficiently drastic, it is to be presumed, to satisfy all but the most radical and unreason able exclusionists. The former legislation is continued for ten years with several important additions. One of these requires all Chinese laborers in the United States, who are entitled to remain here, to take out certificates of residence within one year after the passage of the act. These they can procure by application to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts, and any Chinese laborer who fails to comply with the provision is to be deported to China unless he can show by the testimony of one credible white witness that he was not a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of the act, or from unavoidable cause was unable to procure a certificate. Forging a certificate or falsely personating an owner of a certificate is punishable by severe penalties. The law takes away the right of any Chinese person to be admitted to ball under writ of habeas corpus when such person is seeking to land in the United States. Certificates of residence are to be issued without

charge to the applicant. It is to no purpose now to discuss this legislation, but it is still in order to consider what may be its possible effect upon our commercial and other relations with China. While this question was being discussed in the house the Chinese minister at Washington plainly intimated that while his government had tolerated what it regarded as a violation of treaty obligations in the | who shows himself the tiger's most obedient

adopted towards the Chinese, any enlargement of that policy which would increase its severity might be resented. The new law has done this, and it remains to be seen whether the Chinese government will continue tolerant or adopt a course of retaliation which might be disastrous to American interests in China and compel Americans to get out of that empire. It is not to be doubted that Europeans who are anxious to secure the trade of this country with China will spare no effort to induce the Chinese government to adopt a policy of retailation, and if it should take such a course it would undoubtedly be carried to the extreme limit.

There is another matter that may be unfavorably affected by this legislation. In his last annual message President Harrison said he regarded it as desirable that the Chinese exhibit at the Columbian exposition be facilitated in every proper way. Can it reasonably be expected that the government of that country or its merchants will be disposed to make an exhibit after we have declared by law that the people of China are not entitled to the same consideration which we accord to people of every other nation? What interest can they have in helping to make attractive the enterprise of a country whose legislation is hostile to them and visits upon their countrymen exceptional indignity and hardship? The Chinese are proverbially forbearing. They are not a rash or impulsive people. But they are not devoid of a sense of self-respect, and it is quite possible they may make this manifest in response to the new exclusion law.

IN POINTING out the unbusinesslike manner in which promiscuous appropriations are voted under prevailing methods, THE BEE cited the recent appropriation of \$7,000 out of the general fund as part payment for the lot purchased by the library board adjacent to the Reed site. We find, however, that the amount actually paid was \$6,000 and that the warrant was drawn on the library fund to pay an equal amount advanced by members of the board toward the purchase of the lot. The excess over \$6,000 represented expenditures for

books and incidental expenses. From a strictly legal standpoint the borrowing of \$6,000 by the board was unauthorized. That body had no authority to incur any liability for the city in excess of the funds actually in the treasury at its disposal. It is even doubtful whether a strict construction of the law would warrant the board or the council in expending any part of the proceeds from taxes levied for the maintenance of the public library for the purchase of lots. In justice to the board and council we cheerfully correct the statement made in our last issue concerning the appropriation for the library board.

OUR esteemed temporary contemporary, the Daily Christian Advocate, finds it very difficult to get out on time. The Fake Factory job office is so limited in facilities as greatly to embarrass the good Dr. Stowe, whose weight of troubles with printers, pressmen and proprictors is sorely trying his temper and patience. He appealed yesterday to the conference to relieve the pressure. That body was obdurate, however, and suggested that if he had contracted with a metropolitan establishment instead of a provincial concern there would be no difficulty. To the doctor's remark that it was almost impossible to get paper for a full edition, some brother who had seen several car loads of news print in the basement of THE BEE office retorted tartly that Omaha had facilities sufficient to publish 100,000 copies of the Advocate daily if necessary. The doctor was instructed to keep right on at his newspaper knitting.

MR. CATCHINGS of Mississippi is a democrat. of course, but his estimate of Bill Holman was quite exact when he remarked that the gentleman from Indiana opposed every measure which is a step toward the advancement of the country.

Tammany Remembers the Faithful. St. Paul Globe.

Paul Dana, the son of the erratic editor of the New York Sun, has been presented by Tammany with a park commissionership worth \$5,000 a year. As Editor Dana is neither a republican nor a democrat, this may be considered a concession to the mugwump element by the Tammany braves,

The Cause of Opposition. Globe-Democrat.

The Denver Republican says that the opposition of the Colorado senators to Harrison is due to the fact that he "refused to make certain objectionable appointments which were strongly urged by them." A similar explanation applies, by the way, to all of the anti-Harrison sentiment in the republican

And Save Funeral Expenses.

New York Tribune Colonel Watterson says it would be folly for the democrats to nominate Cleveland. It would, colonel, it would, and the same remark applies to any horse, dark or light, that may come before the democratic national convention. Why not, then, abandon the idea of holding a convention and move to make the republican nominations unanimous?

The Pure Food Bill.

New England Homestead, The Paddock pure food bill nims at nothing in the world except the requirement that. so far as the national government may have jurisdiction over the distribution of food and drug products, they must be branded and sold for exactly what they are.

No one is opposing it who does not desire to cheat the consuming public by selling an inferior article of some kind branded as better article, and getting the price for the poorer article charged and paid for the petter article. An unholy alliance of those who oppose the bill on this ground is waging most unscrupulous warfare against it.

Two Views of New York's Legislature. New York Sun (D. B. H.). The state legislature of 1892-the first dem-

cratic one in both branches in many yearshas adjourned after a regular session of businesslike brevity and great practical utility, and after a special session wherein that long deferred act of justice and enfranchisement a fair apportionment, was secured for the

Springfield (Mast.) Republican (G. C.). The democratic managers in New York state lose no chance to challenge every honest and seif-respecting voter in the state to vote against them. Tammany has announced, by the aid of Governor Flower,

vote in New York City suit itself next fail. This is what the Farquernor signed the other day, means, and this is a warning to the state outside of New York City to pile up as large a vote against Tammany as possible. The overturn in the Troy public schools is another object lesson which will make republican votes. Old and competent teachers have been turned out by the wholesale to make room for adherents and relatives of adherents of Boss Murphy. So far as they possibly can the leaders in power in the democratic party in New York are making democratic rule synomymous with bad government and political demoralization. This is a load the whole party must carry. It is likely to be a crushing one in New York and may be more than the party as a whole can stagger hader.

Does Bryan Object to the Rich?

New York Sur Hon. William Jennings Bryan, who represents the First Nepraska district in the Fifty-second congress, in a speech delivered before a meeting of democrats and farmers alliance men at Grafton. W. Va., the other day, brought forward that ancient and ineffectual scheme of taxation, the income tax. For some reason an income tax seems to have a great attraction for a great many democratic congressmen. Mr. Bryan's scheme is for "a graded income tax bearing heaviest on the rich." Most of the incom tax men seem to long to punish the rich. But what have the rich done? What has lion. William Jennings Bryan got against the rich, anyway? In a country of equality wby should not taxation be equal! Is wealth to be discouraged as if it were arson or housebreaking? We persume that Hon. William Jenniogs Bryan has no objection to wealth if it be his own, or any conscientious scruples against a large moome. Why will he not give the wealthy a chance! shouldn't a rich man have the same rights as a poor man as lorg as he behaves himself!

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

English and Scotch liberals accept home rule to a considerable extent as a party shibboleth without any especial enthusiasm for it. It is something to which Mr. Gladstone is committed, and they follow him. A carefully considered measure, not too radical or too wide-reaching in its scope, which received the united support of the Irish leaders, would be accepted by them, but it is doubtful if a pill which the Irishmen should quarrel over would get enough of their votes to pass it. It is by no means a wild prophecy, therefore, which the unionists make, that Irish home rule will be given the go by in the next Parliament even if Mr. Gladstone does have a majority. It does not require much foresight to predict that Mr. Gladstone will not risk defeat on such a measure, and will not be likely to press it to passage, if introduced, upless he is sure of his majority. Home rule is by no means the only liberal issue. There are other questions of almost equal importance, some of which, like the "one man one vote" reform, interest all the kingdom, while others more intimately concern England. There is ample opportunity for several busy and highly useful sessions of Parliament under Mr. Gladstone as prime minister without touching the question of Irish home rule at all. Mr. Gladstone is pleaged to home rule, believes in it and looks upon its accomplishment as the fitting end to his long career. But if Irishmen and leaders put obstacles in his way, and by their quarreling and managuvering for personal advantage disgust his English followers and make them question its expediency, he is not to be blamed if he abandons it, temporarily at least.

The application of universal suffrage to Belgium will be watched with intense interest on the continent of Europe, for two reasons: First, because the Belgian operatives and miners are more largely leavened with socialism than is the projetariat in any other European country; and secondly, because the government would be unable in the last resort to employ forcible means of repression, owing to the extreme meagerness and weakness of the regular army. It is a recognition of the peculiar conditions under which the experiment will be made that bas caused the conservative ministers to insist upon coupling with the concession of manhood suffrage the adoption of the Swiss in stitution known as the referendum. Unwilling to expose the sovereign to odium by attempting to check radical legislation through the arbitrary interposition of a veto they have resolved to give him the right of referring suspected or obnoxious laws to the judgment of the people. That is to say, the whole body of electors will be invited to decide by ballots inscribed "Yes" or "No" whether a particular measure shall be vetoed. This right, like all the other functions of royalty in Belgium, will of course be exercised on the advice of the responsible ministers. It is by the referendum that the Belgium conservatives none to safeguard the state against the assaults of socialism. But there is no doubt that the ministers will forthwith press through the chamber the adoption of the Swiss method of referring laws to the vote of the whole people,

The famine stricken region of Russia is situated in the heart of the Russian empire, includes twenty provinces, and covers an area more than ten times the size of Pennsylvania. It has in the past been one of the most fertile and productive agricultural regions in Russia. Of the 30,000,000 people inhabiting this district nearly half have been made destitute by the failure of the crops. As is usual in such widespread calamities, the famine did not result from the faiture o one harvest only. There have been for sev eral years gradually increasing evidences of a diminishing yield. The season of 1886 produced the last full harvest. The famine region yielded in that year about \$40,000,000 bushels of grain. From that year the yield grew smaller, until in 1891 the product was only half the yield of 1886. Six years ago the region affected by the famine produced 54.87 per cent of the total agricultural products of the fifty governments of Russia, while last year it produced only 39.17 per cent. The primary cause of the famine was a severe drought. The fall of snow during the winter of 1800-91 was unusually light, and afforded but little moisture to the soil, and left the rivers without their annual spring overflow. Then for five months not a drop of rain fell, while a burning sun scorehed and withered what little vegetation survived. One calamity followed another. Millions of Siberian rats invaded the stricken region and clouds of insects hovered over it, devouring every green thing. The primitive methods of agriculture contributed, also, to gaggravate the natural causes. The frail wooden plows, still largely in use in Russia, and which penetrate only a few inches below the surface, offered no protection to the planted seed.

The Egyptian army of today is nine yours old, and its fighting strength is 12,000 - the largest portion being engaged in guarding the southern frontier. That it is effective has been proven on several occasions; but it has also been admitted that when the Egyptian soldier has won in fight it has been be cause his British officers would not let him lose. All competent authorities are agreed in saying that the Egyptian army is a pyramid resting on its apex, that apex being its British officers. They have created it, they aione can keep it; and if their authority or personality should be removed, or even weakened, the army would become practipart of the United States in the policy servant, that it intends to count cally worthless within six months. There is

only one quarter from which Egypt is at present threatened, and against which the British-backed army alone stands guard; and that is the Soudan. fifths of the inhabitants of the Soudan have been destroyed since 1882 by disease, famine and war, and the tribes are torn by internal dissensions. The reconquest of that country now would be comparatively easy; and it would ultimately be of great value and assistance to all the other European interests in Africa. There is still a sum of \$1,500,000 in the Egyptian treasury, awaiting the consent of the French government to be spent in increasing the Egyptian army. The French at prerent obstruct this movement and everything else, for obstruction's sake. If they should withdraw their factious opposition a step could be taken toward securing the national integrity of Egypt, and soon no more expenditure would be needed for antislavery work on the Red sea.

A Berlin correspondent gives what he de clares to be the inside history of the recent muddle and crisis over the education bill. He says: "In Prussia the action of the crown is much more direct than in England. The ministers bringing a pill into a parliament obtain the preliminary sanction of the sovereign, and this was done in the case of the education bill. The emperor gave a preliminary sanction because he agreed with the fundamental principle, but had no intention of committing himself to the details, which he wished to be so modified as to ob tain a considerable majority in the Chambers. Count von Zedlitz, whose sympathies were with the extreme party, disregarded the emperor's wishes and sought to push the bill through in its most unacceptable form. Count Caprivi, probably from a sentiment of loyalty toward his colleague, but without any instructions from the emperor, committed himself up to the hilt and gave it to be understood that the government would insist upon having the bill passed This declaration induced the emperor to examine the whole matter very carefully, and as soon as he learned that the measure was opposed from so many quarters he told his ministers frankly that he could not give I his assent." This version absolves the emperor of nearly all responsibility, and doubtless will have the seal of court approval.

JABS OF THE JOKERS.

Rochester Post: Many a fierce mustache Galveston News: Man is first in high spirits and then in the gutter.

Chleago Times: The more trials there are in a lawyer's life the fewer his tribulations.

Dundee Courier: "This new soap," said the barber, "is very nice. It is new soap, said the barber, "is very nice. It is made largely of cream, with just a dash of alcohol in it," "Well, remember I'm a temperance man," re-turned Dobbers, "and non't put any more of it in my mouth than you can help." Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Jack-How

Smith, Gray & Co. a Monthly: Jack-How much simpler a woman's costume is than a man's!

Kate-I don't arree with you.

Jack-Yet it's true that to be dressed to kill a man puts on clothes and a woman puts them off. Which is the easier?

ONE ACCOMPLISHMENT. New York Herald. She doesn't know a bit of logic-Just a silly girl is she. But in all our disputations She is far too much for me. She can't make a ple or biscuit, Cannot make a cup of tea.
Cannot make a thing that's useful,
But she makes a fool of me!

New York Tribune: An Irishman who had lately arrived in this country found a round bit of tin stamped with the name of a big brewery. A policeman, whom he consulted about it, told him for a joke that it was a five cent piece. So Pat went into a saloon and called for a beer. He drank it and shoved the piece of tin across the bar. The barkeeper piece of tin across the bar. The barkeeper pushed it back and said: "Why, man, that's tin!" And Pat replied: "Faith and is it tin? I thought it wor five: have a glass yourseif

Dotroit Free Press: McWatty-There i very beautiful about American paper money.
Simeral—Yes: the beauty increases in pro-

Modern Society: Husband-What sort of a Wife-Demitrain. Husband-That's precisely what Twemlow sald when he trod on it. How on earth did he know its name?

Oil City Derrick: A petrified ham has been found in an Indiana field. This is the first supply of material for World's fair sandwiches. Elmira Gazette: The understudy doesn't necessarily love the prima donna because shis always ready to take her part.

Philadelphia Times: Between politics and the national game this promises to be a great year for parties and balis.

NEXT TO NOBODY.

Boston Courier. Whin Oi, in love wid Nora, sakin'
The bashful way of findin' out
Ef in her heart there did awaken
A love that smothered all me doubt,
Axed her ef she loved this or that one—
Pat, Teddy, Jamle, Moike or Joe,
The two O'Shanes—the thin or fat one—
And ivery toime she answered "No!"

It made me jist a little bowider.

An' hope revolvin' be the same.
Of tuk her little hand and towid her
Hersilf e'u'd slopake her slwatcheart's nam
Wid glance at me most tantaloizin'
"It's just nobody. Con." she said,
An' shtartied boy her spache surproisin'

A shtart unto the doore Ol made "Whist, Con." says she, a beck'nin' to me, "Don't be in such a Jiffy, man;
To wed nobody wouldn't do me,
An'so Ol've hit upon this plan-Ol'll take the man that's nearest to it"-

er eyes abrim wid witchery—
'that, as Norah's beart sees thro' it, Is jist yersilt, ye shpalpane, yo!

KANSAS CROP CONDITIONS.

Favorable Report from the Board of Agricutture. TOPEKA, Kan., May 6.-In his monthly crop report, Secretary Mobiler of the State Board of Agriculture says that the conditions are encouraging, notwithstanding the fact that the weather has been unfavorable to the prosecution of farm work. The soil, says the report, is in excellent condition for rapid growth, when warm weather comes. cold, rainy weather has greatly delayed planting and will cause late crops. The condition of winter wheat has improved from 85 to 88 per cent. The acreage sown to spring wheat was increased 30 per cent, with a total acresge of 197,496 acres. The condition of the crop is 92 per cent. The acreage sown to cats is the same as last year with conditions good.

Corn planting has been delayed so that only about 45 per cent of the crop has been

Mob Chasing Two Murderers, MIDDLETON, Ky., May 6 .- Jim Ford, a prominent farmer, was murdered in the road by two negroes with whom he had a difficulty. A posse is scouring the country for the negroes, and if they are caught they will be lynched.



one illicits are lasting; they regulate the system, as well as cleanse and renovate it. One little Pellet's a gentle laxative; three to four art as a cathartic. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and lovely are proportily relieved and record levels.

and bowels, are promptly relieved and per-manently cured.

Fut up in sealed vials—a perfect vest-pocket remedy, always fresh and reliable. pocket reinedy, always fresh and reliable.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, because they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, r your money is returned. You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more !

DYNAMITE IN THE FLAMES

It Causes an Explosion at Trenton, Ont., and Does Much Damage.

BIG NEW YORK SLAUGHTER HOUSE BURNED

Five Hundred Cattle Turned Loose in the Streets and Many People Narrowly Escape being Trampled to Death -Wharfs Destroyed.

TRENTON, Ont., May 6 .- A fire broke out in King Maydee's clevator and dock. The flames spread rapidly. Among the stores in the burned block were those of R. M. Mowat hardware, and the Great Northwestern tele graph office. In the midst of the fire a terri ble explosion, supposed to have been caused by dynamite, occurred in Mowat's hardware shed. The shock was so great that most of the plate glass windows in the town and al the windows near the fire were broken. loss is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,-000. Nearly all of the burned property was insured. A number of persons were injured

Big Slaughter House Burned. NEW YORK, May 6 .- Early this morning t fire started in the immense slaughter house of Swartz, Child & Sulzburger, wholesale butchers, Forty-fifth street and East river. The building contained large quantities of inflammable matter and was soon a mass of flames. From there the flames spread to the pier at the foot of Forty-fifth street and thence along the wharf to Forty-seventh street. Vessels an-enored near the docks were hurriedly towed out into the stream. During the fire head of cattle in adjoining sheds were turned loose and went tearing through the streets. In the panic there were many narrow escapes from being trampled to death by the infuriated animals. The loss to building, contents and wharf is estimated at

FRED THE POISONER.

Two London Girls Meet Death at an Unknown Man's Hands.

LONDON, May 6,-On April 12 a report was circulated in South London that two young girls had been poisoned at a house in Stamford street, Waterloo road, Lambeth. The police were communicated with, and a police constable went to the house where he found a girl, Alice Marsh, aged 21 years, lying in sage in her night dress. She was apparently in a dving state, suffering from the effects of poison. In another part of the house the police discovered another young giri, fully dressed, Emma Schrivell. appeared to have been poisoned. girls were taken to St. Thomas' hospital but the Marsh girl died on the way in a cab. The other girl died in great agony a short time after being admitted to the nospital

At the coroner's inquest held the next day the police constable, who had found the girls. testified that Emma Schrivell had told him on the way to the hospital that she and Alice Marsh had met a man known to them as "Fred" and that he had given them so globules which they had swallowed. An analysis was made of the girls' stemachs and at the coroner's inquest today evidence was submitted showing that strychnine in large quantities had been administered, but by whom or for what motive is a mystery. by whom or for what motive is a myster. The police are using their utmost endeavors o find the man "Fred." As yet they have found no trace of him.

SNUBBED BY TOM OCHILTREE.

The Texas Statesman Refuses to Spit In Borrowe's Face.

LONDON, May 6 .- The general public is be coming thoroughly disgusted with the actions of Borrowe, Fox, Milbank and others who have gained notoriety by the course they have followed since the revelations of the Drayton-Borrowe scandal were made public. Considerable excitement prevailed today among the friends of the duelists and it predicted that fresh encounters will shortly take place.

Borrowe, in company with a friend, called at the lodgings of Colonel "Tom" Ochiltree and asked to see that gentleman. The ser-Ochiltree was at home but he declined to see Borrowe. The latter then sent a message to the colonel stating that he had heard that he (Colonel Ochiltree) had threatened to spit in his face and he had come to his lodging have him carry out that threat. The vant declined to carry the message and Bor

It is reported that Borrowe is eager for an counter with Fox, who will saif for the United States in a fortnight.

French Defeated in Dahomey. LONDON, May 6 .- A dispatch from Sierra Leone says a messenger reports that King Samadou, as a piece of strategy, allowed the French to capture three native towns and fering heavily. The messenger says eighty-one French prisoners and the heads of four French officers are in Samadou's camp.

Berlin Political Gossip. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. | Berlin, May 6 .- New York Heraid Cable -Special to THE BEE. - According to the latest political gossip the speedy appointment of Count Horbert Bismarck to an important official post is probable. Baron Marscalse's

withdrawal from the ministry of foreign affairs is also freely discussed. It is said that the member of the Russian imperial family to whom is proposed the betrothal of Princess Margaret is none other than the czarowitch. The idea is not new. The match was talked of in the time of the late emperor, but was prevented by the strenu-ous opposition of Emperor Frederick. Certainly that betrothal would excite public epinion in Fi France and may again cause its

RUSSELL HARRISON EXPLAINS.

He Telis a Reporter What He Knows About the Yellowstone Park Stock. New York, May 6.—The Mail and Express prints the following: Mr. Russell Harrison was today asked if he had anything to say concerning the alleged issue of stock to him by the Yellowstone Park association. He

very promptly replied : "I have never asked for and was never promised and have never received, either myself or through any friend, in any way, shape or manner, any stock in the Yellow stone Park association and think I have ren dered no service to the association that would entitle me to any stock. The attempt of Mr. Gibson to make it appear that stock had been issued for me in his association is a malicious effort to injure my character and drag me into a matter with which I have no connec

"Mr. Gibson, acting for the Yellowstone

association, has preferred charges against every secretary of the interior since his association drove Rufus Hatch out of the park. They have always made a determined effort to have a monopoly on everything in the park and run things as they pleased, they have resented official proceedings by Secretaries Noble and Villas to compel them to run their business in a manner satisfactory to the traveling public and treat every one cour-teously. By their own witnesses it is shown that the steek was Kerens, never issued and Mr. Kerens, in whose name the stock was written, never heard of the transaction. Every fair minded man will admit it is unjust to hold me re sponsible for what others are doing, wholly without my knowledge and consent. was no favoritism shown the Yellowstone Park association. The leases they secured for the erection of some new hotels for the accommodation of the traveling public were

the most favorable to the government of any ever made. Secretary Noble, in his usual methodical manner, gave to the Yellowstone association leases that contained no favors, but are very advantageous to the traveling public. "How do you account for the use of Mr Kereus' name!

"They admit that no stock was issued to any one. A certificate was filled in his name for the amount. The suggestion was probably made by Mr. Gibson who lives in St. Louis and either knows Mr. Kerens personally or by reputation. My wife and Mrs. Kerens are great friends, and I have frequently visited at their house in St. Louis while they were at it. They could with equal propriety have filled in a certificate for Secretary Noble or anyone else, as long as the consent of the party was not obtained."

Arranging for Decoration Day.

CHICAGO, BL., May 6 .- Department Commander Harlan will issue an address temorrow to all Grand Army posts in Illinois, urging them to take part in Decoration day services on May 30. They will be urged not to allow the grave of one soldier to remain undecorated, and to enlist the clergy, Woman's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans and other similar organizations in the work. Commander Harlan will go to Dixon to take part in the services there

Met a Horrible Death. GUTHRIE, Okl., May 6 .- Mrs. S. H. Brad

ey, wife of a prominent attorney of this piece, met a horrible death at the railway station. She was bidding goodbye to a friend and attempted to get off the car while t was in motion. She fell under the wheels n such a manner that her head was severed from the body as cleanly as if the decapitation had been made by an executioner's ax. Colored Marderers Executed.

derers, were executed in the county jail at ioon. Slaughter killed his mistress, Jennie Love; Bailey murdered J. F. Hackman, peduler, and threw his body into a swamp. Both had their necks broken.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 6.-L. D.

Slaughter and Thomas Bailey, negro mur-

King Humbert Underlied, accepted the resignation of the ministry, and



S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas str.

Meand Ma---

when we have a chance to buy a pair of them and get buy a pair of them and get a coat thrown in, we're going to do it, B.K.& Co offer, Saturday, boys' \$6 knee pant suits for \$3, just this once. Dark blue plaids, all wool, corded back, plain front, ages 4 to 14. Got up to sell at \$6. Saturday only, \$3. As there are but 75

Saturday only, \$3. As there are but 75 of them they'll most likely be about all sold by noon. Those men's suits at \$7.50, sold by noon. Those men's suits at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50 are great drawing cards. They're worth lots more money. Saturday and Saturday only, boys' \$6 knee pant suits \$3.

Browning, King & Co

To give our employes their evenings, we close | S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts

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