WHO IS DEMOCRACY'S PROPHET

Representative Cameron of Illinois Asks Some Pertinent Questions.

LIVELY CROSS FIRE IN THE HOUSE

Van Alen and Wanamaker's Political Con tributions, the Hawaiian Policy, the Quorum-Counting Rule and Tariff All Lugged In-

WASHINGTON, April 18.-The house devoted the entire day to debate on the consufar and diplomatic appropriation bills, It touched a wide variety of subjects and at times was brim full of interesting personalities. The Hawaiian policy of the present administration came in for a good share of attention. The appointment of Van Alen as minister to Italy provoked a very extended discussion. It was held up to ridicule by the republicans, who intimated that it was a direct reward for his \$50,000 contributed to the democratic campaign fund. The democrats, in defending the appointment, tried to counter on the Harrison administration by detailing the history of the \$400,000 campaign fund raised by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker. Later in the day Mr. Wise took up the authorship of quorum counting as a parl'amentary anti-filibustering expedient, and quoted from the record to show that the first proposition in this line had been offered by J. Randolph Tucker, a Virginia democrat, in 1880, when it had been vigorously opposed by Mr. Reed, Mr. Walker of Massachusetts met this attack on the exspeaker's fame by shricking out before the house the record of the democratic opposi-tion to the quorum counting rule in the Fifty-first congress, speaker Carlisle leading

the opposition.

Before the journal was approved today Mr. Burrews, republican of Michigan, called attention to the fact that Mr. Whoeler of Alabama who spoke for exactly one minute on the quorum counting rule had printed in the record against the express provision of the house a speech which occurred four colleges. which occupied four columns.

I know Mr. Wheeler is a rapid talker, said Mr. Burrows dryly, "but I doubt his ability to accomplish such a feat as that." As Mr. Wheeler was not present it was dec*led to allow the matter to go over until he could speak for himself.

Mr. Dunphy, democrat of New York, asked manimous consent for the consideration of the New York and New England bridge bill.
Mr. Kilgore, democrat of Texas, stated
rather sarcastically that as the house now had rules by which it could transact busi-ness he could not agree to any requests for unanimous consent. He demanded the reg-ular order, which was equivalent to an ob-

After the call of committees for reports the house went into committeee of the whole, Mr. Bailey of Texas taking the chair, for the further consideration of consular and diplomatic appropriation bills.

Mr. Grow, republican, of Pennsylvania took the floor and vigorously arraigned the Hawaiian policy of the administration.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, in reply, stated that inasmuch as the house had discussed the Hawaiian matter for five days and had adopted resolutions expressing the sense of the house, he regarded it res ad-

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, a member of the foreign affairs committee, followed with defense of the president's Hawaiian

"Is it still the purpose of the president to restore the queen?" asked Mr. Van Vorhis of New York. Mr. Hooker said that had been left to be

decided by congress.

Mr. Milliken of Maine replied to some of Mr. Hooker's stricutres on ex-Minister Stevens, in the course of which he pre-dicted it would not be many years before the American flag would be raised over Hawaii, and under auspices that would insure its re-

Mr. Coombs of New York made some practical suggestions in advocacy of a complete reform of the consular service in the interest of an extension of our foreign trade. Mr. Quigg of New York, in the course of some general remarks, criticising the van Alen appointment, got into a verbal duel with Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, He had, in reply to a question from Mr. Enloe, asserted he was elected to congress last January, be cause a chance had been offered the Four-teenth congressional district of New York with its 10,000 democratic majority, to record a yea and nay vote on the Wilson

'Did you accomplish what you came here for?" asked Mr. Enloe. "Did you kill the Wilson bill, as you said you would in your campaign?

"I did not say I would," replied Mr. Quigg. "I said the election of a republican in a democratic district would do much toward defeating the Wilson bill, and I think the Wilson bill is smashed." "Perhaps you are the author of the speech against the Wilson bill delivered the other

day by Senator Hill?" suggested Mr. Enloe, sareastically.
"I had not that honor," replied Mr.
Quigg. "We republicans know he is able
to take care of himself. He has done so

frequently to our dismay and discomfort, and I thought to your satisfaction." Messrs. Meredith of Virginia and Enloe of Tennessee took a hand in the discussion of the Van Alen incident, using the Harrison appointment of Mr. Wanamaker to meet all thrusts.

'Certain facts have been developed by this debate," interrupted Mr. Reed. "First, that Whitney is a good man; second, that Cleveland is a good man, and, thirdly, that Van Alen was not appointed to office because he contributed \$50,000 to the democratic campaign fund. Now, why was he

"If he had been appointed because of his contribution," said Mr. Enloe, "that would be the strongest and best reason for his appointment from a republican standpoint. I know nothing of the facts, but I will say this in his defense; he, at least, had the decency not to insult the American people by accepting office as did John Wana-

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, who followed Mr. Enloe, waxed sarcastic. "I would not say anything," said he, "against that great and good man, Grover Cleveland. If I dipped my tongue in gall I could not say anything mean against him as the democratic ess is saying." He created great amusement by telling how the democratic na-tional convention had prepared a platform, and how, afterwards, "that great and good man" had written a letter modifying it.
Turning to the democratic side, he asked:
"Who is your prophet? Is it Grover? Is
it Walter Q.? Is it David B.? or Hoke

"Give it up," ejaculated Mr. Burrows, amid great laughter.

Mr. Cannon struck right and left. He referred to Mr. Bland as the "wild-eyed son of destiny from Missouri," and wanted to know why the democrats, in chosing men for the responsible offices in the gift of their administration, were obliged to draft renegade republicans or mugwumps. After Mr. Cannon had concluded, the

debate took a different shoot. Mr. Wise of Virginia delivered a speech in which he challenged the right of Mr. Reed to claim the credit for the idea of counting members to make up a querum. The originator of of that idea, he assurted, was John Ran-dolph Tucker of Virginia, who fourteen years ago proposed a modification to the rules designed to take into account in de-termining the proposed. termining the presence of a quorum mem-bers present but refusing to vote, but on that occasion Mr. Reed had with great vehemence denounced the preposition. He had argued that "it was not the physical had argued that "It was not the physical presence of a majority of the members which the constitution had contemplated as a quorum, but a majority present and participating—a thing," added Mr. Wise, sarcastically, "which Thomas B. Reed has not done for a month,"

"Did the democratic congress in 1880 adopt Mr. Tucker's rule?" asked Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio.

"The proposition was withdrawn," replied

"The proposition was withdrawn," replied dr. Wisc. "I simply desire now to strip leader of the false colors under which as has been sailing. We don't claim the he has been sailing. We don't claim the adoption of the quorum-counting rule yesterday was a triumph for the democratic party." continued Mr. Wise. "We only claim that it was not a triumph for Mr. DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

Reed and republicanism. The attempt on your side to faisify history and crown Mr. Reed as a leader is making him, in the sight of his former declarations, ridicu-

MORRILL TALKS ON THE TARIFF.

Nestor of the Senate Makes Some Pointed

WASHINGTON, April 18.-Arising to a

uestion of privilege Senator Caffery of

Louisiana denied that, as alleged by the

tructionist and not in harmony with his

party. He should, he said, act actively in

support and vote for the tariff bill, as

aended by the senate finance committee,

The bill authorizing the erection of a

He pointed out in detail what he considered the special evils of the bill, the first being the obsolete ad valorem system. The provisions of the bill, he thought, were es-

pecially destructive to the productions of the farmer. Reciprocity arrangements, which benefit farmers, were to be abro-gated. The income tax he called an un-usual blunder for even a democratic admin-istration to make

usual blunder for even a democratic admin-istration to make.

The charge of an excess of revenue, lately iterated against protection, is already aban-doned by the party whose dominancy it is expected will cease March 4, 1835, but which is now on a wild income hunt for revenue to fill the vacuum to be created by a demo-cratic tariff.

In closing Sengtor Morrill said: "The

In closing Senator Morrill said: "The policy of some suggested partisans is to hold as their enemies all corporations, however beneficent, as the Fiji islanders once held Christian people, and though the fanatic partisans may love and forgive them they really love them best roasted. The democratic party cry for years has been against all internal revenue taxes except those on malt and spirituous liquors. The revolution now proposed is to give the lead to those taxes hitherto anathematized and so minimize customs revenue that even incidental protection shall be impossible. "Should this bill aided by the concurrent action of the senate ever reach the dignity of a law enacted by congress, I should profoundly regret it on account of the direct amities with which its tariff chapters are pregnant. Throughout the world it would also be regretted by the friends of free popular government that the great republic of

bill.

Tollowing Senator Cameron, his colleague, Senator Quay, continued his speech begun last Saturday, discussing the production of iron. At 5 o'clock, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of last week, which was renewed yesterday, Mr. Quay suspended the second installment of his speech. It is to be continued at a later data.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that tomorrow at 5 o'clock he would ask the senate to listen to sulogies on the late Representative Enoch of Ohio.

tive Enoch of Ohio.

Mr. Harris then, at 5:19, moved an execu-tive session. It was agreed to and at 6:30 the senate adjourned.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

the General Government.

las county. Reissue-Michael Shaughnessy

las county. Reissue—Michael Shaughnessy, Tecumseh, Johnson county. Original widows, etc.—Deborah A. Adams, Ansley, Custer county.

Iowa: Additional—Jonathan Foster, Dubuque, Dubuque county: Franz Z. F. W. Jensen, Klinger, Bremer county: Major B. Cooley, Hansell, Franklin county. Renewal and increase—Mathias Stoffels, Avoca, Pottawattamie county. Increase—Leopold W. Zindel, Acckuk, Lee county; Carl Manske, Early, Sac county. Original widows, etc.—Minors of William A. Luke, Keosauqua, Van Puren county; Ellen Cass, Clarksville, Butler county.

South Dakota: Original—George M. Cosper, Canton, Lincoln county. Mexican war survivors—Increase—Samuel Wise, Dudley, Huntingdon county.

Huntingdon county.

Colorado: Original widows, etc.—Eva
Bauer, Evans, Weld county; Emeline J.
Rice, Longmont, Boulder county.

Wyoming: Increase—Gerald J. Grace,
Rock Springs, Sweetwater county.

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, April 18.—The president today sent the following nominations to

the senate:

the senate:

Yostmasters—William Goff, Desoto, Mo.
Interior—To be registers of land offices:
Charles S. Wright, at Miles City, Mont.;
David Hilser, at Lewiston, Mont.; William
E. Cox, at Helena, Mont.
Navy—Commodore Joseph S. Skerritt, to
be a rear admiral: Captain Joseph N. Miller, to be a commodore.

To be receivers of public moneys—James
G. Ramasy, at Miles City, Mont.; John P.
Barnes, at Lewiston, Mont.; Jeremiah Collins, at Helena, Mont.

Immigration Inspection Extended. WASHINGTON, April 18.—Superintendent

Stumpf of the Immigration bureau, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, has

issued an important circular of instructions

to commissioners of immigration, collectors of customs and immigrant inspectors, which in effect extends all the prohibitive and inspection features of the present regulations relating to transoceanic immigration to persons arriving in the United States by water from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

In closing Senator Morrill said:

New York Evening Post, he was an ob-

journed.

Mr. Walker of Massachusettes replied to Mr. Wise in a speech in which he cited at length the firm denunciation of the quorum-counting rule by Speaker Crisp at the time of its adoption in the Fifty-first COINAGE COMMITTEE IS NONPLUSSED congress.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio concluded the de-bate for the day with some remarks about the manner in which the Wilson bill had been battered beyond recognition in the

His Seignlorage and Low Interest Bonds When Mr. Grosvenor fluished, the com-mittee rose, and the house, at 4:40, ad-Well Backed Up, that it Meets

Bill Presented with an Assurance, the President's Wishes.

WASHINGTON, April 18,-Mr. Bland's inage committee met today for the first ime since the silver seigniorage struggle and were treated to a genuine surprise. Representative Meyer of Louisiana was present to urge his bill for coining the seigniorage and for low interest bonds, and in doing so he stated authoritatively that the measure had the approval and was in part suggested by Secretary Carlisle, and in the judgment of the secretary would be signed by the president. To this extent the bill was regarded as an administration one and as satisfactorily overcoming the objections of Mr. Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill. The bill, Mr. Meyer explained, provided for coining the seigniorage and so amended the resumption act that 3 per cent bonds would in future be issued in lieu of the 41/2 and 5 per cent bonds After discussing the measure Mr. Harter asked: "Is it to be understood that this bill is satisfactory to the secretary of the treas-ury and in his judgment will be approved by

Mr. Meyer answered: "Yes, I can say hat the bill was submitted to the secretary and meets his approval, and in his judgment it will fully meet the views of the president and receive his signature."

Mr. Dingley expressed surprise at this, as he said the objections of the president's veto would not be met by the low rate bonds of the Mayer bill.

amended by the senate finance committee. The bill authorizing the erection of a stone bridge across the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconesin passed. Commander F. W. Dickens, U. S. A., who attended the duke of Veragua as the representative of this nation when that nobleman visited the World's fair last year, was granted permission to accept the decoration of the cross of naval merit of the third class from the king of Spain.

Senator Peffer's resolution for a select committee to receive petitions from Coxeyites went over for the day.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire gave notice that he would speak on Tuesday next.

The venerable Senator Paimer that he would speak on Tuesday next.

The venerable Senator Morrill of Vermont, who recently celebrated his 8ith birthday and is the nestor of the senate, was recognized and during his remarks was accorded more respectful attention than has fallen to the lot of most of the speakers on the tariff question. In spite of his advanced age he spoke clearly, though evidently suffering somewhat from a cold.

When the tariff bill was taken up today in the senate Senator Morrill delivered a tirade against the bill, denouncing the income tax with especial vehemence.

The senator from Vermont expressed his regret that the financial and industrial crisis had to be continued by a vainglorious and clumsy attempt to carry out the democratic platform. He made some rather biting references to the trouble in which the democrats found themselves over the bill and pointed out some of the items in which he thought they had compromised with their principles and provided for a protective tariff on such articles as would win votes for the bill.

"Concerning the rates of duties reported in the tariff bill, it is no violation of the confidential relations of the senator of the senator of the confidential relations of the senator of the senator of the confidential relations of the senator of the s of the Meyer bill. Mr. Meyer added: "I would not wish to revive the silver question if it were likely to result in a fruitless discussion and another veto. This bill was submitted to Secretary Carlisle with the suggestion that I did not wish to introduce it unless there was some assurance of its approval. Mr. Carlisle considered it several days and suggested several changes. From these the present bill was framed, which, in the opinion of Mr. Carlisle, will be broad enough to meet all contingencies. I can therefore state authoritatively that it meets the approval of the secretary of the treasury and in his judgment it will be approved by the president." The measure was discussed by the com-mittee, but no conclusion was reached

tective tariff on such articles as would win votes for the bill.

"Concerning the rates of duties reported in the tariff bill, it is no violation of the confidential relations of the senate committee on finance to state they were fixed now, and were determined, without the votes of the republicans and against even the votes of any hesitating or divergent minority of the democratic members. Thus many of the most important questions may have been determined by the small fraction of three or four of a committee of eleven, but while the process of evolution was a great novelty, it will not be controverted that all the rates of duty are of the purest democratic origin. Tariffs for revenue only prove to be only political tariffs, valid only until after the next election." upon it. Secretary Carlisle was shown at the Treas-ury department the statements made in the coinage committee. He declined to discuss the merits of the Myer bill. It is learned, however, that the bill as originally prepared was presented to Mr. Carlisle, who, at Mr. Myer's request, dictated a revision of it, the presumption being that as revised it met his approval. It is not believed, however, the matter has been brought to the attention of the president, and whether he will ap-prove it if presented to him is problematical.

MUST THANK GRESHAM.

Brazilian Rebels Owe the Amnesty Largely to the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 18. - For clemency shown and the general amnesty extended by President Peixoto the Brazilian rebels have to thank the United States, for t was through the efforts of Secretary Gresham that the expediency and propriety of this humane course was urged upon the Brazilian government. Although we have declined to act in conjunction with other nations, notably Italy and Pertugal, in making a joint representation to this end, the United States has acted perhaps more effectively and certainly in a manner more agreeable to the Brazilian government in securing its object. Our government has made no formal proposition, nor anything that could be construed into a demand, to yield to which would have stung the pride of the great neighboring republic. But in an unofficial way, through Minister Mendonca, it has been made clear to President Peixoto that he would add to the given of the that he would add to the glory of his triumph and sooner restore good feeling at nome and retain respect abroad by kindly and humane treatment of the defeated and crushed rebels. The representations were made entirely in the spirit of friendly advice toward a nation in whose welfare the United States feels the deepest interest, and, as President Peixoto appears to have re-ceived them in the spirit in which they were offered, the United States, it is believed here, has gained in prestige without sacrifice of the well established principle of nonintervention.

GAS AS A MOTOR POWER.

pregnant. Throughout the world it would also be regretted by the friends of free popular government that the great republic of the United States, though everywhere at peace, should forfeit its ancient reputation of a treasury properly supported and seldom empty and suddenly earn the poor fame of being unequal to the legislative task of proposing a revenue measure for the ordinary support of the government without a frantic and desperate resort to an income tax—the resort only of nations who are always wrestling with financial difficulties. Surely we cannot afford to decorate the annals of our republic with a vile copy of this foreign excrescence."

Senator Morrill, after speaking sixty-five minutes, concluded his remarks at 2.05 o'clock and immediately Senator Mills gave notice that on Tuesday next he would submit some remarks on the tariff.

Senator Turple of Indiana spoke in support of the tariff bill. He discussed the subject of a high tariff on agricultural interests, introducing the topic by the assertion that agriculture was a natural monopoly from the cheapness of the land, and it was from those engaged in agriculture that the demand for the repeal of the existing law was loudest.

At 3:40 Senator Turple concluded his speech and Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania took the floor in opposition to the bill.

Following Senator Cameron, his colleague, Experiments in Europe for Superseding Electric Propulsion. WASHINGTON, April 18.-The coming motor for the propulsion of street cars will be gas, according to the report of Consul General Mason at Frankfort, Germany. He shows that the Germans, as the result of exhaustive experiments, have determined that the gas motor is the cheapest and best of all means of power propulsion. The report tells of the great expense of the cable construction, the noise and danger of the trolley, and of the high operating cost and unreliability of the underground electric system, and then coming back to the gas motor tem, and then coming back to the gas motor he describes experiments that have been made with it in Europe. Practical trials have been made at Neuchatel, Switzerland, and at Dresden, and the results in both cases, while perhaps not wholly conclusive have been so favorable as to be worthy of examination. The Neuchatel cars cost \$2 856 each, pass 100-foot curves, run backward or forward with seven-horse power, traverse any part of the line, which is forty feet higher at the midway point than at the ends, at a speed of seven and a half miles

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by The cost of operating by gas is found to be 25 per cent cheaper than by electricity and the cost of equipment is also much WASHINGTON, April 18 .- (Special to The Bee.) Pensions granted, issue of April 5, were: Nebraska: Additional—Robert R. Polk, Beaver City, Furnas county, Sup-plemental—David C. Smith, Omaha, Doug-

SILVER CONFERENCE BROACHED.

Mexico the Moving Spirit in Promoting the

Scheme. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Another international monetary conference, this time perhaps to be held in the City of Mexico, is among the probabilities. The Mexican government, through its diplomatic representatives, is quietly pressing upon the attention of the powers the feasibility of again undertaking an adjustment of the monetary stion and the time is believed to be ripe for further efforts in that direction. ister Romero has already suggested the ter to our government in a way that does not at this moment require a direct response and the president is considering it carefully, for undoubtedly the success of the under-

Sold by All Druggists.

taking will depend in a large measure upon the support of the United States. The adhesion of Great Britain, too, is of the first hesion of Great Britain, too, is of the first limit. MEYER SPRINGS A SURPRISE importance and the report that she will limit her co-operation to the representation of India hardly realizes the hopes of the pro-jectors of the conference, though it may not operate to defeat the faceting. New Bill Introduced for Coining the Silver

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

List of Changes in the Regular Service as Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 18 - (Special Tele ram to The Bee.)-Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major Francis E. Lacey, Eighth infantry. The resignation of First Lieutenant S.

Allen Dyer, Twenty-third infantry, has been accepted by the president, to take effect April 16, 1894. Second Lieutenant Truman Murphy, Nine-Second Lieutenant Truman Murphy, Nine-teenth infantry, will report in person to the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army building, New York City, April 23, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the ordnance department.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Friday, April 29, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court martial: Captain Louis A. Craig, Sixth cavalry; First Lieutenant Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth ar-Captain Louis A. Craig, Sixth cavalry; First Lieutenant Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth artillery; First Lieutenant Daniel H. Broughton, Third cavalry; First Lieutenant Frank S. Harlow, First artillery; First Lieutenant Frank S. Harlow, First artillery; First Lieutenant Frank S. Harlow, First artillery; First Lieutenant John C. W. Brooks, Fourth artillery; First Lieutenant Robert L. Hirst, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieutenant Barrangton K. West, Sixth cavalry; First Lieutenant Harrangton K. West, Sixth cavalry; First Lieutenant Willard A. Holbrook, Seventh cavalry; First Lieutenant Frederick P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant Harry Freeland, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles S. Bromwell, corps of engineers; First Lieutenant Cecil Stewart, Fourth cavalry, Judge advocate.

oard of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof in the rooms of the board of engineers, Army building New York City, for the examination of such officers of the corps of engineers as may be ordered before it, to determine their issistant surgeon general; Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Robert, cerps of engl-leers; Captain William C. Shannott, assist-int surgeon. The junior engineer officer will act as recorder.

The following named officers of the corps of engineers will report in person to Colonel Henry L. Abbott, corps of engineers, president of the examination board appointed to meet at the Army building, New York, at such time he may designate for examination by the board as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieutenant Edward Burr, Second Lieutenant Albert M. D. Armit.

The leave of absence granted Captain George H. Evans, Tenth cavalry, Department of Dakota, is extended three months.

The leave of absence granted Captain Constant Williams, Seventh infantry, Department of the Columbia, is extended one month. The following named officers of the corp

Senator Palmer's Peculiar Bill. WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Pal-ner today introduced a bill repealing the state bank tax, but prohibiting the issuing of money by state banking institutions or by any other corporation or person except national banks.

WHISKY TRUST ANNUAL MEETING. President Greenhut Holds Proxys Enough

to Control the Concern.
PEORIA, April 18.—President Joseph B.
Greenhut called the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding company, or Whisky trust, as it is known, to order at noon today, with a very large representation of the stock, most of it by proxy, however. There was a large attendance of Peorians, with a delegation from Cincinnatt. A number of other cities are also represented. President Greenhut held a large amount of stock by proxy and his measures will be carried. The stock of the company is divided into 259,000 shares, and of these 282,000 are represented at the meeting. After the meeting had been called to order the financial statement was read. It shows the net earnings for the year to have been \$723,000 citsh, and cash assets on hand March 1 of \$1,572,000; net surplus, \$1,264,000. After the reading of these figures the stockholders took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternodn, at which time directors will be elected and President Greenhut will deliver his annual report. After the adjournment President Greenhut was seen, but would give no information other than that detailed above. The board of directors concluded their meeting late last night, but the business was entirely of a routine character. The final reports were received and audited. The new board of directors will meet tomorrow and elect officers and the western distributors will by proxy, however. There was a large directors will meet tomorrow and elect officers and the western distributors will meet to form a federation. There are a number of interested persons present and there is considerable discussion among the stockholders. The distilling situation is at present regarded as more favorable than for months.

present regarded as more lavorable than for months.

President Greenhut's report outlines the business of the company for the past year and states that on account of the general depression in trade last summer it made the showing of the company for the first six months the worst in its history and that the company, to tide over its difficulties, sold last summer \$1,000,000 in bonds and also placed \$2,000,000 in bonds with the Central Trust company of New York to guarantee rebates to its customers, which, however, caused no additional liability, and that no interest is paid on these Central Trust company of New York to guarantee rebates to its customers, which, however, caused no additional liability, and that no interest is paid on these bonds while held; that the present financial condition of the company precludes the necessity of any further issue of bonds, and in order to put at rest any doubts on the subject it recommends cancelling any further authority of the directors for the issuing of bonds. The first six months business shows an apparent loss of \$290.198, which amount, however, was expended in improvement of plants and is charged to the expense account, but the last six months' business was very satisfactory and shows net gains of \$1.917.112, or \$725.914 net for the year. In addition to the distillery plants and other permanent property owned by the company, which are unenumbered, excepting their charge of \$1.990.900 bonds sold, the company has cash and cash assets on hand amounting to \$2.723.29. After deducting rebates on the trade and all other liabilities, this leaves surplus cash and cash assets on hand April 1, 1894, of \$1.201.813. The foregoing represents net figures after charging \$2.633 to profit and loss account belonging to the previous year. The report shows that the company has recently made a contract for ten years with the American Distributing company for the distribution of the product in the eastern country on favorable terms, and expects to make similar arrangements with the western distributors. Referring to the late decision in the quo warranto proceedings, the directors are advised by able legal counsel that the decision, or the possible outcome of the same, could not in any way affect the rights of the stockholders to the property and at the farthest would only require some slight changes in organization, which can be readily accomplished if necessary.

would only require some slight changes in organization, which can be readily accom-plished if necessary. Dewitt's Little Early Risers. Small pills. safe pills, best pills.

Frank J. Sutcliffe, stenographer, has moved to 232 Bee building, telephone 597. Going East Today ?

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"My wife, after using 'Mother's Friend,' passed through

-J. J. McGoldrick, Bean Station, Tenn.

the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. have the healthiest child I ever saw.—Mrs. L. M. Ahern, Cochran, Ga.

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WAS IGNORANT OF DANGER

Is To Be Feared Few People Are Better Informed. But Fortunately There Are Some Wide-Awake, Intelligent Aud Quick To Profit By The Suggestions O: Others.

"I naturally shrink from appearing before the public, but I realize that I have passed brough an experience of a most remarkable nature. Many of my friends have urged me to make it public, but I have always declined to do so. I feel, however, that it is a duty which I owe both the public and my friends to tell the star. "It is unquestionably a fact that thousands of men and women are in the greatest peril

and do not for a moment realize it. What must be thought, therefore, when I state that I was virtually starving for several years and yet, blind that I was, did not understand it. To make it more clear, I will describe my condition. The first thing I noticed was a loss of appetite. I thought little of it at first and attributed it to biliousness, but instead of passing away it in creased, and caused me very much annoyance. I then began to notice that I was los-ing flesh, and also that my liver was very irregular in its action. The slightest exertion tired me out completely and my nerves were all unstrung, and I had a bad taste in the mouth, sometimes accompanied with nausea and vomiting. I was also troubled by hot flashes, followed by chills, short-ness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a severe and distressing cough. It can readily be understood that these symptoms steadily growing worse made life a burden. Those who read these words may perhaps recognize familiar but none the less dangerous symptoms. You can see how dangerou

ous symptoms. You can see how dangerous they may become by learning how they eventually ruined my health.

"It was a long time before I consulted a physician, but I finally did so. He examined me and said. The trouble with you is that you do not digest your food properly, and one of your lungs is affected. Your and one of your lungs is affected. Your system is in such a weakened condition that your food passes through your stomach without being assimilated. You are actually starving for want of nourishment.' He then ordered me to take a tonic and plain cod liver oil twice a day. "That was my first experience. I tried

the cod liver oil, but instead of gaining flesh I lost, and what is worse the greasy oil nauseated me, making me feel still more miscrable. At that time I was reduced in weight to less than one hundred pounds and verybody declared that I was dying of con-sumption. I was a mere skeleton and could

hardly walk two blocks without being utterly exhausted.

"It would fill a whole volume to relate all the suffering I passed through after this. Suffice it to say that I visited a number of prominent physicians, all of whom had the same opinion about my condition, and each prescribed a different remedy. One doctor told me that cod liver oil emulsion was good, saying that it would have a better effect than plain cod liver oil. I tried the emulsion, but the glycerine in it gave me intense heart burn, while the fatty oil gave me the most terrible dyspepsia. Another ordered beef, and another malt preparations. I tried these until the very sight of them was sickening. My stomach repelled against them. Then I tried farinaceous foods, preparations of wheat, barley, oats and mait. They only fermented in my stomach, causing acid gases to rise in my throat till my head was ready to burst. I steadily ran down, had fearful night sweats, and coughed constantly. I suffered so intensely during this period that death would often have been

"It was at this critical state, when hope had almost been abandoned by my family, that I received a call from a very kind friend. He was shocked at my wasted, run down condition. After hearing my unhappy story he said, 'I think I understand your case and I believe I know of something which will perhaps make a well man of you. In fact, if it will not help you, I know of nothing that will. It is certainly worth a trial. It is a scientific discovery which is creating a great stir in the highest med-ical circles. It is a predigested food which is capable of being absorbed by the system directly it is swallowed. not have to digest it. It enters at once into the blood and the vital parts of the body, giving nourishment to the flesh and blood. It builds up the system in a wonderful man-ner.' He gave me a pamphlet which I read very carefully and I determined as a last resort to follow his advice.
"Hoping against hope, I began the use of

the food my friend had recommended. You can imagine with what anxiety I waited to can imagine with what givery i water of see the result, even as a drowning man clutches at a straw. At first there was no perceptible change in my condition. Then, somehow, I seemed to be gradually losing my disagreeable stomach troubles. By degrees, one depressing symptom after another left me, until at last I was able to eat without suffering. Then I becan to gain more out suffering. Then I began to gain more rapidly. I found that the predigested food not only gave my system new life and vigor, but it toned up the stomach and my entire body in a remarkable way. It enabled other food to digest and it increased my vitality to an unusual extent. My re-covery progressed to such a degree that in six weeks my weight was greatly increased I went back to my work a well man, and inhesitatingly say that I owe my recovery and present condition wholly to Paskola, the great predigested food, which took me from the lowest physical depths and re-stored me to the life and health I now pos-

self and family that I was suffering from consumption were unfounded. Since my ecovery I have naturally given considerable thought to the subject and have corre-sponded with many people who have been troubled as I was. From my experience and what I have learned, I firmly believe that half the deaths that occur from socalled consumption and other wasting dis-eases are due directly to lack of nouishment. Loss of flesh is a sure sign of dis-ease. No person whose weight did not de-crease ever died of consumption. Indigestion and mal-assimilation of food is the great American disease of the present day. Thousands of men and women too, are suf-fering just as I did and yet they do not know it and cannot realize it. It is a most insidious, a most deceptive trouble. While it has certain symptoms, they vary with different people and it is not until a person is brought low by reduced flesh and disease that a full realization of the danger is

"I have endeavored to give my experience in the hope that others who may be travel-ing the same dangerous road and yet do not realize it, may be warned in time and be restored as I was. I believe that all such people, provided they have not confirmed consumption, can be saved, if they will take advantage of the latest and best distake advantage of the latest and best dis-covery which science has made for their benefit. I believe that medicine will fail to cure such cases, but that a predigested food like Paskola, which can now be se-cured of any reputable druggist, will effect far better results than drugs. I shall be pleased to answer all inquiries that may be addressed to me upon the subject, although I make the above statement voluntarily I make the above statement voluntarily and solely for the good I hope it may be the means of doing.

JOHN J. BROUGHTON.

326 West 23rd street, N. Y.

A pamphlet giving full particulars respecting Paskola will be sent on application to the Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade St. N. Y. City.

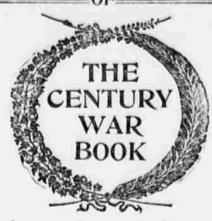




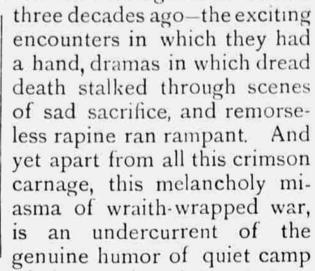
Their silent tents are spread, And glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead." -O'Hara.

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground

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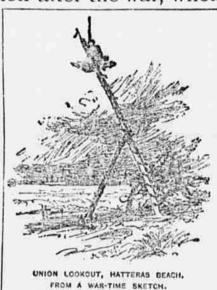
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life, that stimulating routine of exciting memories; the exultation of victory; the dejection of defeat; good news from home; the final ending; and then peace again.



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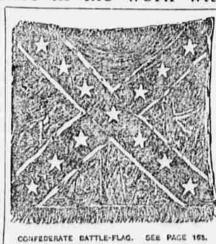


tisans, by those who were participants on either side. Side by side with the didactic essay of doughty General is the none less valuable contribution of the puissant private; the astute Admiral and the jolly sailor boy, all

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