Eight days previous to the date of the interview President Nunez had received a visit from an American, Colonel Tysdail, with whom he had only one interview concerning the details of whose plans he readily could not speak. He had simply advised the colonel to submit plans to the government at Bogota. He refused to give any details connected with Colonel Tysdell's mission, but added that the United States had a national interest in seeing the canal finished. Their government could not disregard the matter. In conclusion, the Figure correspondent could not say whether any promise had been either given or made by the American negotiator, or whether his mission was simply to test the matter.

IN SUPERB CONDITION. .

Mr. Gladstone Will Be Able to Meet the

Attacks of His Enemies. LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Gladstone's friends were very much opposed to his speaking in the house yesterday, as they wished him to save his strength for tomorrow. Their fears that he would exhaust himself, however, were groundless, for today Mr. Gladstone was feeling as well as ever, went to church

was reeing as wen as ever, went to church
twice, and had the usual appetite.

The thirty-seven questions which are to
come up in the house are likely to delay the
introduction of the home rule bill. The
whips are urging the members to postpone whips are urging the members to postpone their questions until later so that Mr. Gladstone may be able to begin his speech as early as 4 o'clock. There is every prospect early as 4 o'clock. There is every prospect that a great street demonstration will be made during Mr. Gladstone's progress from his house to Westminister. In expectation of this demonstation a special police escort has been detailed to accompany Mr. Gladstone from Downing street to the House of Commons.

Suggestions for the Monetary Conference. BRUSSELS, Feb. 12,-M. Allard, Belgian delegate to the monetary conference, has addressed to his fellow delegates a pamphlet explaining the compromise plan which he submitted on December 8. He advocates the purchase of silver at the market price; the issue in exchange for it of treasury notes expressing gold units, the notes to be of constant value and to circulate at par with gold, which is to remain the only international standard. This proposal does not countenance the use of silver certificates. He urges that the plan be tried for a short time, as it would not interfere with any existing money system and might be dropped without inconvenience if found imprac-

Protesting Against the Acquittal. Paris, Feb. 12.-The socialists and Boulangists are arranging a meeting to protest against the acquittal of Deputy Rouvier and Senators Grevy, Deves and Renault by the chamber of indictments. A formal notice of the sentence passed upon him will be com-municated shortly to Ferdinand de Lesseps. During the five days after the service of the notice he will have the right to appeal. Mme. de Lesseps is receiving daily hundreds of letters of sympathy.

Opinion of an Englishman. LONDON, Feb. 12 .- Mr. Davis, formerly consul at Honolulu for Great Britain, said in an interview today that the provisional government of Hawaii was composed of men of prominence, intelligence and property. The ascension of the Princess Kaiulani to the throne, he says, is the true solution of the present trouble, as the Hawaiians would never consent to annexation.

Cholera Experts to Consult. Benlin, Feb. 12.-Negotiations as to the program of the international sanitary conference to consider precautions against cholera are still in progress between Austro-Hungary and Germany. A conference may ake place before the end of this month. Cholera specialists from all parts of Europe are expected to be present.

Santa Maria at Sea

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Cadiz, Feb. 12.—| New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |- The Columbus caraval, Santa Maria, sailed hence yesterday for Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, in tow of the cruiser Lola de Cuba.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Seatures of the Market for the Past Weeksafe Stocks in Demand.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-Discount rates were easy during the past week at 1% for three months and 1 for short. Gold continued to be in strong demand in the open market, all arrivals being bought for Austria. It is regarded as a possible though distinct eventuality that such payments may be made to America should Mr. Cleveland, in assuming the presidency, decide to replenish the stock of gold in the treasury by issuing bonds. The silver market was quiet during the week, though the tone was steady. The demand was practically confined to India, the inquiry from that quarter being sufficient to absorb the moderate amounts offered. On the Stock exchange speculation was dormant. The influence of the continued cheapness of money is seen in a strong demand for all safe stocks. Consols changed hands at 90%, the highest rate recorded since Mr. Goschen's scheme was presented. Second and third class securities also moved up. The week's advance in con-

sols was three-fourths.

In the market for foreign securities there was a general rise. British securities and Argentine funding loans advanced 3 points, Argentine loan of 1886 rose 3% and second class 2. Egyptian tribute and Ottoman de-fense advanced 114, while Egyptian unified and preference rose three-fourths. Russians advanced three-fourths. English railways, though somewhat irregular, were, or whole, easy. Great Western gained 4. somewhat irregular, were, on the

American railway securities were very unsteady, owing to the rumor of a general strike. The continued shipments of gold also conduced to weakness. The resolve of the associated banks to supply the treasury with gold led to some recovery, yet the week's transactions show a general decline. Union Pacific fell 2½ points; Lake Shore, 2: Illinois Central and Norfolk & Western, 1½; Louisville & Nashville and Ohio & Mississippi, 134; Erie, three-fourths; Denver & Rio Grande common and Missouri, Kansas & Texas, one-fourth. Wabash debentures

gained one-fourth; Wabash preferred and Northern Pacific, one-fourth. Canadian railways were depressed early in the week, but improved later. Canadian Pacific gained one-half, Grand Trunk first and third preferred one-half, and Grand Trunk second preferred one-fourth. The se-curities of the Mexican railways were quiet: firsts closed three-fourths of a point higher and seconds one-fourth higher. Among the miscellaneous securities Allsopp Brewery rose sharply on the strength of the improved dividend, ordinary closing 25 points higher, preferences 25 higher and debentures 8 higher. Diamond shares continued strong

On the Berlin Bourse. BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Business on the bourse has been fairly active and prices have been buoyant during the past week. Mining stocks, government bonds and bank shares

have been strong. Final quotations in-clude Prussian 4 per cents. 107.80; Mexican 6'2, 81.80: Deutsche Bank, 162.10; Bochumer, 127; Harpener, 104: Roubles, 214; short ex-change on London 20.4134; long exchange m London, 20.3514; private discount, 114 per On the Frankfort Bourse week prices on the bourse have been fairly

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.-During the last firm. The final quotations include: Hun-garian gold rentes, 90.90; Italian 5's, 92.30; Portuguese, 41.25; short exchange on Lon-don, 20.45; private discount, 4%.

Business Troubles WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 12.—Banker F. V. Rockefellow made an assignment vesterday to William Stoddard, a prominent merchant and a heavy depositor. Stoddard will file bonds in the sum of \$500,000 on Monday next. A statement of the bank's affairs will be

CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION

Preparations That Are Making to That Great Event.

STATE GOVERNORS WHO WILL BE PRESENT

Seventeen Thousand Men Expected to Parade on That Occasion-Pennsylvania's Militia Will Be There in Force-Nothing Will Be Lacking.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.-The work of the committees having charge of the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland is progressing satisfactorily.

General McMahon and Colonel Corbin, who have supervision of the arrangements of the particulars, are daily receiving letters from military organizations all over the United States for positions. More than a hundred organizations (including Tammany) have thus far reported a probable strength of over 17,000 men to form in line on March 4. The governors of the following named states have notified the committee that they will be in late, accompanied by members of their respective staffs and in many instances by independent military companies: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massuchusetts, Mary-land, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Illinois, Louisiana and Wisconsin It is almost certain that a majority of the governors of the remaining states will be present, but as yet they have not notified the committee. Pennsylvania, as usual, will send the largest representation of any state Its full national guard of 8,600 men will be in line. New York will send its crack organizations-the Seventh and Sixty-ninth

ments—and probably company A of the Thir-teenth regiment (Brooklyn).

There is every probability that the inau-guration of March 4, 1893, will surpass all its predecessors.

TO CONGRESSMAN O'NEIL.

General Weissart Addresses to Him an Open Letter. PROVIDENCE, R. L. Feb. 12.—General A. C. Weissart, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, furnishes for publication a letter addressed to Congressman O'Neil of Massachusetts, in which he says: "I notice in the morning papers that you quote me in approval of your proposed amendment to existing pension legislation affecting pensions of inmates of soldiers' homes. Later, I received your letter of the 4th inst., asking endorsement of some interview, said to have been held with me on that specific point. Uncertain whether represented or misrepresented in that interview, I say to you that while I am in favor of legislation giving a major portion of the pension inmates of a home to his family, yet, if he has no family, I say let him have it all, even if it amounts to 50 cents per day. For your proposed amendments generally, as published, I have no favor. They are all calculated to restrict benefits heretofore secured to veterans or their wildows. Your restriction to less than 8000 a year is particularly obney. erans or their wislows. Your restriction to less than \$600 a year is particularly obnox-ious because it requires public acknowl-edgement of poverty. Health and loyalty were all that Lincoln asked of us when you were a babe, and we were battling to pre-serve a congress for you to sit in. I comserve a congress for you to sit in. I com-mend for your consideration the words of another son of Massachusetts, as he voiced the country's estimate of the services of the founders of the republic, who were survivors in his time: I. e., I refer to Webster war is utterly repugnant to even average

"In the body of which you are a member sits many a man who fought us man-fashion, open and above board, front face, but I hazard the prediction none of them could be induced to lead in such a fight as you are making.

"You cry out against the sum total of the annual appropriations for pensions, and capitalists and cowards comprise the majority all pensions from 65 to 93 and it is little more than the amount paid in the same time, for interest alone, to the bondholder. He bought his bond always below par, at times as low as 38 cents. The men I now nave the honor to command, and their deceased comrades endorsed those bonds with their heart's blood, and by their valor put them on the road to par, and at a premium in the financial markets of the world. With tremendous unanimity they stood for honest money in peace, insisting that Uncle Sam's promise to the bondholder should be redeemed at 100 cents on the dollar with all interest, and payable in gold.

The next president of the United States goes into office, having been voted for by hundreds of thousands of veterans. I have no criticism for their course. The soldier earned the right to vote as he pleases, be it democratic republican or populist. If some of them, advanced in years, enfeebled by disease, see fit to totter to polls and vote the mugy polls and vote the mugwump ticket, that is their right, and I beg you to stop this warfare which will drive them to lay aside their consideration of other matters rmane to our system of government, and and to wold them into a nearly solid political mass. Your present course, if per-sisted in, renders that inevitable, in my

WILL MAKE A FINAL EFFORT. Cleveland's Friends Will Endeavor to Re-

peal the Sherman Act. LAKEVIEW, N. J., Feb. 12.-Josiah Quincy, who has been in Washington looking after silver legislation had a long talk today with Mr. Cleveland and Don M. Dickinson.

Mr. Quincy left for New York this evening and will probably return to Washington to make a final effort for the repeal of the Sherman purchase act at this session of congress. Mr. Quincy declined to say what would be done to get a vote on the silver bill in the house or to say what prospects there are of any definite action being taken before adjournment. It was evident, however, that he does not consider the silver repeal hope-less at this session.

Mr. Cleveland will remain at Lakewood all of this week unless private business calls him to town. He will invite such men as he desires to see in connection with the cabinet or other high positions to visit him here, and in all probability the construction of his cabinet will be known before the end of the

As yet no official announcements have been made regarding any one of the portfolios, either by Mr. Cleveland or by the gentlemen who have been asked to enter the cabinet. It is practically settled, however,
that Walter Q. Gresham has been
offered the portfolio of state and
has accepted, and that John G. Carlisle
will be secretary of the treasury. These
men have admitted enough to remove all men have admitted enough to remove all doubt so far as they are concerned. As to the rumors concerning Mr. Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Daniel S. Lamont and M. A. Herbert of Alabama, nothing positive can be learned. These men may be set down as possibilities.

Thinks Silver Coinage Must Go. NEW YORK, Feb, 12.-Henry Villard reurned yesterday from Washington, where he has been working for the repeal of the

Sherman silver purchase act, "If all the republicans had co operated with the anti-silver democrats," said he, "as they did last year in preventing the passage of the Stewart free coinage bill, the repeal bill would have been carried by a considera-ble majority. The principal cause is the lamentable and incomprehensible obstacio-raised by the business community throughout the country, in the face of the momen-tous issue before congress. This seems to be a fact that public sentiment in the castern and middle states is now almost a unit as to the necessity of the im-mediate absolute stoppage of the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of more currency against it. It is also a fact that a strong expresssion of this sentiment was wanting, and that on the contrary, active representa-tives on the ground in Washington could literally be counted on the fingers of one

"What do you think of the prospect for the repeal of the Sherman law?"
"I am satisfied that notwithstanding the

failures in the senate and house, the country will be relieved of this fatal incubus before long. I pin my faith in absolute certainty that as the silver disease has reached the acute stage, it is already causing serious complications, and is bound to produce great difficulties in the near future, and the law of self-preservation will compel the conservative classes in all parties of the country to insist upon the repeal of this law."

BISSELL TO ENTER THE CABINET. Cleveland's Former Law Partner to Be

Postmaster General. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-The New York Times, which enjoys the distinction of being called Mr. Cleveland's personal organ, pub lishes the following names of cabinet offi-cers already selected by the president-elect: Secretary of State-Walter Q. Gresham of

Secretary of the Treasury-John G. Car-Secretary of War-Daniel S. Lamont of New York.

Postmaster General-Wilson S. Bissell of Secretary of Agriculture—Hoke Smith. Secretary of the Interior—Congressman

L. Wilson. The Times adds that Mr. Bissell's letter of acceptance, if not alleady sent, will be mailed to Mr. Cleveland at Lakewood withut delay, and then says:

Mr. Cleveland's selection of his former law partner for the important office of postmaster general finds ample justification in the high character, pronounced abilities and forceful mature of the man selected. Mr. Bissell not only stands high in the legal profession, but he is a sugarious and successful business man, with an executive capacity that is remarkable. The fact that Mr. Bissell has been invited to enter Mr. Cleveland's cubinct is snown to very few persons, and the news will vited to enter Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is known to very few persons, and the news will be a grantfying surprise to residents of Buffalo generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Fun on the Bristol" at the Farnam. For humor of the merriest, healthiest sort, few, if any, of the melo-farces that were called into being by the popularity of "Fun on the Bristol," have equalled the original work. It opened a week's engagement at the Farnam Street theater yesterday and delighted two monster audiences. Many changes have been made in the entertainment that took New York and the country by storm a dozen years ago, but still it stands supreme among musical comedies of its class. During the last five or six years the Bristol has visited nearly every port of the world, and through England, India, Australasia, the Dutch Indies and the Straits Settlements it has moved on its mission of merriment-making, and the Widow O'Breeong enshrined in grateful laughing hearts world over. And John S. Sheridan is still the Widow, and is, many must think, even better than ever. Mr. Sheridan's performance is past criticism. It is characterful to a degree, and still remains the best among all rivals.

A wholly admirable company supports Mr. Sheridan, and the result is that not a flaw can be picked in the entire entertainment. The specialties introduced are this year better than ever; indeed none better have been seen in Omaha this season. Australia comes Miss Grace Whiteford, who appears as Nora. She is pretty and talented, sings nicely, dances well, and no little share of the enjoyment of "Fun on the Bristol" is due to her artistic efforts. Miss Fanny Liddue to her artistic efforts. Miss rainly indicated, who fills the part of Dora, also comes from the kangaroo continent, and is very clover, her personation of the Commercial Drummer being from the Rangaros
is very clever, her personation
of the Commercial Drummer being
especially successful. There is a singing
capacitally successful there is a singing
control of superior merit, whose and dancing quartet of superior merit, whose Japanese specialty is particularly fetching. Messrs. Marion and Post do an eccentric dance, to the dainty, humorous music, by the way, of Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette," that had to be repeated yes-terday to satisfy the delighted onlookers, Mr. George Sinclair is a baritone-tenor of fine voice who sings several capital songs. But what "took" the people yesterday, and is likely to take and hold them all week, was the singing of a real imported Parisian chanteuse, whose name is Mile. Blande Siegrist. She sang a modern French chanson with a chie that was captivating. Then, in response to a vociferous encore, she sang "Georgie," the song of the hour in the east. "Georgie" is one of the clearest things ever heard, and sung as Mile. Siegrist sings it it quite a little furore yesterday and booked a

The entertainment as a whole earns highest praise, and those who are in need of a couple of hours of dear, rollicking mirth, can certainly have it at the Farnam this week.

"Power of the Press" at Boyd's. "The Power of the Press" is a great play, and those who can fully appreciate the best interests of the American stage must congratulate themselves, the profession and the general public on the fact that the big, clever Irish newspaper man who has written it is a citizen of these United States and intensely American in his activities 'as well as his sympathies. Mr. Jessup's work is great, because it faithfully mirrors life as it is lived in the American metropolis, with all the nobility of human motive and action that intermingles with mostly dominates its baser elements. It is in the higher sense a realistic play, judged from a literary view point, though the story is treated conventionally, all, its presentation must inevitably for good; its moral is definite and its effect must needs be powerful. When the curtain falls on the last of the dozen and one scenes that frame the action of "The Power of the Press" the modest worker on that same press who has followed the story from beginning to end feels forced, as few other dramas he knows compels him, to admit the power of the stage and the far reacaing poentialities that may be wielded by drama-

tist and histrion. As a literary work "The Power of the Press" is eminent. The characterization of the thirty or more living men, women and children in the drama is a triumph, and the book should live and be appreciated by the reader when the "run" of the play has reached its period. Some of the scenes are reminiscent of other great works—the first, for instance, more than reminds of that perfect comedy, "Caste"—but that is nothing belittles the greatness of the work Pictorially, and as a stage play, the drama is one of the strongest and best ever seen in this or any other country, and writing of it superlatives can hardly be avoided. As seen at the Boyd this week fullest justice, scenically and mechanically, is done the play. Every cloth is a picture and the set scenes are wholly admirable. The shipyard scene, the wharf scene and the ship scene are especially notable, the last a fitting frame for a dramatic incident of unusual in tensity that forms the climax of the action The company presenting this great play is

substantially the same as seen in it here last season. Each member is capitally cast. Each has a fine sense of the author's meaning and the talent to fully express it. is not a weak point in the presentation and to detail special excellences were vain, where all is so good. No one should miss seeing this characterful moral play; those who do not affect theater going for instruction and do not care to visit a play house for entertain-ment can find in "The Power of the Press" ich to both entertain and instruct, and not a little that should make them even better

FIRE RECORD.

Nashville, Tenn., Visited by Two Disastrous

Fires-Other Blazes. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12.-At 11 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the block on Union etreet containing the City Savings bank, a jewelry store and millinery store, with business offices above. The building was flooded with water and stocks of goods damaged. Insurances and losses not yet At 6:30 this evening the building of the Evening Banner was discovered to be on

It originated in the second story and is still burning, though under control. The building is gutted. One story of the Baxter building in the rear of the Banner, a building nine stories high, was budly damaged.

New York, Feb. 12.—Fire broke out at 5 NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in the basement of the apartment house just below Delmonico's on Broadway. The people in the adjoining building were aroused and began a scramble to escape. There were about seventy persons in the two buildings and it seemed when the firemen arrived that many would perish. All got out however Incendiarism is any

All got out, however. Incendiarism is sus-

The damage is \$70,000.

POTIONS AND PILLS PAY BIG

The Margin of Profit on Drugs Decidedly Corpulent.

THIS APPLIES, OF COURSE, TO ST. LOUIS

What a Hustling Reporter Discovered-Three Prescriptions Made Up by Seven Different Druggists-The Actual and Eictitious Cost.

You can't afford to be sick. This applies to everybody, says the St. Louis Republic, and after the interesting revelations made in the following story of the filling of three very simple little prescriptions are fully comprehended everybody will agree with the assertion.

The iceman in summer, the coal dealer and plumber in winter, and the milliner in all seasons have long been looked upon as great profit makers in the business world, but, in the vernacular, they are "not in it" with the pill and potion vender, whom, like the poor, we have always with us.

Not only are profits of the druggist enormous, as shown below, but there is no dodging him. The sick and suffering are completely at his mercy. A prescription written by a physician in "doctor's Latin" is an awe-inspiring mystery to most people—a riddle that can only be read by the apothecary to whom it is sent to be compounded. There is no room, for negotiation-no chance for a dicker-the medicine must be taken and must be paid for at the price the druggist charges-and no questions asked.

There are some people who think the druggists' charges are a trifle exorbitant, but they have no special knowledge upon the subject, and it is therefore merely a matter of surmise with them. Some of these have written mild complaints to the Republic and in order to gratify their wish to "have the matter looked into" an investigation of the prescription business in St. Louis was decided upon. Everybody buys medicines at some time or other, and therefore the facts collected are of general interest.

The first step in the investigation was to secure simple prescriptions containing inexpensive drugs and to ascertain the exact cost of the ingredients to the prescription druggist. The prescriptions were easily obtained from a well known local physician and a reliable druggist furnished the required information relative to their cost.

The first prescription called for three grains of permanganate of potash, with sufficient water added to make six ounces. In stronger solution this is used for local applications. According to the druggist referred to permanganate of potash can be bought by pharmacists at the rate of fifty grains for a nickel, so that 5 cents would be a liberal estimate for the cost of the medicine, bottle and

cork complete. The second prescription, used as a cough mixture, was somewhat more complicated and also more expensive to the druggist. It called for sirup of squills, sirup of wild cherry and sirup of ipicac in equal quantities to make two ounces, and ammenia carbonate and ammonia muriate in equal quantities to make one and one-half drachms. Each ingredient cost practically nothing, but taken altogether 15 cents would cover the cost of medicine, bottle, label and

For the benefit of those who may deto try this excelle coughs, it may be stated that one teaspoonful should be taken every two

hours until relieved. A fever mixture was called for in the next prescription, and contained sixteen drops of aconite, twenty-four grains of sulphate of quinine and sirup of licorice to the amount of two ounces. The cost of quinine and aconite in the quanties mentioned is infinitesimal, and a quarter of a stick of licorice dissolved in water produces the sirup of licorice. The druggist placed the cost of this de-coction, with bottle and cork, at 5 cents One teaspoonful every two hours is the manner iu which the stuff is to be taken. All that now remained was to have the prescriptions filled, and seven copies of each prescription were made and seven druggists visited. The Republic now has on hand seven bottles of a beautiful violet liquid, permanganate of potash; seven bottles of a somewhat effervescent cough mixture, liableto explode if corked too tightly, as the reporter learned to his sorrow, and seven bottles of fever mixture, all of which will probably be donated to some hospital, unless they can be disposed of to better advantage. The reporter also has on hand a large stock of experience gleaned during his investigation and a very sore

throat, caused by attempting to simulate a hacking cough while the pre scriptions were being filled. As for the profits accruing to the druggists, they can be estimated from the fact that the twenty-one prescriptions, which cost the druggists exactly \$1.75 altogether, cost the alleged patient exactly \$8; so the average profits were something over 357 per cent. The time spent by each druggist in putting up the three presciptions and making copies of the same for the customer was about fif teen minutes, so that he received decidedly good recompense for his skill and labor, as well as an enormous profit on

the cost of his goods. The first drug store visited was on Third street. "What will it cost to have these prescriptions filled?" inquired the reporter.

They will cost just \$1.20," said the clerk, in a businesslike way. "Isn't that a large amount to pay three simple prescriptions?" objected the reporter. "What makes them cost so

"Why, the stuff in them," was the reply, and the reporter meekly laid down the money when they were ready striving to suppress a hacking cough all the while. The druggist cleared just 95 cents on

the transaction, according to the esti-mated cost of the medicine, and his profit was accordingly 380 per cent. His greatest profit was on the permanganate of potash, for which was charged 50 cents, a profit of 45 cents. The bottle was a six-ounce one, and before the re-porter got through be had reason to believe that the price paid by a patient for medicine depends largely on the size of the bottle containing it. The other prescriptions cost 35 cents each at this place.

A surprise was encountered when the

next place visited was reached. The clerk, a gentlemanly young fellow, after glancing at the prescriptions, stated they would come to 75 cents, or 25 cents each. "You see," he explained, "the ingredients cost practically nothing, and we charge only for time and skill." This was only 200 per cent profit on the trade. Copies of the prescription were next left at a fashionable drug store. The clerk stated the prescriptions would come to \$1.35. Between coughs the reporter inquired what made the stuff cost so much, and received the stereotyped reply that it was the medicine in it. The druggist cleared \$1.10 on the deal, or 440 He charged 50 cents for the potash, 40 cents for the fever mixture | CLOSE OF THE INSTITUTE At another of the high-priced drug

stores a young gentleman with exceedingly blonde hair and gold spectacles to match waited on the reporter. He was very young, but had a careworn expression, as if charging al-most six prices for medicine worth 25 cents was telling on his constitution. He had a far-away expression in his eye, his brows were apparently habitually con-tracted, and he was evidently suffering from the attempt to reconcile his moral scruples with his drug store methods and the necessity of representing that gold was cheap compared with the value of the ingredients forming the medicines he concected.

Then at another store, where the price was somewhat less, the drug clerk seemed a bit dyspeptic, and his temperament was regulated accordingly. The reporter felt it a great privilege to pay him over \$1 for the 25 cents worth of stuff, and was tempted to apologize be cause the medicine wasn't worth paying more for. The proprietors of the drug stores must have to pay big wages to these young men.

At still another place the reporter felt that the sympathy expressed for his failing health was worth some of the 400 per cent profit realized on the medicine, and then the pretty little red stopper in the permanganate of potash bottle harmon-ized so well with the beautiful violet liquid that it was worth at least 2 cents

While the prescription was being made up here the reporter tried a drug store on Washington avenue. It is in a very respectable neighborhood and has done a large trade in prescriptions for many years. Here the bill footed up to \$1.30. The druggist was asked the usual iestion, and while the reporter coughed he said: "That's not much for the three prescriptions. You usually have to pay cents for a six-ounce mixture like the permanganate of potash." Then he no-ticed the reporter's cough and wanted to know if he didn't find the cough mixture exceedingly nasty. The reporter insinuated that it was the nastiest stuff he had ever tasted. The druggist charged him 50 cents for the permanganate of potash and 40 cents for each of the two others. He made \$1.05, or 420

At this point the reporter discovered that each druggist was putting the date on the copies of the prescriptions, and so he was not surprised when at one of the places subsequently visited the clerk regarded him with surprise, and expressed the opinion that "he was taking a terrible lot of medicine." rter explained that he had broken the bottles he had just had filled, and the clerk accepted the explanation.

A handsome establishment away uptown was next experimented with. clerk, when he said the prescription would amount to \$1.15, explained that he was lumping them and making a special rate. The profit there was 90 cents, or 360 per cent. The reporter was cautioned to shake the cough medicine well before using, and promised to carry out instructions. It was this bot-tle that exploded in the reporter's

Two other places were visited, at one of which the price asked was \$1, and at another \$1.25. Taking the seven prescriptions which were actually filled up, and are now on hand, ranging from \$1.35 to 75 cents, the total cost was \$8. The total costs to the druggists was

The enormous profits on drugs are possible because the druggists have the public at their mercy. When a person calls on a physician and secures a prescription, the medicine must be bought and paid for, and that at whatever rate the druggist sees fit to charge. Many physicians, by insisting that their pa-tients patronize a particular druggist, secure a certain percentage of the profits on all their prescriptions. In such cases the druggist, of course, tacks on the physician's share to the price he charges the customer. In ordinary business suits a merchant is content with as little as 15 per cent profit on his investment. As shown by the reporter's experience the druggist wants at least 200 per cent and more frequently demands over 400

per cent. EDDIE MYER WHIPPED.

Twenty-Three Rounds with George LaVigne and He Follows Billy.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 12.-The match be tween Eddie Myer of this city, brother of Billy Myer, and George LaVigne of Saginaw, Mich., was decided in an old skating rink in Dana, a small town on the Santa Fe railroad, seventeen miles south of Streator, before an audience of 300, and resulted in Myer being knocked out in the twenty-third round by a blow on the chin.

The fight was of the whirlwind order and ach man evidently trying to make quick work of his opponent. Myer showed greater generalship that LaVigne and numberless times escaped some of the latter's terrific right-handers. Myer hit LaVigne in the mouth in the first round and claimed first blood, but the claim was not allowed. In the third round LaVigne planted a scorcher on Myer's nose, and first blood was allowed. In every round there was hot fighting. Myer was playing for the face,

fighting. Myer was playing for the face, and LaVigne for Myer's stomach.

It was anybody's fight up to the twenty-third round. After sparring for a short time LaVigne struck Myer a heavy right-hand blow over the heart, which stunned him, and followed it up with another right-hander on the jaw, knocking Myer down and he was counted out. Myer has not a mark on him today, while LaVigne's face is badly punched and one eye swelled shut and badly cut.

The sheriff and six deputies started in sleighs to stop the fight, but failed to reach Dana until after the fighters had returned

Fake Fight Near Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 12 .- Danny Murphy and Jack Keho, both light weight pugilists of San Francisco, were billed for a finish fight today. They met on the prairie, twelve miles north of Denver, and about 300 people were brought to the scene of the alleged battle by a special train, Eight bloodless rounds were gone through, and then the principals refused to fight further. It was clearly a fake and the growd becom-It was clearly a fake and the crowd become ing angry, demanded their money back or else a finish fight. The manager refused to refund anything, and threats of violence were made. The principals and their sec-onds hurriedly left the grounds and, going ne distance north, took a city-bound train and escaped.

Opens with the Setter Derby NEW ALBANY, Miss., Peb. 12.—The second annual fields of the United States Field Trial club will begin here tomorrow with the setter derby. That stake closed here tonight with thirteen starters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Those of our readers who have heard Mr

George Kennan lecture on "Siberia" will require no urging to attend the entertainment that he will give at Boyd's theater, Thursday evening, February 23. To hear him once to excite an interest in the man and his subject that is only satisfied by the improvement of each succeeding op-portunity to hear him. He is one of the most attractive speakers now before the public. All lovers of human freedom have a heartfelt sympathy with him in the great life work he has undertaken. He is a grand orator. Every word that he utters is distinctly heard, and every sentence is perfectly rounded. Few men possess the power of holding an audience so closely as does Mr. Kennan. His subject is one concerning which all the world seeks further information, and that is the further reason why he investible has been sudjences. Rewhy he invariably has large audiences. Reserved seatsale at regular prices will open at the box office, Wednesday morning, February 22

Farmers Session at Valley Both Enjoyable

and Profitable. MANY SUBJECTS OF INTEREST DISCUSSED

Fray Whitmore Talks of Hay and Grasses-Mixed Husbandry and Kindred Topics Entertain the Gathering Resolutions Adopted by the Institute.

VALLEY, Neb., Feb. 12 .- [Special to THE Bre. | -Yesterday saw the close of one of the best attended and most thoroughly enjoyable farmers institutes ever congregated in the state. From all points surrounding came the husbandman and his wife, his son, his daughter, his man-servant, his maidservant, his ox and his ass (metaphorically) and the stranger who happened to be within his gates, and made a day of it.

After Lyman L. Cowles had been chosen chairman pro tem, pending the arrival of Chairman King, Mr. Frank Whitmore of Valley, asked the audience to "chew hay with him," while he discussed grasses and hay best adapted to this climate. This was one of the best directed papers of the session, full of facts gleaned from practical experience, and having very little of theoretical frota in it. The value of hay as a crop was shown by accurate figures, and its importance to stock raisers was dwell upon with worthy carnestness. Danger of overstocking pastures was pointed out, and resuits in cutting and curing hay were illustrated. Giving timothy its due prominence, Mr. Whitmore said: "Our best hold for grass in years past, at present and for year o come i, that from seed sown by the hand

After the paper had been discussed at length, Prof. Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Jordan and Mr. Campbell from Frement sang and received a vote of thanks.
Colonel E. P. Savage of South Omaha
read a paper on "Mixed Husbandry." He deprecated exclusive grain raising, and argued the advantages to be derived from haudling stock as well as products of the

After dinner H. F. McIntosh of Omaha read a paper on "A Little Farm Well Tilled."

The size of any farm depends on the use to be made of it, and intelligent cultivation of the soil will always be responded to by Mother Earth in cash returns.

Hon. H. C. Bassett of Gibbon, secretary of the State Dairymen's association, explained the object of the association in a carefu review of "Dairying in Nebraska." During the course of his remarks he ripped up the oleomargarine makers, and drew out a rejoinder from Colonel Savage, who compared country store butter to Jacob's ring-streaked and striped cattle of old. Colonel Savage was alone, however, and the butter was

Mrs. A. M. Edwards of Fremont, a member of the Improved Stock Breeders asso-ciation, read by request a paper read before that society last week, giving a narrative of her experience as a stock raiser under the title of "A Woman's Effort." She told in detail how she came by a stock farm, and gave many valuable hints as the result of her experience, which, beginning with nothing, has placed her in a position of prominence among stock raisers, not only in Nebraska, but throughout the whole country.

I. E. Fishar devated the first fifteen min-

J. E. Fisher devoted the first fifteen min-utes of the evening to arguing for govern-mental contract of railroads. E. F. Stephmental contract of railroads E. F. Stephcus, president of the State Horticultural society, followed with an address on "Commercial Orcharding," and answered many
questions concerning fruit growing. A paper
written by James Walsh on potato raising
was read by the secretary, the writer being
unable to attend. County Comissioner
Williams wound up the session with a dissertation on improved roads.

After adopting a resolution requesting the

After adopting a resolution requesting the legislature to provide for holding farmers in-stitutes in every county in the state, the audience sang "America" and was dismissed with prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr.

West Point Happenings.

WEST POINT, Neb., Feb. 12 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-A. A. Campbell and wife turned home from Hot Springs, Ark., Friday They have been absent four months. Marion Owen's farm, some five miles south

of town, was sold a few days ago to Joseph Meyer for \$10,440. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Calland entertained a number of their friends at their home last Friday in a royal manner. High five and re freshments were conspicuous features of the

Hunker Bros. are about to organize a

mammoth stock company to build a large elevator in this city. It is the intention to get a large number of our farmers to take stock in the institution and insure its success from the start. Professor Barber of the State university gave a lecture in Krause's hall Friday Subject: "Rambles in Rome." The proceeds

will go for the benefit of the High school.
Otto Dewitz, son of F. F. Dewitz, got his hand caught in a corn sheller at Chris Eggert's place, some three miles north of town. Thursday, and lacerated the thumb s badly that amputation was necessary. Our citizens were very much surprised Saturday when they learned that the boot and shoe store of B. Mannefeld was closed by attachment proceedings. It was known that Mr. Mannefeld was deep in debt, but it was never expected that his doors would be closed. On Friday night he gave chattel mortgages on his book account and stock of goods in the West Point and Wisner stores and on his lot and brick store in this city ag gregating \$6,624. This failure in business is attributed entirely to lack of business qualifications. Mr. Mannefeld came from Ger-many some ten years ago, when he bought

out the shoe store he now owns. Instituted a Knights of Pythias Lodge. Harrington, Neb., Feb. 12. -Grand Chanellor William B. Dale, assisted by the Grand-Keeper of Records and Seal H. M. Shaeffer and Past Chancellor Will Seism, instituted a new lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias at Hartington Thursday night, February 9. The new lodge starts out with twenty-eight members, consisting of the business men of the town, and has every prospect of future prosperity. Visiting Knights from Wayne assisted in the institu-tion of the lodge and a grand time is reported by all who par-ticipated. Following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing term: M. M. Willson, grand chancellor; A. B. Gable, vice chan ellor; H. A. Miller, past chancellor; Gould, master of exchequer; R. G. Mason, master of finance; B. Ready, keeper of records and seal; Rev. J. E. H. Leeds, chaplain; J. C. Engelman, master-at-arms; Otto Hoese, inner guard; W. S. Weston, outer guard.

At the close of the installation the grand chancellor made a short address, in which he said that he anticipated a bright future for Hartington lodge No. 159, as its charter contains the names of as good a class of men as any lodge he has instituted in the state.

Looking for Mr. Chapin. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Relatives of L. W. Chapin, principal of the schools at Palmer, Hall county, are in the city endeavoring to discover his whereabouts. About ten days ago Chapin came to Lincoln on a business trip and last Wednesday his mother, who lives at Creston, Neb., received a letter from him, stating that he was lying ill at a hotel near the Burlington depot, he feared his mind was failing him. next day she received a life insurance policy payable to herseif, but no word accit. Chapin is a son of Lincoln's fit and lately has been in ill health from over-work and study. A careful search of all the hatels falled to disclose any trace of him, and it is feared that he has wandered off in a fit of temporary mental aberration. He is a young man of brilliant attainments, only 25 years old.

Mysterious Death at Fairbury. FAIRBURY, Neb., Feb. 12 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A laborer on the new ine of the Rock Island was brought in from Jansen last evening in a semi-conscious condition and was placed in the county jail for are over night, where he died in about three

hours. His name was Pat Glenner, and his home was in New York. From letters in his possession his relatives appear to be well of The physicians decided the cause of his death to be blood poisoning, but some ac-verse cuts on his head show evidence of slug-ging. An inquest will be held. ging. An inquest will be hold.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

Sam King, an Ex-Convict, Shot While Trying to Escape Arrest.

DES MOINES, La., Feb. 12.-[Special Telegram to Tun Ben |- Sam King, an ex-convict and all around tough, was shot twice in the back by Officer Zidler while attempting to escape arrest Saturday night. In company with a number of his pais he held up a mai and robbed him and the officer placed him-under arrest. While the officer was waiting or the patrol wagon King made a break for iberty and the officer shot him twice. One ball was extracted and King was taken to the hospital. He died at 50 clock this afteron, after making a confession. The officer will be placed under arrest awaiting the action of the coroner's jury.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Charles J. Clark, a Stoux City Real Estat Man in Trouble.

Storx Crrv, la., Feb. 13. -[Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - Charles J. Clark, a number of a leading Sloux City real estate firm, Clark Brother & Lates, and an extensive mining stock and real estate broker in Denver was arrested in Denver on the 8th hist, on a charge of embezzlement, and has just been brought back here. It is alleged that as agent for the Colonial Investment company he made a loan on Nobraska land for Jacob Kress, of Lyons, la., for \$4,000 that principal and interest were remitted to him, that he converted the money to his own use and that the borrower has to pay the money twice. Clark has been released on twice. Clark has been released on

Frozen to Death.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 12.-[Special Telegram to The Bee |-Mrs. August Berg, an dd lady living alone near Pomeroy, met with a distressing death. She was ill and dependent on her neighbors for help., During a three days blizzard no one went near her When a neighbor did finally call the old lady was found lying on the floor dead, hav-ing evidently been frozen to death while feebly attempting to light a fire.

FIGHTING SOL STAR.

South Dakota Legislators Opposed to His Candidate for Mining Inspector,

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 12.—There is a big row. in the Black Hills delegation, over the selection of a mine inspector. Sol Star, who has generally been regarded as the most influential man from the Hills, has demanded the appointment of Jack Gray, a Deadwood saappointment of Jack Gray, a Deadwood sa-loon keeper. Senator Ingram of Hill City is backing Titus Corkrill, the present in-spector, and he has also the powerful sup-port of the Harney Peak Tin Min ing company. The Black Hills Miners union candidate is Stephen Nichols, a practical miner, and a man who was re-cently severally invest while weeking it the cently severely injured while working in the mine. He is backed by Representative Fer-guson of Lead City, and is making a strong

William O'Brien of Ferroville, ex-state senator, has been lying low, but will make a vigorous campaign later. There are also a dozen other candidates, but these are the chief ones. For various reasons almost the entire delegation from the Hills has united in a war on Star and on any of his friends. The governor is said to have definitely refused to appoint Gray, and Star has declared that no one else shall be confirmed by the

senate. A lively scrap is imminent.

Building a Big Smelting Plant. DURANGO, Mex., Feb. 12.-The work o onstructing one of the largest smelting plants in Mexico has begun at Pederizna, on the line of the Mexican International railroad, north of here. The promoters of the enterprise are C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific company, and the Omaha & Grant Smelting company of Denver and Omaha, Neb. The operation of the new smelter will cause a great saving to mine owners throughout the state of Durango, as at present all the ore is shipped to

Prisoners Break Jail CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 12.-[Special Telegram to Tue Bee.]-Half a dozen prisoners, all hard characters, overpowered the sheriff of Sweetwater county yesterday in the jail at Green River, bound and gagged him, and then made their escape. They are still at large, and have probably escaped to Colorado, where they will remain in hiding in the mountains. One of them is the brute that outraged so horribly the little 3-year-olf

Rock Springs girl a few weeks ago,

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. Juan Boyle of Kearney is in Omaha D. F. Creighton of Kansas City is here. E. M. Dudley of St. Paul is in the city.

J. K. Prugh of Sloux City is here on busi-

James F. Peavey of Sloux City and H. A. Booge of the same place is spending few days here. Mr. F. H. Kushen, Union Pacific passenger conductor, slipped and fell on Dodge street Wednesday evening and his leg was frac-

tured at the ankle.

Senator Paddock and Senator-elect Allen came up from Lincoln on yesterday after-noon's 4:15 train. Both gentlemen went to the Millard and later entertained half a dozen friends at dinner. Senator Paddock looked tired and rather worn out and both gentlemen retired early. At the Murray-G.W. Corning, New York:

George R. Gascoigno, Lincoln, F. T. Phimpton, W. E. Bond, O. M. Thumler, Chicago, T. F. Summers, East Liverpool, O. J. Wiener, C. E. Dibb, New York; J. W. Riwson, Cedar Rapids; J. Baum, Norfolk. At the Mercer: H. P. Miles, Boston; Clar nee Hale, Lima, O.; F. X. Craft, Cincinnati C. H. Beach, Portland; George L. Smith and wife, Sheridan, Wyo.; Miss Rena Lathrop, Telluride, Cal.; H. A. Rufus, Bayenna; Harry Schickadartz, St. Paul; W. D. Mat-thews, O'Neil; W. D. Wrighter, Sheridan, Wyo.; Sol Blotcky, wife and child, Shelby,

Albert Frick, Kansas City. Chicago, Ili., Feb. 12.—[Special Telegram to The Ben.]—Nebraska arrivals: Brevort— J. W. Butt, Nebraska City; Mrs. Wenti; L. D. Hawthore, Lincoln; L. D. Hawthorne, York; Frank Harriman, Beatrice; O. M. Patten, Omaha Grand Pacific—George J. Sternsdorff, Omaha. Great Northern—J. L. Rockwell, J. Kauffman, Omaha. Victoria— L. J. Drake, George McGrath, Omaha. Auditorium—Arthur Johnson, Charles R. Lee, Omaha. Palmer—W. C. McKnight,



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla
which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is
now in the best of health. Full particulars of
his case will be sent all who address
C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner Pills. assist digestion, cure beadache and billousness.