President Roosevelt's proposal for a peace conference is hereby manifested.

After his conference with Ambassador Meyer, Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, went last night to Peterhof and laid the matter before the emperor, who on learning that insistence on The Hague might endanger the negotiations, directed Count Lamsdorff to inform Ambassador Meyer that Russia would accept Washington.

It was after midnight when the foreign minister returned from Peterhof, but Ambassador Meyer was forthwith notified and a cipher dispatch was prepared and sent to the State department at Washington at an early hour this morning.

Count Lamsdorff this afternoon made a public announcement of the selection of Washington.

The result is looked upon as a decided triumph for American diplomacy.

Triumph for America.

It was a triumph for American policy. In certain quarters here envy and jealousy of the United States are ill concealed. The entire collapse of the negotiations was predicted yesterday and there was almost open exultation at what was declared to be a "rebuff to Roosevelt."

Even in peace circles gloomy faces were drawn at the report that Russia would insist upon The Hague, but thanks to the personal attitude of the emperor and to the well put representation of Ambassador Meyer, the threatened diplomatic mountain has decreased to a mole hill, over which negotiations can now proceed rapidly. The Gazette, which is known as a mouthpiece of the Foreign office, declares that nothing is yet known regarding Japan's terms. It intimates that Russia may not balk at an indemnity, significantly stating that international control of the Chinese Eastern railroad is possible as a means of securing payments of an indemnity. It says that the plenipotentiaries will have special powers and may be authorized to conclude peace.

Although the way has thus been paved for a peace conference, the operations in Manchuria appear to be in full march towards a big engagement, the Japanese having pushed forward as far as Liaoyang Chungkeng (Liaoyang Wopeng), west of the Liao river, thirty-three miles north of Fakoman. The Japanese have strong forces here as well as in the rear of Lieutenant General Linevitch's advance detachments near Chantufu, and even threaten the flank of the fortified positions at Sipinghai, where General Linevitch intended to offer battle, but from which he pushed far to the southward during the months of inactivity on the part of the Japanese army. It is not known here whether General Linevitch will retire slowly on those positions or whether, as he intimated recently in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, he intends to meet the Japanese flanking operations to the westward by an offensive movement.

Operations of Armies.

TOKIO, June 18.—The following report has been received from the Manchurian armies:

In the Weiyanpaomen district at 9 o'clock on the morning of June 16 200 of the enemy's cavalry advanced against Kuyushu, but were repulsed.

In the Chamotu district our advanced force, after driving out the enemy stationed at Sumiencheng, occupied that village.

In the Tisiamotun district our detachment, after dislodging the enemy's cavalry at Souohatzu, eight miles west of Sumiencheng, occupied that village.

In the Kangpu district at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 16, our center column, after routing the enemy's cavalry outposts at Tienchiawopeng, sixteen miles northeast of Kangping and continuing a vigorous pursuit, attacked the enemy's position at the southern end of Liaoyangwopeng and to the eastward, between 4 and 8 o'clock and by 9 o'clock we completely occupied Liaoyang Wopeng.

Our right column, after driving the enemy's cavalry before it, occupied Lochuanpou, nine miles east of Liaoyang Wopeng. This column again shelled the enemy's cavalry retreating to the northward, inflicting heavy injury. The enemy was finally thrown into great confusion.

The left column poured a fierce fire upon 1,000 of the enemy's cavalry retreating to the northward of Liaoyang Wopeng and inflicted heavy damage.

According to prisoners, 5,000 cavalry with twenty guns, forming part of Lieutenant General Mistchenko's cavalry, occupied Liaoyang Wopeng. The main force retreated northward and in parts of it to the northeastward and northwestward in disorder. There are evidences that the enemy was panic stricken and utterly confused. Abandoned provisions and clothing indicate the great difficulty the enemy had in carrying off supplies. In retreating, the enemy fired a house near Liaoyang Wopeng and it is presumed he intended to incinerate his dead.

Our casualties were thirty killed and 185 wounded. The number of the enemy's casualties is not certain. His dead left in front of the center column numbered eighty and therefore the total Russian losses in all directions seems to be great.

Russians Admit Reverse.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Russian army at Godzyadani, describes fighting in the vicinity of Liaoyang Wopeng from 2 until 8 o'clock on the morning of July 16. The Russian artillery at first forced the Japanese to retire along the whole line. Meantime another force of Japanese turned the Russians' right flank, compelling the Russian detachment to retire from Liaoyang Wopeng. At this moment a strong Japanese infantry column was observed approaching. The Russian losses, the dispatch says, were only six wounded.

LONDON, June 19.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says: A Russian cavalry base has been established at Pedue, in Mongolia. Fears are expressed by the Peking government that Russia, expelled from Manchuria, may seize Mongolia.

A Yinkow telegram states cholera and dysentery are raging at Harbin and that the death rate there is 100 daily.

Kaiser Sounds Power.

LONDON, June 19.—According to the Daily Mail's Paris correspondent, Emperor William has been sounding the powers with the object of convening an international conference to settle far eastern affairs.

BROWN PUTS ON GUM SHOES

(Continued from First Page.)

and has done some damage and the percentage in some fields is considerable, but in the majority the damage is not more than 1 to 5 per cent.

OSCEOLA—Osceola citizens and the people who gather here every Saturday and spend the evening are proud of the fact of their having such a fine band here. This is the band of the Second regiment, Nebraska National Guard, and they give the people the benefit of a fine concert of instrumental music on the court house lawn every Saturday evening.

M'COOL—Mrs. P. St. John, an organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, organized a branch here this week. The McCool Woman's Christian Temperance union elected the following officers: Mrs. John Marshall, president; Mrs. Wolfe, first vice president; Mrs. Garwood, second vice president and secretary; Mrs. Wullbrandt, third vice president; Mrs. White, treasurer.

OSCEOLA—The past master Masons of Osceola have just held a convocation for the purpose of conferring the degree on the master elect of Osceola lodge, No. 65, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Frederic H. Ball. The following named past masters were present and filled the stations in conferring the degree: L. M. Shaw, T. H. Saunders, Lee K. McGraw, S. A. Snider, Josiah Locke, H. F. Henderson, H. A. Scott, S. O. Whaley and W. J. Conklyn. After the work was finished the lodge closed. Dainty refreshments were served at Grant T. Ray's and almost everyone smoked to the health of Judge Ball.

YORK—A peculiar case is up before the county supervisors, which is that of John Walker, who on April 5 sold his farm, five miles southeast of York, for $14,900. Mr. Walker received on April 5 all cash, excepting a small mortgage, which he took back on the place from the purchaser, Daniel George. Owing to this transaction occurring on April 5 when assessed Mr. Walker did not give in his moneys and credits to the amount he owned, saying that the transaction occurred five days after April 1. Mr. Walker employed Messrs. Power & Wray, who argued with the board, claiming that the board had no right to assess moneys and notes that were not in his possession on April 1.

MORE LIBERAL POLICY IN INDIA

Government Makes Possible Elasticity of Collections of Rent in Famine Years.

CALCUTTA, June 18.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—One of the most important promises in the viceroy's budget speech has been already redeemed by the issue of a resolution in which the government of India deals fully with the question of introducing more elasticity into the collection of the land revenue. The matter is one which has been recognized for more than twenty years as of extreme importance in dealing with famines, the recurrence of which, at intervals, it is beyond the power of man to prevent.

The famine commission of 1880 had before it several examples of widespread agricultural indebtedness largely due to the rigidity with which prompt payment of the land revenue, the government's prescriptive share of the produce of the soil as it really is, was insisted on during the great famines of the later 70s. Cultivators had been forced to have recourse to the money lender on ruinous terms, in order to meet the demand, whether paid direct to the government or through the landholder as middlemen. Since those days there has been much improvement in this respect, as was shown by the liberal suspensions and remissions granted in the famine of the concluding years of last century. The famine commission of 1901 recommended that the installment for recovery should be fixed in advance. The government has interpreted this in a reasonable way by deciding that each installment should be notified well in advance of the date of collection, the amount being fixed, in each case, with reference to the prospects of the crop on which it is to be levied.

WEDDING GUESTS ARE JARRED

Elevator Takes a Drop, but Safety Appliances Prevent Anything Serious.

An eccentric elevator furnished an exciting preliminary to a Jewish wedding ceremony at Myrtle hall at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening and endangered for the time being the lives of nearly a score of people. Crowded with guests it had nearly reached the fourth floor in its ascent, when a fuse in the dynamo operating it blew out. Stopping with a jar it began a rapid descent, which, however, was retarded by safety appliances before the bottom of the shaft was reached. As it was, the people in the elevator felt the force of the impact when it reached the bottom and were badly shaken up, although no one was injured.

But even an elevator accident could not mar the pleasure of the wedding. The contracting couple were Morris Green and Miss Anna Miller, both of this city. Two hundred guests were present to witness the ceremony and take part in the elaborate proceedings that characterize a Jewish wedding. With feasting and dancing they made merry from 6:30 to 11 o'clock, and at the conclusion showered congratulations upon the groom and bride.

The uniting bond was made fast by Rabbi H. Grodinsky, assisted by Rev. E. Fleishman. David Miller, a brother of the bride, from Des Moines, Ia., was among the out-of-town guests present at the wedding.

Pest of Caterpillars.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 18.—Throughout the eastern and southeastern sections of Texas there is a pest of caterpillars and indications are that they are doing great damage to fruit trees, corn and truck gardens. State Entomologist Conrad says that while the pests are usually controlled by natural enemies, all specimens examined by him this year are free from the usual parasites.

Irrigationists on Tour.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 18.—The congressional irrigation committee, which is touring the west, arrived here this evening. The committee was met at the west side of the lake by an entertainment committee headed by United States Senators Reed Smoot and George Sutherland. Tomorrow the party will go to Provo to investigate the proposed irrigation plans for Utah lake.

Stegal in Hard Luck.

After coming to Omaha to buy carpenters' tools, Walter Stegol of Fremont had the money which he had saved for that purpose stolen from him last night. He visited a woman whom he had met on the street, in her room at 1306 Chicago street, and after parting company with her missed his pocketbook, which contained $75. He complained to the police of his loss, but the woman could not be located.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

C. S. Harrison of York is at the Murray.

F. Whittemore and F. V. Whiting of Lincoln are registered at the Paxton.

F. A. Smith, a prominent implement dealer from Decatur, is stopping at the Murray.

R. R. Dickson of O'Neil, M. P. Rosehtchl of Springfield and W. C. May of Gothenburg are stopping at the Her Grand.

W. P. Hall of Holdrege, J. H. Wilson and M. E. Burke of Hastings, M. A. Nye and L. Riley of Stanton are at the Merchants.

George Cress and R. A. Clapp of Fairbury, Frank L. Fox of Lexington and George W. Conrad of Wood River are registered at the Millard.

Louis Bernstein of Omaha, who was graduated last week by the Cincinnati university, as president of his class delivered an address at the class day exercises, which was well received. Mr. Bernstein leaves Cincinnati Monday to take a pulpit at Richmond, Va., as an acting rabbi.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Prospects for Paving This Season Are Not Promising.

TWENTY-FOURTH TO BE LEFT AS IT IS

Contractor Bock Says He Will Have Four of Six Rooms in New Madison School Ready by September.

It begins to look as if all paving operations, planned for this year were to be postponed. With all the promises held out some months ago for the paving of Missouri avenue, and West Q street along with Twenty-fouth street the people were led to believe that these needed improvements would be made this year. Missouri avenue property owners do not appear to be inclined to sign a petition and pay the entire cost of the grading and paving of the avenue when Railroad avenue was paved under a different law. It is the same with property owners on West Q street. There is now only one good road leading to the city limits and that is Railroad avenue. In rainy weather L street and Q street are at times almost impassable. Merchants declare that the conditions of these roads is a detriment to trade and suggest that something be done as soon as possible to pave these roadways so as to make it easier for farmers and others residing in the country to reach the city.

As for the Twenty-fourth street paving there seems to be no hope of any improvement on that street this year, unless it be the filling of some of the worst holes with broken stone. When the council had an ordinance introduced providing for the paving of Twenty-fourth street from G to N street, leaving out some of the worst portions of the pavement, those who were to be called upon to pay the tax protested and while this paving ordinance has been read in the council for the second time, it may not be passed when the final reading comes. If it is the property owners south of G street have declared that they will go into the courts and if possible prevent the authorities from paving only a portion of the street.

There is a rumor to the effect that this ordinance was introduced merely to ascertain the feeling in the matter. The mayor and council are now aware of the feeling and it may be that this partial paving ordinance will not have sufficient votes to pass. What the people seem to want is an ordinance similar to the Railroad avenue and South Twenty-fourth street ordinance. If such an arrangement cannot be made there is a very slim chance of any improvements to Twenty-fourth street this year.

New Madison School Building.

Contractor P. J. Bock said last evening that he is getting everything ready to push the work on the addition to the Madison school. Material is arriving every day and the foundations being in, along with some of the brick work, he looks for easy sailing during the summer. Mr. Bock stated that he had plenty of brick in sight and that he would make an unusual effort to complete four of the six rooms at this school house so that there would be plenty of room for pupils when the school opens in September. Mr. Bock's idea is to get four rooms completed as soon as possible and then take a little more time to the construction of the other two rooms. Work on the Corrigan school is to be resumed this week. Builders have been delayed considerably on account of the scarcity of brick. Now that brick are being made right along contractors do not look for any great delay on account of a scarcity of brick.

Anderson Hearing Wednesday.

For a day or two past deputy United States marshals have been in South Omaha serving subpoenas on a number of witnesses wanted in the trial of George Anderson on Wednesday of this week. Anderson was employed at the Omaha Packing company, but when the strike was declared on he quit and so far has failed to secure his old position back. Along in April Anderson assaulted C. C. Beckman, who had taken the place of one of Anderson's friends at the Omaha plant. Anderson was arrested for the assault and in police court was fined. Later on the federal grand jury returned an indictment against Anderson for violating the injunction issued last summer by Judge Munger.

After Diamond Thieves.

Detective Elsfelder was sent to Sioux City Saturday night by Chief Briggs to bring back Lillian Burdeen and James Beck, who are charged with stealing a diamond ring from a female inmate of the Blue Front resort. A complaint against these two was filed and Chief Briggs located the people at Sioux City and caused their arrest. Elsfelder is expected home today unless he should meet with legal complications. It is understood at police headquarters that Mrs. Burdeen and Beck are willing to return without requisition papers.

Assessor's Payroll.

Tax Commissioner O'Neil has turned in to the city clerk his pay roll for assessors who made the 1905 assessment. Thirteen deputies are on this roll and each worked forty days at $3 per day, therefore each deputy will be paid $120 for the time he put in. This makes a total of $1,560 for deputies in the tax commissioner's department. Of course the total cost of the assessment will be much more than the mere pay of deputies as the printing of books and forms have cost quite a sum.

Equalization Board.

Last week the city council met for two days as a board of equalization on grading districts, permanent and wooden sidewalk districts.

The assessment made by the board follows: Grading district No. 64, $329.86; No. 65, $355.18; No. 66, $565.41; No. 67, $776.75. Permanent sidewalk districts, $1,439.73; two plank wooden sidewalk districts, $350.34.

Magic City Gossip.

A meeting of the city council is billed for tonight.

Frank and Myrtle Glynn are visiting relatives in Chicago.

Charles E. Scarr and wife have gone to Chicago to visit friends.

There is to be no meeting of the Board of Education this evening.

Annual memorial services were held by the Odd Fellows Sunday.

A meeting of the Fire and Police Board is to be held on Tuesday evening.

Dr. A. N. Hagan has gone to Chicago to take a post graduate course in dentistry.

Laura and Lillian Rudersdorf leave today for Lincoln to attend summer school at the university.

James Blake of Hastings is visiting his sister Mrs. A. T. Everett, Twenty-first and H streets.

Miss Fannie Slabaugh is here from the east and will spend the summer with Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Slabaugh.

The closing exercises of St. Agnes school will be held at Workman temple on Wednesday evening of this week.

Chief Briggs has orders to close all saloons where the order regarding the sale of liquors to minors is violated.

Dr. W. S. White was really no better yesterday. His condition is considered serious by the attending physicians.

Floyd McKay, Twenty-third and M streets, returned Sunday from Chicago, where he spent a month visiting relatives.

The local lodge of Eagles are planning for a trolley party to Manawa some evening this week.

Pleasure Seekers Drowned.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 18.—In sight of hundreds of pleasure seekers at Priesters' Park lake today two unidentified men fell out of a row boat and were drowned, the bodies not coming to the surface. After several hours' fruitless endeavor to recover the bodies a sluice was cut and the large lake is being dredged.

TROUBLE OVER NEW CHURCH

British Protestant Chapel at Barcelona May Cause Political Ferment in Spain.

BARCELONA, June 18.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The action of Cardinal Cosana, bishop of Barcelona, in raising a question with regard to the Protestant chapel which has been built here at the expense of British subjects for the purpose of Anglican worship, and which has been consecrated by the English bishop of Gibraltar, is regarded as rather ill-judged. The cardinal based his complaint on the fact that the Protestants had not complied with the provisions of the law which prohibits the use of all external emblems of a religious character in churches and chapels belonging to any other denomination than the state religion.

There can be little doubt that the Spanish authorities would in any case have enforced the existing law, as they have, indeed, done with all due courtesy to the British consul and to the parties who have specially interested themselves in the new chapel. That in these circumstances the cardinal should have published the text of the communications he received in his reply to his protest, not only from the civil governor and from the prime minister, but from the king himself, appears to be wholly unjustifiable. The premier and other members of the cabinet have declared that the government is quite prepared, if necessary, to assume entire responsibility for the king's letter when the Cortes meet, but they consider that exaggerated importance has been given by the opposition for their own political ends to a letter which the sovereign only signed.

EMPEROR A PRACTICAL JOKER

Takes Advantage of Rule of Postoffice to Surprise His Favored Friends.

BERLIN, June 18.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An amusing story of the kaiser is now going the rounds. When away from home on a cruise like his last in the Mediterranean, his majesty has a weakness for sending picture postcards, generally reproductions of snapshots taken by himself, to his friends.

Sometimes he will keep a photograph of this kind for several months, or even years, before despatching it, and when the incident photographed is almost forgotten some lady or gentleman is reminded of it by a postcard from the imperial household.

As all his majesty's mails are sent under cover marked "Matter of the highest importance," and are delivered at whatever hour of the day or night the whim to send them comes to him, some curious incidents have occurred.

Quite recently several people have been awakened in the dead of night to receive a letter marked "Matter of the highest importance," which, on being opened, was found to contain a funny postcard sent by the emperor.

Trouble Starts at a Dance.

There was something doing at a dance at Hibbler's park last night. In one of the residents Nels Lyngby, 918 North Nineteenth street, found himself an object of attention. He ran afoul of three men in the park and the quarrel was continued until he boarded a car at Forty-fourth and Leavenworth streets to return home. He was followed and while standing on the rear platform a brick was thrown at him which missed the mark, but broke a pane of glass. His assailants were arrested by Officers Wooldridge and Sawyer. They gave their names as Maurice Olsen, 2133 South Forty-second street; Mose Yausen, 4322 Jackson street, and Bill Bugan, Forty-eighth and Capitol avenue. Lyngby was held as complaining witness. Early in the evening George Bailey of South Omaha was arrested at the park for disturbing the peace and threatening to fight. He resisted arrest and had to be subdued, and as a result sustained a scalp wound. He was attended by Dr. Kennedy at the police station.

Hurt by Fall from Car.

George Moore, Thirty-fifth and Howard streets, fell from a car at Twenty-fourth and Cuming last night and had his face badly bruised. While standing on the platform of the car he lost his balance and was stunned by the fall. Moore was taken to the police station in the patrol wagon and attended by Police Surgeon Kennedy.

PROGRESS ON CHURCH BILL

Sixteen of Thirty-Seven Sections Adopted by the French Chamber.

MOST OF DIFFICULT PROBLEMS SOLVED

Expected the Measure, Which Works a Revolution in France, Will Be Completed in the Next Thirty Days.

PARIS, June 18.—The question of the separation of church and state is still occupying practically the whole attention of the Chamber of Deputies. The debate has lasted since March 20, but when it is considered that the reform means an utter reversal of the long standing policy which regarded the church as a constituent part of the nation, it is not surprising that discussion has been animated at times. However, the ardor of the debates appears to have died out since the passage of the first four sections, though the opponents of the measure continue to obstruct its passage to the best of their ability. Despite this and the long interruptions occasioned by the celebration of three religious festivals, Easter, the Ascension and Pentecost, much has been accomplished. Sixteen sections of the total of the thirty-seven have been adopted, the fundamental principles of the new enactment therein comprised including the delicate questions declaring that the state does not give official recognition to religion; suppression of the public worship budget, and the settlement of the great problem of the disposal of church property, the latter forming one of the most difficult questions raised by the bill.

A method of pensioning members of the clergy claiming long service has also been satisfactorily devised, and it only remains now to settle a system for the formation of the parochial bodies freshly brought into being for the direction of government religious edifices, and also to provide regulations for the control of the services. The two bodies will probably arouse considerable argument, but the committee having the measures in charge shows such willingness to accept reasonable suggestions that it is hoped the entire bill will pass through the chamber before the long vacation, which begins about a month hence.

YACHTS BECALMED ALL NIGHT

Fine Breeze Springs Up Later and Exciting Race Expected.

LONDON, June 18.—Nearly all the yachts which started from Dover yesterday in the annual race from Dover to Heligoland for Emperor William's cup, including the American yacht Atlantic, winner of the transatlantic race, remained becalmed and anchored outside the Goodwin Sands, off Ram's Gate, until the ebb tide last night. The Valhalla was drifting down the channel between Dover and Folkstone.

Early this morning a sharp thunderstorm with vivid lightning revealed the yachts for a long distance, and completely changed the weather. A sharp squall followed, necessitating caution with the sails. The squall developed into a fine whole sail breeze from the southwest. The yachts, which were then quickly skimming the water at a fine pace, presented a splendid sight.

The American yacht Apache left Dover bay this morning under full canvas, following the Heligoland course.

If the strong wind continues it is believed there will be an exciting finish between the Atlantic and the earl of Crawford's yacht Valhalla.

HAMBURG, June 18.—Emperor William sailed for Heligoland this afternoon on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to await the yachts engaged in the race from Dover to Heligoland for the emperor's cup. At 10 o'clock this morning the emperor conducted religious services on board the Hohenzollern, preaching from the Psalms, chapter xlvi, verse 8 "The Lord of hosts is with us." Several of the officers and members of the crews of the cruiser Berlin and the torpedo boat destroyer Sleipner, were present.

The emperor called on Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American steamship line, with whom he remained half an hour. He took Herr Ballin and Captain von Grumme to see the horse races this afternoon.

WAGES IN TWO COUNTRIES

German Workmen Have Progressed More Rapidly Than Those of Great Britain.

LONDON, June 18.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In an address this week Mr. Bonar Law, one of the great statistical authorities of the British empire, made an address contrasting wages in England with wages paid in Germany. Mr. Bonar Law, who is not only one of the members of Parliament, but who is also parliamentary secretary of the Board of Trade, said that certain newspapers and orators were never tired of pointing out that wages in Germany were lower than in England. This was true, but they forgot to point out that they were higher in America than in Great Britain to a much greater extent than wages in the United Kingdom were above those of Germany. It was to be remembered that the industrial competition between nations was in the nature of a race and it was necessary to take into account not only the point which competition had reached, but the point of view. Liszt, the German economist, whose book was published about the time that the corn laws were abolished stated that wages in Germany were only about a fourth of what they were in England. That that was not so much of an engagement was borne out by the first fiscal Blue Book which showed that during these sixty years the wages of Krupp's workmen had risen between 200 and 300 per cent whereas the wages of similar workmen in this country had advanced only about 25 per cent. The rate of wages also was not the sole consideration, for what was the use of having a high rate of wages if employment could not be obtained. There were two ways by which the position in Germany and this country could be compared in this respect. One method was the trade union returns, and it must be borne in mind that Germany was the only country where such returns could be compared with those of this country, for in Germany as here, the men returned as unemployed were only those who received out of employment benefit from their societies. Returns from the societies for the end of March this year showed that in Germany the number of trade unionists giving returns was 782,000 and the percentage unemployed was 1.6. In the United Kingdom at the same date the number returned was 578,000 and the percentage unemployed was 5.6. From these figures it follows that among skilled workmen four more men out of every hundred were looking in vain for employment than was the case in Germany. The other test was emigration. Until the fiscal system in Germany was changed by Prince Bismarck the number of emigrants from the German empire exceeded 100,000 per annum, and was, indeed, nearly as great as from this country. In 1903 the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 147,000, whereas from the German empire, with a population of 50 per cent greater, the number was only 35,000.

Bee Want Ads Are the Best Business Boosters.

Old Friends Are Reunited.

A singular meeting occurred at the police station yesterday evening, when two friends of bygone days were reunited under peculiar circumstances. William Wolfe of Eddyville, Ia., was arrested for using profane language and a few minutes later O. Walker was brought to the police station, having been found begging on the street. They were brought in from different parts of the city, but no sooner were they taken into the presence of the desk sergeant than they recognized each other. The most effusive greetings were exchanged and from their explanation it seems that at a former time they had been engaged in business together, but dissolved partnership and drifted apart. Neither one had heard of the other for years, and were entirely unaware of each other's presence in the city until they met in prison. They were confined in the same cell and both seemed to take genuine pleasure in the meeting, although the circumstances were anything but auspicious.

Monument to Kosciusko.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—A statue of Kosciusko, the celebrated Polish patriot, was unveiled in Kosciusko park in this city today. The ceremonies were attended by several thousand persons. Preceding the unveiling there was a mammoth parade, comprising fourteen divisions, headed by a platoon of police, national guard and Spanish-American war veterans. The monument was a gift to the city by the Polish people.

SETTLEMENT IS IN SIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

of 293 for and 231 against by the union on June 8 bridged over the trouble until the international body intervened by revoking the union's charter.

In the present crisis the question of whether a lockout and strike will follow in a few days hangs on the decision of the Typothetae to enforce its first program. E. B. Woodward, a member of the executive committee of the Typothetae, said today he could not foreoast what action would be taken. He added that a meeting of the employers would probably be called to consider the changed situation.

Fight Among Fishermen.

POPLAR BLUFFS, Mo., June 18.—As the result of a quarrel among members of a fishing party on the Dan river, ten miles south of here, Charles Booth, Charles Vanderpool and Cleveland Parrett were shot and killed. Booth, it is said, commenced shooting at Vanderpool, who returned the fire. Booth was shot in the left side and instantly killed; Vanderpool received two bullets in the stomach and one in the lungs, dying in a few minutes. Parrett was struck by a stray bullet while attempting to settle the difficulty. Mrs. Booth and another woman were members of the party.