

THE DAILY BEE.

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Average, 24,565. Swore to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of March, A. D. 1892. N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January 24,324. GOVERNOR BOYD'S first official proclamation will serve notice on the people of Nebraska that the 23d day of April will be Arbor day.

THE Omaha Fike-Factory falls gleefully back upon the state and unprofitable chestnut about re-opening the Boyd-Thayer case.

FIFTEENTH street property owners can afford to be patient. Sixteenth is the principal north and south thoroughfare. Fifteenth street will get its viaduct in due time.

KRUPP, the German gunmaker, pays taxes on an income of \$1,500,000 per annum. Attention should be especially called to the fact that Krupp is not an American manufacturer.

NO WONDER the weather office has been demoralized when the oldest inhabitant is unable to point backward to the time when this section was visited by a more protracted gale.

SENATOR CULLOM and General Alger ought to be shrewd enough to see that this is a Harrison year and reserve their strength for a grand rush in 1896, which promises to be a free-for-all race.

UNDER Secretary Noble's new pension order congressmen will not be able to expedite pension claims for their constituents. On general principles this is right and its effect will be a relief to congressmen and senators.

SHOULD a platform be adopted by the republicans declaring that any protected commodity controlled by a monopoly at the expense of the people should be placed on the free list, trusts would not be so greedy and the people would approve the sentiment.

INSURANCE rates are to be raised in Omaha by the insurance combine. Nevertheless it is shown by the figures that Omaha's fire protection is exceptionally good and at former rates Omaha business left the insurance companies a reasonable margin of profit.

PEOPLE west of the Missouri river will follow the course of Senator Warren's bill to cede the arid lands to the states in which they are situated with a great deal more interest than the tariff discussion or Bland's silver bill. It is a subject of vastly more importance to the future of the arid regions.

FOR the information of a hysterical contemporary the fact is made public that the tariff upon manufacturers of whalebone, etc., was not changed by the McKinley bill, and therefore the wall over the recently increased cost of corset stays and the like must be charged to somebody or something else.

CALIFORNIA will occupy five acres of the World's fair grounds with her exhibit, about equally divided between the two sections of the state. It goes without saying that for novelty and interest California's display will be unequalled. The expensive show this state will make but emphasizes the niggardliness of the Nebraska appropriation.

THE stories told to THE BEE by Nebraska farmers are worthy of perusal. They explain why the state is prosperous and why so many new settlers are coming into every county. It is a fact beyond dispute that no industrious, sober, sagacious farmer, starting with an improved farm, who has devoted himself strictly to business for ten years in this state, has failed to be successful.

NEW MEXICO has been knocking for admission into the Union for twenty years. For forty years she has worn the swaddling clothes of a territory—has been a place of banishment and a haven of refuge for politicians whom it was necessary either to rid of or for whom no other places could be secured. Certainly New Mexico has many equities in favor of her appeal for admission, and she should not much longer be kept on probation.

THE OMAHA BEE tells a palpable falsehood when it says that the corse company is in favor of free binding twine. This company controls the entire output of American factories, with the exception of a very few insignificant plants, and the protection of seven-tenths of a cent per pound is millions to the company's coffers.—Columbus Telegram.

Inasmuch as the National Cordage company owns and operates every single cordage mill in Canada, the statement that it is in favor of free binding twine does not look very much like a palpable falsehood.

A POLITICAL CANADA BILL.

About twenty years ago there came to Nebraska a lank, awkward and homely individual by the name of William Jones. William hailed from Canada and was a commercial traveler of very eccentric habits and ways that resembled those of the heathen Chinese. He always boarded the railroad trains adorned with a pair of muddy cow-hide boots with tops reaching above his knees; a pair of butternut pants, a leather belt, coarse cloth coat of Confederate gray, a hickory shirt, slouch hat and a blacksnake whip completed his usual traveling wardrobe. He always looked melancholy and dejected like a man who had not a friend left and was at odds with all the world. His appearance was that of a drover who had just sold his hogs, swapping off his horse for a cow and was waiting to be plucked again.

It was the habit of this peculiar individual to take a seat in the smoking car and talk to himself in a squeaky voice, bemoaning his ill-luck at cards. Presently he became an object of attention and his tale of woe aroused sympathy. Then he would pull out a pack of groovy cards to explain just how he had lost his money in guessing which one of three cards was the jack. Soon the crowd about him began to hatter and after a good deal of coaxing he would stake his last \$50 against an equal amount of a gold watch that no man could guess which of the three cards was the joker.

Then he made a pass and the money or the watch was his. "I did not want to win your money, my friend," he would say gently, and after returning it to the owner and being hattered by everybody on board who had a dollar he would clean out the crowd and mournfully pick up his hat and quietly slip out at the first station with his booty. This simpleton cowboy was none other than the terror of the western railroads, the most adroit three-card-monte gambler, Canada Bill.

Canada William died years ago. But his prototype from a political standpoint has for several years been posing as the farmer candidate from Nebraska. His make-up as a champion toiler is patterned after Canada William. He has traveled up and down the state for months in his hickory shirt and slouch hat, and with his plaintive Hoosier-like voice he has pointed out the danger which threatens the state from the dictation of Omaha and poured vinegar upon the scars of all republicans who felt sore over the disaster of 1890.

Meantime his man Friday, who was put upon the pay roll of the state during the last session of the legislature as his private secretary, was distributing railroad passes to politicians "by direction" of our political Canada William.

The blue-shirt masquerade is abruptly at an end. The pass books which the private secretary has for months been handling will now be remanded to railroad headquarters and the republican party will be rid of an audacious impostor.

OUR NORTHERN COMPETITORS.

Senator Morgan of Alabama has introduced in the United States senate a bill declaring inoperative all laws and parts of laws which exempt from the payment of duties articles of commerce that are not on the free list entered in the custom house for transportation through the United States or from any British possession. The purpose of this measure is to deprive the Canadian Pacific road of its valuable concession of the right to transport goods in bond through the United States from European and other foreign ports.

This matter has received more or less attention and discussion during the past four or five years, and was made the subject of investigation by a congressional committee. Under the concession made to the Canadian Pacific road it has become a formidable competitor of the American lines to the Pacific, annually taking from these roads a very large amount of traffic. The foreign corporation transports to the United States the greater part of the tea brought to the Pacific coast, getting this business, of course, by reason of lower rates than the American roads can make in consequence of the restraints imposed on them by the interstate commerce law. The Canadian Pacific also transports a very large amount of goods in bond from Atlantic ports to points in the United States, thus depriving eastern trunk lines of a large amount of business for which they cannot successfully compete owing to the legal restrictions they are subjected to.

A great many people other than interested railroad managers and stockholders have felt that the concession accorded to the Canadian Pacific is an injustice to American railroads. That corporation is practically a government concern. It was heavily subsidized by the government, its construction having been prompted by military considerations, and its demands upon the favor of the government are always honored. It is thus in a peculiarly favorable position, being free from any such restraints as American roads are subject to, to carry on business upon conditions which render its competition formidable and which the American roads cannot meet without violating the law. This being the case it certainly does appear that our government is far too generous in the concession it makes to the alien corporation, and if we remember rightly this was the opinion of the late Secretary of the Treasury Windom, who was called upon to consider some proposed modifications of the various privileges allowed the Canadian Pacific.

It is doubtless not to be questioned that this competition, as well as that of other Canadian roads—in one or two of which a considerable amount of American capital is invested—is of benefit to a large number of our own people. It operates as a wholesome check upon transportation rates, saving annually to the people a very considerable sum. For this reason there is and always will be a large and determined opposition to legislation intended to destroy this competition. But it is confessedly a fair and reasonable demand that our government shall not assist in building up, to the detriment of American properties, a foreign subsidized railroad which to all intents and purposes is a government property. The proposition that the

United States government should do nothing to prevent the free and fair competition of Canadian railroads may be entirely defensible, but this does not involve the requirement that this government shall grant to any of these foreign corporations highly valuable concessions which give them an unfair advantage over American roads, restrained as the latter are by a law to which the alien corporations are in no way amenable.

WILD CAT FINANCIERING.

When Kansas City is enjoying her boom a gentleman with the attractive name of Winner was her most famous boomer. While real estate transactions were lively this wide awake gentleman made a great deal of money for himself and helped no end of customers and clients to little fortunes. When the collapse came it caught Winner, however, and seriously crippled, not himself alone, but almost everybody who had reposed confidence in him.

American Investments, a financial journal, makes an exhibit of the Winner Investment company's appraisal which is fairly startling. It shows this big Kansas City concern to have been a wild cat of the most ferocious and voracious character. The investment company contained nominal assets in stocks of various corporations, railroads, manufacturing institutions, water works, syndicates, notes, mortgages and real estate equities amounting in the aggregate to \$2,436,528. The total value placed upon this miscellaneous assortment of vagaries, plunder and confidence schemes, is \$40,797. In commenting upon this showing Investments says: Shrinkage does not seem to be a word of sufficient force to express the above statement. The securities behind the bonds issued by the various Winner companies may, in some instances, pay their owners from 10 to 25 per cent, but in the majority of them, prior claims will absorb everything, leaving them out in the cold. We may have a perverted taste, but we cannot help confessing that after reading the above we have no special fascination for comeliest financiering.

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The French foreign office has announced the conclusion of a commercial treaty with the United States. This result, for which Minister Reid has labored with great industry for several months, is a recognition by the French government of the reciprocity policy of the United States, and is consequently another important and valuable victory for that policy. The terms of the treaty are not at hand, but it is known to make concessions which cannot fail to materially enlarge our commerce with France, the benefits from which will of course come chiefly to our agricultural interests.

The struggle to obtain these concessions has been a hard one, for the reason that the French government and people are strongly inclined to an extreme protection policy. It was this sentiment that prevented the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Spain, and it has kept France out of commercial alliances with most of the European powers. Her economists have long taught the policy of commercial independence for the nation, until the whole people have become thoroughly imbued with faith in the soundness of this view. Hence when the American minister proposed a commercial arrangement that would give recognition to the reciprocity principle he encountered an opposition that promised to be insurmountable and which made his task a very arduous one.

But the French people know the value of the American market, and the possibility of losing it for any of their proposals was sufficient to induce the government to seriously consider the proposals of the representative of the United States. A long step was taken toward the consummation now attained when the regulations against American pork products were revoked. That action, secured after prolonged effort and discussion, was notice to the French people that the time had come for the United States to demand just treatment in its commercial relations with other countries and that this country meant to exact such treatment. Having accomplished this the way was made easier to a commercial treaty more favorable to the interests of the United States than any ever before made with France and more favorable than any existing treaty between that country and any other European nation.

The testimony to the force of the reciprocity policy which this action of the French government supplies is even stronger than that furnished by the like action of the German government. As a vindication of the wisdom of that policy nothing better could be desired. And it is an overwhelming rebuke of the democratic charge that reciprocity is a humbug and sham.

OMAHA'S CREDIT.

The sale of \$175,000 of city hall bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum at a premium of \$14,717.50 is a most gratifying proof of Omaha's credit. In 1872 \$20,000 of school bonds bearing 10 per cent interest were sold at a fraction over 90 cents on the dollar. Ten years ago it would have been very difficult to place a 6 per cent city or school bond at par.

Today there would be no difficulty whatever in securing a premium on a 4 1/2 per cent city bond. At the rate which has just been paid for the city hall bonds the board of education will realize \$433,642 for its \$400,000 five per cent bonds and the same amount of premium will be at the disposal of the park commission if it is decided to convert the bonds which the board is authorized to issue. That will leave quite a margin over the amount to be expended for park lands which the board has already accepted.

It is a question, however, whether it is prudent or advisable to issue all these park bonds during the present year. The chances are that an Omaha city 4 per cent bond will be saleable at par within the next twelve months.

THE New York World has discovered that Governor Hoies is certain to be an important figure in the national convention. That has been apparent for some time to the western vision, and it has grown clearer with every new development in the democratic factional fight

in New York. Hoies is just now a vigorously growing figure in democratic politics, and it appears almost certain that the west will furnish the candidate there is every reason to expect that he will continue to grow. He has the advantage over all other western candidates that he is not antagonized in his own state. Gray has strong and bitter enemies in Indiana who will probably prevent his controlling the delegation from that state, and who will at any rate use their influence against him in the national convention. Palmer of Illinois is antagonized by Morrison. Iowa has but one candidate, and the democracy of that state will give him their unanimous and enthusiastic support. If the national convention, therefore, shall find it necessary or expedient to take the candidate from the west, it is obvious that Governor Hoies' chances of being selected are better than those of any other candidate thus far named.

THE INDIANA STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

In large to the national convention enthusiastically endorsed President Harrison, and instructed the delegates to support him for renomination as long as his name is before the Minneapolis convention. Only one voice was raised in opposition to the president, and that was entirely unavailing, so that the convention was practically unanimous. The districts having chosen Harrison delegates, the president will go before the national convention with the support of a united and harmonious delegation from his own state, earnestly determined to secure his renomination.

OVER 4,000 names, mostly of Omaha ladies, have been signed to the general membership roll of the Manufacturers' and Consumers' association and the good work goes on. The canvassers expect to secure 10,000 names. Every signature represents a personal agreement on the part of the signer to give Nebraska-made goods the preference in all purchases, quality and price being equal. A list of 10,000 names will represent a purchasing constituency of 100,000 persons and will be an organized sentiment in favor of home industries which cannot fail to put new life into the manufacturing interest of the city and state.

THE CHINESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

Threats that his government will exclude American missionaries if we shall continue to shut out Chinese merchants. This would be retaliation against which we ought not to complain. Chinese missionaries are very expensive and Chinese converts are said to cost on an average of \$10,000 each. If the Celestial emperor decides to drive away American missionaries under these circumstances we can probably get more for our money in other heathen lands.

SELECTING A SITE FOR THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

In selecting a site for the Central school the Board of Education should keep in view the convenience of the largest number of pupils that are to attend that school. Next to this comes the question of sightliness and accessibility. It is to be expected that the new Central school building is to be a handsome structure, and it would hardly be creditable to the city to plant it out of sight instead of placing it where it will attract attention.

SO LONG AS THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA OBTAINS AND CANADA UNDERTAKES NO NAVAL CONSTRUCTION ON THE NORTHERN LAKES, THE PEOPLE ON THE AMERICAN SIDE NEED EXPERIENCE NO UNCASINESS.

It would be a great waste of money to fortify lake ports and attempt to put fleets on the great lakes. However, England should keep her warships out of the upper St. Lawrence as evidence of good faith.

THE MISSION WOOD YARD WILL BE A TERROR TO SOME OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE HITHERTO BEEN RECIPIENTS OF CHARITY FROM THE COUNTY.

There are beneficiaries of public charity to whom wood-sawing will offer no attraction, and who will perhaps, take their names off the pauper roll rather than work.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IS DOUBTLESS ALL RIGHT FOR PALMER, BUT WHEN HORIZONTAL BILL MORRISON ATTACKS THE WIGWAM WITH HIS EGYPTIAN JANIZARIES THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS WILL DISCOVER THAT GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER WAS ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR BY ACCIDENT AND IS NOT PERSONA GRATA TO EGYPT.

THE STEAMER MISSOURI IS LOADING WITH THE DONATIONS OF THE WEST FOR THE FAMINE DISTRICTS OF RUSSIA.

She will shortly sail with 4,038,754 pounds of flour and 1,500,000 pounds of corn meal as the noble gift of America. Twenty-two states, one territory and the District of Columbia are contributors.

AVOIDABLE SILENCE.

It is anything in German affairs just now more interesting than the emperor's loquacity it is Bismarck's silence.

CHICAGO LIBERTY.

The man who has got a \$20,000,000 franchise for \$1 could write Shakespeare with one hand tied behind him. Therefore we give it out publicly that we are believers in the Baconian theory.

A HOME THREAT.

The overwhelming republican victory just gained in the city of Elmira, N. Y., the place of Senator Hill's residence, shows that the dictator has about reached the end of his political rope.

A BENEFICIAL MEASURE.

A pure food law for the benefit of our people would involve no greater stretch of the national authority, and there is reason to believe that it would be much more beneficial. Even the producers of compound lard and of the cotton seed oil which enters

largely into its composition would not be injured in the long run by being required to offer their useful and harmless article for what it really is, and not as pure extract of hog.

AMERICAN IDEAS ABROAD.

London is so strict in its building laws and in their enforcement that it is often held up as a model for American cities, yet out of 356 school houses built at a cost of \$10,000,000 in the last twenty years, 161 have been found to be defective, their sanitary condition being bad. The blame is placed upon swindling contractors and dishonest officers just as though the school houses had been built in this country under a republican form of government.

WANDERERS IN SPACE.

Prof. Swift discovered what he took to be a comet, small and tailless, one which will doubtless be claimed by some presidential candidate. There are several booms at large answering that description.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Atkinson Graphic: If mortuary conditions intervene, the World-Herald will be awarded the sensational fair prize at the Columbian exhibit.

Grand Island Independent: If the republican party should commit the immense blunder of nominating Tom Majors for governor, it would be certain defeat.

Grand Island Independent: A forced nomination is likely to result in a fearful defeat. If republicans hope to win they must put candidates upon whom all republicans can unite and whom all sections will support.

Union Ledger: The Erie's history of Nebraska is the most interesting sketch of the early organization and rapid advancement of our great state that has ever been placed before the people. It records many interesting events connected with the legislatures of territorial days, also some valuable statistics carefully compiled which will be useful for future reference.

Lincoln Journal: The alleged ticket of Clarkson and Baldwin, put up by some of the republican politicians in Iowa, will not excite a very large boom. Iowa will doubtless send a Harrison delegation to Minneapolis. That her first choice might have been Blaine does not argue that she will have another choice than Harrison, since Mr. Blaine has declined to be considered a candidate.

Ansley Chronicle: On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of Nebraska, with its usual commercial enterprise, the Omaha Herald published a very elaborate resume of the history of the state from its early territorial days down to the present time, reciting the many exciting political events of the first years of its statehood and showing the marvelous development of its material wealth and its natural resources.

Tekamah Burleson: The republicans of the state can gain nothing by keeping up the political fight among themselves. Let all be fair and acknowledge that Omaha with her thousands is entitled to a little bit more consideration than a town of a few hundred inhabitants. And, too, some of the country editors might be considered enough to acknowledge that THE BEE is entitled to a better standing in the party than some sixteenth sheet with a few hundred circulation.

HORIZONTAL BILL.

Kansas City Times: Colonel Morrison would stand better with the national democracy if he would not regard it as his duty to oppose Senator Palmer on all occasions.

Chicago Herald: Bill Morrison of St. Louis thinks he is a candidate for the presidency. If some of the kicking republicans in the state think they are better than their party, why in thunder don't they get out; the party craft would sail easier.

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HORRORS OF THE PEST HOUSE.

Terrible State of Affairs Discovered by Reporters on North Brother Island.

LITTLE RELIEF FOR SICK AND DYING.

Typhus, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever and Measles Patients Suffering Awful Agonies Because of a Lack of Doctors and Nurses.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A startling condition of affairs at the city's pest house on North Brother island is set forth by the World with much display. The World reporters landed on North Brother island at midnight Tuesday night and visited the smallpox hospital, the typhus fever hospital, the scarlet fever and measles ward and the typhoid ward. The reporters went into pavilion after pavilion and found neither attendants nor doctors, and were appealed to for water and assistance by the neglected patients.

One attendant was found who had thirty-two typhus fever patients in his care. Twenty-six of them were in pavilion No. 3, four in pavilion No. 4 and two outside in a tent. Six of the typhus victims were delirious and were tied to their cots. This attendant said very frankly that he had more to do than six men could attend to in the pavilion where twenty-six of his patients lay. If anything went wrong in pavilion No. 4 or in the tent he could not help it.

The reporter who was blowing over the island and an intermittent drizzle was falling, but the windows of the pavilions were open and the wind blew over the canvas covering where the afflicted wretches tossed in feverish delirium. In the quarantine tent for men, fifteen cots had no mattresses. The men were lying on the canvas covering with one thin blanket to each cot for bed clothes. In this quarantine tent were five persons who did not even have cots. They made beds on chairs and benches.

As the reporter peered into the little overflow tent where the two patients lay, they stretched out their arms and cried: "Give us something to drink. For God's sake get us some water. Nobody is looking after us." The attendant in pavilion No. 3 was called to the sufferers, and he said despairingly: "I know it; I know it; but two of the people in here have just died and I have got another one dying. I cannot be at thirteen places at once."

"Who do you do for the bodies?" asked a World reporter. "Who helps you remove them?" "I wake up some of the convalescents and make them help me," he replied.

The reporters were discovered by an examination of the dining room the extraordinary fact that all the attendants in the various infection wards and pavilions eat their meals together. Side by side at the table sit attendants from the smallpox, typhus, measles and scarlet fever wards. They stop from the beds on chairs and benches, the common dining table without fumigation or change of clothing.

The reporters asked what was to prevent a general spreading and intermingling of all the contagious diseases, and the attendant admitted that there was no safeguard. He had sat at the table with a patient who had his right and a scarlet fever attendant on his left, and another from the measles ward across the table. If he carried disease to his patients he could not be held responsible, he said.

DEFIES THE STORY.

President Wilson of the Board of Health was seen today by a reporter in relation to the report that the patients confined in North Brother island in the typhus and smallpox wards were not attended to; that they were strapped down to their cots in cold and unhabitable tents and not visited sometimes in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Wilson said that Dr. Purvill, the physician in charge, denies the story. "As to men being strapped to iron cots, you know that becomes a necessity in a great many cases when patients become delirious."

PREPARING FOR FREE COAL.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS HOLD BIG FIELDS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10.—Anticipating the removal of duties from coal imported into the United States, a syndicate of American capitalists have banded several valuable coal tracts in Cape Breton and Pictou, N. S., to enable them to compete with the Pennsylvania mines in the New England market if coal is put on the free list. Moreover, in the interest of the mine owners, a considerable coal property in Nova Scotia has also been bonded which would make the Pennsylvania mine entirely independent of any negotiation in the way of removing coal duties in the interest of New England—that is, if they manage to secure a monopoly of a considerable area of Nova Scotia properties.

Canada imported 1,500,000 tons of anthracite coal from the United States last year and 1,600 tons of bituminous, the latter being subject to a duty of 60 cents per ton.

To the United States Canada exported 850,000 tons of bituminous, which, with the ex-

ception of 175,000 tons, was shipped from British Columbia to California.

The Nova Scotia mine owners, supported by members in the parliament of the provinces, are protesting against the appeals of Ontario and Quebec to have bituminous coal placed on the free list.

SHE HENTED THE A. O. U.

A Woman Wins an Important Suit and Secures Her Husband's Insurance.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 10.—A very important decision was rendered in the circuit court here yesterday which has a bearing upon the business of all insurance associations. It was rendered in the case of Mrs. Maggie Becham, widow of Thomas Becham, chairman of this city vs. the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Becham's husband carried a life policy for \$2,000 in this order for twelve years, but was expelled from the order a few months before his death for deafness. The claim was made by Mrs. Becham that when he was expelled from the order his insurance was not annulled and that she was entitled to the \$2,000.

Indian Territory Wants Courts.

ABINGDON, I. T., March 10.—The federal grand jury, in its final report to the United States court in session here, contained special requests for the establishment of courts of competent jurisdiction in the Indian territory. It refers to the fact that it is not an experiment, but an unequalled success, and that the charge that competent jurors cannot be had in the territory is groundless. The faculty of self-government of the people and the thriving intellectual enterprise and love of law and order of the people of this country are reliable guarantees that the people are not only fully capable of operating their own courts with full and complete criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, but that they will be found equal to any emergency when called upon.

Still Hunting the Sedalia Fugitive.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 10.—Another hope was dashed to earth in this city when Sheriff Smith received a telegram from Detective Kinulty at Sulphur Springs, Tex., saying that