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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

Geo. R. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending March 10, 1892, was as follows:

Average... 24,347. Sworn in before me this 10th day of March, A. D. 1892.

A UNIFORM divorce law would strike down a most profitable South Dakota industry.

QUAY, Toller and Clarkson should not forget that some people love President Harrison most because of the enemies he has made.

WITH 100 of the 140 stalls in the Coliseum building already taken it is very clear that the industrial exposition in June will be an unequalled success.

The interstate drill would probably draw the largest crowds if held on the Iowa side of the river within easy reach of the Omaha & Council Bluffs motor.

SENATOR PETTIGREW will now have an opportunity to say that he knew South Dakota was for Harrison all the time, and did not make any attempt to secure an unqualified delegation to Minneapolis.

AND NOW it is McKeighan the Red Cloud jurist with a demoralized judicial court, who looms up in the capital as a peerless statesman and orator. Whew! How we Nebraska fresh water mackerel do swim!

IT COST the government \$1,850,000 last year for medical examinations of applicants for pensions. These figures ought to silence all suggestions that necessary precautions are not taken against fraud and deception.

ALREADY some writers on monetary science are advocating the use of aluminum for money, especially for \$1,000 coins. By the time the bimetallic congress is called there may be enough sentiment worked up to transform it into a trimetallic congress.

DENVER is now entertaining a beet sugar convention and that enterprising city will have a beet sugar factory in operation before Omaha gets through talking about the subject. Omaha can learn a good deal from Denver in the way of practical public spirit.

IF GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER of Illinois had not been a gallant union soldier his ego would not be thrown so frequently athwart the path leading from the senate chamber to the white house. Only one ex-union soldier has even been nominated for the presidency by the democratic party.

MR. McKEIGHAN in his silver speech says he was a soldier and was paid in depreciated currency, but he never felt like kicking on that account. The kicking was done for another reason, which was developed at a camp fire at the Grand Island reunion last fall, much to the chagrin of Mr. McKeighan.

THE appeal of the Real Estate Owners association for assistance in its worthy efforts to stimulate interest in Omaha as a location for factories should not go unheeded. A small contribution monthly from the owners of real estate in this city would enable the association to accomplish results of lasting benefit to the association.

TEXAS and New Mexico stockmen appreciate the Omaha market and they are as much interested as we in securing fair freight rates. The justice of our claim for a differential is against the Kansas City rate of \$7.50 per carload ought to induce the railway companies to concede the rate. As they are not making rates from a sense of justice, however, perhaps it will be necessary to make our wants known in some other way.

ACCORDING to the estimate of the county clerk there is property in this city of a taxable value of \$2,500,000 used for church, charitable and other purposes which is exempt from taxation. These figures are relative only and represent only about one-tenth of the real value of such property. In other words, the church, charitable and other organizations referred to own about \$25,000,000 worth of untaxed property in Omaha.

NEBRASKA millers should be sustained by Nebraska people in this bitter, relentless and unfair war with the Minnesota millers. Nebraska flour is just as good as the Minnesota article and these northern monopolists should be taught by our people that they will not be permitted to engage in cut-throat tactics for the destruction of local industries. This fight is one in which the millers are not alone interested. The principle of patronizing home industry is involved.

PLANETS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The British squadron in the Pacific, which according to the English papers is now moving northward to Bering sea, is not very formidable. It consists of eight ships carrying a total of seventy-four guns and about 1,500 men. This force, should it be decided by the British government to employ it in protecting the Canadian coasts, scores of which have already cleared from Victoria or Vancouver, would not cause any alarm, but of course it could be increased readily from the China station, where Great Britain maintains a large squadron. Late information reported that only four vessels of the Pacific fleet would be held at Victoria to perform any duty required at the north, but recent circumstances may induce a modification of this arrangement and put the entire squadron into service at the north.

The force of war vessels and revenue cutters employed by the United States government last season in patrolling Bering sea is still available. The Bear, the Rush and the Corwin are preparing to renew the service; the Mohican and the Thetis are on the Pacific coast and can be sent back to Alaskan waters, as also can the Alert and the Marion, which passed the winter on the Asiatic station. In addition to restoring this force to the seal police duties, the Ranger, which is about to go into commission, can be employed in this service. Besides these wooden vessels there would be available the new steel ships now in the Pacific, which were to be used in case of war with Chile. But the force will perhaps be ample without these unless the British government proposes to protect the coast, and it would certainly seem that this is contemplated.

The determination of President Harrison to employ all the power of the government necessary to protect the rights of the United States in Bering sea and to enforce the imperative mandate of the law of congress, it is still to be hoped may have the effect to induce Lord Salisbury to accede to the reasonable request of this government for a renewal of last year's agreement, but there is little probability that he will recede from the position he has taken. It does not necessarily follow, however, that he will provoke a conflict with the United States by protecting the Canadian coast, and it is to be regarded as rather more than likely that he will leave them to take care of themselves. The English newspapers profess to regard the situation as being dangerous, and so undoubtedly it is, but it is hardly conceivable that the British government will risk a war with the United States in order to enable a few Canadian poachers to carry on their piratical business.

TAMMANY TACTICS. Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York Evening Post, was arrested for criminal libel at an early hour Sunday morning. The man who caused the arrest is a creature of the political organization which Boss Tweed was at one time the chief. The only apparent reason for making the arrest on Sunday was to subject Mr. Godkin to all the annoyance and humiliation possible. He has made a persistent warfare upon Tammany, exposing and denouncing its corrupt methods and lawless practices, and consequently has incurred its bitter hatred. Tammany is relentless in the pursuit of those who are the objects of its hostility. To take a respectable and responsible citizen from his bed on Sunday morning and hurry him to the police court was a proceeding quite characteristic of the unscrupulous political organization which controls the democratic party in New York.

The New York Tribune observes that it was not Mr. Godkin alone at whom these proceedings were aimed. They were manifestly intended, says that paper, as a warning to all newspaper editors and others who might feel disposed to criticize the methods of Tammany or the character of its instruments. They serve to emphasize the fact that Tammany Hall, if it has not yet reached the point of absolute power where it can suppress hostile utterances entirely, has at least the machinery whereby it can subject to great annoyance and put in peril the personal liberty of whoever ventures to criticize it too harshly. "It is a sign of the times," says the Tribune, "a sign of the growing audacity of the gang who rule the town." Interest in this matter is not confined to New York, since it is this political organization which is the chief support of a candidate for the presidency, which is in control of the democratic machine in the Empire state, and which would, in the event of the election of its candidate to the presidency, extend its power and influence over the whole country.

Tammany is the most dangerous political force in this country, or that has ever existed here, and except during the Tweed regime it has never been more corrupt and unscrupulous than it is at present. When the honest farmers of the northwest are asked to coalesce with the democrats, in order to put a democrat in the executive chair at Washington, they should reflect that the chief promoters of this scheme are men who enjoy the confidence and friendship of Tammany, which has not the remotest interest in the welfare of the farmers of the country and is seeking only the spoils of power.

FROM FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE. Now the Des Moines Register comes in and demands that the republicans in the Iowa legislature shall unite in favor of re-submission. What are they to re-submit? Are they to go through the farce of trying to ascertain popular opinion as to whether the statute prohibiting the liquor traffic shall be retained or is it proposed to re-submit an amendment to the constitution of Iowa by which prohibition shall be engrafted into the organic law. Suppose the democrats accommodate the bat-hilled republicans who are clamoring for re-submission as a way out of the dilemma into which the party has been put, what position will the republican party take on the amendment in case it is submitted? Would not submission make a wider split in the party than has been already made by the attempt to uphold a statute that has been a dead letter ever since it was enacted? Is it not manifest that what-

over position Iowa republicans would take on the re-submitted amendment would inevitably prove more disastrous than leaving the issue to be fought out when the next legislature is elected? To force re-submission would be like jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

A FEW MORE RETURNS. The Bee has sought, of course, to select its best news, but even then has been compelled to resort to the most outrageous misrepresentations. In many towns like Valentine, Oakland, North Bend, Elkhorn, North Platte, Bennett, Sidney, Exeter, Lexington, Kimball, Cheyenne, Buffalo, Spearfish and others the W-H-Herald is notoriously far ahead of The Bee in circulation, while it leads The Bee slightly in Fremont, Crete, St. Paul, Lincoln and other places.—W-H-H.

THE BEE did not attempt to quote every village in which it circulates, but only picked such important towns as had been heard from. We are now able to add a few more towns and will cheerfully accommodate our contemporary. At Fremont the agent of THE BEE pays for 200 papers daily and 400 papers Sunday. The World-Herald sends to Fremont 60 morning papers and 50 evening papers and takes back the unsold copies.

At Valentine THE BEE circulates 12, W-H-H, 8. At Madison, BEE, 24; W-H-H, 11; Schuyler, BEE, 54; W-H-H, 32; Norfolk, BEE, 60; W-H-H, 40; West Point, BEE, 50; W-H-H, 30; Wisner, BEE, 25; W-H-H, 11; Genoa, BEE, 34; W-H-H, 11; Central City, BEE, 8; W-H-H, 30.

We have no reports from North Platte, Lexington, Sidney, Crete and St. Paul, but venture to say that the ratio is about the same as at Central City, Grand Island and Kearney and all over Nebraska. THE BEE sends to Lincoln only the number of papers that are in actual demand; the W-H-H sends papers there to be stacked up in its office to be periodically disposed of as waste paper. We do not know how many papers the W-H-H circulates at North Bend and Elkhorn. THE BEE circulates 15 at Elkhorn and 25 at North Bend, which is certainly a respectable showing for these towns.

In the face of this comparative exhibit THE BEE is content to let world-beat-ers talk about its decline. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. In March, 1886, the aggregate daily circulation of THE BEE was 11,537; in March, 1887, it was 14,400; in March, 1888, 19,683; in March, 1889, 18,834; in March, 1890, 20,815; in March, 1891, 24,065. During the present month it has ranged from 24,350 to 24,900. There has been no material growth in population either in Omaha or Nebraska since 1890, and we are just emerging from a very marked depression that has affected newspaper patronage as it has all other lines of business. The fact that THE BEE now has over 4,000 more daily circulation than it had in 1890, affords abundant proof of its ability to maintain its rank as the most widely circulated paper between Chicago and San Francisco. And it will take several years before our enterprising contemporary can catch up with it.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION RULES. Every honest republican will welcome reform in the caucus, primary and convention. It is a well understood fact that the worst evils of universal suffrage are perpetrated through these preliminary elections and meetings of partisans. Therefore the average citizen will regard with favor the effort now being made by the republican city and county central committees for reform because it is a step in the right direction.

The scheme already outlined is open to serious objections, some of which have been pointed out by THE BEE. The members of the two committees can yet remodel their work and they should do so before the call is made for the primary elections. The weakest spot in the new plan is the caucus. The caucus should be abolished. It is the source of the worst abuses of our present pre-election system.

The other dangerous feature of the proposed regulations is the arbitrary power conferred upon the committees in the registration of voters. It enables designing men to pad the registration lists and vote gangs of repeaters under fictitious names notwithstanding the penalty which the law prescribes for illegal voting at primary elections.

The committees are to be commended for their interest in the matter. It is a healthful indication to find the managers of a political party striving to guard the pre-election methods of their organization from fraud, intimidation and other forms of corruption. THE BEE hopes in their deliberations at the coming meeting they will be able to improve upon the regulations hitherto considered, and that King Caucus may be deprived of his imperial crown.

BRITISH PLANS IN NORTH AMERICA. The report that the British government contemplates occupying the harbor of San Quentin, Lower California, as a coaling station, may not be well founded, but there can be no doubt of the purpose of the British government to strengthen its power in North America so as to insure greater security to its possessions here. Two weeks ago, at a dinner in London, Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner of Canada in England, made a speech which aroused his hearers to great enthusiasm. He stated that by her present policy Canada prevented New York and Boston from becoming commercial capitals, and with the aid of the home government she could still further encroach upon the prestige of these cities and make one of her own supports the greatest outlet in the world for grain. He also delighted his English auditors by telling them that it would not be long before the people of the Dominion would show their loyalty to the integrity of the British empire by striking the United States a vital blow.

It is unquestionable that the tory government of Canada exerts a great influence with the imperial government, and it is being used now to induce the latter to strengthen the defenses of the Dominion frontier and to put Canada in a condition that would enable her, in the event of serious trouble with the United States, to take her own part until British help could arrive. The plan of fortifying Esquimaux and strengthening the defenses at Vancouver, which the

British government has been asked by the Canadian government to do, and which doubtless will be done, indicates not alone a sense of insecurity, but also a purpose not to permit any loss of British power on this continent. Of course this is a matter concerning which the United States has no right to complain.

There is not necessarily any menace to this country in these plans of the British and Canadian governments, and so far as the object of Sir Charles Tupper, that the Dominion would before long strike the United States a vital blow, is concerned, it need cause no apprehension. It is not clear in what way Canada could inflict any very serious injury upon this country, commercial or otherwise, whatever help she should receive from England; but such disclosures are interesting as indicating the spirit that actuates the party in power in the Dominion, which is evidently not one of friendliness to the United States. Those people who assume that the British government would readily accede to a proposal to annex Canada or any part of it to the United States are mistaken. England has no desire to part with her North American possessions, and there is reason to believe that she will do more in the future than in the past to make her hold upon them secure.

A Memorable Week. New York Commercial. The current week will be memorable as the date of the attempted suicide of the democratic party in congress.

Chicago's Afflictions. Philadelphia Times. It is charged against Chicago's aldermen as a whole that they have been bawling big bribes. Thus between the boot-lick and the band-aid the city is being let out of the bag regarding that city.

Squawking in Vain. Philadelphia Times (dem.). The wisest statement of the democratic party, including ex-Secretary Bayard and others of his type, are already sounding the danger warning (on silver) and the democrats in congress should not fail to listen if they do not want to doom their party to overwhelming defeat.

Standerd T. Jefferson. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The extreme limit of vilification has been reached in the case of Senator Hill. He has been named the name of Thomas Jefferson in vain on two or three occasions of late some of his opponents are drawing a parallel between Hill and Aaron Burr. In some respects it seems to fit rather snugly, too.

Bank Collapse. Philadelphia Inquirer. At the meeting of the Standard Oil trust yesterday it was decided to dissolve that combination and sell its property at private sale. Thus the trust will pass out of existence as far as the law against it is aware. It still remains to be seen, however, whether those who compose the trust will dissolve the relations which were its vital part. The chances are that they won't.

The President Made It Plain. New York World. Lord Salisbury's speech is a mystery, but it would be worn more of a mystery if the British government should consent to go to the expense of befogging a jargon of Canadian seal pirates who were destroying the industry of a large number of people in England. In this instance the United States and England are both interested in preserving friendly relations.

Who Has a Pull on Thayer? Fremont Post. If some friend of the republican party could lead him out of the company of evil advisers he would perform a work more commendable than any of which the poet ever sang. It is too bad that the old hero-patriot, hoary with years and crowned with an honorable record, should be thus made a cat's paw for the raising of the sore head's chestnut.

It Fooled the Britons. San Francisco Chronicle. Representative Bryan ought to subscribe for a few English newspapers. From their columns he might have been able to draw some just inference respecting the meaning of McKinley's election as governor of Ohio than he seems to have been able to draw without their aid. Nearly every paper published in Great Britain anxiously awaited the result of the election referred to, as they looked upon it as a conclusive test whether the people of this country had forsaken protection. Had the republican candidate been elected they would have rejoiced; but when they heard of his election by a considerable majority they admitted that they had been fooled by the congressional elections of 1890, and that they really did not indicate that the United States was ready to take free trade.

PROMOTION OF MILLS. Minneapolis Tribune. Good morning, Senator Mills. Fine spring morning, and the air is not as crisp as it was a while back.

St. Louis Republic. The people of Texas could not have chosen more wisely in choosing a United States senator than they have done in choosing Hon. Roger Q. Mills.

Denver Republican. As the republican has confidently predicted all along, Congressman Mills was unanimously elected to the senate by the Texas voters.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The democrats of the Hill-Brice-Gorman junta who thought they had scored a point by crushing Mills last December may conclude before the year is out that they made a long primer mistake.

Chicago News. The promotion of Mr. Roger Q. Mills of Texas to the United States senate is something to be proud of.

Minneapolis Times. Mr. Thayer of Nebraska has not yet given up his claim to the governorship of Nebraska, but he doubtless would if he could find any one to take it off his hands.

Dead-end Pioneer. General Thayer intends to resign the Board case, because he says he is not sure that he has been beaten yet. Some men would not tumble if a ten story building would fall on them.

Kansas Republican. General Thayer, by his own admission, has formally given notice in the Nebraska supreme court that he will ask to reopen the gubernatorial controversy. He says he has no objection to the reopening, but he wants to see the question which

has raised in the case settled, which is his right to be re-elected to the office of governor. In the judgment of the American people and of the supreme court of the United States the question has already been settled; but the right of the governor to be re-elected in Nebraska more than anything else is a proceeding of lunatic incoherence.

IS WAR WITH ENGLAND PROBABLE? OMAHA, March 21.—To the Editor of THE BEE: While a war with England would partake largely of fratricide, and will be strenuously opposed by the common people of England and the pro-English and peace-loving of this country, I differ with those who say "there will be no war, anyway."

The question of war has already passed the probable, with a shading of an emergency condition, for should Great Britain decide to act the first intimation the country receives will be the appearance of a formidable fleet upon our coasts and a menacing naval detachment upon the St. Lawrence.

Those who believe that there will be no war overlook the fact that on England's side there is a strong feeling of national necessity, and that, too, with this country. As war is a matter of expediency, it is by no means overruled, and a statement of the British government that it will unquestionably show its tenability.

Except as a tangible excuse, the seal interest and the Bering sea controversy has nothing to do with the causes of England's irritation toward this country, but is found in the adoption by the United States of America of the two fundamental principles as potent factors of England's greatness, viz: First, the strenuous development of our commercial interests, and second, the organization of a competent navy to protect said interests.

The paramount qualification of all English statesmen whether liberal or tory, whether of Gladstone or Salisbury, is the ability to "protect the commercial interests of the country." Every statesman and every party unit on this question, and unite in this country, the parties agreed as to the method, namely: Free trade with the world and exchanges to be made by and through such vessels and an English merchant navy. England considers herself the workshop of the world, and at present she rightly is so.

This condition she has attained by a system of sagacious protection, which has made her no longer necessary so that now unrestricted trade with all nations is her policy, which, with her immense revenue derived from her gigantic shipping business, enables her to control the exchanges of the world.

But in the west a formidable competitor has appeared. Not alone has her rival, Lord Dufferin, her chief statesman, been improved upon, but now her business policies and naval system is being closely copied and imitated. Should our present national policy be sustained, the year 1935 will see New York the London of today. It will see the states east of the Mississippi and the Mississippi River, Birmingham, Sheffield, and the southern states in the fore of Manchester and Bradford, New Jersey following Staffordshire, and Pennsylvania putting out the fires in the iron districts of Dudley and Waterhampton. But more than this, American vessels will sail on every sea, doing a large share of the world's commerce, with a navy of large caliber, commanders efficient enough and seamen brave enough to see to it that none shall molest or make them see to it.

For England's commercial interests, therefore, these things must not mature, and if a few ineffectual seals will furnish Lord Dufferin with a sufficient excuse for straining our infant navy before it gets big enough to effectually blockade the mouth of the St. Lawrence, Lord Salisbury is the man to do it. He fears not the United States, but he does fear the common people of England, who refused on a former occasion to endorse Lord Dufferin in making war upon this country. If there should be a war, not to Lord Salisbury, nor to the English aristocracy, nor to the country gentleman or yeomanry will it be done, but to the great middle class, who, in all sincerity and truth, love America second only to their own dear native land.

HENRY HICKMAN. OUT OF THEIR UNTIMELY TOMB. Twenty-three Bodies Removed from the Hill Farm Mine.

DUNBAR, Pa., March 24.—The dead have been taken from their untimely tomb, and all that remains now is to afford Christian burial to the miners who met their fate in the Hill Farm mine June 16, 1890. The twenty-three bodies found yesterday were brought to the surface for burial today. Six more unfortunate cannot be recovered until the water has been pumped out.

When found the bodies were huddled together, showing that the miners had fled as far from death as possible. The bodies were scattered in horrible snags, showing that the miners had suffered the most terrible torture before death. The owners of the mine have expended \$100,000 in accomplishing the finding of the bodies.

British Commissioner Sails for Home. New York, March 24.—Sir George Baden-Powell, the British commissioner in the Bering sea matter, sailed for Liverpool on the Inman line steamer City of New York yesterday.

THE COMICAL CLUB. Washington Star: Among the amusing things of life is to behold the man who chews tobacco, a speculator, manning the deck of the steamer and who smokes a pipe.

New York Herald: "Hair cut" asked the agreeable barber of the baldheaded man. "No use," was the reply, "couldn't get even that. My hair's at me, though, a dozen years ago."

Chicago Tribune: Kansas City democrats have nominated a man named Cowher for 33 and that the governor named him by a vigorous cracking of the party whip.

New York Sun: Good Mother—That I should live to see the day when you would get so! Well, dear, Oh, dear, it is now 3 o'clock. Well—Don't do the dice with our clergyman.

Pharmaceutical Era: "Is your husband addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants?" queried the fair missionary. "No, ma'am," was the reply, "but the way he does drink whiskey is a caution."

DIDN'T CONSULT THEM. Puck. The eyes are the men who find grave flaws in nature, and condemn it. It is because they find no good in this world without consulting them.

Kate Field's Washington: Irate Wife opposed to the use of tobacco.—Horrid stuff! I wish every bit of it were destroyed.

Husband an inveterate smoker.—I do, too, my dear, and I have determined to destroy the poison which would cause death with no risk of detection. A sample of the poison was found during the search of the lodging houses.

The Emperor Daily Very Tired. BELLEVILLE, March 24.—The emperor has been much benefited by his visit to Hubertusstock. It is affirmed that he is only suffering from general fatigue. He will be fully restored in a few days.

Priests Were Too Partisan. QUERQUEN, March 24.—The bishop of Rimonski has cited the priests of the county of Rimonski to appear before him to answer to charges of undue influence in their provincial

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JOHNNY BULL HAS A SCHEME.

Alleged Plan of Great Britain to Seize San Quentin Harbor.

TO DISREGARD THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Startling Assertions Made by an Engineer From Lower California Who Claims That the State Department Knows All About the Plan.

New York, March 24.—The Herald dispatch from San Diego, Cal., says that some statements about the nature of the Mexican International company, which claims title to 15,000,000 acres in Lower California, just across the border, are made by Charles Anthony, a reputable civil engineer who returned a few days ago from below the line. He claims to have positive knowledge that the company, which is composed of British capitalists, is merely a cloak for a scheme on the part of Great Britain to secure the harbor of San Quentin, Lower California, for a coaling station, so when the Nicaragua canal has been completed England will have a base of supplies between its entrance and her American possessions on the north Pacific coast.

The harbor of San Quentin is one of the best on the Pacific coast and is admirably adapted for fortifications. Mr. Anthony has lived four years in Lower California, and he asserts positively that when the country was stirred up two years ago by news of a filibustering expedition with Lower California as its objective point, two British men-of-war, the Pucallan and the Warspite, were lying in San Quentin harbor just in sight of the coast, awaiting a signal from the bluff back of the harbor upon which the Nicaragua canal has been completed. The British scheme was to take possession of San Quentin on the flimsy pretext of protecting British interests—namely, the Mexican International company.

When it became known that the whole scheme had been exposed, the men-of-war got quickly out of sight. The much-talked of improvements in the railroads, iron works, etc., are mostly mythical. A short bit of track has been laid, but it is suitable only for a minor road. Further, Anthony says that the next British vessel which brings supplies to San Quentin will carry more of the munitions of war than of steel rails.

His most striking statement is that all these facts are, and have long been, known at Washington, and that more than once the State department has sent government agents to ascertain where the international company's headquarters are, and they have learned not only the facts herein stated, but many others important to the United States. He declared that the British scheme has never been abandoned, and that her majesty's government is only waiting an opportunity to put it into execution, regardless of the Monroe doctrine.

It is not insignificant that the president of the company is Sir Edward Jenkinson, K. C., and that the general manager is Hon. Edward Bruce, the last of the historic Scottish line.

MRS. FARNELL GIVES UP. She Settles the Contest of the Will of Her Ancestral Estate.

LONDON, March 24.—The hearing of the Woods will case in probate court was to have commenced this morning. Mrs. Woods, the testatrix, died some years ago, leaving a fortune of about \$1,000,000 to her niece, then Mrs. O'Shea, now the widow of Charles O'Shea, a member of the other alliance and nephew, Sir Evelyn Woods, brought suit to have the will set aside on the ground of undue influence. When the court assembled Sir Evelyn Woods, counsel for Mrs. Farnell, announced that the case was settled by a family arrangement. It is believed Mrs. Farnell has consented to relinquish to the seven claimants a considerable share of the inheritance.

Cabinet Changes Officially Announced. BELLEVILLE, March 24.—The Reichsanzuiger, the official organ of the government, announces that Chancellor von Caprivi has been relieved of the presidency of the Prussian ministry, but retains the position of Prussian minister of foreign affairs. Count von Eulenberg, grand marshal of the court, succeeds Caprivi as president. Dr. E. von Posse has been appointed minister of ecclesiastical affairs to succeed Count von Zollikofer-Fruzzelcher.

Polson to Succeed Dynamite. PARIS, March 24.—The general des Debats states this morning that the bands of anarchists responsible for the recent dynamite explosions have resolved to use poison for the destructive work instead of dynamite, which has caused but a trivial loss of life. The dynamites have been experimenting to discover the poison which would cause death with no risk of detection. A sample of the poison was found during the search of the lodging houses.

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New Jersey for Cleveland. JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 24.—The initial meeting of the Cleveland Democratic association of New Jersey was held yesterday in this city. The organization exists for the purpose of electing district delegates to the Chicago convention, and through the state conventions at Trenton and delegates at large who will place New Jersey in the Cleveland column when presidential nominations are in order. Nearly all the twenty-one counties of the state were represented, and all present claimed the existence of an overwhelming demand for the nomination of ex-President Cleveland.

King Tenorio's Kind Offer. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24.—King Tenorio of Butaritari, who arrived last week, states that the object of his mission here is to secure the protection of the United States for the Gilbert Islands. He says the islands would be much more prosperous under an American protectorate and if the United States government will accept the nomination he will agree to transfer to it the harbor of the island of Butaritari for a coaling station and for refuge at all times. He would also assist in promoting commercial relations between the two countries.

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