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EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Etute of Nebraska. Sa
County of Douglas. Sa
Robert Hunter, clerk for THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE
for the week ending May 9, 1801, was as
follows:

Duesday, May 5.... Nednesday, May 6.... Phursday, May 7.... Thursday, May 7 Friday, May 8 Saturday, May 9

Average .... LOBERT HUNTER, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of May A, D, 1801.
N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

County of Bouglas, (\*\*)

Ceorge R. Tyschuck, being duly sworn, degrees and says that he is secretary of The Bag bullishing con-pany, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bag for the month of May, 1860, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,191 copies; for June, 1890, 20,201 copies; for June, 1890, 20,502 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 23,130 copies; for December, 1890, 24,146 copies; for Junary, 1801, 23,246 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies, for April, 1891, 23,238 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies, for April, 1891, 23,238 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Desence, this 2d day of May, A. D., 1891, N. P. Fette, Notary Public.

UNITED STATES bonds hold their own high premium notwithstanding the general demoralization of European securi-

THE democratic convention of Kentucky endorsed Grover Cleveland. This would indicate that Mr. Henry Watterson is not in very close touch with the democracy of that state.

THE supreme court decision in regard to taxes on Pullman palace cars will enable Iowa, Nebraska and other states to collect taxes on Pullman cars not only in the future, but also to recover back

WHAT is the state board of equalization doing about the railroad assessment? Reports of the various roads are all in and there is no good reason why the board should not complete its work and make it public.

IRRIGATION operations in western Nebraska are making good progress, promising a considerable addition to the productive area of the state within the next year. The land thus reclaimed is likely to prove the most profitable in the state.

IF THERE is any such a set of officials as the state board of transportation, the people of Nebraska are not aware of it. Nobody has heard from the board since last September, excepting the state treasurer, when the three secretaries have presented their salary vouchers.

OMAHA has recently received a great deal of very flattering advertising from strangers. This is appreciated and will be useful. What is now to be desired is that her own people will arouse themselves to the duty of pressing her claims upon public attention everywhere. The time is most auspicious for doing this and should not be allowed to pass unimproved.

PREMIER RUDINI has been advised to close the Italian case virtually without further comment. This amounts to the admission in the chamber of deputies that Italy had not sufficient grounds for action and that the Mafia may not be in the best of favor among the Italian legislators. Consul Corte may have aided in framing this popular sentiment, and as he has had the cause of justice so much at heart it is to be hoped that his recall will be but brief.

THERE is reason to believe that the reports sent out from New York regarding the illness of Mr. Rlaine are very largely sensational. The health of the secretary of state has been impaired, but he probably has at no time been in serious danger. Mr. Blaine has performed an enormous amount of work during the past year of a very arduous nature, and this, with carelessness as to eating and recuperative exercise, explains a sickness that will doubtless be readily overcome by proper attention to his physical habits.

THE methods proposed by the New Orleans committee for crushing out the Mafia may all be practicable, except that of prohibiting immigration from Sicily and lower Italy, but it would take a long time to put them into effect, and meanwhile that murderous society could do a great deal of harm. Some effective means for its suppression that can be applied more promptly must be found. But it is probable there will not soon again be any Mafia outlawry at New Orleans. The summary lesson has made an impression that is likely to last for a long time.

SENATOR-ELECT BRICE of Ohio appears before the country in the unenviable character of a tax shirker. It appears that for the past seven years Mr. Brice has been able to evade the payment of his taxes in Allen county, Ohio, upon one pretext or another, but last year steps were taken to enforce collection and sustained by the courts. But the matter is still unsettled, and the democratic senator elected for Ohio, but who is enrolled in the census returns as a citizen of New York, still owes Allen county a good round sum. It is not a creditable position for a senator and the head of the democratic national committee to be in.

AT HIS OLD HOME The newspapers devoted to the political ambitions of Mr. Cleveland have reported that he was received with extraordinary popular enthusiasm on his visit to Buffalo this week. They have insisted that there was not the slightest evidence of any of the hestility which the ex-president is known to have createu by his shabby treatment of prominent democrats of that city after he became president, as well as by the contempt he manifested for the community that gave him his political start. There is quite as trustworthy testimony, however, to the contrary. It is said that it was only with the greatest effort that any enthusiasm could be aroused, and plenty of democrats were found to express the opinion that Mr. Cleveland could not again command the vote of his party in Buffalo. It is said that he did not want to go to that city, which he declared some five years ago he would

to make the visit. Mr. Cleveland made several addresses in Buffalo, one of which was political. He was banqueted by a democratic club bearing his name, and his speech on that occasion must be presumed to have been carefully prepared. It was singularly barren of new ideas; in fact was little else than a repetition of the threadbare platitudes which constitute the gospel of Clevelandism, and was redolent of the spirit of bourbonism. The obvious fact is that the mind of Mr. Cleveland has become so firmly adjusted to the rut in which it has moved for the last five or six years that it is incapable of appreciating or assimilating anything new or progressive. He is living in the past and is out of sympathy with the things of today. He is standing still, when year, he should advance. The American people were never more eager to press forward along all lines that lead to development and commercial power than they are at this time, but Mr. Cleveland is not with them. If he cannot catch up with the march of events and keep step to the music of progress he must expect to be left, and if one may judge from the recent utterances of Mr. Henry Watterson and some others, that is likely to be his fate.

never visit again, and it was only after

he was persistently urged to do so, as a

good political move, that he consented

POLITICS IN TWO LEADING STATES. Ohio and New York elect state officers and members of the legislature this year. Political interest throughout the country will be most largely directed to the course of events in these two states, because the result in each will have a very important bearing upon the probable outcome of the presidential contest next year. If either party carries both of them it will be accepted as practically deciding the success of that party in 1892, while if Ohio should go republican and New York democratic the situation would warrant a doubt as to the result next year, with the odds somewhat in favor of the republicans by reason of their being able to count upon the votes of most of the new states, and perhaps all of them. Moreover, the result in these states may have a great deal to do with determining the choice of presidential candidates by the two parties next year, and especially is this the the disturbance, and there is a good deal case with regard to New York and the democratic candidate. Just now Ohio is commanding the

larger share of interest in political circles, for the reason that the republicans propose to make the tariff the cardinal issue of the campaign, with the author of the last law, Major McKinley, as their gubernatorial candidate. The republican convention will be held a month hence, and from now until that time the democratic press may be expected to freely give out reports of discord and disaffection in the republican ranks. They are already doing this to some extent, representing that there is a large and growing element of the party opposed to the nomination of McKinley, that certain leaders are disgruntled and threaten to revolt against his candidacy, and other statements designed to show that the Ohio republicans are in a very inharmonious and unhappy condition. The most trustworthy information, however, warrants the conclusion that there is no substantial difference of opinion as to the candidacy of McKinley, and that he will be nominated without the least struggle, possibly by acclamation. The truth doubtly is that the party is as nearly united and harmonious as it has ever been preceding the opening of a campaign, and certainly the nomination of McKinley seems the most natural and proper thing for it to do in the circumstances. Not to do so would be to offer the strongest kind of invitation to dissention and defection. The democrats will undoubtedly renominate Governor Campbell, though there is a quite large and aggressive opposition to him, but the party will doubtless respect the unwritten law which prescribes a renomination. Whether Campbell can command the full support of his party is questionable, and there is reason to believe a stronger man could be chosen. An uncertain factor in the situation is the farmers' alliance, said to have a membership of 35,000, a majority of whom are republicans. If the alliance puts a ticket in the field, the republican chances of success will certainly be reduced, and it is thought it will do so. If this factor were out of the way a prediction as to the result could be made with greater safety, since Ohio has not for 30 years gone against the republican party in the year preceding a presidential election.

The situation in New York is not so well defined. The intentions of Governor Hill, who is still in undisputed control of the democratic machine, are being carefully guarded by that astute politician, and until they develop, the democracy, except those in the confidence of the governor, and everybody else will be at sea. The obvious inference is that Hill is planning to make himself secure for the New York delegation in the next democratic national convention, and it is altogether probable he will succeed. Still there is reason to believe he has lost strength by reason of continuing in the governorship after being elected to the national senate, and he may not be able

in the past. The hope of the republicans is in a conflict between the Hill and Cleveland factions of the democracy, and it would seem that this cannot be avoided. The republicans are casting about for an available candidate for governor, with no lack of aspirants. Chauncey Depew could undoubtedly have the nomination if he would accept it; but it is understood that he will not. On the whole, the republican party of New York appears to be better organized and more harmonious than the democracy, and considering this fact and the gains in its favor shown in the spring municipal elections, the prospect of republican success in the state this year may be regarded as very promising.

SELECT THE BEST MAN.

The building superintendency of the public schools is about to be filled by the board of education. The supply of applicants for this position is very largely in excess of the demand. The board therefore is in position to select a man who is in every way qualified for the place. Politics should have no bearing upon the selection. The superintendent of school buildings should be a practical mechanic and builder who will devote his entire time to the discharge of duties devolving upon him. He should be an honest man above all things, and not susceptible to the wiles and offers of contractors. The fast and loose methods that have heretofore been pursued in the erection and repair of school houses should be forever tabooed. A first-class superintendent who has the interest of the city at heart can save a year's salary every three months by vigilant and efficient direction. An incompetent or dishonest man in that position can squander and pocket by "divies" with contractors and material men thousands of dollars a

It is to be hoped that the board of education will select the most capable and reliable man among the candidates who have presented themselves.

A SINGLE commercial body, composed of active business men, is sufficient for Omaha at present. Such an organization, judiciously managed, would attract business and exert a good influence. Two commercial bodies operating in rivalry, and this would be inevitable in certain directions, would be likely to do as much or more harm than good. What is required is united effort on the part of all the active business men of the city -the men of commerce-working in harmony for the single purpose of building up the trade of the city. Every practical man sees that the opportunity for this is at hand, and if there is the wisdom to take advantage of it great results are assured. The obvious thing to do is to reorganize the board of trade, so that it shall be distinctively a commercial organization, with such functions as its name implies.

GOLD continues to leave the country, the shipments for the present week amounting to \$8,000,000. This movement is beginning to have the expected effect in financial circles, and a contraction of loans is reported. The financial operations of the Russian government appear to be primarily responsible for of mystery as to the meaning of those operations. The stock of gold in the country is large enough to stand any draft likely to be made upon it, but there is danger that financial circles will become so alarmed at the steady outflow as to adopt a policy that would prove embarcassing to business.

OMAHA was the unanimous choice of the commission to select a place for the meeting of the next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. For this result the city is largely indebted to the zeal in its behalf of Bishop Newman, and what he has done merits the hearty appreciation of the community. The bishop's confidence in our people will be justified. Omaha will make good the bond it has given and entertain the delegates to the convention with a hospitality that will leave nothing to be

THE St. Mary's avenue improvement is in every respect as desirable as the grading down of the hog-back on Douglas street. It will not only make the avenue a thoroughfare and pleasure drive, but the filling up of the low ground between the avenue and Farnam street will contribute largely toward redeeming a most unsightly spot in the heart of the city from its swampy appearance.

COUNCILMAN SPECHT'S resolution to tag the red stone dogs on the city hall building is now in order.

THE "watchdog of the city treasury" has at last put in an appearance at the new city hall building.

Proof Positive.

The jail of one of the counties of Missouri, it is reported, has been empty for a month. Could there be any more conclusive evidence that the world is rapidly growing better!

Not Impaired.

St. Louis Republic The disagreement of the jury in the Nelan case does not impair the well-established principle that a man should never play poker with borrowed money until he has achieved a fixed reputation for assimilating jack-puts.

Dear Public Servants.

Topeka Capital. A half dozen state officers, traveling as the 'state board of assessors,' are on their annual flight over the state. They have their families with them, and the railroads pay the bill. They live in Pullman cars, and are subjects of a banquet at every stopping place. They are having too good a time to give any thought to the object of their trip; the railroads will attend to that duty for them later

A Kansas Judge. Atchison Glob Chief Justice Horton is delivering a lecture on "The Opportunities of the Poor." When a mun gets rich, or climbs to a high place, he feels it incumbent to give advice to the poor. The only "opportunity" the poor have is to hustle for a living. Judge Horton may be able to say a word of comfort, but he can't smooth the rough and rugged road. If it is in a man to climb from poverty to prosperity he will do it without advice; if it is not in to control the party now as he has done him, he will still be a toller.

A short time ago Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons, remarked in a jaunty way that British by elections were indicative of 'a flowing tide" toward liberalism and home rule. Not long after came a couple of electoral contests that resulted favorably for Lord Salisbury's, party; whereupon a loud shout of derision went up from the tory press and camp, mingled with intimations that the grand old man was a grand old dolt, whose political eyes were growing dim. The world was bidden to stand by and watch bow the next five elections, which, by a kind of happy providence, were coming almost in a group, would show the tide flowing away from the wicked "separatists." Well, three of the five have already taken place. All three show a great liberal gain, and in truth the Gladstonian defeat of 1866 is changed into victory. Consequently a dissolution of parliament, which soon after the launching of the free education scheme was announced to be impending and immediate, has receded into the dim distance. The Balfourites appear to have once more decided that their only chance of keeping Gladstone from becoming prime minister once more is to hold on to office while they can, and thus trust to

the sword of time and death to win a fight in

which the invincible hero of Hawarden can

The probability of a German invasion of

be conquered by no other weapons,

France by way of Helgium is something that has been troubling the Gallic mind for some time. It is now claimed that the labor troubles in Belgium are of German creation. The Germans, it is held, are looking for a pretext for intervention, and the socialistic disturbances would supply the demand. Consequently they need something akin to anarchy in the kingdom of Leopold II. The shock of German intervention in Belgium would in all probability make sparks enough to fire the smokeless and smoky powder of the great powers, and the conflict would begin upon the field selected by Germany. As everybody knows, it would enable her to turn the great French forts and make the road to France comparatively easy. But, after all, the iread is based upon the assumption that the mobilization of the German forces would be effected with much greater rapidity than that of the French, viewed in the light of the evidence of 1870. But this cannot be taken for granted, and French military critics exhibit no fear of a movement through Belgium. General Miribel is said to be well prepared for it, and it is argued that, notwithstanding the fact that the French would be compelled to fight their way into Belgian territory, while the Germans would be permitted to enter withour resistance, the opposition of the Belgians would be so feeble and half hearted that it would be overcome without any dangerous delay to the onward rush of the great French armies of the present time. In that case the battle ground would, of course, be in Belgium; and if it be true, as has frequently been reported, that the French forces considerably outnum ber those of the Germans; that their field ertillery is also much more numerous; that the Lebel rifle is all that it is said to be, while the new German infantry arm is still very imperfect, owing to the fact that the Germans have not as yet been able to produce a smokeless powder that will not render their rifles worthless after a few discharges, the French alarmists should not make too much noise. In the coming struggle they ought to have nothing to fear from a series of battles except utter incompetence and military incapacity in their commanders, which can hardly be expected. In a word, France teday appears to have just as good a chance of beating Germany as Germany has of beating France. The majority of Frenchmen are confident, but there are, perhaps, too many who still fancy that they can see the ghost of Sedan.

French complaint of overshadowing English influence in Egypt has been very loud of and educational movement as means of indirectly counterbalancing British propoganda. A little while ago Arabic, French and Italian were the only languages officially recognized in Egyptian courts and departments, but lately the English government has made such headway that it is expected that unless it be checked English will be the only foreign language officially recognized in the dominions of the khedive. While the Copts constitute only one-sixth of the total Egyptian population, their superior intelligence and industry readiness to accept the ideas and customs of European civilization have caused foreign emisaries to find among them the most promising field of missionary effort. M. Deschanel, who champions the French cause, thinks that the Orientals are naturally more attracted by the warmth and color of French instruction than by the "cold creed" of England. Wherefore he believes that the civico-religious missionary effort of the French will be succossful. The French tractarian's view may be in the abstract correct, but the most influential object lesson to the Egyptians regarding foreigners is the presence of troops and officers of high rank and command. That is the instruction which tells most heavily in favor of England in the current life of Egypt and so long as the British are the defenders of the Nile country the schools and chapels of other European peoples will have a difficult task to make headway against Anglo-Sax on supremacy.

The British East Africa company has found a new source of trouble in Uganda. King Mwanga has come under the influence of the Catholic missionaries and wants no British protection. Yet it is difficul to say how long this, mood will last. Before he succeeded to the throne he attended some mission services, but as king he murdered Bishop Hannington and burned at the stake scores of native Christians. Next he was heard of as tolerating and even welcoming the Christians; yet soon afterward it appears that he plotted destruction both for them and for Mohammedans, so that these two parties, usually hostile, joined in deposing him. His successor fell under Arab influence, and the Mwanga, a fugitive, appealed to the Chris tians, who aided in his restoration. When the Arabs had been defeated and expelled the jealousies of the Protestants and Catholies broke out afresh, and the death of Patner Lourder has allowed his ambitious successor to acquire great power over Mwanga. The East Africa company may have acted maladroitly in trying to collect taxes from the Catholic party, although its success is probably only a question of time, as Germany has conceded the British protectorate over Uganda, and France has no interest there except to see that French missionaries are fairly treated.

European finances have apparently been resting upon a volcano, subject to frequent eruptions, ever since the Baring trouble of last year. The trouble breaks out first in one country and then in another, and in each case London, which is the great market for the world's securities, is the principal sufferer. This time it is poor despised Portugal which is making all the trouble, the minister of finance finding it impossible to place the "tobacco monopoly" loan. The Portuguese government is now passing through a serious financial crisis, yet hopes are entertained that all difficulties will be eventually overcome. If gold enough cannot be obtained to supply their wants, the Portuguese will have to apply the dernier resort of all Latin nations, paper money. In fact, it is already reported that the Bank of Portugal has been authorized to issue notes of the face value of dollars

ROME'S COLISEUM AT CHICAGO.

Plans for Transferring the Wonderful Building to the World's Fair.

WILL ALSO BRING THE APPIAN WAY.

A Remarkable Scheme in Which Capitalists Representing Many Millions Are Interested-Some of the Difficulties to Overcome.

CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE BEE,

CHICAGO, May 15. To bring the Conseum at Rome to Chicago. That is the plan which Dr. John Ackenan, a retired physician of wealth at No. 4921 Prairie avenue, has prepared and submitted to the board of reference and control of the Columbian fair commissioners, which will consider it at its next meeting. And he has not submitted it in jest, either. He has worked out his plan to infinite detail, has prepared figures to prove the feasibility of his idea, and is backed by a syndicate of capitalists, and will appear before the commissioners and explain his plan, A reporter has seen Dr. Ackenan at his home, when the doctor explained at some length his idea as he intended to carry it out.

"A first the idea seem's ridiculous," said the doctor, "but when I have shown you some floures I think you will agree with me that it is reasonable. I have interested a number of gentlemen in the matter and we have formed a syndicate to bring the Coliseum to this country-under certain conditions, of course. I am not at liberty to divulge the names of my associates as yet. Among them are many well known Chicagoans. Indeed, a man noted for hospitality to strangers in our city is one, and another is a gentleman who has visited the far east in a high official capacity. Both of these gentlemen also are connected with the management of the fair. Ex-Congressman Lawler is also with us. Further than that I do not care to say, except that my friends represent more than \$100,000,000. The corporation will be called the Chicago-Rome Coliseum company. We apply for a corporation charter in New Jersey, merely because the corporation laws of that state are more favorable than those of Illinois. If we had had time we should have

had the Illinois legislature pass a special act
perhaps that may come later.
"Now as to the plan. We shall propose to the commissioners to set aside for us in Jack-son park, in a separate enclosure, a space of ten acres. Within that we propose to erect the Coliseum, and, if a sufficient strip of land can be obtained, to creet a section of the Appian Way. The Appian Way, assuming that it will be built, will be managed as a turnpike, though it might be opened on Sundays and holidays free of charge. The Coliseum, within its own enclosure, would be eached only on payment of a small entrance fee. Of course the exterior of the Coliseum would be seen and studied without charge. With our Coliseum in running order we estimate that not less that 31,000,000 will enter the fair and fully 17,000,000 will visit the Coliseum grounds. Our charge for entrance will be small, say 10 cents. That would allow the visitor to wander at will through the ground floor of the vast building. To reach the upper story further small fees

would be charged. "We shall apply to the directors to hold the opening ceremonies in the Coliseum. We shall hold meetings and festivals, and on the state days the great building will form a superb place of meeting for visitors of each state. Even with the low rates of admission we estimate that we shall take in \$4,500,000 during the say meeths the fals. during the six months the fair is to be open, which is about 1 per cent per month on a capital of \$50,000,000. Then we don't close when the fair ends—we keep open, as long as we choose and move from place to place, say o New York, London, Paris, anywhere in

fact that we desire.
"Now, as to the mechanical and engineering difficulties to be overcome. The Coli-seum, the Circus Maximus it is called classieally, is 622 feet long by 528 feet wide, coveror about seven and one-half acres. is four stories in height. As you know it is not entire, much of it having been removed to be used in building modern Rome. In fact it is only recently that the spoilation of the great building was stopped only since the accession of Victor Emanuel In Rome at the present time is a well known engineer and bridge builder of this city acting for us who will take charge of the work there that is, take down the building in twelve sections, and for every section we shall ask for separate bids for removal. We shall invite bids from all the large firms en gaged in removing buildings, both in this city and elsewhere, and there are a number of such firms here and in New York which can take down anything and put it up again. The outer stones will all be numbered and will be sent over here on chartered steamers We shall charter only one way, from Ostia, to Portland, Me. thence by rail, or to Montreal and thence by boat and rail. Contracts will be made of course. As to the interior, the seats, etc., the same arrangement will be made, but with the galleries, chambers, dun-geons, etc., a different plan will be followed. While the building is faced with marble, it is puilt of brick, and to transport each brick separately would be impossible, fore, as each section of marble moved cement will be applied to the uncovered brick. Of course it is a great piece of work, but as you see it is possible to do it. We estimate that it will require twelve months to move the buildings and the work will be carried on night and day in Rome and here, Every plan will be made in quadruplicate. One plan will be in Rome, ne here in use, another in our offices, the fourth in a safe deposit vault where it can be seen when necessary. So you see we have prepared our plans carefully."
"What do you expect the cost to be?"

asked a reporter. "About \$40,000,000," answered the doctor. "A principal item will be the purchase of the Coliseum from the Italian government, Of course the presence of the Coliseum in Rome is of pecuniary advantage to Italy, As we have not bought the building yet must excuse me if I decline to dwell at length on the details of the proposed pur-chase. It is enough, I think, to say that the principle digiculty before Signors Luzzati and Colombo, the present finance ministers of Italy, is to 'make both ends meet,' and that they are not in a position entirely to ignore a fair offer. The cost of transportation and of taking the building down will be less than the cost of **e**rection. I don't care to give our estimates—you will understand why."
"Will the strained relations between Italy

and the United States interfere with your am in doubt as to that," answered the foctor. "Our latest advices are that they will not. Of course we are not losing any time. We are preparing things so that nothing short of actual war can stop us. We have applied to Mr. Blaine for credentials, we are prepared with a bill to be introduced in con-gress as soon as that body meets giving us corporate power under federal authority, and we shall not be surprised if an extra session is called to confirm the appointments of the nine new circuit judges and to do such other business as may be necessary. Certain members of the late Italian government are our agents in Italy and one of President Harri-son's cabinet a man very close to the presi-dent, an excellent business man—is interested n our plan, financially and otherwise. unless war actually occurs. I think we are all

Phil Armour is one of the syndicate and others are probably Potter Palmer, General Winston, ex-Minister to Persia and General Secretary Smith and Marshal Field. Messrs. Palmer and Field admit that they are inter ested in the plan.

HARRISON'S OMAHA SPEECH.

Commenting on the position taken by President Harrison on the money question in his Omaha speech, the Tribune says: "This government of ours cannot do everything for government of ours cannot do everything for everybody is one of the utterances by the president that ought to be remembered, especially should it be pressed home upon those foolish ones who imag-ino that the government flat can cre-ate values for every inhabitant of ate values for every inhabitant of the nation, or that it can favor any one class without injustice to all the rest. They should be made to see that the best results are to be achieved only by following out those lines as laid down at Omaha. Any other line of action than this is of a demoniac order, advo-

cated simply by men who want to get their pay for agitating false issues and voted for only by those who would have no more sense than to endorse the perpetual motion craze if it were presented to them as a cure for the ills they want to get rid of."

CROOKED RELIEF WORK.

It is believed here by those who helped raise the money that the arrest of A. A. Paine at Athley, N. D., on the charge of embezzling contributions to relieve needy farmers in Nebraska and Dakota, was made by the county commissioners to cover up their shortcomings. Of the commission which shortcomings. Of the commission which raised the money here, Judge Gresham was president. Lyman Gage, treasurer, and Henry J. Newberry, secretary. Four thousand dollars were raised in ten days. Jonathan Periam, editor of the Prairie Farmer, who helped secure the funds here and organize the committee. save after the money had the committee, says after the money had been raised the officials of the counties where the money was to be distributed insisted that they were the proper persons to bandle the funds. This committee refused and this refusal, it is claimed, is the cause of the ar-rest of Mr. Paine. As one of the many in-stances of misappropriation of funds by county commissioners Periam says several carleads of coal were sent to a certain county in Dakota in care of the county clerk. Half of the coal was used by the county and the rest given away or sold by the clerk to his friends.

TRYING TO PURIFY THE RIVER. Another bold man has undertaken the task of purifying the water of the Chicago river and he will test the process before the board of public works tomorrow. The inventor is William Anderson, an English civil engineer, Prof. John H. Long of the Illinois college of pharmacy has made an analysis of the water from the Chicago river after it has passed through this process and pronounces it en-tirely fit for industrial purposes, and except for its past association suitable for table use.

CHICAGO JEALOUS OF OMAHA. The Chicago News is jealous of Chaunce, Depew's flattering reference to Omaha as the city which "will be somewhere not far from the center of the American business empire." It says: "Chauncey M. Depew is right when he insinuates that Omaha will be some-where not far from the center of the Ameri-can business empire. Omaha is only about four hundred and fifty miles from Chicago.

CREATED A SURPRISE. Senator Delamar of Idaho has been offered the position of chief of the bureau of mines and mining at the world's fair, but is not at all inclined to accept it, as he is anxious to rest. In view of the prominence with which the name of Commissioner Skiff of Colorado has been associated with the position, the offer of it to the senator created considerable

WESTERN PROPER IN CHICAGO.

Among the western people in Chicago today are the following:
At the Tremont—P. Pavesiek, J. W. Hodgens, Miss Hodgens, Omaha.
At the Paimer—Mrs. J. B. Lawler, Mitchell, S. D.; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Roberts, Mrs. G. C. Barton, Mrs. C. E. Yost, G. W. Cook, Omaha; M. McGuire, Rapid Citz, S. D. W. E. Dickerman, Great Falls, Mont.
At the Auditorium—Isaac B. Smith, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Garneau. Rapids, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Garneau,

At the Richelieu-Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mc-Garry, Indianola, Ia.

At the Wellington-Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Des Moines, Is. At the Grand Pacific-Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson, Thompson, Dawson, S. D.

ODDS AND ENDS. B. R. Hutchinson, the veteran speculator, s said to contemplate locating in Boston and

doing business there, Senator Jones of Nevada was accosted by a tramp yesterday, who said he was starving and wanted some work so he could get him something to cat. The senator accompanied him to a building where a quantity of old timber was being removed and told the man to pitch in and he would give him 50 cents an hour. The tramp went to work with all his might, but a few minutes later, when the enstor's back was turned, he jumped over a fence and ran.

The Columbian tower and water palace are each a go. The water palace is to cost \$600,-000. It will be located on an island in the park. The Columbian tower will cost \$3,000,-000 and be 100 feet higher than the Eiffel

George Strong the Denver lightweight, who has been in the city the past week, has been unable to get a fight. He now declares that he will meet any 120-pound man in the west for \$250 a side, White or Siddons pre-

LITTLE SMILES.

Columbus Post: The Missouri professor who wrote an essay on "How to Manage a Wife," has applied for a divorce.

Boston Bulletin: If you wish to know what the standing army of the United States is you must patronize the horse cars.

Rochester Post-Express: A shoe fastener That's a characteristic company has failed. of most shee fasteners.

Puck: The schooner seizures in Behring sea are nothing compared to the schooner seizures closer at home. Yonkers Statesman: The editor of a comic paper is said to be insane. One would think

man with all his wits about him couldn't go Life: "How did Miss Sears get a pension?"

The man she was to marry was killed in his first engagement." Washington Star: The man in a wrestling match doesn't want the earth

Artificial coffee has appeared. You can't distinguish the artificial from the genuine. They look alike. The office of the artificial is to give weight only.

Munsey's Weekly: Ethel-What did you say to George" when he proposed? Maud-I asked for time to consider: it was so unexpected, you know. Ethel-It always is, after one has given up all hope.

The primrose, according to the poets, is a quiet flower. According to the facts it is pronounced yeller.

Town Topics: "I admit I am very crooked," remarked the gnariod oak. "Yes, you are, indeed," replied the ash, "and now that the summer is coming on you will become still shadier.

Brooklyn Life: "I was told today that a ouple of burglars tried to rob Jay Gould's safe the other night, and they actually got in among his railroad securities." "Were they discovered?" "No, they were glad to get away alive. The water was very deep, and it seems that neither of them could swim."

Judge: Agnes-That man bowed to you. Ethel. Ethel-I know it; but I didn't care to recognize him. Agnes-Don't you know him well? Ethel-Not very; and besides, me has to draw the line somewhere. He had a fit in our back yard once, and ever since be has claimed acquaintance.

Boston Herald: Blobbs-What would be our unswer to the question: "Is marriage Henneck-It depends on whether my wife was around when the question was asked.

Life

First Creek-Step into this doorway, Bill, and I'll tell you about that crib we're going to crack tomorrow night. Second Crook-But somebody'll along and get onto us.

First Crook (looking at the sign over the door) -No, we're safe here. The firm doesn't advertise.

ROUT OF CHILIAN TROOPS.

Description of the Terrible Battle Won by the Insurgents.

FOUGHT TILL AMMUNITION WAS GONE.

Then the Rebels Butchered Helpless Men and Women, Sacked Stores and Dwellings and Indulged in Drunken Orgies.

Iquique, May 15 .- Chilian history is makng at a very rapid bace. The government troops under Colonel Robies were on the rampage through the Tarapaca for several weeks before the opposition could rally sufficiently to cope with their enemies. The insurgents first took this town on February 16, and on February 21 marched forth to meet the army of the dictator. The battle took place forty-two miles in and, in the pampa of the Amarugal, and after a most sanguinary struggle the insurgents won, thereby securing control of the nitrate province On the morning of Saturday, March 7, the

government forces under Colonel Robles were routed by the opposition under Colonel Canto. Both these leaders were men of experience, having seen much service in the last war with Peru. Robles had under his command a force, it is computed, of somewhat less than 1,800 men, nearly all regulars belonging to the Fifth Santiago, the Angola, the Fourth Valparaise and the Civico regiments. His machine guns were damaged and useless, but eleven field pieces, posted on two hills within his position, did considerable service till his ammunition was exhausted. His position was good for defense. the hills being from 150 to 200 feet high and (one on each side of the railway) 400 or 500 yards apart. The opposition force under Canto numbered over two thousand, under arms of all sorts-some of the Fourth, a large number from the Pisagva the Taltal and the Changeal regiments, with the newly raised battation of Iquique and some sailors from the fleet. This force came northward from Iquique by rail forty-two miles and disembarked about two and a half miles south of the town and station of Poso Almont. They formed a long line east and west and were followed by a number of men enrolled but not yet supplied with arms, and many Peons hung about the camp. The ar-tillery on this side consisted of two muzzle loading Armstrong twelve-pounders, with Gatlings and Nordenfeldts, some field guns

and a large supply of aumunition.

A light breeze was blowing, the air was fresh, and a cloudy sky tempered the intense heat. The line was a rough one, as the ground was much broken by gullies and the workings for nitrate, but still the whole of he opposition kept well abreast of each other. Volerans and recruits were equally ready for the encounter. The Armstrongs began at long distance to play on Roble's position, and as soon as within reach the rifles opened fire. From first to last it was an indiscriminate faciliate all the while the line was advancing. The first heavy work was at Carmen Bajo, on Robies' left, where the Angola men offered stubborn resistance, and on the front of the western hill, where Mendez led the Fifth Santiago regiment. The

battle raced furiously.

At this time an ironelad engine with three cars carrying machine guns and tilles moved up the railroad towards the center of the deise and rendered great assistance to the assailants. The Gobiernistas feil in great numbers, and in places where artillery and Gatlins could attack they lay in heaps, and as fast as the men of the opposition dropped, their unarmed reserves and the peous ran in and picked up their rifles and cartridge pouches, and filling up the ranks advanced with the rest, fighting. The battle at II o'cloock was at its height. Robles' artillery had now no more ammunition and two com-panies of the Fifth thraw up their rifles and went over in a body to surrender. Soon after this Robles received his second wound and was, much against his will, carried away to the Beun Retirro officina behind the town to get his wounds dressed. His men were now retiring slowly, going in the direction of Poso, though a detachment of a hundred or more formed a close mass and went away in order to the pampa, the few cavairy enemy not being able to break or disperse

In the town the fugitives hid themselves in houses and sheds, but were hunted out and slain whenever they made any resistance Many small batches surrendered themselve as prisoners here as well as on the field, and as prisoners here as well as on the held, and a party of Canto's men, burning with a ce-sire to avenge the slaughter of prisoners and wounded a few days before at Huara by Robles, hunted him out and dragged him, wounded as he was, from his bed and riddled

him with bullets.

By noon the rout was complete. Guns, baggage, cattle, rifles, etc., were in the hands of the soldiers of the congress. Mendez commander of the Fifth, and many other officers on both sides were killed and the peops of Boen Retiro, having secured arms from the battlefield, attacked and looted the large force of Senor Badugues. Canto managed to draw off the majority of his forces in fair order, but some two or three hundred got loose and plundered all the stores and drink shops of Poso. Those who tried to defend their goods were instantly shot down by the drucken and infuriated soldiers, and civilians joined them. Colonel Holley, Lieutenant Robinson and some others were heroic in their attempts to keep order and several officers were slain by their own men for trying to restrain them.

That night was a terrible one for the poor people of Poso. Eighty-four women and children crouched in the darkness under tables, etc., in the railway house, and many more in the dwellings. These escaped the fury of the drunken mab, who killed one another over their booty. Many were shot by the officers for their brutanty, but it was not until Sunday morning that Commandant Lopez, with a strong force of orderly troops, arrived and put un end to the riot. That night Iquique received train after train of wounded Gobiernastas, 375 of whom were taken on board the Isamas ship sent from Valparaiso with a staff of medical officers. Many, however, remained to attend to the wounded of the constitutionists.

The week previous the opposition sent all he government wounded who were in quique south by ship to Caldera, a port in Iquique south by ship to Caldera, a port in the hands of the dictator, that they might be tended by their own people. The governor there, in obsdience to orders telegraphed from Balmaceda himself, refused to receive them on shore. The peop fellows were \$\pi\$ sent back to Taltana and Iquique, to the care of their enemies. As soon as this was known in Valparaise the people there chartered a characteristic than and dispatched her parthward for these ship and dispatched her northward for these same wounded. She arrived just in time to take on board also the sufferers from Poso. Four or five hundred wounded are now lying in hospitals or in large airy buildings used as such. Within ten hours of the close of the battle-forty miles away-most of these wounded were lying in clean and comfortable beds here with every attention that medical skill and careful nursing could supply. Tho dead are not counted, but there must have been four or five hundred. All of the Tapapaca is in the hands of con-

gress now, with Antalogasta taken on the 19th without any fighting, and later Taltais and Chancil.

Cozad has sold \$5,500 in school bonds at \$500 premium, and the work of building a \$10,000 brick school house will be commenced

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



**ABSOLUTELY PURE**