## PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 

OFFICES! Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Buffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 (hamber of Commerce, New York, Kommal?, 14 and 15 Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and literial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

RUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

## The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE
for the week ending April 16, 1892, was as fol-Sunday, April 10. Monday, April 11. Tuesday, April 12 Wednesday, April 13 Thursday, April 14 Friday, April 15

Saturday, April 16. Average..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in n presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1892. SEAL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 24,329.

PARTIES leaving the city can have THE BEE mailed to them for any length of time by leaving their orders at THE BEE office.

MINISTER FOSTER will now return to his macaroni. Blaine and Rudini have shaken hands across the briny chasm.

OMAHA's steady march to returned prosperity is again marked by a 32 per cent increase in the bank clearings for the past week as compared with the same period in 1891.

SIXTY-SEVEN cont silver dollars are all right for the "dear people," but Senator Stewart of Nevada draws his mortgages so as to make sure of interest and principal in gold.

ARBOR day originated in Nebraska, and the people of this state should exhibit patriotism and pride enough to observe the tree-planting anniversary without a governor's proclamation.

A KINDERGARTEN in the Kellom school would be an entirely proper dedication of that fine new building. The people are ready for the beginning of kindergarten training in the Omaha public schools.

FARMING operations have been slightly delayed by the lateness of the spring, but the condition of the soil is all that can be desired for starting crops. The prospect for another large yield of farm products is very encouraging.

AFTER trying several wild money schemes such as the people's party now recommend to this country, the Argentine Republic is about to repudiate her debt as the best way out of the financial difficulties into which she has recklessly been plunged.

NEXT Wednesday the corner stone of the Grant monument will be laid at Riverside park with what are inaccurately called appropriate ceremonies. The appropriate ceremonies should have been in honor of the completion of the monument and they should have occurred years ago.

J. STERLING MORTON does not know how close a shave honest money had in the late state convention of his party or he would talk more guardedly on the subject to Washington newspaper men The fact is that Mr. Bryan failed to place his resolution into the platform because so many of the delegates had gone home.

THE proposal that congress shall make a liberal appropriation for continuing and enlarging the education of Europeans in the use of American corn for food is worthy of serious consideration, though there is very little probability that the proposed appropriation can be secured from the present congress. The effort that has been made to introduce corn to the tables of Europeans may not have met with as good success as was hoped for, but this is no reason why the campaign of education should be abandoned, and it is very likely to be unless congress does something to keep it up. The small demand for our corn in comparison with what was expected, in view of the short crops in Europe, is somewhat disappointing, but we should persevere in the effort to convince Europeans that it is the part of practical wisdom to learn to use corn as food for themselves. It is a labor that is pretty sure to yield mutual benefits if persisted in.

AN EXPOSITION to celebrate the discovery of America will be held at Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus, from June 1 to November 30, 1892, and the preparations indicate that it will be a most interesting event. It is officially called the Italo-American exhibition, and it is expected that there will be a generous exhibit from the United States, as certainly there ought to be. In the arrangements as originally made it was provided that exhibitors should send their requests for admission by March 31, but it has been decided to extend the date to May 10, giving intending exhibitors nearly six weeks longer in which to file application for space. Every provision has been made for giving foreign exhibitors liberal consideration. As this exposition will be for six months a center of attraction for all the people of Italy, and will draw many thousands from other European countries, it would seem to present an excellent opportunity to American manufacturers, and it is to be presumed that many of them will improve it.

THE PROPOSED NAVAL REVIEW.

In the act of congress in aid of the Columbian exposition the president is empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to said review. It has been feared that the proposed review would be imperilled by reason of the ommission to provide for it in the current navy appropriation bill, but Senator Daniel of Virginia will tomorrow introduce in the senate an amendment to the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the expenses of the review and the entertainment of the nation's guests who will accompany the foreign fleets. The absence of the item from the navy appropriation bill is explained by the fact that it was not included in Secretary Tracy's estimates, on which the bill is based, while the secretary presumably omitted it because legislation demanding extraordinary appropriations of this kind, originating outside of the department, is not habitually presented in the unnual estimates.

The appropriateness of celebrating the liscovery of America by some sort of maritime display will not be questioned, and there is every reason to expect that the proposed naval review will be one of the most notable and memorable events of the kind the world has known. It is thought that many of the presidents of American republics and the reigning sovereigns of several European nations will come with their navies, and it is said to be particularly desired that the king of Italy and the queen regent of Spain shall participate in the coremonies. But whether these particular expectations are realized or not, the review will undoubtedly be one of the grandest in naval history. The United States will be able to make a most creditable display. The Navy department expects to have in commission thirty-two vessels besides the wooden ships of the navy. The cruiser New York, as well as the vessels of the white squadron, will be in the review. The Puritan, Monterey, Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Monadnock and Terror, ships unsurpassed in their class, will be present, as will also be the Montgomery, Detroit and Machias, and there will be a number of gunboats and torpedo boats. It is suggested that a reproduction of the Santa Maria, the flagship of Columbus, be constructed to lead the naval proces-

It is proposed that certain vessels of the foreign navies should bring to Hampton Roads and thence to New York those distinguished visitors who may come to this country to see the exposition. The fleet of American and foreign vessels will sail along the Atlantic coast to New York, with perhaps a visit to Mount Vernon, before leaving the Potomac. The grand review will be held in New York harbor, and afterwards the fleets may visit Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern or southern ports. It has been suggested that if the review were held at a later date than April the ceremony would probably be more enjoyable, but as the World's fair will open in May and it is not desirable that there be any counter-attraction to draw people away from the exposition. it will doubtiess be decided to hold the naval review at the time aiready designated. That the pageant will form one of the most fitting, picturesque and effective tributes to the voyage of 1492 there can be little doubt, and it wiil have a practical and moral value to the country that will largely overbalance the cost. It is presumed that there will be no serious opposition to the necessary appropriation.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE. Edward Everett Halo has celebrated his 70th birthday. He is as vigorous in body and in mind as many men not yet 50. His life has been filted with assiduous labors, but his hair and beard are scarcely touched with the gray of old age. He has the stoop of the student and the inattention to personal adornment of a grandfather, but in no other particular does he seem to have been marked by his years. In speaking of his well preserved health at the celebration in honor of his 70th anniversary he summed up the philosophy of it in these words: "First, never do anything yourself that you can make others do for you; secondly, never bother yourself about who gets the credit for what is done; thirdly, have all your work done by 3 o'clock in the afternoon and then go larking about enjoying yourself."

There is a vein of exaggeration and satire in these three rules, of course, for Edward Everett Hale is noted for the prodigious amount of work he does for himself and he does not expect others to knock off from work promptly at 3 o'clock. He means rather that a man should not wear himself out upon unimportant details when these can be performed by others just as well and at less ast. For instance, he has long since learned that an amanuousis with a typewriter can make more "copy" for publication after an hour of dictation than he could write out in his cramped long hand in half a day. He means, also, that men should so arrange their labors as to give them the morning hours, following refreshing sleep, and should complete their duties for the day in time to make sure of some recreation in the open air. The differing occupations and the varying conditions of employment should, in his judgment, adapt

themselves in some way to give the toilers rest and recreation every day. The second rule is one which it would bs well if every wage-earner, professional man, or man of business should adopt. Many men waste a vast amount of nerve force in striving to receive credit for work they have performed, which credit would be awarded as a matter of course except for the efforts put forth to secure it. Employes with ambitions are not infrequently hindered in the performance of their duties by this strange notion that somehow they must emphasize the value of their services, their loyalty, or their own abilities by foreing upon their employers certificates of character written, oral or pantomime. They forget that the cheap advertisement of the quack does not prove his skill as a physician. But there are also some able, successful and generous, who fret lest their work

fers. He has lived long enough to know that ultimate history is true to real fame and exposes the charlatan.

These three rules would save head aches and worse wearinesses to weary men and women. They would prolong life to genius, and the light would retain its brilliancy to the declining years. They would give to men and women the health and happiness which is now sacrificed to overwork and overworry. They would brighten the homes of the poor and the rich, and they would make us all better and happier. Gladstone, Von Moltke, Whittier, Tennyson, Bismarck, and scores of others who have moved the thought of the whole world learned the value of these maxims, and their testimony now bears out the importance of the theory that prolonged life with healthful vigor, of mind and body, seldom comes to intemperate irrascible and discontented men and women. Outdoor exercise and joyous leisure, coupled with regular working hours, contribute to this healthfuines of body and mind, which enables men of mark to march through a long life of usefulness, doing a vast amount of work and realizing at the end the comforts of a well spent existence.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Congress has been asked to make ar appropriation for maintaining the Bureau of American Republics, and several commercial bodies in the east have passed resolutions favoring such an appropriation. There is strong opposition to it among the democratic members of the house, the majority of whom, for purely partisan reasons, have no sympathy with the object of the bureau, which was organized to promote closer relations between the United States and the republics of the western hemisphere, and as a medium of information to our own people regarding financial and business conditions in those countries deemed to be important and valuable. The bureau was the outcome of the pan-American conference, and therefore a feature of the comprehensive scheme for broadening and rendering more intimate the intercourse between American republics. It was to be sustained by contributions of all the countries interested. It was designed to be an aid to the reciprocity policy, and it is fairly claimed for it that it has been helpful in this respect.

The annual report of the first year's work of the bureau, recently issued, furnishes satisfactory evidence of the value of such an agency for the enlargement of commercial dealing between this country and its sister American republies, as well as of the demand for such work here and elsewhere. A vast amount of information has been collected and distributed by the bureau upon the banking, tariff, currency, weights and measures, commercial usages, manufactures, commerce and postal arrangements of the countries which severally participate in the work of the bureau, having a combined population of 50,000,000 other than the United States. There can be no question of the varied importance of the effects of the new interest which the bureau has been largely instrumental in stimulating; and in view of the possible great extension of our commerce, to which the work of the bureau directly contributes, the cost of maintaining it is slight.

the Bureau of American Republics at this time. The effect of doing so would be damaging to the cause of reciprocity. The severing of such a link of intercourse between the United States and the other American republics for the paltry consideration of a few thousand dollars would create an unfavorable impression in those countries as to our interest in reciprocity. Furthermore, European nations are understood to have taken steps to establish similar bureaus. and for this country to abandon the work now would be to directly encourage and assist the plans of European governments to counteract the influence of the United States in the commercial affairs of this hemisphere. No partisan considerations should have any bearing in this matter, though unquestionably the opposition to the bureau is largely prompted by partisan feeling. The question of maintaining the bureau touches the commercial interests and welfare of all the people and of all sections, and it ought to have the support of men of all parties.

GIFTS TO EDUCATION.

The munificent gift of \$500,000 recently made by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York to the trade schools of that city recalls attention to the liberal contributions of wealthy men to the cause of education, prominent among which are those of Leland Stanford, John D. Rockefeller and Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia. The gift of Mr. Morgan, though not so munificent as those of some others, will be the means of accomplishing great good, because it provides for the permanent endowment of an established system of schools which has already proven its usefulness.

The New York trade schools were founded ten years ago and opened with thirty pupils in attendance. This month they granted diplomas to 521 young artisans. For a time they had a hard battle against a vigorous and determined opposition, but year after year they grew in public attention and interest, and for several years their success has been assured. They met a demand which in this country has been growing steadily more urgent, that is for the means and opportunity to obtain a technical education which are denied to a large proportion of American boys in the regular way. In these schools both the principles and the practice of various trades are taught, and it is significant of the demand for such education that since the time of their establishment 3,700 young men, well trained and equipped artisans, have been graduated

from them. The problem of technical education in this country will evidently have to be solved by schools of this kind and consequently there is no channel into which men of wealth can more wisely or with better assurance of beneficial results direct their philanthropy. Such institutions as that founded by M: Drexel in Philadelphia will do a work for the improvement, elevation and may be accredited to others. It is to independence of American youth of the

these in particular that Mr. Hale re- highest possible value, and it would be a great thing for the future of the country if in every city there were trade schools modered after those in New York. There is not a large city in the country where such schools would not be a profitable enterprise and they would open the way to thousands of young men to equip themselves for obtaining a usefull and honorable living who are now drifting along in almost hopeless uncertainty regarding their

future. 1 17

PROGRESS IN CREMATION. Cremation is gradually making its way into the customs of the people of this country. Like electrocution the sensational newspaper reports of the first experiment made in America in 1876, with the body of Baron von Palm, caused a most revolting sensation. Within the past decade a marked reaction has taken place in public sentiment and crematories are no longer uncommon. At this time there are fourteen crematories in the United States, located as follows: Washington, Lancaster, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa:, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Davenport, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Troy, Waterville, N. Y., Fresh Pond, Long Island, near New York and Brooklyn. A crematory is now in course of construction at San Antonio, and others are to be built at Chicago, Cieveland, Milwaukee and Boston.

The Fresh Pond crematory more than cleared expenses last year and a Philadelphia society disbursed over \$75,000 during 1891. Recently a society called the "Workingmen's Cremation society," has been founded in Newark, N. J., and at its last meeting twenty-seven applications for membership were filed. Many prominent Americans have within a few years past directed that their remains be incinerated. Only a few months ago the remains of Charles D. Drake, a former senator from Maryland and for years chief justice of the United States court of claims, were cremated at Oakview cemetery, Baltimore. Manifestly cremation is rapidly gaining ground in this country, and at no distant day every large city will have one or more crematory establishments.

BEAUTIFY THE SCHOOL GROUNDS. Omaha has an investment of fully \$2,000,000 in school grounds and school buildings. Up to this time, however, our boards of education have limited their efforts to the purchase of convenient sites and the erection of school houses constructed with due regard to the convenience, comfort and health of pupils and teachers. It seems to us that we have reached a stage in the city's growth that justifies a reasonable expenditure for beautifying the school grounds. There is something inspiring in lawns, flower beds and shrubbery on the plots surrounding our school buildings. The barren sand banks and uncouth school vards are evidence of a la-

mentable want of thrift and taste. It goes without saying that no city in this country has a more sightly High school campus then Omaha, but it has received comparatively little attention at the hands of our school boards. Other school yards are even in a more dilapidated condition. A competent landscape gardener could within two years convert these grounds into the most attractive spots in Omaha and enhance its reputation as a model public

Faith and Folly.

Kansas City Journal The Missouri prohibitionists have placed state ticket in the field, not with any expectation of electing it, but as an evidence of good faith and poor judgment.

The Country is Safe. t. Louis Republic.

The cranks of Europe have no other way of letting off their superfluous energy than in blowing up public buildings; but this more fortunate country has base bull, and as the season has opened the country is safe.

Found It and Held On. Boston Globe.

There seems to be a concerted attempt to belittle Columbus because he was not the first man to discover America. But Colum bus' crowning glory consists in the fact that he was the first man to find America and then not lose it. Let the preparations for the Columbian exposition go on.

> Gladstone's Great Struggle. Boston Advertiser

M. Gladstone is apparently preparing for the general elections a manifesto to English voters, and will propably make a special appeal to the people of London for support. He evidently appreciates the fact that victory is not yet won, as he must carry eighty seats more than his party now controls to secure a good working majority in Parliament. It is quite probable, however, that he can make that gain if the by-elections afford a fair index to popular feeling in England.

The March of Electricity. The railroad companies are keeping watchful eye upon the improved methods of electric transit. It is already certain that during the present year the trolley system will be largely substituted for steam in the movement of suburban traffic. The Boston & Maine, the Illinois Central, the Pennsyl vania and the Wisconsin Central railroad companies all have in view a practical test of electric power for the near-by passenger business of cities, which now offers serious impediment to the movement of through

Nebraska Farm Land Movement. Kengacy Hub. It has been nearly ten years since the busi ness in Nebraska farm lands has been as encouraging as it is this spring. Good farms are in steady demand at good prices and principally for cash, and there is a perseptible increase de the market value of tarms, both improved and unimproved. There will never be a better year for investment in Nebraska's fertile farming lands. That the tendency of prices will be steadily unward for the next five years is the judg ment of every well posted and observant person. Good lands in the "corn beit" will never be worth less than at present. They are sure to be worth a great deal more, and it is the Hub's judgment that no better investment can be made during the present year than in a Nebraska farm.

Parks for Common People.

City Attorney Conneil's opinion regarding the legality of condemnation proceedings in securing park sites for the city comes like a deliverance. Now let us have the opinion tested and proceed to acquire land. It is time that the carriage riding, tancem driving aristocrats who persist in establishing parks at absurd distances from the city are introduced to the fact that the woman was wheels her haby in a 93-cent vehicle is entitled to as much consideration as the fine lady who sends her children out for an air-

ing in charge of a nurse in a carriage driven by a coachman. The workingmen and the working women of Omaha are the bone and sinew of the city, and they ought to have access to every advantage that is intended for the good of the people.

Famine's Drain of Treasure.

The Russian famine has been a severe blow to the country from a financial stand point. Fully 303,000,030 rubles have been expended by the treasury to afford relief to the sufferers, and in addition to this drain the revenues have fallen 60,000,000 rubles below the average. But in spite of this excessively bad state of affairs no disposition is shown to abate the extravagance of the military and naval expenditure, which have been increased rather than diminished during the famine.

Stewart and His Gold. Mr. Stewart intimates that the custom of stipulating for payment in gold is peculiar to California. In this there is reason to believe that he is in error. During the last two or three years eastern money lenders have refused to make loans unless the borrower would agree to gold payment. How universal this practice has become we do not know, but it is reasonable to assume that lenders of gold should decline to take the chances of being paid in a depreciated currency.

DEMOCRACY'S LOVE FEAST.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite. For nature made them so: But oh! my brethern, what a sight— This democratic show.

"Lay on, McDuff!" bold Martin cried, And quarter grant to none. Shouts Boyd, "D—d he who cries enough," And paisied they who run.

The twinkling stars twinked merrily, The moon paled with affright, While fought they there justify In Omaha last night.

-Kearney Hub Beatrice Democrat: Governor Boyd heads he democratic delegation to the nations convention. This is a compliment to the first emocratic governor rather than to Mi

Plattsmouth Journal: The organization was plainly under the whip of Governor Boyd, but the hero of the occasion was Wiliam Jennings Bryan

Plattsmouth Herald: Governor Boyd may not be a Hill man in the presidential contest but he has shown himself an apt student in the New Yorker's tactics. He will teach the kickers who is governor of the party and en-

Fremont Flail: It was certainly a disgraceful scramble, and one in which the gov ernor of the state has received no power or credit from. It will engender bitterness in the party that can never be healed, and not only the party in Omaha but throughout the state will be terribly handicapped by it.

Beatrice Democrat: A demagogue is most frequently a man of acute intelligence who clearly knows the right and who follows it when he deems it perfectly safe to do so, bu who is afraid to dare or to risk anything fo principle and who forsakes it for what he calls expediency. When the call is sounded to rally for the right on a certain line the demagogue insists on rallying on some other

from the field altogether. Lincoln News: Congressman Bryan has now placed himself in a position directly inimical to the majority of his own party. Even if he should succeed in getting a renomination, which is doubtful, his defeat at the polls is absolutely certain. He has stirred up a hornet's nest, and he will be stung to death. The row at Omaha sends glimmering every vestice of hope or democratic suc-cess in Nebraska this fall. The republican party is under obligations to Governor Boyd. Mr. Martin and Congressman Bryan.

ATCHISON GLOBULES.

Nobody is so much alive as the dead beat A woman is a bride as long as her hus band takes her along to a snow. The men admire the "good fellow" sort of girls, but they seldom marry them.

It is the ambition of nearly every boy secome big enough to whip his father. They always speak of it as Love's young dream, because it so rarely lives to be old. To be a social success you must pretend you are having a good time whether you are

A boy's idea of liberty is to eat the cake and ask his mother afterwards if he may bave it. Ask any peddler or book agent who sent

him to you and you will find it is one of your best friends. If every man tried as bard to return money as he tried to borrow it there would be fewer debts in the world.

There are too many men in the world wh will trust their daughter with men with whom they wouldn't trust their money. Most men waste so much ammunition shooting at shadows and ghosts that they have an empty gun when a real enem

EASTER CACKLES.

Chicago News: Amend the code of honor A baron and a barkeeper have been fighting in Chicago with fists and sticks.

Philadelphia Times: The bird's plumage of the new colnage may not be good for art pur poses, but if possessed in sufficient quantity's splendid for feathering one's nest,

Chicago Post: The most unique attempt to popularize the classics comes from Colorado, where a traveling company is playing "Ham-jet" to crowded houses under the title of "Was His Nibs Off His Nut?"

New York Hera'd: "Prominent Citizen" is all very well to sign a newspaper article, but thas no weight on the business end of a

Cloak Review: Mrs. Witherby-What did your cock do? Go off in a huff? Mrs. Plankington-No. She went off in my allor made gown.

PHEMATURE AIRING.

Lay me on a sunny slope, where birds sing in the trees: Don't put shells around my grave, they're not the proper choose. the proper cheese:
Give my fond farewell to all my friends and
comrades dear.
And tell them to remain indoors when balmy
spring is here.

Washington Star: The real "insanity ex-pert" is the man who succeeds in setting sent to the asylum when he deserves to go to the

Kate Field's Washington: Cashler (to tough onking customer).—Do you wish to make a leposit? Tough Looking Customer (presenting pisleposit?
Touch Looking Customer (presenting pis-ton)—If necessary. Out wid de boodie!

New York Herald: Mrs. Hicks—Why. Dickle, you don't want to stay out of achoo; aren't you fond of your teacher? Dick Hicks—Of course, but absence makes the heart grow fonder.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF. Chicago Fines.

"And Nature lifts up her tuneful voice
Thy praise to sing.
And welcomes with glad and bursting heart
The roign of spring!"

Thus the poet wrote, but the editor cried,
As the words he read,
"The fellow is cracked. He's daft as a loon—
Clean out of his head." Lancaster Examiner: The girl who looks sike an angel in any sort of bonnet is all right his year.

Lowell Mail: Architecturally speaking the nave is the body of the church, but it by no means follows that the body of the church is composed of knaves.

Philadelphia Record: The big rubber trust is reaching down toward the Amazor. Usually it is the Amazon who reaches down toward the big rubbers. Somerville Journal: A man never realizes how much valuable advice his neighbors have to give away until he announces his intention to build a house.

RESURREXIT.

Frank H. Stauffer in Kate Field's Washington. a some fair H one beyond the skies A better life w E hope to live, To stand am I d the ecstasies
Alone God's lavi S h hand can give.

We know the wo R id nort passaway.

That for the p I igrim there is rest.

That Jesus ro S e on Easterday.

That we might b E suprumely olest!

Ah, yes! He k N ew just what was best.

## VENEZUELA REBELS BEATEN

Different Stories of the Existing Condition of Affairs in That Country.

SOME LITTLE FIGHTING HAS BEEN DONE

one Story States That the Country is in State of Anarchy, Another is to the Effect That Peace Reigns-

Official Advices.

NEW YORK, April 16.-The Red line steamship Philageiphia arrived at her dock in Brooklyn today from La Guayra, which place she left on April 9, and brought the information of a battle between the government forces and the revolutionists at Trujillo, Venezuela. R. M. Bartlett, secretary of the United States legation at Caracas, was a passenger on the Philadelphia. He is on a sixty days' leave of absence and is going to his home at Boston.

Among the passengers was Carles R. Brun who is thoroughly conversant with affairs in Venezuela. Mr. Brun said that business was almost at a standstill at Caracas on account of the disturbed condition of the country. What follows is the substance of what he said :

A florce battle took place between the government forces and the rebels on March 29, at a place called Trujillo, about 400 kilometers from Caracas, in which it was reported that 150 were killed and a large number wounded. The government forces were under command of General Cipriano Costri, and were sent out into the country to break up a gathering of the rebels. The revolutionists had been concentrating at Trujillo, and were under command of General Aranjo. The govern ment forces had made a forced march and came upon the robels in the morning. A straggling fire immediately commenced. The rebels were slightly superior in numbers, but were greatly deficient in discipline and equipment. Being badly organized the rebeis fought from behind trees, rocks and other points of vantage, and kept up an intermittent fire.

The government forces made a charge and rove the rebeis from behind their steller. The latter again rallied in a piece of woods nd, exhorted by Aranje,made a stubborn resistance.

Scattered the Repels.

After firing for an hour the governmen orces were ordered to penetrate the woods and clear out the rebels. It was at this point the flottest fighting was done, and the government forces were repulsed, but again and, owing to their superior dis cipline and arms, were able to scatter the

The latter fled in all directions and left the troops under Costri victorious. It was said that the rebels numbered several hundred and from the conflicting reports that reached Caracas as to the number killed it was hought that the battle was a victory for the troops of Palacio. Affairs in Venezeula are in a state of an

archy from the fact that there is at present to constitutional government. The term of and there has been no election for a new president. Palacio retains his position ead of the government illegally and by force. Any report that the trouble is Venezoula has been settled arises from ignorance or a willful perversion of facts.

The term of president of Venezuela was formerly two years, and no president could succeed himself. Palacio, desiring to prolong his power, got congress to make the term of president four years, with eligibility to succeed himself. This was done, but not to take effect until after Palacio's term. The latter clause thwarted Palacio's ambition, and then followed the quarrel between Palacio and the congress, the court of appeals and the supreme court. In the meantime Palacio's term as presi dent expired in February and no election has

been held or can be held in the present con

Captain Chambers of the Philadelphia told another story. He denied entirely the re-ports that there has been a civil war and general insurrection in Venezuela. "The Philadelphia." he said, "lay for five days in the harbor of Puberto Capello and five days it Curacoa. Afterwards we paid a return trip to each port. Everything in Venezuela was perfectly quiet. In fact, all things considered, I never knew of the country n a more tranquit condition. The Philadelphia brought considerable

mail from Venezuela and Roma Paez, the Venezuelan consul. received a number of letters and official bulletins. The consul re ceived a communication from General Luis Level de Goda, Venezuelan minister to France, in which he states, by order of Palacio, that peace will soon be established and that there remains only small armed factions in the state of Les Andes and another in the state of Arangua. All the rest are at peace. The minister's letter con-cludes with the statement that the best proof that peace prevails is the fact that he intends to sail for France within a month to assume his ministerial functions there. The official bulietins received by the consul give the government reports of several engage-ments between the government forces and the insurrectionists, but most of these re-ports are indefinite. A translation of one of ne messages rend:

"The national government has received notice (April 8) of a fight at San Sebastion,

between the rebels under the traiter Ramon Guerra and the government forces under General Baes. It is believed that the government forces were surprised by the rebels and 100 men killed. News has been received that General Carrilla and General Terrau, with 200 rillemen, have combined with Generai Baes. These two generals sent a telegram to the government, dated April 7, that they had arrived at San Castmirino and found three wounded rehels from San Sabastien, where the forces of the government had repulsed the rehels. The two generals left San Casimirino to pursue the rebel forces.

SETTLED THE LAND PEACEABLY.

No Trouble Over the Reservation Opening in the Dakotas.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 16.-The line at the land office this morning is longer than before the opening, Of the 1,060 filings made yesterday, sixty were rejected on account of conflict. Everything is reported harmonious on the lower end of the reservation. It is noteworthy that during the entire rush not one case of drunkenness has been re-

Liberwood, N. D., April 16.—Scarcely any trouble occurred here in settling. In aimost every instance the boomers got what they wanted. Here and there two men are on one quarter section. There will be plenty of fine farming tand to be had for several weeks to come, as the greatest rush was made for points east and south of the re-

CONFICTS REBEL

They Refuse to Work and Overpower Their Guards,

CHATTANOOGA, Tenu., April 16 .- The Jeorgia convicts, in camp at Chickamauga, have been complaining for some time of bad food and ill-treatment. The conduct caused many to be punished and all became sullen-Last night they resolved to rebel. When called to work this morning they refused to respond. When the guards entered their quarters to compel them to go out the prison ers overpowered the guards, captured their arms, barricaded their quarters and refused to capitulate. The guard, reinforced by citizens with guns, have besieged the condangerous. The sheriff of Walker county was sent for to assist in producing subordi

Wife Murder and Suicide.

DAYTON, O., April 16 .- A horrible double tragedy occurred here this afternoon in which John T. Grist killed his wife Alice and then shot himself. They have been married about nineteen years, and have not lived happily together of late years. Grist has been jealous of his wife and he, being under the influence of liquor today, accused her of harboring other men He became excited and as he drow a revolver Mrs. Grist screamed and started to run. He shot her in the head, killing her instantly, and builet in his own heart and dropped dead.

Rill Murphy Defies Arrest.

MURPHY, N. C., April 16 .- Bill Murphy,

the desperado who murdered his brother and three other persons and killed a deputy sheriff who tried to arrest him, is now moing in the Nantahala mountains, where, amid the marble boulders he defied arrest.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A live man never stops growing. A good sermon will always outlive the The hungry man never calls for cake. He

wants bread Treasure in heaven is always drawing big interest on earth. The worst troubles anybody has are those

hat never happen. The man who preaches for bread and buter never gets the bible clear open. The best preacher is the one who comes

the closest to living his own preaching. You can't tell much about a man's religion by the noise he makes at camp meeting. The devil is doing his best to make people hink that hell is a delightful summer resort. Sawing an inch from your yardstick may shrink the door of heaven so small that you

can't get through it There are so many people who think that other people's eyes need doctoring because they can't see straight themselves. The devil set Christ on a high pinnacle of the tomple, but the church of today is full of preachers who are trying to climb up there

EASTER FLOWERS.

The typical Easter flower is the daffedil. the old housewife's name for the That's the old housewifes have and daffodowndillies, because of its growing and blooming out of doors about Easter.

The jonquils and narcissi, belonging to the same family, are identified as coming in at the same time. The narcissus known as the "trumpet major" is a great favorite.

Another typical Easter flower is the Anden lily, properly or botanically lilicum can-didum. Other leading varieties are lileum longi-florient and lileum harisii, or better kaowa as the Bermuda lily.

Select blooms of roses, orchids, pansics and violets become popular at this time, because of their bright colors and fragrance. and are used in accompanying Easter cards. Among the varieties of roses most in demand will be the Jack or Jacqueminot, American Beauty, Wooten, Waterille, Bruce, Mermet, Marechal Neil and a few varieties of hybrids which have been forced for this

S. W. Corner tota and Dongtes sts.

Like Little Chicks---Our designs for Men's Spring Wear



are the latest thing out---new, fresh and desirable. We've never had a finer assortment since we've

been here. Every imaginable style and color, to fit any shape, and to fit, too, just as if it was made expressly for you. Made like tailors make them, and sell for half tailor's prices. We've got fine Spring Suits for \$10, \$12, \$15, up to \$25 and \$30, and you can't buy them unless we make them fit perfectly. What more do you want if they fit and wear as well as anything you can buy to order?

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