

NINETEENTH YEAR.

AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

Governor Thayer Issues a Proclamation Convening the Legislature.

JUNE FIFTH FIXED AS THE DATE.

Freight Rates, Election Laws, Silver and the Abolition of the Transportation Board Presented for Consideration.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—For the past two weeks Governor Thayer has been besieged by certain politicians who train with the railroad people, the most prominent among whom was Church Howe, for the purpose of passing railroad regulation bills and some other legislation which is just now being agitated and called for by anti-monopolists.

Although Governor Thayer has been very undecided up to today, the proclamation convening the legislature was formally issued tonight as follows:

Section I. Article 6 Constitution of Nebraska, reads: "The governor may on extraordinary occasions convene the legislature by proclamation setting forth the purpose for which convened, and the legislature shall enter upon no business except for which they were called together."

Whereas, Matters of vital interest to the people of the state greatly agitate the public mind, and in the judgment of the executive, an extraordinary occasion which justifies the assembling of the legislature, therefore:

I, John M. Thayer, governor of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested by provision of the constitution, do hereby issue this my proclamation, requiring the members of the houses of the legislature to assemble at their respective halls in the capital building on Thursday, June 5, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and taking action upon the following named subjects, and these only:

- 1. For the purpose of enacting a law establishing maximum railway freight rates, and to repeal that section of the statute creating a state board of transportation.
2. For the purpose of considering and amending our election laws by the adoption of what is known as the Australian ballot system.
3. To consider a law in relation to the issue of an increase in the volume of currency and of the free coinage of silver.

No other subjects will be proposed for the consideration of the legislature at this special session.

By the governor: BENJAMIN K. COWDERY, Secretary of State.

The proclamation has created quite a sensation. It is generally considered here as a counter-move by railroad politicians to a recent anti-monopoly conference, which declared for a maximum freight rate bill, and the independent alliance movement, which makes more currency and the free coinage of silver its battle cry.

A two weeks' session, costing about \$15,000 is anticipated. The hotel keepers in this city are favorably impressed with the proclamation.

An Interview With the Governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The BEE correspondent called on Governor Thayer this evening and asked why the proclamation was issued.

"Because I believed it to be the best thing I could do," said he, "voluntarily, without consulting anybody else, and the secretary of state did not know anything about it until I asked him for his signature. My main reason is the present great subjects that are distracting the public mind. As you know, there have been late conventions and rumors of a railroad strike, particularly on account of the mooted railroad question, and the best interests of the people demand a settlement of the same at as early a date as possible. It is for the public interest, I do not wish to present to discuss the board of transportation, but if it is not serving the purpose for which it is intended on account of the mistaken position taken by its members in relation to the public interest, it is in my mind an useless or harmful institution, to be done away with. The eyes of the intelligent voters all over the entire state are at present on the board of transportation. Vox populi, vox dei. The members of the legislature will have to listen this time to this voice. They will be on their good behavior. They must do as the people wish, and if they put themselves on record as being against the wishes of the great majority of their constituency, then it is far wiser for their hopes for re-election.

"I expect a due deference to the voice of the people this time. The Australian system seems to meet the approval of the anti-monopoly republicans, the alliance men, the hard money men, the Knights of Labor and everybody else, who has seriously considered the matter. If it is a good thing, why not adopt it at once and enjoy its beneficial results in the coming election.

"I believe that all true republicans will see the wisdom of the session of the legislature. The Democrats ought not to blame me for doing a thing that is for the best interests of all. Burrows of the alliance will, of course, damn me for stealing his thunder, but it is just as well, because he would suspect me of plotting if I agreed with him and followed out whatever plan he would suggest.

"How long do you think it will take for the legislature to settle the question?"

"It ought to do so in two weeks. That is all the time I should allow them. I have had expert accountants calculate how much this will cost, and they say that it will be about \$5,000 per week, or \$1,000 for two weeks."

Behring Sea Sealers.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Senator MacDonald of Victoria, B. C., is here. Speaking of the Behring sea matter he said that the sealers will simply ignore the action of the American executive. "The Canadian sealing fleet," he said, "started on their annual hunt early in January last. They go down the coast as far as San Francisco and then follow the seals north, picking them up as they go along. They go into Behring sea, to which they have had a perfect right to do. I have long thought that the whole matter will be brought to a sudden maturity by some act of bloodshed on one side or the other. Some bold captain with a shipload of valuable skins and feeling himself legitimately in possession of them will defend his property, and the Americans will regret they did not use more expedition in bringing about a termination of the dispute."

ANOTHER PARLAIN SENSATION.

Supposed Murder of a Woman by Her Paramour.

PARIS, May 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Paris has been agitated by another sensational crime, this time committed in the Hotel des Mathurins de New York, No. 38 Rue des Mathurins. This is one of the quiet, shady, rather narrow streets that lie behind Madeleine, towards the Boulevard Malesherbes, selected by Gabrielian as the scene of one of his most mysterious crimes.

The circumstances attending this latest addition to the criminal annals of this quarter are of a very peculiar character. Since the exhibition a commercial traveler named Blevinski, a middle-aged man of Polish extraction, who at one time held a commission in the Russian army, and whose mother had been a lady of honor at the court of the czar, has been in the habit of putting up at the Hotel des Mathurins several times a month. The front room on the second floor was usually reserved for this valuable client. During each of his stays in Paris M. Blevinski used to receive visits from a good looking woman slightly over thirty years of age, who was supposed to be his mistress. It is now known that this visitor was Mme. Jeanne Wolosky, wife of agent de change M. Wolosky, who lived on the best of terms with her husband in a comfortable apartment in the Rue Bleuchant, and M. Blevinski was a friend of the family. Thursday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock Mme. Wolosky called for Blevinski at the hotel and the pair shut themselves up there in the latter's room, and Mme. Wolosky was never again seen alive.

Yesterday morning about 10.30 Blevinski was met by a garcon as he was leaving his room. "Don't shut the door," said the latter, "I am going in to arrange the room."

"No," he cried Blevinski, "I forbid you to enter," and he slammed the door behind him excitedly.

The garcon, surprised at this inexplicable burst of anger, forthwith confided to the landlady that he suspected something was wrong. The landlady and the servant went upstairs together. On entering the landlady fell upon the half naked body of Mme. Wolosky lying on the floor beside the bed. A great quantity of blood oozed from a bullet wound in the breast above the heart and had trickled down out the floor.

Blevinski was arrested as he was quietly walking along the Rue de Rome Place. When conducted to the police station the prisoner coolly begged the commissary not to fatigue him with questions, as he was wounded. "I assure you," he went on, "that I did not kill Jeanne. She committed suicide because I could not give her the money she required. She shot herself twice with my revolver, but when I saw that she was dead I wanted to put an end to my own life," and he showed the commissary that part of his car had been shot away.

M. Carzianeau, who had received information of the crime, proceeded to make an examination of the room where it was committed. He pointed out to the prisoner that all the evidence he had collected pointed to the falsity of his statement. The table had been overturned and the champagne bottle and glasses broken. Shredding his shoulders, Blevinski replied: "Why should I kill Jeanne? I knew and loved her for seventeen years. You will see from my letters to her how much I loved her."

Blevinski was taken to the Hotel des Mathurins in the course of the afternoon and confronted with the corpse of his supposed victim. He bore himself calmly and maintained his assertion that the woman had committed suicide.

Papers for Eyrand's Extradition.

PARIS, May 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The necessary papers have been drawn up to secure the extradition of Michael Eyrand. These papers will be delivered to the Cuban authorities by Inspectors Galt and Saunders, who sailed for New York today from Havre. Eyrand's unexpected arrest is still the talk of Paris. His unfortunate wife, on hearing the news, was quite overcome and cried: "He is a wretch, a man who had not courage enough to kill himself."

Then, seized with a feeling of pity, she added, bursting into tears: "Is it then true? Must I die upon the scaffold, he whom I loved so dearly, he who was so good and generous to me? Oh, why did he let himself be drawn away by wicked associations. No, it was never his idea to kill M. Souffle. He was pushed to it by—"

The New War Ballroom.

LONDON, May 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—During the past week the Spencer war ballroom has made several ascents from the grounds of the Royal military exhibition at Chelsea. On each of these occasions the company included the Herald correspondent, who in his experience 6,000 feet up in the clouds has attracted great attention. Today the famous balloon made another ascent and the Herald correspondent had a seat in the basket. Leaflets had been prepared with reports of the Herald man's experiences and these were today taken up instead of the usual ballast, and when the balloon was far up in the clouds the strings to the packages were cut and the contents sent flying all over London. Eight thousand sheets of paper in the air created great curiosity, and as they fell they were eagerly caught by persons on the streets. When the balloon started out a high wind was blowing and after traveling several miles the whole company was finally driven against a big tree at Henly, on the Thames, where the balloon was torn to pieces and the occupants narrowly escaped sudden death. They had to slide down the tall rope at a distance of a couple of feet from the ground after having been jammed and tipped about in space for several minutes.

Will Be Electrocuted.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—[Frank Fisk, aged twenty-six, who killed John Callinan at Canandaigua last January and who was convicted of murder the day before yesterday, was this morning sentenced to die by electricity at the Auburn state prison during the week beginning July 12.

A Joint Indictment.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The grand jury has returned a joint indictment against twenty-six alleged conspirators in the Twenty-fourth ward election frauds.

CAME TO A SUDDEN HALT.

Negotiations Between England and Germany Concerning Africa Stopped.

CAUSES ANNOYANCE AT BERLIN.

Wilhelm Very Angry but Determined to Keep Up Appearances—The Passage of the Army Bill Considered Certain.

BERLIN, May 24.—[The negotiations with England concerning territory in Africa had almost reached the point of an exchange of a protocol conceding to Germany a sphere of influence extending from the east coast to the Congo river, when Lord Salisbury sent his envoy, Sir Percy Anderson, emphatic orders to suspend communications and await instructions. Since then Sir Edward Malet, the British ambassador at Berlin, has intimated that the negotiations will only be resumed on the basis of a recognition by Germany of British rights on the west coast of Lake Tanganyika and the territories north of Tanganyika, including Uganda.

The foreign office here interprets the changed attitude of Lord Salisbury to the public clamor in England over the threatened dispossession of the English from the territories connecting the British empire in south Africa with the sources of the Nile.

Whatever is Lord Salisbury's motive it has evoked an energetic protest from Chancellor von Caprivi, who the emperor either inspired or indorsed. Only strong state considerations, combined with family reasons, determined the emperor to persist in his cordial relations with the English government.

The German Gazette, whose director recently had several interviews with Chancellor von Caprivi, contains a semi-official communication advocating a continuance of the English occupation of Egypt as essential to the prosperity of that government and intimating that Germany was ready to support a permanent occupation of Egypt by the British. The Gazette did not state the terms, but suggested that if Germany obtained a hold on the districts in central Africa claimed by the British, the British would be confirmed in the occupation of Egypt.

The emperor, as if desiring to mark the strength of the entente with England, is celebrating the queen's birthday with unusual ceremony. Sir Edward Malet and the whole British embassy banqueted tonight at the royal castle. The emperor toasted the queen as the head of a great family, the ruler of a friendly nation and commander of the first German dragons. In conclusion he said: "May God preserve and protect and bless her for many years to come."

The British ambassador responded and offered a toast in honor of the emperor, who afterward proposed the health of Chancellor von Caprivi, calling him his trusted minister and the valuable servant of the country, etc. The English flag is displayed on every government building. It is improbable that this offensive display of a desire to cultivate the friendship of England will induce Lord Salisbury to concede the demands of Germany even if Egypt should be thrown into the balance. General von Caprivi will not abate his claims and the issue will be an indefinite suspension of negotiations, which will leave the German party in possession of the game of territorial grab until the complications arising therefrom become more critical.

The newspapers commenting upon Lord Salisbury's utterances on the situation concur in the opinion that warlike complications are impossible, all the territory acquired by Germany in Africa being worth a European war. At the same time it is felt that the German acquisitions will probably be a source of trouble with England in the near future.

It is believed the new army bill will be passed by the reichstag by a large majority despite the government's admission that the demand is only an installment.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says discourses made to the committee show that in the near future the German peace effective force will be 614,000 instead of 485,000 men now.

Herr Maltzahn's refusal to satisfy Dr. Windthorst in the committee on the report that the treasury will want 500,000,000 marks to execute the government's military plans is the success of the bill. The Freisinnige Zeitung says the Freisinnige party and a section of the clericals will join the conservatives in supporting it.

The socialist and freisinnige papers team with stories about the emperor and Bismarck. It is asserted that the emperor is highly incensed because of Bismarck's statements to the correspondents of foreign papers; that he speaks of the ex-chancellor as only fit for a lunatic asylum and that he intends to send him final warning before dealing with him as an enemy of the state. Whatever may be the emperor's irritation, it has not caused a rupture with Bismarck. Imperial Court Chancellor Liebenberg is about to visit Friedrichshagen, and other persons intimately connected with the emperor's circle also will communicate with the prince.

The King of Wartenburg has just sent 1,000 marks and the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg 500 marks to the national Bismarck memorial fund.

The national liberal members of the reichstag and landtag, while banqueting together telegraphed a salutation to Friedrichshagen. The emperor has sent a letter to von Moltke warmly congratulating him upon his recent speech in the reichstag in favor of the army bill.

Prince William of Saxe-Weimer has been declared bankrupt. His debts, due to gambling, are 254,000 marks.

Speaker Reed's Mother Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Speaker Reed received a telegraphic announcement of the death of his mother this morning near Portland, Me. She had been in failing health for some months, but the fatal termination of her illness was not expected so soon. The speaker will start for home tomorrow.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the senate today Mr. Wilson of Iowa asked and obtained unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the routine morning business, the bill subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several states shall be taken up and its consideration continued until disposed of.

Mr. Blackburn presented the credentials of John G. Carlisle as senator from Kentucky for Beck's unexpired term, which commenced March 1888. Passed on file. C. M. 34.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up. After the adoption of a number of amendments Mr. Cockrell moved to strike out the provision for three seagoing coast line blue boats not to cost more than \$4,000. Pending action the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The motion to strike out the Hennepin canal clause of the river and harbor bill was lost—50 to 122.

On motion of Mr. Henderson of Illinois, an amendment was adopted reducing from \$2,000 to \$1,000 the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river.

Mr. Blanchard explained that this was due to the fact that congress made an urgency appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the river on the understanding that a reduction to that amount should be made in the event of the passage of the bill.

A committee rose and after eulogistic addresses to the memory of the late David Wilbur of New York, the house adjourned.

RESTING ON THEIR ARMS.

A Battle Between the Carpenters and the "Old Bosses" Imminent.

CHICAGO, May 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The battle between the union carpenters and the old master builders and their vicarious employes can not be very long delayed. The second edition of the strike may take place any hour. The carpenters' council is maintaining great secrecy, but it is stated that that body has fully 500 men in the employ of the old bosses whom they can call out on a moment's notice. If the long list of names in the new bosses' association means anything, and there is a grand total of 800 boss carpenters in the new union, 400 of whom are extensive builders, the coming struggle between the old bosses and the new is not entirely auspicious for the old ones.

ANARCHY IS STILL ALIVE.

Chicago's Dynamites Attempt to Blow Up Haymarket Monument.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The night of May 4, 1886, the date of the anarchistic riot, was recalled to mind this morning with startling vividness by the discovery of unmistakable signs of an attempt to blow up the Haymarket monument and surrounding buildings with dynamite. A policeman passing the monument saw at its base what appeared to be a roll of black tinfoil tied with a small rope. He picked it up and the supposed rope crumbled in his hands as though charred by fire.

The police have found a black cloth was a tin can about twelve inches long and about four inches in diameter. The vessel was evidently full of some substance and weighed about ten pounds. Several pieces of burnt fuse were found lying beside it.

The fuse was burning in a dozen places and had evidently been soaked with kerosene.

The step approaching the base of the statue was found an unlighted pipe of fuse, to one end of which was attached a small dynamite cap. This, when tried with fire, flashed readily. The charge of dynamite, according to the police was enough to blow up several blocks. The machine was evidently placed there early this morning and the rain extinguished the burning fuse.

The explosion would have made terrible havoc. With street cars passing, the loss of life would have been great.

The can with its contents and pieces of burned fuse were turned over to the central officers, who took it to the Etna powder company's office, where an expert made an examination. The can contained a composition of 50 per cent of which was nitro-glycerine and would have made a terrible explosion if had the fire reached it. The fuse was of the kind ordinarily used. Nothing but the timely shower of rain prevented the plot being successfully realized. Detectives have been detailed to ferret out the perpetrators of the plot. Chief of Police Marsh was seen and questioned by reporters in relation to the matter, but he would not make any definite statement. It was learned that there had been a decided movement on the part of the reds of late to resuscitate the old feeling of revolution, and to organize it into working shape secret meetings have been held by the old guards. Herr Most, whom the old followers of Bismarck and persons now recognize as their leader, has been a frequent visitor to Chicago circles urging his followers to organize and prepare to strike another blow.

Father Ignatius Coming to America.

CHICAGO, May 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Rev. Father Ignatius, O. S. B., will be a passenger by the Trave, leaving Southampton on June 12 for New York. The reverend father was ordered abroad by his medical advisers for rest. He nevertheless contemplates spending the first Sunday after his arrival in New York by preaching in that city before going into the country for a few months. Later on Father Ignatius will hold a mission in many of the largest towns in the United States, commencing with New York. During the past twenty years the reverend gentleman has been much pressed in letters from all parts of the United States to visit that country.

Deadwood Miners on a Strike.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—All the miners employed by the Homestake mining company, several hundred in number, are on a strike. They refused to go to work tonight on account of the hours of the night shift being changed from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. Instead of 6 p. m. to 4 a. m. It is believed the management will submit, but none of the men are working tonight.

Mary Anderson's Movements.

PARIS, May 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Mary Anderson left yesterday morning for London, having spent one day in Paris en route from Italy. Navarro returned to Milan tonight, where his mother is stopping. The marriage of Navarro and Miss Anderson will soon take place in England.

CERTAIN OF ITS PASSAGE.

Harrison Believes the Customs Administrative Bill Will Become a Law.

HE ACTS ON THE ASSUMPTION.

The Seven General Appraisers Removed—Growing Crops and Beet Sugar—How Silver was Demonized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The bill for the removal of the seven general appraisers has passed the senate and is now in the hands of the house. It is very probable that it will be reported by the respective conferees to the two houses and passed and signed by the president next week. So convinced are President Harrison and Secretary Windom that the bill will become a law, that the former has already sent the final notification to each of the seven general appraisers throughout the country notifying them that they are removed.

There are therefore at present no general appraisers. The new bill provides for nine general appraisers, each of whom is to receive \$7,500 a year. Not more than five of these general appraisers shall be appointed from the same political party. Like the general appraisers just removed they have no definite local appointment, but are employed at such parts and within such limits as the secretary of the treasury may appoint.

The most important innovation in the new bill is the provision that in case of any decision by the general appraisers with which the importer, owner, consignee or agent of the merchandise is dissatisfied, a board of three general appraisers who may be designated by the secretary of the treasury shall become the board of final decision. This board has no appeal to any other authority from their conclusion, except the circuit court of the United States, thence of course a case may be carried to the supreme court.

There have been received at the state department and approved by the secretary of state the nominations by the governors from nearly all the states of the names of commissioners to the world's fair on behalf of the various states. The thirty days' limit provided for by the bill within which the nominations are to be made and within which the president himself is to appoint eight commissioners-at-large will expire on next Monday. Up to this afternoon only the states of South Carolina and Maine were yet to be heard from and a telegram from the respective governors is momentarily expected. It is not likely that the president will announce his eight commissioners on Monday. There is no special hurry about the matter. Indeed, the tardiness of the Chicago people almost gives reason to believe that the world's fair commissioners will never have a fair chance to act. It is probable that the president will name his commissioners before the end of next week.

GROWING CROPS AND BEET SUGAR.

A special bulletin has been issued at the department of agriculture showing the condition of growing crops throughout the country and of farm labor. No report appears from any section of the country. Here is what is said of the crops in Iowa: "Spring work is well advanced but vegetation of all kinds is backward on account of the very dry spring. The observations upon the condition of farm labor in Iowa and South Dakota are as follows:

Iowa.—"Since the advent of the self-bladder, farm laborers do not command any better wages than they did last year. There is some general farm work. Trustworthy and reliable service is well paid. Intelligent employees of good habits are usually retained at 10 or 15 per cent better prices than the average man."

South Dakota.—"Few laborers are hired by the year, but mostly for from six to eight months with board. The supply is sufficient, but not as plentiful as last year. Four pages of the bulletin are devoted to sugar beet production in Europe, from which I took the following of special interest to THE BEE readers in Nebraska:

"This promises to be a revival of the experiment in sugar beet making since the reported successes in California, with high prices for the product, and Nebraska has already entered the lists. It would be a craven and ignominious acknowledgment to admit that the manufacturing of beet sugar can be carried on throughout Europe and cannot be a success upon the continent of North America when a good yield of beets having a high per cent of sugar has been repeatedly grown from the Atlantic to the Pacific and good sugar has been made year after year at a profit. There are very intelligent citizens, even some newspaper editors, who are unaware of the fact that half the commercial sugar of the world is made of beets on a continent where cane cannot be grown and no other source of sugar is extensively available, and especially oblivious of the fact that cane sugar is practically barred entrance into Europe because the home product of beet sugar leaves no room for it. The farmers of the country have some responsibility in the development of the sugar industry. The product cannot be had without beets, which must come from the fields of the farmers. The value of the beets depends upon their per cent of sugar, which depends in turn upon soil, seed, fertilization and cultivation. This difference may vary 80 per cent and represent all of the possible profit in production, hence the farmer has a large stake in the skill and technical knowledge which yield the best results. As he must learn the requirements of the plant and the details of its treatment he must not expect to escape reduction of his profits as the necessary penalty for the blunders of his apprenticeship."

"The most extensive preparations for beet sugar production east of the Rockies are to be made this season at Grand Island, Neb., and Medicine Lodge, Kan. At the latter place beet sugar was made last year. The prevailing error in agricultural practice, as in some other lines of effort in this country, is to look only to the present and to get the largest return today without a thought for the future. The beet sugar industry involves something more than the price of a ton of beets for the present year. It includes:

- 1. Rotation, which insures large yields and clean cultivation.
2. Symmetry in rural development, variety in production.
3. Fertilization, providing in a large degree the material through cattle feeding.
4. Thorough cultivation.
5. Increased value of land from its enlarged capacity for production and the cheapening of the cost of the product and a resulting increase of the net profit.

It will be easy to show the relative advance in the value of lands in beet sugar districts, the increase of agricultural wealth and the general prosperity enhanced by the industry. Rotation is a necessity. The soil must be enriched through the force of the crop of beets directly. Manure has to be only one link in the chain of action which gives variety and prosperity to agriculture."

Denies Race Prejudice. Recorder of Deeds Bruce of this city denies the charge made against him at the Afro-American convention now in session at Columbus, that he has reduced in rank colored clerks in his office and shown favoritism for white as against colored employees.

Mr. Bruce tonight in answer to your correspondent to state that he had not discharged a colored man or woman since entering his office and that three of the five additional clerks employed by him are colored. He says he is showing no favoritism in or distinction between white and colored persons in hiring them.

Succeeded by a Trick. Senators Stewart and Teller have been making an investigation into the history of the demotion of the law of 1872 which demotes silver and they say that it was gotten through the senate by a trick. They find that the demotion of the silver bill was reported from the senate committee on finance, but that it was not read from the secretary's desk and was therefore not considered in the senate. Otherwise they believe it would have been defeated. The discovery was caused a great deal of comment and will be considered as a strong argument in favor of a law remonetizing silver at this time. They say that the demotion of silver would never have taken place had it not been for tricks in the interest of Wall street financial bars.

Adulteration of Food and Drugs. Senator Paddock has received a number of telegrams during the past week from the wholesale druggists in Nebraska, Indiana, New York and other states urging him to postpone consideration of the bill prohibiting the adulteration of food and drugs until the drug trade of the United States shall have an opportunity to fully consider its provisions. Their telegrams, which have been duplicated to every United States senator from the drug trade in their states, are the results of a circular sent out by the Philadelphia drug trade, whose representatives opposed the bill for some weeks ago to protest against a bill then being considered by the committee. Their objections having been put in writing and printed for the use of the committee, they have been considered and certain features of the bill which they felt would unjustly discriminate against their business will probably be eliminated in the draft before the bill is finally considered by the committee.

Senator Paddock today said: "We have been working for four long months and have held meeting after meeting to try to formulate a bill which will protect the people of this country from the adulterations of food and drugs. We have heard various interests and have modified our bill time and time again in order to secure a measure which would have some chance of passage in the senate. I, for one, do not feel like postponing indefinitely, which will be the effect of further postponement, consideration of this very important measure. Our committee files are filled with petitions from farmers' alliances and state granges calling for the passage of a bill of this character. I believe that the people are entitled to it and I propose to do everything I can to enact a strong conservative measure into a law. The wholesale druggists need not fear that any measure unjustly discriminating against honest dealers will be passed by this committee. The bill which we are formulating will in its definition of adulteration, follow the definition of the English law, with some slight modifications suggested by the druggists at their hearing. It will not assail the patent medicine industry, or any proprietary medicine, but it will, if enforced, protect the people against thieves and swindlers who are by false labels and adulterations in products of common use among the people carrying on a trade which should be prohibited as illegal by congress."

Gov. Coffey's Home. Land Commissioner Groff will leave for his home in Omaha next Monday. This is the first leave he has taken from his office since coming to Washington and he has been confined very closely at his desk. He will remain about fifteen days at Omaha. All of his family are in Washington now and are enjoying good health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Paddock today introduced a bill prohibiting the United States courts shall not hereafter allow attorneys to take fees on the defendant in any case of foreclosure or mortgage where the law of the state in which the suit is brought prohibit the allowing of the attorney fees in such suits in courts of the state.

Assistant Secretary Chandler has reversed the decision of the commissioner of the land office in relation to the final report of Albert A. Bees for the southeast 1/4 of section 20, town 107 north, range 65 west, Mitchell, S. D. district. The final report will therefore be accepted and the entry passed to patent.

Senator Wilson of Iowa introduced a resolution from Meyer's Iowa No. 39, Greenfield, Ia., in favor of the dependent and per diem pension bills; also a resolution of a mass meeting of citizens at Taber, Fremont county, Iowa, asking for the passage of an act prohibiting the transportation of liquors into prohibition states; also similar resolutions from Des Moines and Colfax, Jasper county, and Elm Grove, Louisa county, Iowa.

Henry B. Taylor is to be appointed postmaster at Fort Calhoun, Neb., vice C. S. Baber. The recommendation for the appointment was made by Mr. Deery.

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Denies Race Prejudice. Recorder of Deeds Bruce of this city denies the charge made against him at the Afro-American convention now in session at Columbus, that he has reduced in rank colored clerks in his office and shown favoritism for white as against colored employees.

Mr. Bruce tonight in answer to your correspondent to state that he had not discharged a colored man or woman since entering his office and that three of the five additional clerks employed by him are colored. He says he is showing no favoritism in or distinction between white and colored persons in hiring them.

Succeeded by a Trick. Senators Stewart and Teller have been making an investigation into the history of the demotion of the law of 1872 which demotes silver and they say that it was gotten through the senate by a trick. They find that the demotion of the silver bill was reported from the senate committee on finance, but that it was not read from the secretary's desk and was therefore not considered in the senate. Otherwise they believe it would have been defeated.

The discovery was caused a great deal of comment and will be considered as a strong argument in favor of a law remonetizing silver at this time. They say that the demotion of silver would never have taken place had it not been for tricks in the interest of Wall street financial bars.

Adulteration of Food and Drugs. Senator Paddock has received a number of telegrams during the past week from the wholesale druggists in Nebraska, Indiana, New York and other states urging him to postpone consideration of the bill prohibiting the adulteration of food and drugs until the drug trade of the United States shall have an opportunity to fully consider its provisions.

Their telegrams, which have been duplicated to every United States senator from the drug trade in their states, are the results of a circular sent out by the Philadelphia drug trade, whose representatives