

DEATH IN A PARIS BAZAAR.

THIRTY WOMEN PERISH AND MANY MISSING.

THIRTY-FIVE ARE RESCUED

Fire Breaks Out in the Charity Structure Presided Over by Noted Women and a Terrible Panic Follows—Scores Killed or Injured—Many Trampled Upon by the Crowd.

PARIS, May 5.—Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this afternoon in a crowded charitable bazaar, a temporary structure of wood in the Rue Jean Goujon, above the stall occupied by the Duchesse d'Uzes, while many leaders of Parisian society were present.

The inflammable nature of the building and contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity and in a very short time the bazaar was a mass of flames.

Bodies of thirty victims of the conflagration, mostly women, were afterwards recovered and laid out upon the sidewalk. Many people, however, are still missing and it is feared they are buried in the ruins.

Thirty-five injured people were rescued and are being cared for by physicians.

GREECE TO FIGHT IT OUT.

All Offers of Intervention Rejected—Army Is in Good Shape.

LONDON, May 5.—That Greece proposes to continue the war with Turkey, at least until after a disastrous defeat, is not doubted anywhere in Europe. The overtures of the powers in the interest of peace have been rejected by the Greek government and the king proposes to remain in Athens.

On the frontier there is a tacit armistice at present, so as to allow of the burying of the dead, but this, it is expected, will be ended at almost any moment.

Intense feeling has been caused at Athens by the statement that among the Turkish dead at Velesino were found a German major and two Russian officers.

Colonel Tosamedos, minister of war, and M. Theotakis, minister of the interior, are said to be favorably impressed with the situation at Pharsalos both as respects the positions of the troops and the plan of defense.

The army is divided into three divisions. Twelve thousand men under command of Smolenski are at Velesino to defend the approaches to Volo; 5,000 men are encamped at Pharsalos and the rest of the army, with Prince Constantine, 10,000 in number, is at Domoko, south of Pharsalos.

The Greek fleet has just arrived in the harbor of Volo, and the panic which prevailed for the last three days is lessened. Three cruisers, one French, one English and one Italian, are also there. The consuls have behaved splendidly, being the only persons in the town who had not lost their heads.

ADMIRAL MEADE DEAD.

The Distinguished Naval Officer Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade (retired), U. S. N., died at a private sanitarium to-day. Three weeks ago he was attacked by the grip, which was after-



REAR ADMIRAL MEADE.

ward aggravated by appendicitis. An operation was performed, but he failed to rally from its effects. Mrs. Meade and Miss Patterson were at his bedside. The funeral will be held at Miss Patterson's home, and the interment with military honors will be at Arlington cemetery.

Has the King Speculated?

PARIS, May 5.—The Gil Blas says the king of Greece used the crisis in the affairs of his country to speculate in Greek and Turkish bonds, with the result that his majesty has cleared six or seven million dollars.

DEAD AT AN INITIATION.

Traveling Engineer Mudge of the Hannibal Stricken in a Lodge.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 5.—S. R. Mudge, traveling engineer for the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad and one of the best known railroad men in this section, was assisting at an initiation in an I. O. O. F. lodge at Brookfield last night, when he suddenly exclaimed: "Doctor, I am dying!" and expired at once. He was 53 years old and had been with the Burlington company for many years.

MORGAN AND TILLMAN.

South Carolina and Alabama Senators in a Heated Wrangle

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina was heard from briefly and pointedly in the Senate yesterday, after a silence of many weeks, and, as usual, his remarks served to arouse a lively controversy. It occurred during the consideration of the free homes bill. Mr. Morgan proposed an amendment giving all public lands unoccupied by 1900 to the several states and territories. Mr. Hawley declared this to be a startling proposition and Mr. Tillman sought to oppose it by a series of questions addressed to Mr. Morgan. Some of the questions referred to the amendment as a proposition to "gobble" and "steal" the interest of states in public lands. Mr. Morgan in turn made sharp and sarcastic rejoinders, and for a time Senators and spectators were interested in the animated crossfire. After Mr. Morgan had protested against the interruption as a breach of the privileges of the senate, the incident was closed by a statement from Mr. Tillman, disclaiming any purpose of being discourteous to the Alabama senator. The Morgan amendment was withdrawn and an agreement reached for a final vote on the free homestead bill at 3 p. m. to-day. Early in the day Mr. Morgan endeavored to secure a vote on the Cuban resolution. It went over, however, at the request of Mr. Hale of Maine, in order that speaker in opposition may be made.

Sugar Company Goes Under.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—The Wisconsin Beet Sugar company, which has just completed a plant at Menominee Falls, and of which great things were expected, is in the hands of an assignee, with a gloomy prospect ahead for the stockholders. The assets of the company consist of the plant, which represents an investment of \$225,000. The liabilities consist of \$60,000 in bonds secured by a first mortgage on the plant and \$20,396 due for labor and material.

In Receiver's Hands.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 5.—Upon application of the Croton Limestone company, Judge Wallace appointed Edwin N. Ohi and William Reis of this city receivers of the big Atlantic Iron and Steel company, which owns the Atlantic furnaces and roller mill in this city, as well as having leased works in Sharon and Greenville. The court granted the receivers permission to operate the plant.

Payment of Indemnity Recommended.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President McKinley yesterday sent to Congress a message concerning the lynching of three Italians at Hahnville, La., on the night of August 8, 1896. He recommends an appropriation of \$6,000 for the heirs of the persons, without admitting the liability of the United States in the premises.

Chicago Gives Aid to India.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Four thousand people gathered in the Auditorium last night and listened to plans for the relief of starving India. The Rev. Dr. Talmage was the principal speaker. Ten thousand dollars in cash and twenty-five car loads of corn were subscribed.

Shot by an Ex-Convict.

MANSFIELD, Mo., May 5.—John Bollinger of Norwood, Mo., was shot and killed in his own corn field yesterday with a double-barrel shotgun by one Belsher, who was recently released from the penitentiary. Belsher is under arrest and heavily guarded for fear of lynching.

Democrats Carry Chitticothe.

CHITTIKOTHE, Mo., May 5.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in a Democratic victory, that party electing every officer in the city. Ordinarily the city is Republican by about 100, but Hirsch, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by about 200 majority.

Governor Stephens Not Well Yet.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 5.—Governor Stephens arrived home yesterday after an absence of three weeks at Hot Springs and the Tennessee centennial exposition at Nashville. He is much improved in health, but is still quite ill.

Spaulding Cahnot Get Bail.

CHICAGO, May 5.—All the indicted officials of the defunct Globe Savings bank, with the exception of ex-President Spaulding, gave bonds and were released from custody. Spaulding's bonds foot up nearly \$320,000, and he cannot furnish that amount of surety.

Shot for Mistreating His Wife.

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 5.—Dr. Alfred Holt was shot and probably mortally wounded by Horatio N. Orden, a commercial traveller, a brother of Holt's wife. The trouble is said to have been caused by Holt's treatment of his wife.

Missouri Bank Closed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 5.—Secretary of State Lesueur has closed the bank of Linn Creek on report of Bank Examiner W. O. Oldham. It is a private bank organized August 6, 1895, with an authorized capital of \$7,000.

Ex-Senator Sebree Dead.

CARROLLTON, Mo., May 5.—Ex-Senator J. W. Sebree, one of the leading attorneys of this section of the state, died at his home in this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, aged 53 years.

J. C. S. Blackburn Wanted.

MEXICO, Mo., May 5.—An effort will likely be made to secure Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, to speak in the First congressional district, now that W. J. Bryan has written announcing that he cannot visit Missouri for that purpose.

Colors to Banks Fall.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 5.—The banking houses of J. B. Wheeler & Co., both in Manitou and Aspen, went into the hands of assignees yesterday morning.

SENATE TARIFF CHANGES.

DINGLEY'S BILL VERY MUCH ALTERED.

TO GO INTO EFFECT JULY 1.

Duties on Tea, Hides and Coal—Duties on Beer and Lead Ores Raised—Exports Duties Against Foreign Bounties—Many Changes in Wool Schedules—The Lumber Duties.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Republicans of the Senate finance committee secured a clear majority of the committee last night, Mr. Jones of Nevada declaring that he would support the bill, and under the agreement with the Democrats Mr. Aldrich presented the bill to the Senate to-day and gave notice that it would be called up on Tuesday, May 18. The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, 1897, instead of April 1, as provided in the House, and the words in the first paragraph "or withdrawn for consumption" are stricken out.

SUGAR DUTIES—A TAX ON TEA.

Under the sugar schedule, unrefined sugars of all kinds under 87 degrees polariscope test will be required to pay a duty of 75-100 of a cent per pound; on sugars between 87 and 88 degrees, 79-100 of a cent per pound, and 2-100 of a cent per pound extra will be imposed on unrefined sugars above 88 degrees polariscope. On refined sugars the duty will be 1.16 cents per pound. On all there will also be a duty of 25 cent ad valorem. Molasses will pay from 4 to 8 cents per gallon.

Machinery purchased abroad, imported and erected in any beet sugar factory and actually used in the production of sugar in the United States from beets produced therein, within two years from July 1, 1897, will be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Maple sugar and maple syrup will pay 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar 1 1/2 cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state or unmanufactured 10 cent ad valorem; saccharine, 51 cent per pound and 10 cent ad valorem; sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15 cents per pound or less, 4 cents per pound and 15 cent ad valorem.

A duty is levied on tea at the rate of 10 cents per pound until January 1, 1900. After 1900 it is to be admitted free of duty.

DUTIES ON HIDES AND COAL.

The following is the provision in regard to hides, which are transferred from the free list: "Hides of cattle, raw or uncurd, whether dry, salted or pickled, 1 1/2 cents per pound, provided that upon all leather exported made from imported hides there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides."

The word bituminous is stricken out of the coal schedule and all coal made dutiable at 75 cents per ton with a proviso added that the duty on coal and shale shall be 60 cents per ton and on coal slack or culm 15 cents per ton, when imported from any country, colony or dependency that does not impose upon coal, or coal slack or culm a higher rate of duty than those named in this proviso.

BEER TO PAY MORE TAX.

The internal revenue duty on beer is changed by changing section 3539 of the revised statutes to read as follows: "Until January 1, 1900, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale within the United States by whatever name such liquors may be called, a tax of \$1.44 for every barrel containing net more than 31 gallons; and after January 1, 1900, there shall be paid a tax of \$1 per barrel on every barrel of such beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors the present rate is \$1."

The retroactive clause of the Dingley tariff bill is stricken from the Senate bill.

DUTIES AGAINST BOUNTIES.

The entire House provision relating to reciprocity has been stricken out and the following section substituted: "That whenever any country, colony or dependency shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the secretary of the treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties."

The House provision in the tariff

bill keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as is imposed on sugars from other countries.

LEAD ORE RATES INCREASED.

Lead ore is increased from 1 cent, which is the house provision, to 1 1/2 cents per pound.

LUMBER SCHEDULE CHANGES.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word "timber" the words "hewn, sided or square and round timber" and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic foot as in the house bill. The rate of \$2 per ton on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but when planed on one side, the additional rate is made 35 instead of 50 per thousand feet board measure; when planed, tongued and grooved the additional rate is made 70 cents per 1,000 feet board measure instead of \$1; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.05 per 1,000 instead of \$1.50. The house proviso for an additional duty of 25 cent ad valorem upon lumber imported from any foreign country which imposes an export duty is changed so as to add the amount of the export duty instead of any fixed sum. The duty on kindling wood in bundles is stricken out. On shingles the House rate was 30 and the Senate 25 cents per 1,000; on manufactures of osier or willow, the House rate was 50 and the Senate 40 cent ad valorem. On toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substances the House rate was 2 cents and the Senate 1 cent per 1,000 and 15 cent ad valorem; butchers' and packers' skewers, House 40 cents per 1,000, Senate 20 cent ad valorem. Placed on the free list are poplar and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stove bolts and railroad ties.

MANY CHANGES MADE IN WOOL.

Many and important changes were made in the wool and woolen schedule as passed by the House. First class wools were reduced from 11 cents per pound, as provided in the House bill, to 8 cents per pound and second class wools from 12 to 9 cents, whereas the duties on wools of the third class were raised. The dividing line in this latter class was placed at 10 cents value, wools under that value being made dutiable at the rate of 4 cents per pound instead of 32 cent ad valorem as in the House bill. Wools valued at more than 10 cents per pound were placed at 7 cents per pound instead of 50 cent ad valorem. The wool growers failed to secure all the changes which they desired in classification, but it is understood that all the rates fixed on wools themselves are satisfactory to them. Skirted wools of the first class as imported in 1890 and prior to that date are required to pay 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed by this act on unwashed wools of class one. Paragraphs 262 and 363 and 364 are all stricken out and substitutes provided for them.

NEW TARIFFS ON WOOL GOODS.

Upon clothes, knit fabrics and all manufactures of every description not especially provided for, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty is to be three times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first class valued at above 40 cents, and not above 70 cents, four times the duty on unwashed skirted wool of the first class and in addition on all the foregoing 50 cent ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents per pound, four times the duty on unwashed skirted wool of the first class and 55 cent ad valorem.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat lining, etc., valued at 15 cents per yard and less are rated at 5 1/2 cents per yard instead of 7 cents as in the house bill, while articles of this class valued at more than 15 cents are reduced from 8 to 6 1/2 cents per yard and 50 cent ad valorem instead of 20 cent as the house bill added on all of them. The above applies to goods the warp of which consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material. On women's and children's dress goods, etc., which are composed wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for, the duty is reduced from 11 to 9 cents per yard, with an ad valorem of 50 per cent added. The rate on webbing, gorings, suspenders, etc., is reduced from 60 to 40 cents per pound, though the ad valorem addition of 60 per cent is not changed.

The blanket paragraph is changed as follows:

Blankets and flannels are increased from 30 to 40 cents per pound, and it is also provided that the duty shall be the same as that imposed upon one and one-half pounds of unwashed wool. An additional duty is allowed of 30 cent ad valorem, instead of the House rate. On articles valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty is made equal to two and a half times that on one pound of unwashed wool instead of three times that, as provided in the House bill, and an ad valorem of 35 per cent is added, instead of the House rate. On blankets valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the rate is made three times that of unwashed wool, and an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent is added.

Two Mayors in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 5.—When Gus Tafel was elected mayor to succeed Caldwell last month, he qualified, but Caldwell refused to turn over the office, claiming that his term did not expire until July 7. Pending a decision of the superior court both are acting as mayor and making appointments. Caldwell and his appointees have possession of the city hall.

Webster Davis Named.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The only nomination sent to the Senate to-day by the president outside of a few army promotions was that of Ex-Mayor Webster Davis of Kansas City to be assistant secretary of the interior department.

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U. S. Standard



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G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

LAMB & ADAMS

Attorneys at Law, Lincoln, Neb.

LEGAL NOTICE

Ida Phillips, James O. Phillips, Albert C. Mayhill, Frank B. Phillips, Hector G. Snow, Aubrey D. Burgess, administrators of the estate of Albert Burgess, deceased, vs. David L. Bragg et al, George E. Blincoe, Thomas M. Hackett, James C. Whitman, Arthur Macklin, Geo. Sullivan Taylor & Co., Emma G. Goss, et al, defendants, will take notice that on the 21st day of April 1897, William H. Cummings, plaintiff, filed his amended petition to the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, against said defendants, and other persons, and prays of which are to obtain a partition of lots 18, 19 and 20, block 13 Dawson's Addition to Lincoln, Nebraska, between the plaintiff and the defendants, to establish the rights and interests of each of the heirs to and in the said property to whom as decedent and his heirs, devisees, assigns and other of the defendants, which are appropriate upon the property, to amend and set aside an industry's decree, held by Hector G. Snow, covering the said premises as being defendant, and a decree upon the premises, and for other relief. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 21st day of May, 1897. Witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of April 1897. William H. Cummings, By his attorneys Lamb & Adams.