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The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL A BILL was reported in the senate on the 6th to facilitate the enforcement of the present immigration and centract-labor laws. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was also reported... In the house bills were passed to admit New Mexico and Arizona to statehood; appropriating \$50,000 for a pedestal for a monu-

apprepriation bill and Mr. Hatch's anti-option A concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress on Monday, July 4, at 2

On the 7th the senate passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. In the house a bill was passed appropriating \$15,000 for the establishment of weather bureau stations on Middle and Thunder May islands, in Lake Ruron. The urgent endiciency bill was also passed. June 18 was set apart for the delivery of eulogistic addresses to the memory of the late Senator Wilson, of Maryland.

The pension deficiency bill was laid before

THE pension deficiency bill was laid before he senate on the 8th and referred to the committee on appropriations. A till was intro-duced appropriating \$150,000 for a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers and saflors at or near Beatrice, Neb. . In the house the agricultural appropriation bal was passed.

In the senate on the 9th the urgent deficiency bill appropriating over \$7,000,000 for the pres-ent fiscal year was passed. Two of the general cultural-and the two bfils for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states were received from the house. Adjourned to the 13th. ... In the house bills were passed permitting poor persons to sue in the United States courts

upon affidavits, and authorizing the courts to appoint counsel; defining the crimes of murder in the first and second degree and mansiaughter in places and on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and modifying the revised statutes so as to dispense with proof of loyalty during the war of the rebellion as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted

THERE was no session of the senate on the 10th.... In the house the day was spent in the consideration of unimportant measures and the evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned to the 13th.

THE levee protecting the Hunt drain-age district below Warsaw, Ill., broke, flooding thousands of acres of rich farming lands and causing great destruction to property.

A CLOUDBUST between Harold and Blunt, S. D., flooded a large section of the country, doing great damage, and Mrs. K. M. Foote and three children were drowned.

THE bodies of five dead babies were found under a sidewalk at Twentyecond street and Armour avenue, Chicago.

JOHN C. BROWN, of Saginaw, Mich., one of the most extensive logging contractors in the northwest, failed for THE United States will exhibit in the government building at the world's fair specimens of the various imple-

ments used by the army since 1776.

CHARLES LEE, the Dubuque (In.) boy convicted of murder for complicity in the killing of a street car driver, was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

AFTER a shut-down of nearly three months the Spreckles sugar refineries at Philadelphia resumed operations, nearly 1,000 men going to work EDWARD MCMILLAN, who killed his

wife February 20, 1891, was hanged at Wilkesbarre, Pa. A COMPANY with a capital of \$10,000,-

000 was organized in New York to build a fleet of whaleback vessels to compete for ocean carrying freight. A RELIC of the recent war between

cattlemen and rustlers was found in the shape of four human bodies swinging to the limb of a tree near Buffalo, Wyo. The bodies had evidently been hanging for weeks.

AUSTIN PORTER was hanged by a mob near Grayson, Ky., for killing his wife. By carelessness in turning water into an empty boiler at a tile works south of Idaville, Ind., four men were blown to pieces.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 6th was: Wheat, 27,910,000 bushels; corn, 4,478,000 bushels; oats, 3,369,000 bushels; rye, 450,-000 bushels; barley, 411.000 bushels.

JOSIAH LAWTON sailed from Boston in his 12-foot canvas boat for a trip across

An alligator 9 or 10 feet long was seen floundering around on the bank of the Wabash river near Andrews, Ind. Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation to the state at large for relief to the Oil City and Titusville sufferers.

WILLIAM KANEKER (colored), who as saulted the 11-year daughter of Joseph H. Ham at Apalachicola, Fla., was strung up by a mob.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the act granting a pension to ex-Sen-ator George W. Jones, of Iowa. A CLOUDBURST at Zwingle, Ia., swept

away nearly the entire village, only one house being left. Much live stock was drowned.

FIRE destroyed the mammoth sewer-pipe works of Robinson Bros. at Akron, Loss, \$100,000. FIRE destroyed the malt house and

elevator of Macklem & Slater at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the loss being \$100,000. Four members of the fire department were injured, two fatally.

A RAINSTORM flooded Oberlin, O., doing great damage to property.

THREE men were killed in a freighttrain wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee

& St. Paul railway at Hartford, Wis. Bob Ford, Jesse James' slayer, was shot and killed at Creede, Col., by Deputy Sheriff Kelly. LEON DION, of Boston, has an electri-

cal invention that does away with the trolleys on electric cars. Toop, McGowan & Co., wholesale rocers at Memphis, Tenn., failed for

THE town of Old Windham, Conn.,

celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its birth. NATHAN JOHN, a farmer, was killed by hailstones, while plowing in his field

near Canton, Miss. BERT COBERLY and Frank Mowberry, ged 11 and 12 years, fell under the

CHARLES HILL (colored), who assaulted Miss Starr, was hanged by a mob in the county courthouse yard at Paducah, and 29 days. He claimed to have en-

THERE negro men and a woman were killed by lightning on a plantation 10 miles from Canton, Tenn, during a

FRED WETHY, accused by the neighbors of abusing his wife, was flogged by Pavilion (N. Y.) citizens and taken to the river and ducked.

A CLOUDBURST flooded the business portion of Relmont, Ill., and considerable property was swept away.

THE Cornell freshmen crew defeated politics. the Columbia freshmen in a 2-mile race at Ithaca, N. Y., by six lengths. The time was 10 minutes 56 seconds for Cornell and 11 minutes 24 seconds for Columbia.

Tobe Cook (colored) was hanged in the jail at Bastrop, Tex., for the outrage and murder of Miss Ida Moore, a

young white woman. GUERNSEY OSBORNE, for twenty years in the employ of Edward A. Morrison & Son, dry-goods merchants in New York, was found to be a defaulter to

the extent of \$20,000. In the United States the bu failures during the seven days ended on the 10th numbered 192, against 207 the preceding week and 224 for the corre-

sponding week last year. Two cars were wrecked on the new Chattahoochee electric line near Atlanta, Ga., and three men were killed and two fatally injured.

Ar the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 10th aggregated \$1,-183,487,730, against \$1,019,465,873 the previous week. The increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 16.6.

THE aggregate volume of trade, in spite of all obstacles, was said to be 7 per cent. greater throughout the country than a year ago.

THE thermometer marked 98 degrees in the shade at Kansas City, Mo., and three persons were fatally sunstruck. JACK BLISS, the king of the rustlers, was killed near Arland, Wyo., by Depu-

ty Sheriff Irey and a posse. UP to the 10th sixty-five dead bodies had been taken from the ruins at Titusville, Pa., caused by fire and flood, and

more were missing. Fire destroyed Woods, Jenks & Co.'s planing mill at Cleveland, O., the loss being \$250,000.

THE acreage of winter wheat, based on returns of the department of agriculture in Washington, is 99.9 per cent.

of the acual area of last year. A TORNADO at Moscow, Pa, destroyed many buildings there and in the surrounding country, but no lives were

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

lected national form favors a graduated income tax, postal savings banks, and asserts that land is the heritage of all the people and that the government should own and operate railroads.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE left Washington for Boston en route to Bar Harbor. THE republicans carried Oregon by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 on the state ticket, and control both branches of the legislature. Hermann and Ellis (reps.) were elected congress-

THE tenth republican national convention convened at Minneapolis on the 7th. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, was elected temporary chairman, and the various committees were appointed.

THE Virginia prohibitionists in convention at Lynchburg elected delegates to the pational convention in Cincinnati and adopted resolutions favoring the suppression by law of the manufacture or traffic in intoxicating liquors.

MAJ. EVARTS S. EWING, a retired army officer, widely known in military circles, died at his home in Winter-

THE following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Seventh district, H. M. Gilbert (people's party). Missouri, Seventh district, John T. Hurd (dem.) renominated. Kansas, Second district, H. L. Moore (dem.). Maine, Fourth district, D. A. Powers

(dem.). JUDGE FRANK L. GIBSON, of the superior court of Milwaukee county, died suddenly in his library in Milwaukee,

aged 46 years. GEORGE F. GREEN, who invented the first self-binder, first electric street car and first pneumatic shutler for photographers, died at Kalamazoo, Mich., aged

60 years. THE Georgia prohibitionists met in convention at Atlanta and decided to put a state ticket in the field, but left the question of its make-up to the state executive committee. The delegates from the Fifth (Atlanta) district nom-

inated Sam Small for congress. In convention at Bangor the Maine democrats nominated Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, for governor. The platform advocates changes in the prohibitory law so as to permit hotels and drug stores to sell liquors and recommends the nomination of Cleve-

land for president. THE democracy of Mississippi in convention at Jackson elected uninstructed delegates to the national onvention. The platform favors tariff reform and denounces reciprocity.

THE democrats of Alabama in state convention at Montgomery split into two factions and the bolters nominated Reuben A. Kolb (alliance) for governor. The regulars postponed making a nom

Texas democrats in convention a Lampasas adopted a platform demand-ing a tariff for revenue only and free silver, and opposing national banks as banks of issue. The national delegates chosen were uninstructed.

THE democratic state convention held in Baltimore, Md., did not instruct the delegates elected to the national convention.

Northing was done by the national republican convention at Minneapolis on the 8th except to form a permanent organization and to adopt the report of the committee on rules and order of business. McKinley, of Ohio, was expected to hupper the committee of the committee

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON died in joyed an acquaintance with George Washington.

Ar the republican national convention in Minneapolis on the 9th a test vote on the adoption of the committee on credentials indicated a majority of the delegates in favor of Harrison. The platform was reported and adopted.

PABLO PEREA. a noted Mexican exile, died in Phoenix, A. T., aged 91 years. Fifty years ago he was one of the most prominent and active men in Mexican

THE noted Osage chief En-Tsa-Wah-Tah-In-Kah died at Pawhuska, Kan., of Bright's disease. He was just closing his second term as principal chief of the Osage nation.

SIDNEY DILLON, financier and railroad magnate, died at his residence in New York, aged 79 years. THE regular Alabama democratio

convention in session at Montgomery renominated Thomas G. Jones for governor, five supreme court judges and a candidate for attorney general.

In the Seventh Ohio district the demcrats nominated James D. Richardson

for congress, and in the Fifth Kansas district the people's party nominated John Davis. Ar the republican national conven tion in Minneapolis on the afternoon of the 10th Benjamin Harrison was re-

nominated for president of the United States on the first ballot, the vote eing: Harrison, 585; McKinley, 182; Blaine, 181: Reed, 4: Lincoln, 1. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was nominated for vice president by acclamation, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

FOREIGN.

DURING a severe storm a house in the Styrian Alps was destroved by lightning and eight persons were killed.

ADVICES from San Domingo say that the report has been confirmed that Samana bay, in the western part of the terminus of the Sanchez Lavaga railway, Dominican republic, has been eded to the United States.

DISPATCHES from Berlin confirm the ecent rumors of the death in the inerior of Africa of Emin Pasha. THE floods in the valley of the Dan-

be were increasing alarmingly. The inhabitants of Vienna had been officially notified that there was danger of an inundation. Seven bandits who were captured

near Orizaba, Mex., were executed. THREE persons were killed and a dozen injured by a collision on the Midand railway near Ilkley, England.

THE government troops at the canton of Orizaba, in the state of Vera Cruz, Mex., had an encounter with a band of marauders and killed seventeen of them.

THE people's party of lows held their THE eruption of Mount Vesuvius was state convention in Des Moines and hourly increasing in violence, and lava metal. A CABLEGRAM from London says that

the original portrait of Pocahontas

painted in 1612, has been secured for exhibition at the world's fair. HERR GUNTHER, a master dyer at Weissenfels, Germany, murdered his

three children to spite his wife, with whom he had quarreled. An explosion in a coal pit near Miesbach, Switzerland, killed sixteen

miners. THE rebels of Matto Grosso, Brazil, had a seven days' battle with government troops and utterly defeated them. One thousand men of the government's army and all their chief officers were killed upon the battlefield and a large number were wounded.

LATER.

John Gilson, secretary of the Judson iron works, was held up on the Barkeley train at B street station in Oakland, Cal., by two men and robbed of \$16,000 in cash.

THE whole business portion of Rocheport, Mo., was burned.

THE fifty-fourth body was found at Oil City, Pa. This completed that city's dead, all of the missing having been found or accounted for.

CHARLES REA and Will Haden were killed by lightning at Paris, Ky. CHARLES DANIELS, a mine captain,

and Charles Dungelson, a laborer, were killed by striking miners at Marquette, Mich. THOMAS CROSS, of Ottawa, Ont., com-

mitted suicide by deliberately holding is head under water. THE Crescent paper mill at Hartford City, Ind., owned by Fort Wayne cap-

italists, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$190,000. A HAILSTORM disastrous to crops and fruit visited Nebraska in the vicinity of

Doniphan. GREAT excitement prevailed at Guthrie, O. T., occasioned by two criminal assaults by negroes upon white women. One of the fiends was captured and

shot to death.

MEXICAN troops killed six brigands and captured twenty-two in a battle near Orizaba. THIEVES broke open the safe in the

office of the Bedeau Lumber Company at Genese, Ark., and secured \$51,100 in in cash.

Col. L. L. Polk, president of the Na tional Farmers' Alliance, died in Wash ington, aged 55 years. A ship laden with supplies for the

starving Russians, from the circles of King's Daughters, sailed from New GEORGE WHITSTONE, of Cass county

Tex., killed his two small children with a hatchet and then shot himself. FIRE destroyed the People's theater at Denver, Col., the loss being \$100,000 SIXTY-TWO cadets were graduated at West Point, N. Y.

In the National league the percent of the baseball clubs for the week e on the 11th were: Boston, .739; Brolyn, .659; Cincinnati, .574; Chicago, . Philadelphia, .522; Cleveland, .5 New York, .489; Pittaburgh, .479; Louis ville, .444; Washington, .433; St. Louis .340; Baltimore, .267, 107 he percentage ville, .444; Washington .340; Baltimore, .267, in clubs of the

THEIR PRINCIPLES.

The Platform Adopted by the Republican Convention.

Its Declarations on Protection, Bimetallism, Elections, Opposition to Trusts, and on Many Topics of a Miscellaneous Nature.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—Following is the complete text of the platform adopted by the committee for submission to the convention:

The representatives of the republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polis and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied intics equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured criticles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1500.

We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house of representatives to destray our tariff laws by piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wood, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment there-

on.

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a republican administration our present laws will event ure, and claim that, executed by a republican administration, our present laws will event ually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and sliver for use as money throughout

gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that jevery citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast: that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the union. We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our merchant marine by home-built ships and the creation of a navy by home-built ships and the creation of a navy
for the protection of our national interests and
the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the
most friendly relations with all foreign powers
entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.
We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the schievement of the
manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

trine and believe in the schievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and relations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limb of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on in ter-state commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employes engaged in state commerce, in mining and in manufacturing.

The republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the prosecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land, but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty we are opposed to any union of church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition declared in the republican platform of 1888 to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages

der their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the republican plat form of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the post office department and the highest class of postal service.

Civil Service—We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the republican party of the laws regulating the same.

Nicaragua Canal—The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce it should be controlled by the United States government.

Territories—We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Arid Lands—We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the

government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Arid Lands—We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people. The Columbian Exposition—The World's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking, and coagress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Intemperance—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Pensions—Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we piedge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Harrison's Administration—We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

BATTLED WITH MARAUDERS.

Seriesn Troops Have an Encou CITY OF MEXICO, June 10.-Informa tion has been received here that the government troops at the canton of Origaba, in the state of Vera Cruz, had an encounter with the band of parauders which attacked marauders which attacked and specked the haciends at Toculla on May 30. It is stated that seventeen of the bandits were killed and a manber injured. None of the government trees was wounded. The troops are present the remainder of and

PRESIDENT POLK DEAD.

Tae Well-Known Alliance Leader Passes Away in Washington and Is Buried in Raleigh, N. C.

WASHINGTON, June 13 .- Col. L. L. Polk, president of the Farmers' Alliance, died at Garfield hospital Saturday. The death of President Polk smashes the carefully laid plans of the alliance. They were to nominate him for president at the Omaha convention July 4, according to Dunning, editor of the third party organ. The ticket will now in all probability be Weaver and Watson, the former from

Iowa and the latter from Georgia. RALEIGH, N. C., June 13.—The train bearing the body of President Polk did not arrive here until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. It was met at the depot by hundreds of people. The procession was formed and the body was escorted to the:First Baptist church, of which Mr. Polk was a communicant. By 4 o'clock the church was packed, the audience numbering at least 1,000. After the services, which were very impressive, the remains were escorted to Oakwood cemetery, where they were interred.

Leonidas Polk was born in Anson county, N. C., in April, 1837, was brought up on a farm.

He was elected to the lower house
of the North Carolina general assembly in 1860; entered the confederate served with dis-1861 army tinction during the war. He was again elected



LEONIDAS POLK.

to the North Carolina general assembly in 1865, and soon after was elected as a delegate to the constitutional convention of North Carolina. In 1877 he was appointed commissioner of agriculture. He began the publication of the Progressive Farmer in 1886 and commenced organizing farmers' clubs in his state. In 1887 he joined the Farmers' Alliance and was elected secretary of the Farmers' organization, which position he tinued to hold until his death. He elected first vice president of the tional Farmers' Alliance Co-Operative union of America in 1887 and was re-elected in 1888. At the national convention held at St. Louis December 3, 1889, he was elected president of the National Farmers' Alfiance Industrial union, which office he filled up to the time of his

CAN'T TOUCH THE TRUSTS. Judges Say Congress and the Legislatures

Must Keep Hands Off. CINCINNATI, June 18 .- Mr. H. L. Greene, of the whisky trust, was before Judges Jackson and Ricks, of the United States circuit court, Saturday to answer for refusing to give bond to appear in Boston to respond to an indict-ment found against him in that city for violation of the United States antitrust law. The court claimed, on reading the indictments, that none of the counts constituted a violation of any law of the United States. Mr. Greene was accordingly released from the requirement to give a bond. Upon the return of District Attorney John W. Herron to the city the government will ask for bench warrants to remove all the indicted persons to Boston. This will be resisted if necessary by habeas corpus proceedings. Judge Jackson gave as the grounds of his decision, or rather in a general review of the anti-trust law, an opinion that, aside from the futility of the indictment of Mr. Greene, the application of the law in this case would be to apply an ex post facto law inasmuch as the trust was formed before the law was enacted. The trust seemed, moreover, to him not to be a monopoly, for it did not prevent other similar trusts being formed, and congress had no right to forbid business combinations for mutual profit. The judge held, in effect, that neither congress nor the

states has any power to regulate trusts. NEW WORLD'S FAIR BILL. Substitute Prepared by the Sub-Commit-

tee of the House. WASHINGTON, June 13 .- A sub-committee of the world's fair committee of the house has prepared a substitute bill for that now before the committee. providing for government aid to the exposition. The substitute proposes that 10,000,000 silver souvenir half dollars be recoined from the uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the treasury to aid in defraying the cost of completing the work at Chieago. The sum of \$600,000 is appropriated to reimburse the treasury for loss on such recoinage. Out of the net amount received into the treasury of the exposition the government is to receive thereof such proportion as this appropriation bears to the whole amount expended.

Provision is made for the preparation

of 50,000 bronze medals and necessary dies therefor, with appropriate devices commemorative of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and for 50,-600 vellum impressions and diplomas, the medals and diplomas to be awarded to exhibitors at the exposition. The bill will be laid before the full com-THE hose used in sprinkling the lazas of Paris is a queer contrivance.

lengths joined together by short pieces of flexible hose. THE value of the words "not transferable," usually printed upon season tickets, has been tested in an English court and it has been decided to be un-

It consists of lengths of iron pipe, each

length mounted at the end on short

axles having two small wheels and the

impeachable. A JUDGE in a Massachusetts divorce court has laid down the law that when a woman obtains a divorce she shall not

DEATH OF EMN PASHA

The Noted Explorer Said Have Patien Berlin, June 9.-The Tage autt confirms the recent rumors of the dath in the interior of Africa of Emin Passa. If it is true that Emin is dead the naural supposition is that he has fallen a victim to small-pox, from which reports

[The birth and early life of Emin Pasha are

shrouded in mystery. He has been called Dr. Schnitzer, and it is said he was born in either

Prussia or Austrian Silesia about 1838 or 1840.

in April stated he was suffering.

A couple of years ago an assurance was given that he was born March 28, 1810, at Oppein, Prussian Silesia. His father died when the boy was quite young, but his mother is still living. According to this report, young Schnitzer graduated from the gymnastum at Neisse, went to the University of Breslan and to Kingsberg to study medicine, afterward studying at Paris and Vienna. He also devoted much time to natural sciences, ornithology especially. Wandering east-ward, he became the companion of Ismael Pasha in his journeys to Trebizund, Erzroom, Constantinople, Janina, in Epirus. He learned French, English, Italian, several Slavic dialects, and Turkish, Arabic and Persian. In 1876 he took service with Egypt and remained with Gordon until that leader's death. He was appointed governor of the Egyptian equatorial provinces with the title of bey. He established himself in the Albert Nyanza and for three years nothing was heard from him. He was known to be surrounded by hostile tribes, and Stanley history of Stanley's march to the rescue is fresh in the minds of all. April 10, 1889, Emin decided to accompany Stanley to the coast and a start was made. They marched up the valley of the Semliki river, crossing at Awamba, through Mpwapwa was reached November 11, and Bagamoyo on the east coast of Africa oppo site the island of Zanzibar December 4, where during a banquet in honor of the safe return of the traveler, Emin was seriously hurt by fall-ing from the second story of the house in which he was quartered. Upon his recovery Emin went to Cairo, where he wrote the story of his African experiences. It was an interesting narrative, with much more in it however, to touch the sympathies of the naturalist than of the student of natural history or of political conditions.

Emin found his element in the wilds, and having emerged from it he was seized with a consuming desire to return. The atmosphere of Europe had no attraction for him. Having written his book he felt that he had paid all he owed to civilization. He returned to the interior late in the spring of 1800. The people were glad to have him back with them, apparently, for the first reports from him after his return were that he had regained his control and restored order. The reports seemed conclusive evidence that Emin was content to remain away from civilization, and that by letting him alone explorers would do him a service that he would appre

most highly. The reluctance with which Emin left Central Africa is to many unexplainable, but still it is not difficult to understrad. His troops had married in the land and refused to leave it. He had mmense herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and lived like a nabob. His stock of ivory, which he could not take with him to the coast, would, if the road to the north were ever opened, bring him vast wealth. What more could be desired? In a letter written at Wadelai in 1886 he said: "I will never return with Stanley. I have passed twelve years of my life here and have taught them useful trades and have aroused in them a desire to advance in civilization. True, the work of years has lately been undone in a measure, but its influence cannot be wholly

MANY IN NEED Distress in the Oil Region-Hui

Every Day. Tricsville, Pa., June 9 .- While th loss of life here is probably not much if any larger than that at Oil City, the damage done to property is ten times greater. The devastated area is nearly 3 miles in length and 4 or 5 blocks in width for most of the distance, including the tracks and sidings of the different lines of railroad. The severest loss, however, is in the destruction of the refineries and manufacturing plants where so many of the survivors earned a livelihood. It is this loss of permanent work for months to come that will fall heavily upon the working class, and which will necessarily put them on the list of those requiring relief. The relief committee is now fully organized and is doing effective work. Clothing and supplies are distributed to all in need, and as these were forthcoming immediately there has been but little if any physical suf-

BOB FORD KILLED. Deputy Sheriff Kelly Shoots Him in His

CREEDE, Col., June 9 .- Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Kelly in Ford's dance hall Wednesday afternoon. Kelly and Ford had a quarrel in Pueblo in February last and ill-feeling has existed between the two men since. Wednesday afternoon Kelly was standing in the doorway of Ford's dance hall when an unknown man was seen to hand him a double-barrel shotgun, after which Kelly stepped inside the hall and called "Bob." Ford, who was about 5 feet away, turned around, at the same time reaching for his hip pocket. Kelly raised his gun and fired a load of buckshot full in Ford's neck and severed the windpipe and jugular vein, and he died instantly. Kelly gave himself up and refuses to talk.

Disastrous Wreck of a Freight Train on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. MILWAUKEE, June 9 .- A freight train on the northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was wrecked at Hartford, Wis., 37 miles north of here Tuesday evening. Three men were killed. They were: R. J. Fahl, engineer; George Rood, fireman; James Roach, brakeman. The first two lived in this city. Roach was a resident of Madison. At the time of the accident the train was running on a culvert which had settled, owing to a flood caused by a cloudburst. The train broke through the culvert and plunged into the river. The dead are under the wreck.

Hundreds of Houses Burned. St. Petersburg, June 9 .- At Potchinki, in the government of Nijni Novgorod. Russia, a fire broke out and destroyed 310 houses, causing much misery. Many of the occupants of the houses lost everything they possessed and are dependent upon charity for their food.

New Treaty Pending.

PARIS, June 9 .- The Paris Temps says that among the questions pending between France and the United States is a fresh commercial treaty making concessions in regard to frozen meas