THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 4, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, May 29	26,877
Monday, May 30	23,156
Tuesday, May 31	23,155
Wednesday, June 1	23,041
Thursday, June 2	23,032
Friday, June 3	23,104
Saturday, June 4	25,735
Average	24,015

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of June, A. D., 1892. N. P. FELL,
SEAL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for May, 24,381.

ADJOURNED again. Hang it!

TAMMANY won the Morris Park stakes, but will it win the Chicago democratic stakes?

CORBETT'S physician pronounces him a "perfect man." But the country is waiting for Sullivan's opinion.

THE democrats are having a fine time admitting Arizona and New Mexico. When will they give us Utah?

THE Methodists had a convention here and told us how to live. Now the undertakers are here to tell us how to die.

OMAHA needs some great enterprise to stir up her enthusiasm and idle money and the Nebraska Central is the very thing to do it.

THE State Business Men's association meeting here next week will be a gathering of important men to discuss important measures.

THE Lord's prayer came over the wires from Minneapolis yesterday and the *World-Herald* editor mistook it for news and published it.

PRESIDENT CARNOT has been attending the fetes at Nancy. How many and what are Nancy's fetes. We Carnot understand this French business.

THE democrats who reside in Minneapolis must feel that they are not of much account at present. They should seize this opportunity to go fishing.

MONTANA is trying to move her capital to Bozeman. Why isn't Anaconda after it? A town with that name ought to be able to take in anything in sight.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that ten carloads of the Chicago Blaine club, enthusiasm and good cheer went to Minneapolis. The good-cheer was in the locker.

THE western men at Minneapolis are denouncing Senators Wolcott and Teller for their speeches against Harrison. Such a protest is tardy but it was sure to come.

THE recent holiday trip of the queen of England and her suite of nearly 100 persons cost about $50,000. Royalty comes high, but the English people must have it.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD is learning to ride a bicycle. Being a candidate for presidential nomination she feels that she must swing around the circle like the rest of them.

BAD reports of Iowa's corn crop are being received. This is no doubt very pleasing to Governor Boies. As he does not raise much corn he will not lose much money.

ALFRED C. CHAPIN of Brooklyn is a member of congress and railroad commissioner, the latter salary being $8,000. He seldom visits Washington and says he will not claim his salary as congressman. He hasn't apparently thought of resigning.

THERE ought to be plenty of money in circulation in Italy. It is estimated that visitors from other lands spend $100,000,000 there annually. Traveling American millionaires and others contribute about one-third of this amount.

TWENTY-TWO presidents preceded Harrison. All but five were renominated, or not subject to renomination because they died before their first term was out, or were vice presidents who succeeded to the chair (and are not really to be considered as presidents) or declined a renomination. Nine were renominated and seven were successful. That disposes of the anti-second term cry.

A FORMER citizen of Omaha, Charles J. Murphy, who has been commissioned by the government to teach the people of Europe the advantages of American corn and how to prepare it for use, reports very favorably upon the results of his labors. Germany has lately put thirteen mills into operation for grinding corn, and others have been started in various portions of Europe, so that American corn meal will soon be introduced as an article of food among people who have hitherto known nothing of it. It will prove a cheap and wholesome food for the poor laboring man who, in European countries, is too often obliged to live upon scanty fare. He will find that American corn, in various forms of preparation for the table, is both palatable and wholesome. It gives heat and strength to the body, and that is what the laboring men of Europe are particularly in need of.

THE TARIFF AS AN ISSUE.

Senator Vest of Missouri made a speech in the senate on Monday in which he departed from the measure under consideration long enough to discuss partisan politics a little. He said that he was for tariff reform and that it was not his purpose to bow to the will of the national democratic convention to be held at Chicago. He held himself responsible only to the democrats of Missouri. The tariff and not the silver question was, in his opinion, the chief issue before the country. "We won upon it in 1890," he said, "and the enemies of the McKinley act can win upon it in 1892."

There is an apparent inconsistency in the senator's remarks on this subject. When he says that he will not bow to the will of the national convention of his party he seems to imply very plainly that he is in doubt as to what that convention will do about the tariff question. If he entertains a doubt of this kind it is not easy to see how he can be so positive that the democratic party could win by making the tariff an issue and waging a war upon the McKinley act. He declares that he is responsible only to the democracy of his own state. He is loyal to what he believes to be the highest interest of the democrats of Missouri—for he does not mention the people who are not democrats. But will not other leaders of his party feel obliged, upon the same grounds, to stand by what they conceive to be the interests of their respective states? Not all democrats are free traders, and there are some states in the union where even the democrats most loyal to their party need a great deal of whipping in to keep them from supporting a protective tariff. If it were not for the fact that protection happens to be distinctively a republican measure it would be favored by a very large number of democrats who now oppose it upon the general principle that democrats most oppose whatever republicans approve.

It is not by any means certain that the democratic party will be a unit in opposition to the McKinley tariff law. It is true, as Senator Vest says, that the parties are more evenly divided upon this than upon the silver issue, but it will be found as the contest progresses that a very large number of democrats will refuse to be counted in favor of free trade. Comparatively few men are so devoted to their party as to lose sight of their personal interests, and it is absurd to suppose that a personal interest in the protection of home industries is wholly confined to one political party. That democrats have very generally followed the line of policy laid down by the platforms of their party is undeniable, but it is not to be assumed that they will always do so. Senator Vest even seems to be in doubt as to what the Chicago convention will do in regard to this question, which he thinks is the only one upon which an issue can be made. He says that he is responsible only to the democrats of his own state. Will not other leaders of democratic opinion throughout the country be governed in like manner by local considerations? Missouri democrats undoubtedly want free trade, but it is an unfortunate circumstance for the party that influential interests in other states would squarely oppose the adoption of this policy by the democratic national convention. It will be adopted, without doubt, but will it win the solid support of the party? Of course there are some republicans who for personal reasons do not favor the present tariff law as a whole, but the division in the democratic ranks on this subject will be much more serious than it can possibly be among the republicans. If it is true, as Senator Vest says, that this is the only issue, it is evident that his party is at a disadvantage.

AN ATTACK ON RECIPROCITY.

The speech of Senator Turpie of Indiana in the United States senate a few days ago, attacking the republican policy of reciprocity, is perhaps to be regarded as foreshadowing the position that will be taken by the Chicago convention regarding that plan for increasing the foreign commerce of the country. Of the speech of the Indiana senator it is sufficient to say that its only significance or importance is the added evidence it supplied of the opposition of the democratic party to reciprocity. It presented no argument which has any force when arrayed against the practical results of the application of the new commercial policy, nor has any democrat who has ventured to attack reciprocity been able to present any valid reason for his opposition.

The two democratic leaders most prominent in public attention have expressed themselves regarding reciprocity. In his now almost forgotten speech at Elmira, N. Y., some months ago, in which he attempted to define his position respecting the tariff and the silver questions, Senator David Bennett Hill declared reciprocity to be a "sham and a humbug." Mr. Cleveland, in his address to the democrats of Rhode Island, was not so plain and unequivocal in his criticism, but what he said left no doubt that the policy does not enjoy his favor. Every democratic convention of the year has had something to say hostile to reciprocity. It is, therefore, entirely safe to predict that the national democratic convention will antagonize this policy and that the party will go into the presidential campaign with a platform declaring against it.

The republican party is fully prepared to welcome such an issue. It has all the argument and all the facts on its side. Its claim that reciprocity has been a notable success can be substantiated by reference to practical results that are beyond dispute, and if testimony be wanted regarding the influence it has exerted in the interest of American commerce, the governments of Germany, France and Austria-Hungary can furnish it. Nothing can be more certain than the fact that the adoption of this policy was very largely instrumental in inducing the governments of Germany and France to revoke the regulations which for years had kept our hog products out of the markets of those countries, and to make other important and valuable concessions respecting the importation of American agricultural products. European statesmen have frankly acknowledged the wisdom of the United States in adopting reciprocity, and European governments have done honor to our example by proposing to follow it. The addition to our foreign commerce, directly due to this policy, already amounts to many millions of dollars, and there is every assurance of a vastly greater increase in the future. It is a distinctively American policy, aggressive and far-reaching—a policy entirely consistent with the protection of American industries and American labor—and if maintained it will inevitably place the United States far in advance of every other nation in commercial power.

It is hardly questionable that a large majority of the intelligent voters of the country are in favor of reciprocity. It appeals to the interests of the agricultural producers, in whose behalf it was conceived, and it claims the support also of the manufacturers and of those who labor in manufacturing industries. In short, every producing interest in the nation that contributes to the commerce of the world is concerned in the maintenance and success of this policy. It is inimical only to the system of free trade, and it is for this reason that it is opposed by the democratic party.

THE FOOD FISH SUPPLY.

When an Omaha man orders a fresh fish for his Friday dinner he probably does not often ask himself or anybody else where it was caught. He is pretty sure that it did not come out of the Missouri river, if he stops to think about it, but that is only a negative. As a matter of fact the trout or whitefish that graces his table and tempts his appetite is almost certain to be a product of the great lakes, and in most cases it will be found to have come here from Chicago.

Very few people know that the fisheries of the great lakes are the most extensive in the world. They extend over a shore line of 3,500 miles. According to statistics from the census bureau the catch in these lakes from 1880 to 1890 was over 1,000,000,000 pounds, which yielded the fishermen more than $25,000,000. About 7,000 people are engaged in the business of catching fish in these lakes, and the total investment in fishing property is not less than $2,852,959. Since 1880 lake trout have increased in these waters 64.62 per cent. The returns show a decrease in the whitefish catch of 28.59 per cent. This decrease is shown in all the lakes except Lake Superior, where there has been an increase. Herring are more plentiful than any other variety of fish, and great numbers of them are marketed every year. The great decrease of trout and whitefish in some of the lakes has occasioned alarm among the fishermen, but this will undoubtedly be remedied by the efforts of the fish commissions, which are taking steps to replenish the waters that have been depleted. The whole country that depends upon the great lakes for its fish supply will be interested in the work which the commissioners are doing.

THE ANARCHIST AND THE WORKINGMAN.

It is interesting to note that the Chicago anarchists are appealing through their friends to the labor organizations of the country for release from prison. The public has not yet forgotten the shocking crimes of these Haymarket assassins and it seems absurd that they should ask for influence in their behalf from the very men most interested in having them punished. Members of labor organizations have already suffered enough in consequence of the violent demonstrations and criminal acts of the anarchists. Unfortunately these men who defy law and order and make war upon society have allied themselves with organized labor and have set themselves up as champions of the interests and rights of the toiling masses. It is not strange, therefore, that honest and law-abiding workingmen have thus been made the instruments of scoundrels who have nothing in common with them and who have only sought the shelter of their organizations in order to more successfully carry on their crusade against the established order of things. The respectable labor organizations of the country now fully understand the purposes of the anarchists and realize that they are enemies to honest labor in so far as they are foes to society.

There is good reason to hope that the anarchist has had his brief day in this country. He certainly cannot stand alone, and if the labor organizations ignore him he will soon sink out of sight. He is not a friend of labor; on the contrary, he is an enemy to every interest of the honest laboring man. The anarchistic notion that the workingmen must be uplifted by killing the capitalist is pretty thoroughly exploded in this country. Our labor organizations as a rule are controlled by an intelligent conception of the relations between labor and capital, and whenever they consider themselves aggrieved they will quietly appeal to the public sentiment and let the anarchists alone. They can lose nothing by such a course.

SOUTH OMAHA'S PROGRESS.

There have been rare examples of a substantial and permanent prosperity more remarkable than that of South Omaha. The report just submitted by the special committee of the Board of Trade shows a material growth in the comparatively brief period of eight years which certainly warrants the title of Magic city. There is now claimed for South Omaha a population of 12,000 and a business amounting to $50,000,000 annually. The packing industry, which supplies this business, has been growing steadily from year to year, and it is certain to increase in the years to come if the supply territory which should be tributary to South Omaha is made accessible. The only difficulty to be overcome is that of inadequate railroad communication with portions of the contiguous country where meat supplies are to be had, which now go to Chicago and other packing points. This is the one great obstacle in the way of South Omaha attaining to second place as a packing center, and thereby doubling its business, its population and its wealth. An opportunity is presented to remedy this difficulty, and the people of South Omaha may safely be counted upon to declare almost unanimously in favor of the Nebraska Central project, the success of which would give that city the railroad facilities it requires.

The material progress of South Omaha must always contribute to the prosperity of Omaha. The commercial interests of the two cities are inseparably connected. They are, in every practical sense, one community, and it is undoubtedly only a question of time when they will be under one municipal government. At any rate the people of Omaha rejoice in the growth and prosperity of the younger community and will deny them no aid necessary to promote their future advancement.

THE republicans of Ohio cannot complain that they have not received adequate recognition at the hands of the representatives of the republicans of the rest of the country assembled at Minneapolis. With Governor McKinley as permanent chairman of the national convention and ex-Governor Foraker as chairman of the committee on resolutions the Buckeye state has certainly been duly honored. The selection of Governor McKinley, which was made without the least contest, was a marked compliment to that distinguished republican leader which is understood to be due to the general recognition of his fairness and impartiality. He is a pronounced supporter of Harrison, but the friends of other candidates knew that as chairman of the convention he could be relied upon to treat all sides fairly, and it is entirely safe to say that the result will show this confidence to be well founded. Chairman McKinley will be faithful to the candidate of his choice, but he will take no unworthy advantage of those who prefer another candidate. It is in place here to observe that he is fully equipped for performing the duties of a presiding officer, and no man would be more likely to firmly hold the convention to the business in hand.

THE suggestion that in a certain contingency the Hill support in New York might go to William C. Whitney, who was secretary of the navy in the administration of President Cleveland, implies that in the event of Hill withdrawing from the contest he would have no influence in determining who his supporters should put forward, for it is hardly probable he would select Mr. Whitney as his political legatee. That gentleman is too closely identified with Mr. Cleveland to be acceptable to Hill under any circumstances. There is said to be a very friendly feeling in Tammany toward Whitney, however, and it is just possible that conditions might arise which would lead that organization to give him its support. The chances of this, however, are extremely small and remote.

THE council has authorized the city attorney to settle the $10,000 suit brought by Lizzie Richards for injuries received by falling through a defective sidewalk, the plaintiff having agreed to accept $2,500. No doubt this is a good settlement for the city, and the taxpayers have reason to congratulate themselves upon getting off so easily, but it should be borne in mind that it is easier and better in every way to prevent such accidents than to pay for them even on such favorable terms. The unsafe walks in this city ought to be attended to more carefully than they are. A large amount of work in that line could be done for $2,500.

THE trades assembly of Chicago has decided that there is too much water in the beer sold in that city. If it is the same water that Chicago uses for drinking purposes there would seem to be some ground for complaint.

BLAINE made a coup d'etat. But Mr. Harrison has made a coop for votes.

The End is the Same.
Kansas City Journal.

Being tossed about by the western tornado is not pleasant, but it is not quite so bad as being burned to death in flaming eastern rivers.

Elasticity of Liberty.
Globe-Democrat.

The simplicity of our system of government is well illustrated by the fact that a secretary of state can have his resignation accepted in as few words as the humblest postmaster.

Advantages of Capital Punishment.
New York Herald.

The worst thing about capital punishment is that every rogue announces that he is going straight to heaven, and all the other rogues believe him. The prospect of a nearly painless transportation to the golden city is not particularly terrifying.

The Umbrella Trust.
New York Advertiser.

The Umbrella company, to do business in all the states and territories of the United States, also in foreign countries, and having a capital of $8,000,000, was incorporated in Albany on Saturday. This looks like wet weather. Anyhow, umbrellas will go up.

Harrison's Good Temper.
Philadelphia Record (dem.).

All the Washington correspondents concur in describing President Harrison's imperturbable good temper and coolness on receipt of Secretary Blaine's letter of resignation. If Harrison's adherents were dismayed by this letter it certainly had no such effect upon their chief. Harrison has reason for his coolness. While Blaine was meditating a grand stroke to dazzle his adherents at Minneapolis Harrison was pursuing the even tenor of his way.

A Flood of Flame.
Detroit Free Press.

The appalling calamity which has visited Oil City and Titusville calls for the sympathy of the whole country. It is not often that so sweeping a disaster is free from any trace of disregard of natural laws or of lack of foresight, but in this case apparently neither human action nor inaction is at fault. The extent of the calamity is still uncertain; but when its proportions are definitely known and the needs created by it understood there should be prompt action to relieve the suffering, which must inevitably be very great.

Train and His Millions.
New York Advertiser.

The immense value of the goosey Tribune's roster of millionaires is apparent from the following extract therefrom:

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN—Real estate in Omaha and Council Bluffs.

If there is anything that Citizen Train loathes and abhors it is a rich man. To be classed among a lot of rich men will, no doubt, suggest to his active mind a libel suit, with damages running high into the millions. As a matter of fact, Citizen Train's Omaha and Council Bluffs riches consist of law suits similar to those which fill the heirs of Auneke Jans with hope and stimulate the Edwardes family in its efforts to reclaim Harlem.

The Kearney of Today.
Kearney Hub.

Kearney sits today surrounded by the richest environments of any city in the state. She has withstood many a baptism of fire, she has come out of the fiery furnaces of business depression and today is the embodiment of all that constitutes pluck and perseverance. The day of fire and depression typifies the trials through which the city has passed, while the beautiful homes, business blocks, spired churches and houses of learning tell the triumphs of perseverance and patriotism.

Today Kearney speaks in no unmeaning language; she tells to those who are seeking new homes either for business or pleasure, that there is no fairer spot; she eulogizes the men of indomitable energy who have made possible the Kearney of today.

Fly on the Wagon Wheel.
Lincoln Journal.

At the beginning of the state and congressional campaign two years ago the Omaha byphen sent out a double-leaded proposition to the independents and the democrats to unite and divide the offices after the republicans had been wiped from the face of the planet. It now declares that "Fusion is a Fallacy." Having failed to become a great leader of men and parties, the young man in charge of the byphen seems perfectly content to take advice from them and follow in their footsteps. The position of the fly on the wagon wheel may not be one to bring out much applause, but it is conducive to peace of mind and quiet content. The young man is to be congratulated on his change of policy.

FROM 'ROUND ABOUT US.

Norfolk's police are slaying the unlicensed dogs.

Hartington will celebrate the Fourth of July in loyal fashion.

The little son of A. G. Collins of Hebron fell from a high fence and broke both bones in his right arm.

Thieves robbed the store of Mitchell & Hunt, at Aurora, of a lot of pocket knives and made good their escape.

Wolves are reported plentiful in Stanton county, and as a result poultry is scarce and a number of sheep have been killed.

Ed Drain, a Burlington switchman at McCook, had an arm broken and his head badly hurt while trying to make a coupling.

Nearly all the business men of Papillion have agreed to close their stores on Sunday, at the request of one of the local pastors.

Many new settlers are reported in southern Holt county, the district of flowing wells and grass, where farm land sells at from $5 to $10 per acre.

A tramp broke into the house of Harry Metzger, at Aurora, and stole $100 worth of jewelry. Later he was arrested and gave the name of Sam Nolan.

A B. & M. freight train crashed into some empty box cars at Ashland, ditching the engine and overturning two cars loaded with grain. Nobody was hurt.

A brass band of twenty pieces has been organized at Plainview. Three of the bornblowers are ladies. The band will be ready to do its share in helping Plainview people celebrate the ever glorious.

Ed Brooks, a well-to-do and prominent farmer living three miles southeast of Geneva, fell from the top of a thirty-foot wind mill tower, receiving dangerous injuries. Medical assistance was immediately summoned, but there is little hope of his recovery.

The old settlers of Columbus have decided to hold a picnic at the opera house June 22. Officers have been elected as follows: Mrs. Jane A. North, president; George W. Galley, first vice president; John Browner, second vice president; Mrs. Charity Kelley, third vice president; Mrs. John P. Becker, treasurer; H. J. Hudson, secretary; Charles A. Speice, marshal.

Among the numerous "red letter" days arranged for the Beatrice Chautauqua assembly are Educational, Republican, Democratic, Alliance, Prohibition and Woman's Suffrage day. July 3 J. L. Hughes of Toronto, Canada, and several others equally prominent will speak. Republican day is July 14, when such men as Governor McKinley of Ohio and other prominent men will address the Chautauqua. Democratic day is July 13, Speakers for the occasion have not been definitely secured. On Alliance day, July 6, President Polk, J. H. Davis and Mrs. Mary Lease of Kansas will be the speakers. On July 4 Robert Nourse of Washington and Chaplain McCabe of New York, the hero of Libby prison, will be present.

That Famous Blaine Letter.

OMAHA, June 7.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please print the letter which Hon. James G. Blaine wrote to Chairman Clarkson last February declining to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the presidency.

ANS.—The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1892.—Dear Sir: I am not a candidate for the presidency and my name will not go before the republican national convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season. To those who have tendered me their support I owe sincere thanks and am most grateful for their confidence. Respectfully yours, J. G. BLAINE.

HOT WEATHER HITS.

Brandon Bucksaw: The male wasp never stings; but so long as he and his sister are twins and dress alike this bit of knowledge availeth not.

Judge: "Do you ever fight duels in America?" he asked. "Oh, yes, frequently," replied the American. "With what weapons, generally?" "Lawyers."

Harper's Young People: The principal difference between a pug dog and a cur is that you have to pay a big amount for the first and you can't get rid of the second at any price.

New York Press: "Young Mrs. Newwed used to be haughty, proud, and arrogant, now she is humble, meek and spiritless; what has caused the change?"

"Her husband had his salary raised and got her a hired girl."

Mrs. Pinkerly—I hear, Major Kingbean, that you are a great sufferer from indigestion.

Major Kingbean—I am, madam.

Mrs. Pinkerly—Are you doing anything for it?

Major Kingbean—I am, madam. I am suing for a divorce.

THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.
Philadelphia Press.

She's a pretty maid with a dainty foot
That doesn't inspection shun,
For the lifted skirt shows a tiny boot
That's admired by every one.
But although with a smile she looks at you,
Her heart is with anguish torn,
For beneath the boot—alas, 'tis true!—
There's an awfully throbbing corn.

Harvard Lampoon: Rosamond—Oh, dear! what a wretched memory I have! There's my dentist's appointment this afternoon, and I've just remembered it.

Gertrude—Well, I don't see but what you thought of it in time.

Rosamond—That's just it; I didn't want to remember it until tomorrow.

"Father," said Jimpson, "I can't get along on my allowance. Can't you raise it?" "Well, my son, let me see. I give you $100 a month now, of which you pay me $50 for board." "Yes." "Well, hereafter I'll give you $150 a month and you can pay me $100 a month for board. We'll both make money on that basis."

Truth: Widows' weeds should be carefully thinned out by husband-men.

Kate Field's Washington: When Nellie W. broke her engagement with William A. and contracted another with William R., Punleigh remarked that he supposed it was because she was a business woman and was accustomed to dealing with Bills of Exchange.

Chicago Inter ocean: A process has just been discovered by which flour can be made from bananas. It will doubtless be a go, as no one will have the courage to jump onto it.

BEHIND HER FAN.

Brooklyn Life.

Behind her fan all painted o'er
With shepherds, maids and loves galore,
Her chin was lost her laces 'mid,
While I, scarce knowing what I did,
Glanced, now at her, then at the floor.
I felt that I could kneel before
Even the very flowers she wore,
Or but the glove of softest kid
Behind her fan.
I longed at once to seek the door,
And to remain and venture more
I wondered if she'd tell, if bid—
Whether a smile or yawn she hid,
Behind her fan!

SOME NOTED WOMEN.

Mrs. Arthur Abbott, a theosophical philanthropist of London, has started a Ladies Cigarette Employment agency.

Mme. Marie Roze is engaged in the preparation of an operatic libretto founded upon an Italian story by Lamartine.

The household of ex-President Hayes at Fremont, O., is presided over by his only daughter, Miss Fanny Hayes. The two younger sons of General Hayes also live at home.

Miss Murphy, who is known as the most prominent among the women's rights women, is the editor of the Melbourne Punch. She is a practical newspaper worker, and knows all the details of her profession thoroughly.

The empress of Japan only appears in public, clothed in the garments of her native country, about once a year. On other occasions she wears the sweetest things that Parisian artists can build for her and looks well in them.

Vice President Morton's daughters have an active share in church work at Rhinebeck. They conduct a sewing school for poor children on Saturday mornings and a little Sunday school twenty-four hours later in a room in Mr. Morton's house.

Miss Frances E. Willard, the temperance reformer, is about to learn to ride a bicycle. She has had some experience with a tricycle, but now she will use a modern "safety," first taking lessons in a riding school. She is living in Evanston, a suburb of Chicago.

The wife of Secretary Elkins has founded and endowed a home for poor children at Deer Park, Md., having become deeply impressed with the need of such an institution. Her sympathies had been deeply stirred by various cases requiring surgical aid in the neighborhood of her residence. One little boy she sent to a Baltimore hospital for treatment and paid his expenses for two years.

WANTS TO CHANGE THE DYNASTY.

An English Jacobite Representative on a Visit to America.

NEW YORK, June 8.—There is a young Englishman in New York these days for whom the presidential electioneering and campaign of the next five months will have a special interest. In fact, he has made his first visit to America more to watch these proceedings than to acquaint himself with the people and the country. He is Melville Henry Douglas Bruce, marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval, whose estate is Castle Morris, in Ballybeggan, County Kerry, Ireland, and he intends to try for a seat in Parliament from West Kerry at the next elections. If he is successful he will try with might and main for the recognition of the Legitimist league, which is a revival of Jacobitism.

The league, which was organized in October last, now has 7,000 avowed members and a number of sympathizers, and has a representative in the House of Lords in the person of Lord Ashburnham. It aims to restore the house of Stewart, the descendants af the ilifated Charles I., and get rid of the present house of Hanover, with its Battenbergs and other impediments, for whose living expenses and spending money British subjects are taxed.

The Jacobites of today are not so excitable as their ancestors. They want no bloodshed and are quite willing to wait till Queen Victoria dies before putting Princess Louise of Bavaria, the Jacobite queen, upon the throne.

FREAKS OF AN INSANE DOCTOR.

He Operates on a Patient and Leaves Him to Bleed to Death.

QUINCY, Ill., June 8.—Dr. Alex F. Lee, one of Quincy's most prominent physicians, has become suddenly insane and is now in jail awaiting an examination. Yesterday he boasted that he had made $100,000 and bought jewels, furniture, horses, bicycles and other goods amounting to thousands of dollars, most of which was delivered before his condition was known. He was to have been married last night. He operated on a man's neck for a tumor, cut an artery and left him bleeding in his office while he walked into the streets and addressed the crowd. His father has been an inmate of the Missouri insane asylum for three years.

Made Two Reports.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—The committee appointed by the general managers to form a new agreement for the Southern Railway & Steamship association on a simple, inexpensive plan reported this morning at the Southern hotel. The majority report recommended the appointment of a permanent chairman to administer the affairs as at present; the adjustment of all rate matters at meetings of the association called for that purpose on a direct vote; the settlement of all disputes by arbitration, the arbitrator to be chosen from the membership, or three arbitrators from outside sources to be selected, and a provision made for fines and penalties to be assessed by the association for all violations of the agreement. There will be only one committee, to be called the executive committee, whose sole duty shall be to regulate the operating expenses of the association. The minority report, submitted by one member, favors the exclusion of soft coal rates from the jurisdiction of the association and will submit the arbitration and penalty features.

Insane Asylum Guard Killed.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 8.—Alexander Spencer, a guard in the insane asylum here, was killed by one of the inmates yesterday afternoon, an ax being the weapon used. The victim's head was split nearly in half.

Killed by a Fellow-Workman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Last night Joseph Berger, a butcher, was stabbed and almost instantly killed by a fellow-workman named Joseph Brenner, alias William White. No cause is known for the deed. Both men have been in the city but a short time and it is said that the murderer came here for the express purpose of killing his victim. The murderer has not yet been found.

Strikers Drive Away Laborers.

CARBONDALE, Colo., June 8.—A hundred or more Italians on the Elk Mountain railway grade struck for an increase of wages. A gang of white men attempted to go to work, but the Italians fired on them and forced them to retreat. Although a great many shots were fired, no one was injured. The strikers caused trouble in several other camps on the grade and the condition of things has become so serious that the sheriff was called upon and arrived here last night and is engaged in organizing a posse to go to the scene of the trouble and put an end to the disturbance.

Mexico's Latest Tragedy.

DEMING, N. M., June 8.—No news of importance reached here yesterday from Las Palmas, the scene of Sunday's tragedy. Many of the participants are under arrest and quiet has been restored. None of the wounded have died and it is probable that the death list will be limited to the father, at whose house the fight took place, and the Mexican officer. The Mexican government has taken steps to thoroughly investigate the killing. Names are still unobtainable.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA

Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the celebrated newspaper correspondent, is now in Russia on a tour of the famine-stricken provinces, and is under commission to write an exclusive copyrighted series of descriptive letters for THE BEE. The first letter will appear early in July. Mr. Carpenter has prepared the following prospectus which forms one of the most valuable and attractive features ever presented to readers of THE BEE:

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

How 30,000,000 are starving—Terrible scenes and heartrending stories—The famine regions. 75,000,000 bushels of wheat needed—The American flour and corn; where it is sent and how distributed—The government and the famine—Penny soup-houses and the Iowa corn.

FAMINE REGIONS ON THE VOLGA.

Scenes along one of the most wonderful rivers of the world—The Volga is navigable for over 2,000 miles and the worst famine districts lie along it—It goes through Nijni-Novgorod where the great fair is held and where $100,000,000 changes hands every year.

THE FAMINE AND FARMING.

How the crops are being put in—Russian land and land taxes—How the people live—The peasants and their wages—I will get to Russia at the time of planting when the famine will be at its highest.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

A chat with the author of the "Kreutzer Sonata" and a special article about him—A queer story about a queer man.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY.

Two million soldiers which cost $1,000,000 a day—Russia's big forts—Queer soldiers—The Cossacks—Russia's big ironclads.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

How this autocrat looks, acts and lives—His stables which cost $900,000 a year—His 1,000 hostlers and his $100,000 set of harness—His palaces, his dangers, etc.—Something about the nihilists.

BANKING IN RUSSIA.

Queer money schemes—The land banks for the purchase of land by peasants—Russian pawnbroking, interest rates, etc.—Rich men in Russia—Fortune and fortune making.

ST. PETERSBURG AND ITS PEOPLE.

A look at the capital of 100,000,000—Its wonderful ship canal—Its markets and its stores.

RUSSIA'S PRETTY GIRLS.

All about Russian courtship and marriage—Social immorality—The foundling asylums of St. Petersburg and Moscow and their thousands of fatherless babes—Women's work and wages—Queer customs and costumes—The Georgian slave girls and the Turkish market for them.

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.

Queer roads and how they are built—All about the transsiberian road now being constructed and how we shall go around the world by rail—Russian sleeping cars—Something about the transcaspian road and how Americans built the great line from Moscow to St. Petersburg.

CRIME AND THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

Letters from the head of the secret service at Washington—Inspector Byrnes and the Pinkertons will give me a chance to give a fine article on this subject—The spy system of Russia—A chat with the Russian head of police.

NIHILISM AND THE NIHILISTS.

What the regicidal revolutionists are in Russia today—Queer stories of them and their leaders.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

How the Muscovite empire has been our friend—The inside story of our latest purchase—Russia at the World's fair.

RUSSIAN SIBERIA.

How the czar is inching on China—Siberia bigger than the United States—Its gold and silver regions, its prisons, etc.

THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN.

Queer stories from along the Bosphorus—Russia and India.

THE NOBILITY OF RUSSIA.

How the 1,000,000 nobles of Russia live and how they roll in wealth while the people starve—Ladies who wear furs costing $60,000 a set and fur hat bands that cost $600 apiece, etc., etc.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the West.

We're Damaged by Water---

That is to say, rain water, which has kept up an almost constant tatoo since March 1, has damaged the sale of our spring and summer goods to such an extent that we've become overstocked. So this week we begin a clearing sale in all parts of the store; men's and boys' clothing, hats and furnishing goods, all brand new goods, go at damaged by water prices. Not a thing in the store is reserved.

Browning, King & Co

From now till July 4 our store will be open every day till 8 p.m., Saturdays till 10 p. m. | S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts