

THE DAILY BEE

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Average: 28,000. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of May, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

United States bonds hold their own high premium notwithstanding the general demoralization of American securities.

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 taxes.

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.

If there is any such 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.

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.

There is reason to believe that the reports sent out from New York regarding the illness of Mr. Blaine 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.

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.

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.

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.

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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 hostility which the ex-president is known to have created 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.

It is said that he is quite as trustworthy a testimony, however, to the contrary. It is said that it was only with the greatest effort that any enthusiasm could be aroused, and any 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 declared some five years ago he would never visit again, and it was only after he was persistently urged to do so, as a good political move, that he consented 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 bourgeois. 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 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.

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.

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 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, 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 inharmomious 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 doubly is that the party is as truly 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 disunion 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 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.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A short time ago Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons, remarked in a jaunty way that British hypochondriacs were indicative of "a flowing liberal and home rule" (the words were used in a somewhat unusual context) 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 dot, whose political eyes were growing dim.

The world was hidden to stand by and watch how the elect five elections, which, by a kind of happy providence, were held in almost a group, would show the tide flowing from the wicked "separatists." Well, three of the five have already taken place, and they show a great liberal gain, and in truth the Gladstonian defeat of 1890 is changed into victory. Consequently a dissolution of parliament, which soon after the launching of the free education scheme was announced, is now being postponed, and 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 be conquered by no other weapons.

The probability of a German invasion of France by way of Belgium 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 in Belgium are being used as a pretext for the purpose of introducing anarchy in the kingdom of Leopold II.

The shock of German intervention in Belgium would in all probability make sparks enough to fire the smoldering 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 force, and make the road to France open to her. But after all, the dread 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 have written an article in which he 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 without 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 fact, the majority of the French would be compelled to fight their way into Belgian territory, while the Germans would be permitted to enter without 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.

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 the disturbance, and there is a good deal 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 embarrassing to business.

French complaint of overshadowing English influence in Egypt has been very long in the making, and has resulted in pushing a religious and educational movement as means of indirectly countering British propaganda. 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 departments of the khedive. While the Copts constitute only one-sixth of the total Egyptian population, their superior intelligence and industry and readiness to accept the ideas and customs of European civilization have caused foreign emissaries to find among them the most promising field of missionary effort.

M. Deschanel, who has been elected mayor of this city, is an Oriental, and is naturally more attracted by the warmth and color of French instruction than by the "cold creed" of England. Wherefore he believes that the civic-religious missionary effort of the French will be successful. The French tractarian's view may be in the abstract correct, but the most influential objection to the Egyptian regarding foreign influence is that the white man is 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-Saxon supremacy.

The British East Africa company has found a new source of trouble in Uganda. King Mwana has come under the influence of the Catholic missionaries and wants no British protection. Yet it is difficult to say how long this movement will last, before 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 financiers 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 Portugal which is making all the trouble, the minister of finance finding it impossible to place the "to-hacco monopoly" loan. The Portuguese government is now passing through a serious financial crisis, yet hopes are entertained that all difficulties will be eventually overcome.

The only "fortunity" the poor have is to hustle for a living. Judge Hinton 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 him, he will still be a toiler.

A KANSAS Judge. Chief Justice Horton is delivering a lecture on "The Opportunities of the Poor." When a man gets rich, or climbs to a high place, he feels it incumbent to give advice to the poor.

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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 be Overcome.

CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE BEE, Chicago, May 15.

To bring the Coliseum at Rome to Chicago. That is the plan which Dr. John Ackenan, a retired physician of wealth at No. 4211 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, has conceived 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 in 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 intended to carry it out. "A first idea seems ridiculous," said the doctor, "but when I have shown you some figures 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 Latorre 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 have the management of the fair, the Illinois legislature will pass a special act—perhaps that may come later.

"Now as to the plan. We shall propose to the 'Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition' 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, we will erect 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 Sunday for the use of the bureau of mines. The Coliseum, within its own enclosure, would be reached only on payment of a small entrance fee. Of course the exterior of the Coliseum would be reached without charge. With our Coliseum in running order we estimate that not less than \$1,000,000 would be collected from the entrance fee. 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 distinction. Even with the low rates of admission we estimate that we shall take in \$4,500,000 during the six months the fair is to be open. We will also advertise the Coliseum as a capital of \$5,000,000. Then we don't close when the fair ends—we keep open, as long as we choose and move from place to place, say to London, Paris, anywhere in fact that we desire.

"Now, as to the mechanical and engineering difficulties to be overcome. The Coliseum, as you know, is a circular building, 622 feet long by 528 feet wide, covering an area of 328,416 square feet or nearly seven and one-half acres. It is four stories in height. As you know it is not entire, much of it having been removed to be used in building modern structures. In fact, it is a ruin. The spoliation of the great building was stopped only since the accession of Victor Emanuel. In Rome at the present time is a well known and famous artist, the holder of this city, who is going to take charge of the work there—that is, take down the building in sections, and for every section we shall ask separate bids for removal. We shall invite bids from all the large firms engaged in removing buildings, both in this city and elsewhere. There are a number of such firms here and in New York which can take down anything and put it up again. The outer stories will all be numbered and stored in a safe place. As to the interior, 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 of the seats, etc., the same arrangement will be made, but with the galleries, chambers, dining rooms, etc., they will be left as they are. While the building is faced with marble, it will be of brick, and to transport each brick separately would be impossible. Therefore, as such sections of marble as are removed will be applied to the uncovered brick. Of course it is a great piece of work, but 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 fact, and it will be possible to do it in four months. One plan will be in Rome, one here in use, another in our office, the fourth in a safe deposit vault where it can be used when necessary. So you see we have prepared our plans carefully.

"What do you expect the cost to be?" asked a reporter. "I answered the doctor, 'A principal item will be the purchase of the Coliseum from the Italian government. Of course the possession of the Coliseum in Rome is of pecuniary advantage to Italy. As we have not bought the building yet you must excuse me if I decline to dwell on the details of the proposed purchase. It is enough, I think, to say that the principle details before Signors Lazzari and Colombo, the present business managers of the Coliseum, 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 the cost of the building will be less than the cost of erection. I don't care to give our estimates, but you will understand why.'"

"Will the strained relations between Italy and the United States interfere with your plans?" "I am in doubt as to that," answered the doctor. "The latest advices are that they will not. Of course we are not losing any time. We are preparing things that no thing short of actual war can stop us. We have applied to Mr. Blaine for credentials, and we are prepared with a will to be introduced in congress as soon as that body meets giving us corporate power under federal authority, and we will not be satisfied 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 Harrison's cabinet—a man very close to the president—is an excellent business man—interested in our plan, financially and otherwise. So, unless war actually occurs, I think we are all right."

"Will you be in the syndicate and the others are probably Potter Palmer, General Winster, ex-Minister to Persia and General Anthony Smith, of Marshall Field, Messrs. Palmer and Field admit that they are interested 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 everybody is one of the utterances by the president that ought to be remembered, especially about the money question which the country is so much interested in. It is a fact that the government that can create a national bank, and that is the habit 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 the free market. The law laid down at Omaha. Any other line of action than this is of a demagogic order, advised simply by men who want to get their way by 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 possible 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. Payne at Athol, N. D., on the charge of embezzling the money, will relieve needy farmers in Nebraska and Dakota, who made by the county commissioners to cover up their shortcomings. Of the commission which raised the money here, Judge Gresham was president, Lynn Gage, treasurer, and Henry J. Newberry, secretary. Four thousand dollars were raised in ten days, Jonathan Payne, editor of the Prairie Farmer, who helped secure the funds here and organize the committee, says after the money had been raised the officials of the county who were the proper persons to handle the funds. This committee refused and this refusal is charged, is the cause of the arrest of Mr. Payne. As one of the many instances of misappropriation of funds by county commissioners, Payne says several careful citizens in Dakota in care of the county clerk. Half of the coal was sold to the farmers, 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 entirely fit for industrial purposes, and except for its past association suitable for table use.

CHICAGO JEALOUS OF OMAHA. The Chicago News is jealous of Chaucery Depey's referring to Omaha as the city which will be the center of the American business empire. It says: "Chaucery M. Depey is right when he insists that Omaha is not far from where not far from the center of the American business empire. Omaha is only about four hundred and fifty miles from Chicago."

SENATOR DOLAN of Idaho has been offered the position of commissioner of the Columbian Exposition 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 he has been connected with the position, the offer of it to the senator created considerable surprise.

ROUTE 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.

At a very rapid pace. The government troops under Colonel Robles were on the march through the Tapanaca for several weeks before the opposition could 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 inland, in the pampa of the Amaraquil, 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 1,500 men, nearly all regulars belonging to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth 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 300 feet high and (one on each side of the railway) over 200 yards apart. The opposition force under Canto numbered about two thousand, under arms of all sorts—some of the Fourth, a large number from the Tapanaca, the Taitai and the Chancay regiments, with the newly raised battalion of Juquique and some regulars from the Tapanaca. The force was northward from Juquique by rail forty-two miles and disembarked about two and a half miles south of the town and station of Poso. The opposition force was composed of regulars and was followed by a number of men enrolled but not yet supplied with arms, and many Peons hanging about the camp. The artillery on this side consisted of two heavy loading Armstrong twelve-pounders, with Gatlings and Nordenfledts, some field guns and some snipers. The opposition force was a light brigade, being 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 the opposition kept well abreast of each other. The regulars and recruits were equally well equipped with rifles and cartridges, and began at long distance to play on Robles' position, and as soon as within reach the rifles opened and the bullets began to fall, and discriminate fatalities in the ranks of the government. The first heavy work was at Carmen Bajo, on Robles' left, where the Anglos were the main force, and the regulars on the front of the western hill, where Mendez led the Fifth Santiago regiment. The battle raged furiously.

At the head of the line with three cars carrying machine guns and rifles moved up the railroad towards the center of the defense and rendered great assistance to the assaulting force. The position of the regulars, numbers, and in places where artillery and Gatlings could attack they lay in heaps, and as far as they could they were picked up and their rifles and cartridges, powder, and filling up the ranks advanced. The regulars were picked up and their rifles and cartridges, powder, and filling up the ranks advanced. The regulars were picked up and their rifles and cartridges, powder, and filling up the ranks advanced.

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 \$25 a side, white or colored, preferred.

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. The answer was very dry, and she has given up all hope.

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

Town Topics: "I admit I am very crooked," remarked the gambler cool. "Yes, you are, indeed," replied the ass, "and now that the summer is coming on you will become still slauder."

Brooklyn Life: "I was told today that a couple of burglars tried to rob Jay Gould's safe last night, but 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 no other 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, one has to draw the line somewhere. He had just bowed to my sister, and ever since he has claimed acquaintance.

Boston Herald: Blobs—What would be your answer to the question: "Is marriage a failure?" Heepack—It depends on whether my wife was around when the question was asked.

ROUTE 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.

At a very rapid pace. The government troops under Colonel Robles were on the march through the Tapanaca for several weeks before the opposition could 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 inland, in the pampa of the Amaraquil, 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 1,500 men, nearly all regulars belonging to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth 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 300 feet high and (one on each side of the railway) over 200 yards apart. The opposition force under Canto numbered about two thousand, under arms of all sorts—some of the Fourth, a large number from the Tapanaca, the Taitai and the Chancay regiments, with the newly raised battalion of Juquique and some regulars from the Tapanaca. The force was northward from Juquique by rail forty-two miles and disembarked about two and a half miles south of the town and station of Poso. The opposition force was composed of regulars and was followed by a number of men enrolled but not yet supplied with arms, and many Peons hanging about the camp. The artillery on this side consisted of two heavy loading Armstrong twelve-pounders, with Gatlings and Nordenfledts, some field guns and some snipers. The opposition force was a light brigade, being 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 the opposition kept well abreast of each other. The regulars and recruits were equally well equipped with rifles and cartridges, and began at long distance to play on Robles' position, and as soon as within reach the rifles opened and the bullets began to fall, and discriminate fatalities in the ranks of the government. The first heavy work was at Carmen Bajo, on Robles' left, where the Anglos were the main force, and the regulars on the front of the western hill, where Mendez led the Fifth Santiago regiment. The battle raged furiously.

At the head of the line with three cars carrying machine guns and rifles moved up the railroad towards the center of the defense and rendered great assistance to the assaulting force. The position of the regulars, numbers, and in places where artillery and Gatlings could attack they lay in heaps, and as far as they could they were picked up and their rifles and cartridges, powder, and filling up the ranks advanced. The regulars were picked up and their rifles and cartridges, powder, and filling up the ranks advanced.

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 \$25 a side, white or colored, preferred.