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to before me and subscribed in m this 3d day of July, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Bullet-proof coats would command a higher brice than sealskin sacques at Chicago just

The Chicago swell is dividing his time between "shooting the chute" and "sooting his suit."

The captain of the Thirsty Rifles is putting on his scarf preparatory to receiving march ing orders.

If we are to have a civil war the boys may as well get ready for a diet of hard-tack and sow-belly.

Now if we had the canal we might get along with a short supply of coal for the balance of the season, but-

The next thing we hear of the B. & M railroad pass gang will go on a strike and leave that company hauling empties at a dead loss.

The timid politicians of the country are getting ready to retire to cyclone cellars. This is an off year for men with flexible spinal columns

Pullman declines even to discuss the strike situation. We suppose that this means that Pullman has ordered a boycott on the interviewer.

until this blarsted Pullman boycott lets up. Could the world get along without us just for a little while?

Suppose we all quit work and go fishing

Although the railroad blockade has shut out the supplies of Milwaukee and St. Louis beverage, the milk of human kindness still runs freely at the faucet.

difficulties which the president is encountering at Washington is easily explainable. Secretary Morton has been ab-

There is a heavy demand for the accomplished aeronaut in the neighborhood of Chicago. The man with the flying machine

In the troublous times when grim-visaged wat . Sowning down upon our battlements and the embattled railroad striker is yearning for scalps it is consoling to know that General Colby and his war steed are ready for the fray only a few miles away.

While extending that pressing invitation to Mr. Gladstone to visit the United States why not include Prince Bismarck also To receive and entertain both of the great time would be an honor which the people of this country would never forget.

The injunction is an ingenious device to make the employers' cause appear to be the cause of law and order. If the employes by some miracle should get the injunction machinery on their side first the situation would be substantially reversed. Injunctions are dangerous playthings.

Santo, the assassin of President Carnot is objecting to the rigors of his imprison ment at Lyons. Prendergast, it is to be noted, is not complaining about his accommodations. He would willingly put up with his present living the remainder of his natural life on condition of remaining un-

The senate is rapidly getting back into its old habits of indolence. It adjourned from Friday to Monday after a session of less than two hours. It will now convene at the accustomed noon hour on only four days of the week and proceed in the most leisurely manner. Not a vestige of the compulsory habits of work formed during the tariff debate will be visible in another

of the regular army. It is not the function of the regular army to police the entire country. The duty devolves exclusively upon the several states. As to protecting our territory from invasion by foreign foes it has been doing very well for years past and will find all necessary assistance afforded by volunteers should the occasion

A Colorado clergyman elaborating on the beauties of weman suffrage as evinced by the experiment in that state says that he visited all the nine polling places in the town where he resides and in only one was the tobacco smoke disagreeable enough to be noticeable. And this, he asserts, will be prevented by the women next time. At last we have the mission of the woman suffragists clearly defined. It is to clear the polling places of disagrecable tobacco smoke. Banish tobacco smoke and the reason for the woman suffrage movement will have disappeared. So long as the polling places of Colorado remain infected with tobacco smoke the experiment with woman suffrage must be regarded as only SETTLE THE DAILBOAD STRIKE.

The railroad strike has reached propor

tions that threaten to engulf the country in civil war. The American people demand that it be settled speedily. There can be no permanent settlement of the conflict between the railroads and their operatives until it is settled right. The duties, privileges and rights of each must be defined by law. Public carriers, whether on land or sea, should be under governmental control and supervision. Their operatives should be enrolled like soldiers and sailors, and strikes on public highways should be as rare as mutinies in our army or navy. So long as the railroad employes remain subject to the caprice of managers and bosses and their services may be dispensed with on short notice or no notice, and their wages cut down arbitrarily without reference to faithfulness, efficiency and life-long service, they necessarily must band together for mutual protection. The only weapon they have for redressing grievances and abuses is the strike, and that means anarchy on the public highways. This is a condition that calls for statesmanship

The present strike can be put down in twenty-four hours if congress and the presi dent would do their duty to the country They can and should call a halt and a true to hostilities on both sides by an appeal to the railway employes and railway managers to negotiate conditions under which the railroads can be operated with safety o the public and satisfaction to owners and employes. The continuance of the conflict between the railroads and their employes s a crime against the nation. It endangers public safety and is a menace to our form

It is not a question now whether the strike a right or wrong, but whether this country shall be Mexicanized by periodic, bloody en counters on the public highways. Putting down the strike by force of arms and inflicting pains and penalties upon the strikers will not settle the ever-recurring conflicts between railroads and their operatives. If the railroad managers win the fight it will be renewed, perhaps with more destructive tendency, before five years roll 'round. If the strikers win the railroad managers will be subject to the menace of periodic tie-ups whenever they refuse or fail to comply with demands of the railway unions.

In either case the public is the principal sufferer. The people pay the bills in higher rates than they could get if railways were secure from disturbance. It is now for the government, including congress and the executive, to grapple with this grave problem Its solution must be sought through mutual concessions, government supervision and compulsory arbitration.

GLADSTONE INVITED TO AMERICA.

Some time ago a movement was begun o induce Mr. Gladsone to visit the United States, and it has now taken definite form in an invitation sent to the eminent English statesman signed by Vice President Stevenson, Chief Justice Fuller, senators, representatives in congress and a number of prominent citizens. The invitation refers in the beneficent influence of the lo presses the desire to contribute in some measure to his happiness during the season of rest that is before him. It assures him that his presence in America would be regarded as an honor by our people, and promises that if he shall accept the invitation every provision will be made to insure him the utmost comfort in all respects, with entire freedom from intrusion of every kind upon his privacy. "You would be," reads the invitation, "our guest from the moment of leaving your home until your return, which would be, we trust, with a new lease of life and increased power for its enjoyment." The coming autumn is the time suggested for the visit.

Mr. Gladstone has many times said that t would be a pleasure to him to visit this country, but to the numerous assurances he has received that the American people would accord him a most cordial welcome and show him the distinguished consideration due to his eminent place among the greatest statesmen the world has known, he has uniformly replied that he could not see his way clear to come to the United States. True, that was when he was actively engaged in political affairs and it seemed necessary that he should be almost continually at the post of duty. It is possible that he may feel different now that he has Isid aside the cares and labor of leadership and proposes to rest during the remaining years of his life from the turmoil and strife of politics. At the end of his present term in parliament Mr. Gladstone will retire from public life, and after that the world will hear from him only through the medium of his pen, for undoubtedly he will still give his countrymen the benefit of his wisdom and his counsel. But the fact that he desires and needs rest may operate to deter him from accepting an invitation to visit the United States, which he knows that, despite any arrangements which might be made, would compel him to be exceedingly active while here, for certainly no other living man would have greater attention and honors paid him by the American people than would be accorded to William Ewart Gladstone. If he should attempt to see any considerable part of this country he could not avoid the popular ovations which would everywhere be extended to him, and if he were to endeavor to respond to all the invita tions that would be extended to him by com munities desiring to do him honor, he would find his time fully occupied and the demand upon his energies greater than that ever imposed by the most exacting of political campaigns. Yet, if he came here, he would feel under obligation to respond to as many

of these invitations as possible When it is considered that Mr. Gladstone is in his 85th year, and that for more than half a century he has been one of the most active of European statesmen, it is easy to understand that he may regard a visit to the United States as involving a greater requisition upon his physical powers than it would be prudent to subject them to. Undoubtedly he would find great gratification in seeing for himself the greatness of this country, the distinctive features of its development, and the peculiar energy and enterprise of its people. As the friend of free institutions and the admirer of the great republic. Mr. Gladstone would undoubtedly find here much to please him. But at his time of life men de not care a great deal for this sort of gratification, and their disposition is to avoid, rather than to seek, demon-

strations of popular honor and homage. Mr. Gladstone knows his place in the opinion and the consideration of the civilized world, and he doubtless understands that, except his own countrymen, no people hold him in so great esteem as the people of the United States. It is not necessary that he should evidence of it is not lacking. While, therefore, the invitation extended to the lilustrious English statesman by so many dis tinguished Americans is a most graceful compliment to the "grand old man," which undoubtedly he will heartily appreciate, it is not at all probable that it will be accepted. It involves too many possibilities of danger to the declining physical energies of the veteran statesman.

LAST OF THE POSTAL NOTE.

With the beginning of the new fiscal year week the postal note made from among the num exit of conveniences afforded by the postal system of the United States, and although the place is to be supplied by the new money order, it will doubtless be missed, at least until the public becomes thoroughly acquainted with the substitute The postal note made its first appearance in September, 1883, having been authorized by law as an experiment to facilitate the transmission of small sums of money through the mails. It was limited to denominations of \$5 or less, and issued at he uniform price of 3 cents. In the eleven years that it has been in use it has under gone several modifications. Its form has been changed more than once. It was from the first made payable to bearer or presentation at any money order office. By the law of 1887 it was made issuable but not payable at all postoffices. For the pe riod 1883-4 the postal note was issued only ten months, but for the fiscal year 1884-5 the number issued was 5.058.287 of the total value of \$9,996,274,37, an increase of over 14 per cent over what the volume of business would have been the previou year had the postal note been issued the en tire twelve months. The extension of the use of the postal note has since been fairly regular, although the average sum for which it was issued, which was at first \$2.01, has steadily decreased by a few cents each year. That is to say the postal note has been utilized more and more for the transmission of the smallest sums that are sent by mail.

The objections to the postal note in its perfected condition were summed up in the last annual report of Postmaster General Wanamaker in the word "insecurity." The postal note which was issued in sums less than \$5, payable to bearer at any money order office, required neither written application nor the secret advice, and being there fore less expensive to the department could be issued for a smaller fee than the money order. But while there were certainly some advantages in this it lacked the security of the money order, which is payable only to a designated person after identification at a designated office. The postmaster general suggested as a remedy for this insecurity that the form of the postal note be altered so as to permit the sender to insert the name of the payee. The same object is to be secured by the new money order which is to supplant the postal note. The new money order is printed in the same style as the postal note and, while issued and paid as of old, is to be had at a much reduced schedule of fees, the charge for orders for sums of less than \$2.50 being 3 cents and for sums of from \$2.50 to \$5 being 5 cents. Since the greater number of postal notes issued annually were for sums of less than \$2 the expense will be about the same and the se-

curity considerably greater. Having the new money order as a sub stitute, few people will regret the departure of the postal note. The postal note, however, has served a very useful and honorable career. It has been the means of expanding the business of the postoffice by enabling people to send small sums of money by mail at reasonable rates. It has been really a pioneer in developing among the people the habit of patronizing the postoffice when they wish to transmit money. This habit will persist, although transferred to the new benefit of the missionary work which the postal note has done.

MILITARY PARKS.

The house committee on military affairs has reported favorably the bill to esta-blish a national military park on the battlefield of Shiloh. If this measure passes there will be four of the great battlefields of the rebellion dedicated to this purpose-Gettysburg, Antietam, Chickamauga and Shiloh. The bill for making the field of Shiloh a national park provides an initial appropriation of \$150, given to both Gettysburg and Antietam. The former, which was the scene of perhaps the greatest battle of the war, has received but one appropriation, \$25,000, for preserving the lines of battle, erecting tablets, etc. It is proposed, however, in the pending sundry civil appropiation bill, to allow \$50,000 for Gettysburg. The battlefield of Antietam has not fared so well. In 1892 congress appropriated \$16,310 for surveying, locating and preserving the lines of battle of the army of the Potomac and the army of Northern Virginia at the battle of Antietam, which amount, proving insufficient for the purpose, was increased in 1893 by the addition of \$15,000. Doubtless when this work is completed further appropriations will be made to maintain that battlefield as a military park. As to Gettysburg a great deal has been done to preserve it for future generations by the combined efforts of the difthe Gettysburg Memorial association and state appropriation. It should be, and doubt less will be, made a national military park. though its preservation as historic ground is assured without this,

Strictly speaking, the only national mili tary park at this time is that of Chickamauga, for which congress has appropriated since 1890 \$575,000, and is now proposing an additional appropriation of \$75,000. If the Shiloh bill passes it will give a second great military park to Tennessee, and it has been suggested that congress may not be disposed to establish two such parks in that state while putting off the scenes of the army of the Potomac conflicts with tablets. But if it be admitted that the battlefield of Shiloh ought to be thus preserved it is not a valid objection that there is another military park in the same state. Certainly the battle of Shiloh was one of the most interesting of the war, and it has been the subject of many conflicting accounts. There were great commanders on either side, and both sides displayed great valor. The battlefield is described as an unsightly tract of land covering some 3,000 acres, lit tle changed since the days of the battle, but unmarked and neglected and affording to the visitor little knowledge as to the course of the conflict. That it should be taken care of as one of the memorable scenes of the

war does not admit of question. The transformation of the more important

battlefields of the war of the rebellion into national military parks and their proper maintenance by the government will be approved by all who can appreciate the influence which these historic scenes must exert upon the patriothim of the people. The value they possess in this respect will not ome here in order to demonstrate that, for | be impaired by, time, and what they teach of American heroism will be more potent than the recitate of history.

> SCHOOL TEACHING APPRENTICESHIP. In an article in Harper's Magazine, most

uggestive in more ways than one, giving 'An Australian's Impressions of America,' Miss C. H. Spence illustrates the extraordinary versatility of the American people by citing the manner in which school teaching leads to all professions and all avocations in this country. The writer is struck with the fact that so many people teach school while waiting for something more attractive to turn up and that so many have proved successful in using school teaching as a pre liminary to some other occupation. This, she says, is almost unknown in England and Australia. "There the young men and maidens go into the public schools as a profession through the apprenticeship of pupil teachers not as a stepping stone to something higher or mere profitable. The young women may marry and leave it, but if they remain single and keep their health they continue their work in the schools."

So far as the schools are concerned, Miss Spence admits that America gains by the admission of so much new blood of the best kind into her educational body, but she also insists that she loses a great deal in the wisdom of experience. The new recruit in school teaching brings with him much youthful energy and enthusiasm. At the same time he views his labors merely as temporary-a view that does not conduce to the most careful work. A good teacher improves all through her career, but experienced teachers are next to an impossibility under the American system that imposes on women the bulk of the school teaching. According to Miss Spence, nowhere in the world has the teaching of the people been thrown into the hands of women as in America and nowhere is the average term of service so short.

The effect of this upon the people who graduate from this school teaching apprenticeship into the home, or into the various professions is not alluded to in the article, but that it does its work fairly well is to be gathered from the remark that wherever the author has traveled she has found teachers present and teachers past, the latter in most unexpected quarters, in the church, in law, in medicine, in every profession. She might have added that former teachers are also found in every department of the public service, on the bench, in the legislature, in congress, in the cabinet, as well as several times in the president's chair itself. What kind of housewives and mothers the women teachers make is not a matter of public record, but it is unlikely that they are more unfitted for their domestic duties by their experience in the school room than they would be had they spent the same time at a typewriter or behind a bargain counter. The school teachers probably gain more by their apprenticeship than the pupils.

A. W. Fairbanks, for many years a newspaper publisher and widely known in that connection, died in Boston last Tuesday. Mr. Fairbanks was born in New Hampshire and learned the printing trade, in which he was very proficient. His first newspaper connection was with the Detroit Advertiser, and later he was publisher of the Toledo Blade. Forty-four years ago he became one of the proprietors of the publisher of that paper until 1878, when he disposed of it and retired from the newspaper business, though continuing his connection with printing. A few years ago he gave up all business and removed from Cleveland to Omaha, remaining in this city a couple of years, when he removed to Boston While in Omaha Mr. Fairbanks made a number of friends who will regret to hear of his death. He was a successful publisher and a man of excellent business ability and sterling integrity. He was a most companionable man, and to his friends, of whom he had a host, faithful and generous. No one who had his confidence was ever refused a favor or a kindness that he could grant. His business career of more than half a century was active and useful, and the memorials of his personal worth live in the hearts of all who enjoyed intimate re-

One of the first results of the present railroad strike, no matter what its immediate outcome may be, is bound to be renewed agitation for government ownership of railroads. The first evidence of this is to be found in the resolution already introduced by Senator Allen into the senate calling for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability and necessity of government ownership of railroads. Senator Allen has not committed himself to the policy of publicly owned railroads, but it is plain that he is seriously thinking of it in case no other solution to the present difficulties is presented. The agitation of the question must necessarily receive some impetus outside the halls of congress. The strike threatens to make the problem of government ownership of railroads one of the near future instead of merely the

oretical disquisition. On Saturday of this week the French people will celebrate their national fete, although, on secount of the recent misfortune of the republic, the demonstration may not be quite so brilliant and gay as on previous occasions. The late ordeal of the republic, however, gives renewed assurance of the permanency of free institutions in France and additional reasons for observing the anniversary of the birth of the new regime. The new president will for the first time participate in that capacity in whatever public exercises may be decided upon. All loyaF Frenchmen will delight in giving evidence, of their patriotism by observing the day. 1

The Reak Fight in Conference.

The real fight for tariff reform is yet come in the conference committee. The long drawn contest in the senate has been merely a sham battle, with almost every move arranged in advance.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was Henry of Navarre who bragged about having three horses—"steeds," he called them—killed under him in one day's battle. But what is that in comparison to having to change your shirt three times in twelve hours, to say nothing of under clothes?

Denver Republic The irrigation congress which is to meet in this city next September will be a very important gathering of men interested in the great problem of recialming the arid region. An attempt will be made to agree upon a patey conterning the proper course to pursue for the reclamation of the arid lands, and doubtless some of the delegates will favor an appeal to congress delegates will favor an appeal to congress

for apprepriations for the construction of oppose that plan with all their it would lead to endless confidence power. It vould lead to entriess con-sion and result in conflict between laws of this state and those that of gress would be sure to enact governing distribution of water. Colorado delega-should advocate a grant of the arid la to the several states and territories reclamation.

reclamation.

Philadelphia Record.

The wars fought since 1871 have mostly been small and inconsequential compares with the tremendous struggles during the period intervening between the rise of Na poleon I. and the downfall of Napole III., but there has scarcely been a ti during the last twenty-three years when military operations were not going on in some quarter of the world. At the present moment, however, there seems to be a complete cessation of armed conflict. The agitation over the Moroccan and Congo questions, which only a week ago seemed so threatening, has completely subsided, and even among the bellicose states of Central America the din of civil war has momentarily been hushed. In a word, the gates of the Temple of Janus have been closed. From the equator to the poles the world is in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace. years who the last twenty-three

Hope for Harvard.

The fact seems to be that Yale has corracted a most unpleasant habit of winnin a sports, and if Harvard must put in local crew it might try the experiment, for oat crew in an area with some other olicge. There's Wellesley, for instance, Why not address the Harvard defi of 1885 o the fair crew of Lake Waban?

Protection and Thrift. Globe Democrat.

Globe Democrat.

The new president of France is a protectionist. But the tariff is not an issue in that country, where there is no free trade party to speak of. The protective principle is as much a matter of course in thrifty France as the idea that taxation is necessary and national prosperity desirable. The Issue Tersely Put.

strike must be suppressed by govern ment force, nor must government allow free workers to be driven by force from their employment. That is the law of ilberty as it governs labor, and a people who intend to remain free will not tolerate ts violation

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The charms of Chicago as a summer re ort are riot up to date. For president in 1896: ice president, J. S. Coxey.

General Hogan's army of floaters wisely The rise in the price of whisky is no ikely to check its downward tendency. To appreciate the sound strength Sovereign it is necessary to hear him

Reports from Cluny castle indicate there Governor Waite cannot be accused of tar liness in pitching his mouth into the breach. If the Pullman boycott cry of "No quarbecomes a settled policy, what will the poor porters do then?

The United States court of appeal sustains the right of Kansas City to purchase the resent water works, and fixes the price at \$3,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Chambers, a politico-religious re former in New York, says the city is suffer-ing from "damanasia." Well, why not put an n to it and let it go at that.

The president of France receives \$240,000 \$120,000 salary, \$60,000 for expenses of his official state and \$60,000 traveling exenses. Funeral bills are also provided for The teachers of Junction City, Kan., have been forbidden by the local educational board to attend more than one dance per week.

President Eliot of Harvard in a recent address advised students to thus apportion their day: Study, ten hours; sleep, eight; exercise, two; social duties, one; and meals hree hours. Vice President Stevenson has imported

oust and placed it in the senate chamber. The incident attracted only passing attention, cause the chamber is overstocked with the animated article. Reform in the matter of official perquisites

is steadily spreading. Philadelphia's treasury has just been enriched \$237.640, interest on city deposits. Heretofore this snug source of political fat greased the pockets of party managers. Philadelphia lauds the courage of a Wes

chester girl who wounded one sneak thief with a revolver and frightened his companion into the next township. With a little more practice the heroine will probably rank with the Omaha woman who, with the deadly by marching him to jail. Amos Cummings proposes to inaugurate

sort of an American Legion of Honor. has introduced in the house a joint resolution permitting persons entitled to a medal of ribbon of a pattern and under regulations to be prescribed by the president. A fine of \$100 is provided for the unlawful wearing

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Yonkers Statesman: The more people try to put down liquor the more it seems to go to the head.

Siftings: People who thrust their private sorrow upon the world by using mourning envelopes should be arrested for blackmail.

Detroit Free Press: "That is the most loudly dressed young man I ever saw," said one girl to another in church. "The one in the cream colored coat?" "The one with vivid yellow shoes that squeak."

Judge: Clerk-Here are some very prett colors, but we cannot guarantee that they will wash.
Customer—It isn't necessary. I want them for a bathing suit.

New York World: Judge-What were you arrested for? Prisoner-I rescued an amateur cornet player from drowning, your honor, Judge-Thirty days for contempt.

Atlanta Constitution: You may do your figuring with uncle when you put up your watch for a loan, but when you come to get the timepiece back you'll find that its

Chicago Record: "Well, there's a new development in the strike." "Is that so? What is it?" "I came over the Clark street bridge a few minutes ago and saw nearly all the boats in the river tied up."

Puck: Resident Maine Town (proudly)— No, sir; the words whisky and beer are un-known in this town. Drummer (in anxious whisper)—What do you ask for?

Cincinnati Tribune: Mr. Dun-But, my dear fellow, this account has been running seven years.

Scientific Debtor-That's right, old man. But you know every atom of a man's system changes in seven years. I am not the man who bought the goods.

Indianapolis Journal; Yabsley-Mudge, if I were as gifted as you I would join the detective force.

Mudge-You would? Why?
Yabsley-That nose of yours is a ticket of admission to any saloon in town, Sunday or no Sunday.

Washington Star: Mighty hot, ain't it," exclaimed the man who was standing on the curbstone on Pennsylvania avenue, "Yes. I don't see why you stay where it is so warm. Got an apointment?" "No. It's just my curiosity. I want to be here to see it when the asphalt melts and runs into the sewers."

KEEP COOL. Somerville Journa

Oh, never mind how hot it is;

Keep cool.

Just wear a pleasant, smiling phiz;

Keep cool.

Don't fret, and fuss, and kick, and stew
As if the loys of life were few,
This weather's good enough for you;

Keep cool.

It ought to be het in July;
Keep cool.
Of course, you know the reason why;
Keep cool.
The corn and things have got to grow;
Warm weather helps them oh, you know;
The universe must have a show;
Keep cool.

Just take things easy for a while;

Keep cool.

Don't try to put on too much style;

Keep cool.

Wear outing shirts, if you're a man;
If not, do just the best you can.

You'll find this is the wisest plan;

Keep cool.

WERE AMBUSHED BY INDIANS

Adventure of a Nebraska Party in Navigating the Gulf of California.

STORY OF THE ALLEGED CERIS MURDER

Details Given by Morgan O'Brien of Falls City, One of the Survivors - No Proof Yet that Logan and (Robinson Are Not Alive.

FALLS CITY, Neb., July 7 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Morgan O'Brien, formerly of this city, and one of a party which left Yuma early in April for San Francisco, via Guaymas, on a sloop, arrived at Yuma last week. Two of the party are reported killed during the expedition by Indians and O'Brien has sent the following story to his relatives here:

"We arrived at Fresh Water bay, at the north end of Tiburon island, about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 25, and cast anchor about 100 yards from the beach. I had been very sick for three weeks, and, while better, was still barely able to stand on my feet. Cowell had left us at Angel del Guardia bay and gone direct to Guaymas.

"Robinson, Logan and Clark lowered our small boat and went ashore to look for water, as our supply was very poor in quality. Near where we anchored they found camp of some thirty Indians, besides squaw and children. One of the old Indians claimed to be the chief and had a paper from Some Mexican government official at Hermosillo, which stated that Don Pedro Garcia, the bearer, was chief of the Ceris water or to hunt on the island must first

btain permission from him "Our party asked him if there was any good water there, to which he replied that here was a spring on the beach near by After talking with him and others for some time the party returned to the sloop.
"During the afternoon a dozen or fifteen of the Indians came on board.

them some flour, tobacco and other things and they returned to the island. After super our party,, except myself, went asho nd watched the Indians dance and enga engage in other amusements until late at night. "About 7 o'clock the next morning, May 26, the party returned to the island, Robin son and Logan taking their rifles and Clark his revolver. The two former were hunting for a deer, of which the old chief said there were a great many. After they had gon Clark came back to the sloop, but soon re turned to the shore. The Indians asked his turtle. He consented, and four Indians went down the beach about 200 yards and landed, two of them getting out and stand-

HAILED BY THE CHIEF. "I lay down in the cabin, and had hardly before I heard three rifle shots about, as it seemed, a half mile away. As soon as the chief heard the shots he wonderfully well pleased, and said to Clark They have got a deer, a big buror deer let's you and I go down and clean spring so that you can have some good, fresh

ng near by, while the other two sat still in

water when you go.'
"As Clark looked up he saw the four Indians jump into the boat and pull for the When I heard the shots I sloop. and called to Clark, who was within speak ing distance. 'I do not like the looks of things. You had better come on board. I took my double-barreled shotoun into it two cartriges loaded with bucksho and placed my revolver on the deck within

reach.
"At this juncture I motioned to the In dians to get Clark, who was calling then but they gave no heed. He told me no to let them come near the sloop, called to them to stop, but on they leveled my gun on them and yelled to them to stop. They did so, and turning went to where Clark was standing, landed the boat and jumped ashore. As they did so he jumped into the boat and pulled off

While this was transpiring we heard fifteen to twenty shots not more than 300 ielp. The last words we heard were Oh, George,' which is Clark's first name Clark called again and again to Logan, bu

a pole, pushed the sloop past the point so that we could look down the island toward where we heard Logan's call. All we saw was seven or eight Indians on the run over the sandhills.

"When the second volley was fired th old chief, women and children fled over the hill. The four who had been in the boat

allo ran. We lay as near the shore as we dared, calling for Logan.
"For two days we lay near by, but never saw a sign of either Indian or white man My opinion is that the Indians had planned to murder us. When Robinson and Logar

went hunting the Indians lay in ambush Robinson, I think, was killed in the firvolley, but Legan ran on until he was shot by the second party of Indians in hiding The old chief intended to get Clark down to the spring and murder him, while the fou in the boat would do away with me." O'BRIEN'S TALK WITH A FRIEND. While in Yuma in April this year, Mr. W. Dorrington of this city met Morgan

O'Brien and O'Brien informed him at the for a trip down the Gulf of California in small scow or boat about twelve feet by eighteen feet. Mr. Dorrington also met the other members of the party, viz: Robinson, Logan and Clark, and all were making rapid preparations to move. It seems that some fear was expressed at the time to O'Brien that some danger would be encounterd on such a voyage and possibly he would lose his life, but he jokingly answered that a fellow didn't have but one time to die. Morgan O'Brien was born in Peterboro

Canada, about thirty-three years ago. parents removed to Richardson county 1872 and he had lived in Falls City eve since until about six years ago, at which time he went to California on a prospecting tour. There are quite a number of old Fall y residents located in Yuma, principally W. Dorrington, now editor of the Yuma Sentinel, and it is supposed O'Brien settled down there after roaming around for awhile. O'Brien's father is how 'residing near Ball's postoffice, Okl. His uncle, Morris O'Brien, and cousin, Mrs. T. J. McKlever, reside in this city and are willing to be lieve the story related above, as O'Brien was always considered trustworthy. A number of acquaintances of O'Brien all say that his word was always taken as authorite was always taken as authentic ould be relied upon, and we judge from this the above story can be relied upon. John O'Brien, night watch at Stella, this county,

Is a brother of O'Brien.

R. E. L. Robinson, the second member of the party, and one of those reported killed, was a newspaper man. He had been connected as a reporter with the press of San Francisco and St. Louis, and he claimed his home was in Texas. Some here seem to doubt that Robinson is killed, and believe it is only a ruse to get some individual notoriety, but O'Brien's story seems to be all right. James Logan, the other one re-ported killed, was a miner, and had lived near Yuma for some time, but was of a roving disposition

George Clark of Flaven, as he calls him self, is a hunter and trapper. He is from California, but has been on the Colorado river for two or three years.

When O'Brien left Guaymas General Luis E. Torres, commanding the northwest de-partment of Mexico, had ordered fifty soldiers to go by steamer from Gusymas to Tiburon, and 100 cavalry from Hermosillo overland to a point opposite the island, where a tug will meet and carry them over the channel, which at one place is only a mile wide. The matter will be thoroughly inves tigated by General Torres, and if the Ceris are guilty they will be severely punished. Clark will go with the troops from Guay-

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN. The religion that costs nothing does noth-

Fault-finding is one of the surest marks of a backstider. If a man is selfish getting married will not cure him of it.

The man who knows that his house

built on the sand never likes to hear i

say, "I told you so If a man is a fool to begin with, education

A word to the wise is sufficient, but a fool needs the whole book. The devil is the only one helped when a hypocrite toins the church

If we could gain the whole earth it would egin to shrink as soon as we got possession The man who sits down to wait for some body's old shoes will need a cushion on his chair before he gets them

ANARCHY'S MODERN RECORD. Remarkable Activity of the Destructionists in the French Capital.

The activity of the anarchists in Paris during the last two or three years has been almost incessant and has resulted in many attempts to kill public men by means of bonib explosions. Though few people have been seriously injured by these attempts in comparison with the possibilities of death from the dangerous explosives thrown in much frequented places, great excitement and uneasiness have been caused in the public mind in Paris, and severe measures have been adopted by the French government and the Paris police against the anarchists. The desperate nature of the anarchistic conspiracy, says the New York Tribune, has been shown by the quick succession in which murderous plots have been carried into execution in the face of the vigorous measures of repression and the relentless application of the legal penalties to the perpetrators whenever they have been caught. Some of the most striking of the murderous attempts of the anarchists have been as follows:

An explosion which wrecked the first and second floors of the house of M. Benoit, 136 Boulevard St. Germain, occurred on March 11, 1892. It was caused by a dynamite cartridge. Great damage was done to the house; one man, a valet, was wounded, but only slightly. M. Benoit was the magistrate who tried Decamps, an anarchist, in 1891, for attacking two police officers.. It was afterward shown that this was one of a series of utrages planned by the anarchists against magistrates and other officers of the government who had taken part in bringing anarchists to justice. The chief instigator of these crimes was discovered by the police one Francois Claudius Konigstein, known as Ravachol, a man who had been concerned in other crimes before HURLING DYNAMITE.

The house of the public prosecutor, M. Balot, in the Rue Clichy, was the scene of a dynamite explosion on March 27, which was aimed against M. Bulot's life, but he other persons escaped unharmed. Seven were injured, however, and the house itself was wrecked. It was opinly avowed at this time that the anarchists had determined to blow up the house of any judge or prosecutor who helped to send anarchists On March 29 there was another explosion

this time in the building of the Credit Lyennaise, one of the largest banking houses Two persons were injured. explosion occurred on March 15 obau barracks in Paris, occupied by the Republican guard, adjoining the Hotel de Ville. It was due to a dynamite cartridge placed in the mess room. of the guards were killed. Fortunately none

Raynchol, who was subsequently tried, sentenced to death and guillotined, was arrested by the police on March 30, in the cafe of M. Very, corner of Rue Lancry and the Boulevard Magenta. On April 26 this cafe was blown up by a terrific explosion of dynamite. Ten persons were seriously injured. M. Very had been in receipt of threatening letters from anarchists since Ravachol was arrested there, in which he was warned that he and his establishment were marked for destruction. The explosion, coming so soon after those of the Boulevard St. Germain and the Rue Clichy, added to the great excitement and uneasiness prevalent in Paris, and caused re-newed measures of severity to be adopted by the Paris police. Other anarchists arrested at the same time for complicity in these outrages were Charles Achelle Simon, Jao Beals, Charles Chaumartin and a young

giri, Rosalie Soubere. A BOMB AMONG THE DEPUTIE The most alarming of the recent attempts f the Paris anarchists was the throwing of the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies while t was in session, on December 9, 1893. This was the work of Auguste Vaillant. The usual number of deputies were present, and public business was under consideration, when Vaillant, who occupied a seat in the gallery, threw a bomb upon the floor of the hou which exploded with a terrific report. one was killed, but a large number of the deputies and several of the spectators in the gallery were injured, more or less seriously, by flying fragments of the bomb; great damage was also done to the Chamber itself. Vaillant was arrested and confessed his crime, saying that his object was the death of M. Dupuy. He was tried, sentenced to

death, and was guillotined a few weeks Twenty-four persons were wounded on February 12, this year, by a bomb explosion in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, at the St. Lazare railroad station, Paris. The cafe was well filled when, about 9 o'clock in the evening, a young man came in, drank a glass of wine at a table, then rose and, taking from his pocket a bomb, threw it toward a group of people at a neighboring table. The bomb had been filled with bullets and bits of iron, and the scattering of these caused most of the wounds. In the dense smoke with which the room was filled for three or four minutes after the explosion, the bomb-thrower made his escape to the street. Three policemen saw him running and pur-sued him, commanding him to stop. His reply was to halt and to fire five shots at them, one bullet striking Policeman Poisson, inflicting a mortal wound. The other two policemen, with the assistance of a walter, succeeded in grappling with and overpowering the bombthrower. At the station the fellow, who at first called himself Leon Breton, but whose name was soon ascertained to be Emile Henry, said: "Yes, I am an anarchist, and the more of the bourgeoise I killed the better it would please me!" killed the better it would please me!

BORN TO CRIME. whose father had been a colonel of the Commune, had been graduated from the Sor-bonne in the department of science, having won a state medal. Two years before the outrage at the Hotel Terminus he began to devote most of his time to writing for anarchist papers. He was arrested after the Cafe Very explosion, but was released two days later. He had come to Paris from London a month before throwing the bomb

Incited by Henry's crime, the police throughout France made raids in February on the dwellings of anarchists, many of whom were arrested. Henry was placed on his trial in the Seine Assizes on April 27, and was convicted and sentenced to death the next night. He showed much bravado and made many flip pant interruptions in the course of the trial

He was guilletined early on the morning of May 1. The night before his lawyer had a long audience with President Carnot, from whom he vainly sought to obtain a respite for the young anarchist.

On the evening of April 4, this year, a bomb was exploded on a window sill of the Restaurant Foyot, in Paris. One end of the restaurant was partly wrecked, and three persons were seriously injured, among them the socialist poet, Taillade, who had written concerning Vaillant's bomb outrage in the Chamber of Deputies: 'The victims are of little consequence, provided only that the anarchic idea prevails." But his painful personal experience of the workings of the an-archic idea effectually cured the poet of his fondness for militant anarchism. The Res-taurant Foyot stands directly across the Rue de Vaugirard from the Palace of the Luxemde Vangirard from the Palace of the Laxem-bourg, in which the senators meet, and one opinion was that the explosion was directed against the senators. But the restaurant was the scene in 1871 of one of the most famous executions of those leaders of the Commune whom the present anarchists pre tend to be avenging, and it may be that the outrage of April was committed in retailstion for an occurrence twenty-three years

Major J. C. Wilcox and son Sherman, who were jailed for contempt of court, suc ceeded in getting ball last evening and were released pending their hearing.