NEWS SUPPRESSED IN JAPAN

Populace in Ignorance of the Demands of the European Powers.

OFFICIALS FEEL VERY SORE AT RUSSIA

Czar Purposely Waited Until the Treaty Had Been Signed to Humiliate Japan and Take Her at a Disadvantage—France Not So Offensive.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamship City of Peking arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing the following correspondence to the Associated press:

TOKIO, April 27.—Although totally ignorant up to this day of what is in store, the people of Japan are about to receive a heavy blow of adverse fortune. To what extent the news of the hostile combination of Russia, Germany and France has been made public in Europe, residents of Japan have no means of knowing, but in this country it remains a secret of state and may not be authoritatively disclosed for some time to come. Rumors are prevalent, but the startling fact that the three great powers have united to deprive Japan of the continental territory ceded by China is scarcely suspected by any outside the official circles. The announcement was delivered at Hiroshima on April 22, and after receiving the emperor's command Count Ito set forth to consult with Viscount Matsu at the sanitary resort of Maiko, whither the junior peace commissioner had repaired in hope of regaining his shattered health. The heads of departments in Tokio were notified April 24, but foreign ministers were confidentially advised on that and the following day. By them the governments not already concerned were made acquainted with the facts.

PAPERS DEVOID OF INFORMATION.

No Japanese paper has received information on the subject, but foreign journals indulge in vague speculation. Upon the general populace the stroke has yet to fall. The indignation which the Japanese government does not attempt to conceal is intensified with the manner in which the intentions of the three powers were revealed many weeks ago, when they were frankly notified of the general terms to be imposed upon China. They knew quite well that a part of the Shin-King province would be demanded, but if they had then declared their intention, or at any time previous to the signing of the treaty, their remonstrances would doubtless have received consideration. But it seems as if Russia had purposely schemed to put Japan into a painful and disadvantageous position.

By waiting until the great bulk of the Japanese army had crossed to the continent she certainly strengthened her own hand, for now the troops are a thousand miles from their base of supplies and the powerful Russian fleet may keep them isolated or prevent their return home. The Russian diplomatic officials have, indeed, signified that such is their intention, unless Japan yields to the pressure exerted upon her. In spite of her wrath at the trick which she thinks has been played, it is scarcely credible that she will venture to resist, in case she finds that the allies are thoroughly in earnest. So far as Russia is concerned, there can be no question on this point. Germany's purpose is hardly less clear, though the language of her communication is so needlessly offensive that a mask of braggadocio might perhaps be suspected. France exhibits no wanton discourtesy, and the belief is strong that she was unwillingly led into the league, and joined it only as a manifestation of her newly born affection for the northern power.

SURPRISED AT ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

The attitude of England is regarded with deep interest and some surprise. It has long been thought here that if any western nation watched with jealousy the rapid development of Japan's power it was Great Britain. It is needless to say that her refusal to take part in the unfriendly manifestation causes great gratification, and the practicability of a coalition between Japan and Great Britain is already discussed in influential quarters. For some time past a steadily increasing dislike for England and the English has been displayed by the Japanese, while France, next to the United States, has been the object of their especial regard. A week hence, or as soon as the action of the several states is clearly understood, these sentiments will be radically reversed.

Until the appearance of this dark cloud it seemed that nothing could obscure the sunshine of Japan's new prosperity. The government was cheered and gratified by the enthusiasm with which the treaty of peace had been received in all parts of the empire. So favorable and so unanimous a verdict was not looked for. Almost to the last moment the popular demands were extravagant and unreasonable, and it was believed that the military power was so strongly bent upon a further prosecution of the war that the prudent counsels of Count Ito and Viscount Matsu might be set aside, at least until Peking could be occupied by the victorious invaders. But the highest influence in the nation—the will of the emperor—was on the side of moderation. Every measure tending to a speedy and honorable termination of hostilities had his approval and support. In the face of his avowed wishes the hotheads of the army could not clamor for a prolonged contest, and among the people the knowledge that the sovereign was opposed to needless strife held even the most violent in check. Yet it was not supposed that the reaction from the belligerent sentiment of two months ago could be so sudden or complete.

PEACE POPULAR WITH THE MASSES.

From the hour that peace was declared a general chorus of acclamation saluted the two statesmen whose wise and patient labors had brought about the great result. The words of congratulation and praise with which the emperor welcomed them on their return to Hiroshima were echoed on all sides with genuine sincerity, and instead of incurring the temporary ill will of the masses, as it was feared they might, by agreeing to more lenient terms of accommodation than were hoped for by the nation at large, they have advanced in the esteem and confidence of their countrymen to a point which few Japanese ministers of state have ever attained. All talk of their retirement is now at an end. Count Ito will remain at the head of the cabinet as long as he chooses to serve in that capacity, and Viscount Matsu may preside indefinitely, if such is his pleasure, over the foreign interests of Japan.

Li Hung Chang arrived at Tien Tsin April 20. He was welcomed by Prince Kung, who had come from Peking to meet him. Orders were sent by the emperor that Li should not proceed to the capital, but should forward the treaty thither for ratification.

Miyoji Ito, chief secretary of the Japanese cabinet, whose labors in connection with the peace conference have been arduous, has been appointed plenipotentiary to proceed to Chee-Foo and conduct the ceremony of exchanging the ratifications.

Chinese merchants in Japan, many of them men of wealth and standing, profess great satisfaction with the conclusion of peace and are about to send a petition to the court at Peking praying that Li Hung Chang be rewarded for his services, as it is certain that he secured the best possible terms of agreement. It is true that by his entreaties the Japanese were persuaded to make important abatements of their original demands.

EXCITEMENT IN COREA.

Corean affairs are taking an extraordinary turn and the capital is in a state of unprecedented excitement. The unraveling of the great conspiracy, the first acts of which were the murders of certain officials in sympathy with the reform measures proposed by Japan, has involved many of the highest personages in the realm. One of the first exposed was Yi Chung, the recently appointed envoy to Japan and the favorite grandson of the Tai Won Kun. On learning that discovery was imminent, he hastily resigned his office of envoy and prepared to escape from Seoul, but the government was informed of his purpose and on the night of April 18 sixty policemen went to the Tai Won Kun's palace with the king's warrant to arrest the alleged criminal. Yi refused to surrender himself and was unceremoniously hoisted on the back of a stalwart constable and carried to jail.

The Tai Won Kun, in a frenzy of rage, followed his grandson at 2 the next morning and demanded admittance, which was refused. Then, forgetting his customary pomp and dignity, he stayed in the street till daylight, screaming that he was alone the originator of the plot and that Yi knew nothing about it. On the 19th Yi was arraigned in court on charges of murder and treason. It was not without difficulty that the tribunal was formed, most of the native judges being afraid to incur the vengeance of the Tai Won Kun. This aged prince refused to return to his palace and has taken up quarters in a merchant's shop close to the court house. He constantly proclaims that he is solely responsible for everything and seems to think this avowal sufficient to stay proceedings. All his life he has been accustomed to deal out death to those who opposed him or excited his displeasure, and he cannot be made to comprehend that he is no longer at liberty to remove his real or supposed enemies.

KING WAS TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

It is reported that the king, his son, was to have been one of the victims of the exploded conspiracy, yet the king, whose moral weakness is phenomenal, is sending messages of condolence to the unnatural parent, though perfectly aware of the parent's sentiment toward him. This is a pleasant illustration of the obligations of filial piety in countries bound by Chinese principles.

The Corean administration is debating the expediency of putting the Tai Won Kun on trial as a common criminal, but it is doubted whether the king will sanction this radical departure from usage, even to make his own life secure. April 2—The Tai Won Kun sent a letter to the judges, imploring that he be killed and the grandson set free.

The empress left Hiroshima for Kioto April 25, and the emperor followed on the 26th. Before starting he signed the ratification of the peace treaty. Their majesties will remain in Kioto about two weeks and will then return to Tokio, where their reception will be on a magnificent scale.

Prince Komatsu, commander in chief of the armies, arrived at Port Arthur April 18. He is expected to return with as little delay as possible, bringing back all the troops that are not required for garrison purposes.

Cholera in the Pescadores is no longer considered dangerous. Disbanded Chinese soldiers in the islands have gladly entered Japanese service as laborers.

Chinese captives in Japan, having heard that the treaty requires them to be sent home, are begging that they may remain. The required treaty between France and Japan is ready for extcution; that between Germany and Japan nearly so.

The sale of a Japanese newspaper published in San Francisco, called the Soko-Shimpo, has been prohibited in Japan.

A Japanese governor general will be appointed for Formosa.

G. Lowther, secretary of the British legation in Tokio, is appointed charge d'affaires. The minister, Trench, returns home incurably ill.

JAPAN REACHING OUT THIS WAY.

Negotiating a Treaty with Nicaragua for Special Privileges in the Canal.

TOKIO, May 12.—The recent achievements of Japan have led her to turn her attention to securing a treaty with Nicaragua by which she would secure marked privileges in the Nicaragua canal. The subject has been under consideration at Washington, between Dr. Guzman, representing Nicaragua, and the representatives of Japan. At one time the basis of a treaty seemed to have been reached. Dr. Guzman feared, however, the United States might have cause to object to certain privileges accorded to Japan. This objection was met by the representatives of Japan by a proposition that Japan should receive the same privileges as the countries with which Nicaragua has treaties, except the United States, it being expressly recognized the United States is entitled to superior advantages because of proximity to Nicaragua. The negotiations stopped on this point and the treaty has not as yet been concluded, nor is it being further urged for the present, although no doubt exists among officials that a satisfactory treaty will be made giving Japan privileges in the canal commensurate with her growing power as a military and commercial nation.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Tokio cable stating that Japan has her eye on the Nicaragua canal presents a new and important phase of the canal question in which the United States has taken such a vital interest. Thus far the United States has regarded Great Britain as the only dangerous competitor for the use or control of the canal. Now Japan's interest in the canal presents a new factor. Her victory over China promises to make her a prominent power in the Pacific. By gaining privileges in the use of the Nicaragua canal Japan will also secure direct access to the Atlantic without the long trip around Cape Horn. The importance of a quick route to the Atlantic from Japan is said to be very great, from a naval and commercial standpoint. The terms of the recent negotiations at Washington cannot be learned, as treaty making is guarded with much care until the instrument is concluded. Minister Kurino will leave for Mexico at an early day to present his credentials as minister to that country, to which he is accredited as well as to us.

Kidnaping Negro Laborers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 12.—Reports have reached here from Ouachita county, Arkansas, of the wholesale kidnaping of negroes by white men from Louisiana by farmers living adjacent to the Arkansas line who needed laborers. When laborers were needed they crossed into Arkansas, selected the negroes they wanted and took them to Louisiana by force. Similar reports have reached here from Union and other counties on the Louisiana border. A dispatch from Eldorado says Judge Smith of Ouachita county has convened a special grand jury to investigate the recent outrages of this character. In some cases the kidnapers have been seen driving before them, like so many sheep, a bunch of negroes, with their arms pinioned and tied together.

Sealing Agreement Will Not Be Renewed.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A special to the Times-Herald from Victoria, B. C., says: The British government has decided not to renew the agreement with the United States respecting the seizing of arms and implements of sealing vessels proceeding to Bering sea during the closed season. This information came in an official message to the collector of customs today and is in consequence of the nonpayment of the $425,000 indemnity due British sealers and withheld by the American government after being formally agreed to.

Robinson to Be President of the Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, May 12.—A special to the Journal from Topeka, Kan., says: A local paper prints the story from what it calls authentic sources that A. A. Robinson is to be called from the Mexican Central railroad and made president of the Santa Fe. It is said that Mr. Robinson, who is now in the east, will at once go to Europe in the interest of the Santa Fe, his mission, it is asserted, being to see the bondholders of that system.

Dead Drunk and Leg Broken.

Officers Tyrell and Chamberlain found a man dead drunk and lying on the street yesterday afternoon and sent him to the police station. When he arrived it was discovered that one of his legs was broken in two places. He himself was unable to account for his injury. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital. His name is Fred Glander, and he lives at Twentieth and Grant streets.

Shot in a Quarrel Over Cards.

RAWLINS, Wyo., May 12.—(Special Telegram.)—In a row over a game of cards at Fort Steele last night a gambler, known as Rounce, shot a negro in the neck, wounding him seriously.

CUT COUPON ALONG LINE OF BORDER

CERTIFICATE.

Anticipating the Right of the Subscriber to Participate in

THE OMAHA BEE'S

FREE BOOK DISTRIBUTION

MONDAY, May 13.

ONE CERTIFICATE, with five cents to cover postage, mailing and clerical expenses, entitles the subscriber to one volume (paper cover), selected from the printed catalogue of the Omaha Bee Free-Book Distribution. Send coin; no stamps. ADDRESS

Publisher The Omaha Bee, FREE BOOK DEPARTMENT. Omaha, Neb.

HAZLETON WANTS A HEARING

Unwilling to Resign Until the Charges Have Been Investigated.

DEMANDS TO SEE MEADE'S COMPLAINT

Friends of the Accused Bringing Pressure to Bear to Secure Him a Hearing—Speaks Freely of the Course Pursued by Admiral Meade.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The diplomatic trouble concerning United States Minister Hazleton, resulting from serious charges made by Admiral Meade, as given exclusively in the Associated press dispatch, was the absorbing theme of naval and diplomatic circles today. Mr. Hazleton has received a dispatch from Hon. B. B. Smalley of Vermont, through whose influence he was appointed minister to Venezuela, saying he would arrive in Washington to give personal attention to the case. It is now known definitely that Secretary Gresham, in a cable dispatch to the minister, called for his resignation. The minister desires to see the specific charges, and before tendering his resignation will endeavor to have his side of the case presented to President Cleveland.

Assistant Secretary Uhl expected the written resignation to be tendered yesterday and asked for it in an interview with the minister in the morning, and again at 3 o'clock, but Mr. Hazleton asked that action be deferred until the arrival of Mr. Smalley, with a view of putting in a defense to the charges. He says he feels that his future standing is at stake, and this is more to him than the retention of his diplomatic mission, which he will undoubtedly resign.

The correspondence leading up to Mr. Hazleton's resignation has been brief and entirely by cable. Secretary Gresham's dispatch stated that facts had come to the knowledge of the president which compelled him to call for the minister's immediate resignation. Mr. Gresham spoke with deep regret of the necessity for this course. No specific charges were mentioned.

Mr. Hazleton's dispatch, in answer, asked permission to learn the charges, but by inadvertence he requested that he might return "to resign." This last phrase was construed to mean a resignation, and accordingly Assistant Uhl has asked that the resignation be submitted in accordance with the dispatches.

HAZLETON MUCH DEPRESSED.

Mr. Hazelton is much depressed over the condition of affairs. He speaks frankly in defense of himself, although reserved as to departmental matters. He referred today to several further features of Admiral Meade's visit to Venezuela, showing, in the judgment of the minister, the animus of the charges. One of the occurrences was in the presence of President Crespo of Venezuela. "It had been arranged," said the minister, "that I should pursue the usual course of officially presenting the admiral to the president. When, however, the president entered unexpectedly Admiral Meade advanced to him, shook his hand and began speaking to him in Spanish. The president was notably surprised, knowing the arrangements made for an official presentation. At the first opportunity I stepped forward, and thereupon formally introduced Admiral Meade to the president and the admiral presented his staff officers. It was evident the admiral was nettled that his informal greeting of the president had not sufficed, although it was contrary to the honor due a president and contrary to express arrangement."

Mr. Hazelton also speaks of his trip from Caracas to LaGuayra on the train bearing the admiral, at which time the admiral did not call upon the minister, as is said to be due from the admiral to the representative of the United States government. When LaGuayra was reached, Mr. Hazelton says, Sunday prevented his immediately calling on the admiral on his flagship, as the rules of the navy forbid salutes and like courtesies on Sunday. When he called the next day, Monday, and was asked to the wardroom, Mr. Hazelton says Admiral Meade demanded peremptorily: "Why did you not call yesterday?"

The minister says he avoided a controversy by saying he preferred not to call on Sunday, knowing the fleet would remain until Monday night. He says the courtesy shown him on the flagship was so scant that it was evident his departure was desired by the admiral. He received, however, the usual salute of seventeen guns, due a United States minister. Captain Glass of the cruiser Cincinnati commanded the gig conveying him to the shore, and, in the course of the trip, Captain Glass stated the rule of the navy forbade salutes and like courtesies on Sunday. Mr. Hazelton will seek to answer the charges, and if he prevails on the department to withdraw the request for his resignation, he will seek a leave of absence.

ATTESTED CRESPO'S POPULARITY.

Ten Thousand People Join in a Demonstration at the Venezuelan Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Recent advices reaching the Venezuelan legation tell of a popular demonstration at Caracas, in which 10,000 people gathered to the support of President Crespo's policy. The demonstration centered at the "Yellow House," which is President Crespo's official residence, similar to our white house. The gathering represented all political parties and was meant as a ratification of the president's course in obliterating party lines and forming a cabinet from all the political elements and parties in existence, the purpose being to harmonize all factions in a common line of action. The result has proved very satisfactory, as the demonstration indicates. It is said to have no direct bearing on the British-Venezuelan question further than in showing the harmony and strength of the Crespo administration on all questions of public policy.

The Venezuelan papers are printing with much favorable comment the recent expressions of the American press on the British-Venezuelan question. The government is disposed, however, not to keep up a ferment on the matter.

The Venezuelan congress, now in session, is giving its main attention to perfecting the law code patterned after the Napoleonic code, which prevails throughout all the states of Venezuela. No tariff or financial bills have been introduced, as Venezuela's present laws on both these questions is said to be very satisfactory. She has the gold standard with the Bolivar, named after the liberator, as her standard coin. It is made of both gold and silver, but the former dominates and makes the standard for both coins. There is also a satisfactory paper currency, guaranteed by the banks, something like the proposed state bank currency in the United States, but not redeemed or guaranteed by the Venezuelan government. It has proved safe, however, and has not been the cause of panic and depression.

CLEVELAND GOES ON A FISHING TRIP

Landed Twenty-Eight Speckled Beauties During the Day.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Cleveland was much refreshed by his day's outing yesterday, when, with Secretary Morton and Mr. Miller, the commissioner of internal revenue, he spent the day fishing in the vicinity of Leesburg. The stream at which the party enjoyed the sport had not been fished for about two years and the trout were plentiful. The party did not commence fishing until after 7 o'clock, though they kept it up till about 6 o'clock in the evening. The president is described by his associates as a good fisherman and landed no less than twenty-eight of the seventy fish caught. The greater portion of them were brought to the city when the party returned. Practically all the time was spent in fishing, a stop of a short time only being made at the house of the host, Mr. Harrison. Strict secrecy was maintained by the president and his friends regarding the trip and the party went and returned with but few persons being aware of the fact.

Stories of Trouble at Bluefields Denied.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, yesterday received a letter from Governor Cabezas, the chief officer of the state of Zelaya, Nicaragua, formerly the Mosquito country. It was written from Bluefields, and is considered important in putting at rest reports of rebellion and the arming of natives in the eastern part of the republic. Governor Cabezas says there is perfect quiet there and that the natives are entirely tranquil and satisfied. The governor will soon give way to General Duarte, and is then likely to visit the United States.

KNOT FOR THE SENATE TO UNTIE

Senatorial Situation in Delaware an Unprecedented One.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The probability that Governor Watson will appoint a senator from Delaware to succeed Senator Higgins is considered sufficiently strong in political circles here to cause a general speculation as to what would be the chances of his being seated. The history of the senate does not furnish a parallel case to that which would be presented in case of such action by the Delaware governor, but it is more like the case of two years ago presented from the states of Wyoming, Montana and Washington, than any others. It would be similar to those in so far as it would involve the governor's right to appoint when the legislature has failed to elect, but it would develop other questions, important among which would be the right of the governor to act in the capacity of a state senator while filling the executive office. The cases of the northwestern states also differ from that which would be presented from Delaware in that there was no counter claim in any of them.

Sick Are All Progressing Favorably.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—During the past twenty-four hours the improvement in Secretary Gresham's condition has been quite noticeable, and there was considerable recession of the pleuritic fluid. He has had a comfortable day and is reported better. Mr. Otto Gresham, the secretary's son, who has been here since his father's illness assumed an acute stage, left the city today for his home in Chicago.

Representative Hitt has been quite comfortable today.

Brigadier General Casey, retired, is reported as resting easily tonight.

Rear Admiral Almy had a comfortable Sunday and is better than for several days.

No Need of Warships in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Navy department has received no information from the Ranger, but as the Monterey, which has been at Panama for several days, has been ordered to proceed on her way to Callao, Peru, it is believed that the department does not believe the troubles in Ecuador are of such moment as to need any warship along the coast of that country. The Monerey will probably remain a short time at Callao, and then begin her northward voyage.

"Gail Hamilton" Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Miss May Abbygail Dodge, a cousin of Mrs. James G. Blaine, and widely known as a writer under the nom de plume of Gail Hamilton, is seriously ill at the residence of Mrs. Blaine in this city. Last Friday morning, while in her room she was suddenly overcome by a fainting spell, in which she fell to the floor, and presumably remained for some time unconscious, until found by members of the household. She has since rallied, and her condition is more reassuring.

Sir Julian's Departure Will Delay Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The departure of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, for Europe early next month is likely to result in the postponement of action on the proposed Bering sea commission of arbitration, the Venezuela question and various other pending subjects in which the United States is concerned until the ambassador returns in the fall.

Dairy Division Created.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A dairy division has been created in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural department, and Henry A. Alvord, now of Durham, N. C., has been appointed chief, at $2,500 a year. The object of the division is to collect and disseminate information about the dairy industry of the country, and the organization probably will be effected on July 1.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Rebellion Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—(Special.)—Pensions granted, issue of April 29, 1895, were:

Nebraska: Original—Homer A. Beache, Ulysses, Butler; John H. Thompson (deceased), Plattsmouth, Cass.

Iowa: Original—O. Alonzo Barber, Albia, Monroe; Sam Larson, Moorhead, Monona; John P. Williams, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie. Increase—John Abernathy, East Des Moines, Polk. Reissue—George Wall, Keozia, Iowa; James M. Evans, Soldier, Monona; Alfred S. Miller, Monticello, Jones. Original widow—Electa J. Supplee, Carroll, Carroll.

South Dakota: Original—Joseph Murphy, Hot Springs, Fall River; Francis E. Norton, Bell Rapids, Minnehaha. Reissue—Ephraim J. Barnett, Bijou, Brule.

Colorado: Original—Clark Bright, Denver, Arapahoe; George W. Hill (deceased), Denver, Arapahoe. Additional—Augustus Godat, Aspen, Pitkin. Reissue—Judson E. Cole, Buena Vista, Chaffee.

Issue of April 30, 1895:

Nebraska: Original—Henry C Keefer, Lincoln, Lancaster. Reissue—Isaac Wilcoxen, Hubbell, Thayer; John E. N. Sparks, Cordon, Sheridan; John J. Evans, Waco, York; Jacob Schwab, Hooper, Dodge; Alonzo Bromley, Shelton, Buffalo; David Matten, Humboldt, Richardson; Olof Rudman, Clarks, Merrick; Charles H. Crocker, Emerald, Lancaster.

Iowa: Reissue—Jefferson H. Alley, Malvern, Mills; Martin Bogar, What Cheer, Keokuk; George Billhymer, Keosauqua, Van Buren; John W. Fullerton, Wirt, Ringgold; Ephraim Ross, Merrimac, Jefferson; Abram H. Anson, Davis City, Decatur; John J. Stuckey, Des Moines, Polk; John H. Keech, Oxford Junction, Jones; Lorenzo W. Burt, Coggon, Linn; Isaac Liston, Maquoketa, Jackson; Wesley Taylor, West Des Moines, Polk; Cornelius Bellville, Harrison; Andrew J. Nichols, Saylorsville, Polk. Original widows, etc. Minors of Henry C. Fox, Manchester, Delaware.

South Dakota: Reissue—Peter Hanson, Norden, Deuel.

North Dakota: Renewal and increase—Elihu Wiley, Niagara, Grand Forks.

Colorado: Renewal and increase—Wesley Desellem, Atwood, Logan.

KILLED HIS DIVORCED WIFE

Followed It Up by an Unsuccessful Attempt on His Own Life.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., May 12.—Last winter Mrs. Jesse Davis secured a divorce from her husband. Today Davis met her on the highway going to church and fired three shots at her, two taking effect in her arm and one in her head. He then went home, took morphine and shot himself. Mrs. Davis will die, but Davis will recover. It was only by the prompt action of the town marshal that William Cheswright, brother of the woman, was prevented from shooting Davis.

They Let Paulson Off Lightly.

Victor Paulson, who lives near Twenty-second and Mason streets, met a pair of rather gentlemanly highwaymen last night at 11 o'clock, as he was crossing Nineteenth and Davenport streets. One wore a mask and the other had a revolver, which was put to Paulson's face. He was requested to throw up his hands. Paulson complied with the request and the thieves went through his clothes. They found $1.75, a nickel of which was returned for street car fare. They also examined a gold watch, which they took out of Paulson's vest pocket, but evidently did not think much of it, for it was returned.

Unearthed a Peculiar Case.

DULUTH, May 12.—In working upon the case of Mrs. Cameron, who attempted suicide here yesterday, the detectives today found that the woman had been robbed and abandoned by Samuel D. Smith, who took her from Detroit. They found he had been assisted in his plans by his wife, who had been the means of bringing her husband and Mrs. Cameron together. It is claimed by the police that after Mrs. Cameron had placed her money in the bank it was drawn out by Mrs. Smith, who resembles Mrs. Cameron. After getting the money, Mr. and Mrs. Smith went away together.

Reports Her Husband Missing.

Mrs. Harmon Bargnusat, who lives at Twenty-eighth and Dorcas streets, reported to the police last night that her husband, who is better known as Harmon Schultz, had been missing since last Wednesday. Bargnusat has been married nine months, and during that time has been out of employment. He is a bartender. On Wednesday he started out to look for a job, but did not return. Mrs. Bargnusat is unable to give any reason for his absence.

IMPORTANT CHANGE

Of Time on Pennsylvania Lines from Chicago.

Taking effect on Sunday, May 19, the "old reliable" Pittsburg, Washington and New York express of the Pennsylvania Short Line, now leaving Chicago at 3:15 p. m., will be quickened about an hour, and will leave Chicago Union Passenger station at 3 p. m., daily—fifteen minutes earlier than on present schedule. Address Agent, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

BUSY BLACK HILLS MINERS

Turning Out More Than Three Thousand Tons of Ore Each Day.

OUTPUT LARGER THAN EVER AND GROWING

Mines and Mills Are Busy and More Reduction Capacity is to Be Added—Farmers Also Prosperous and Cattlemen Expectant.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 12.—(Special.)—The Black Hills country certainly has no reason to complain so far this year, for it has enjoyed and is now enjoying its full share of prosperity. The miners in the mountains and the farmers in the valleys have brighter prospects before them now than ever in the country's history. Recent discoveries of new and rich ore bodies in different districts of the Hills have had the usual results, stampedes in a small way have been numerous and not a little excitement caused. Some of the new finds are being worked, while others are being placed in condition to add their output to the nation's wealth.

Some idea of the amount of labor employed and money spent in developing and working Black Hills mining properties may be had when it is stated that 3,050 tons of ore are treated daily, at an expense for labor and treatment of $13,300 a day, or a total pay roll for the year of $4,850,500. Of this amount 2,000 tons are mined and milled daily at Lead, Terraville and Central; daily output of ore from Bald Mountain and Ruby Basin, 400 tons; J. R., Summit and Grizzly Bear mines, near Hill City, 400 tons daily; Keystone and Holy Terror mills, 250 tons; Four Mile mill, near Custer, 110 tons, and Rockford and vicinity, 500 tons daily. Besides the above enumerated mills and reduction plants there is daily treated by the cyanide process at least 200 tons of ore.

Already there has been blocked out work which will bring the daily output of treated ore up an additional 1,000 tons. The above, however, is not all the ore mined, for there are thousands of locations being worked by their owners, many of whom are piling and storing their ores, awaiting such time as the cost of transportation and mill tolls will be low enough to allow their ores to be treated. On the 3,000 tons of ore daily treated in the Black Hills it would be difficult to place an average, some of the free milling running from $2 to $20 per ton, while the rebellious ores will run from $25 as high as $2,000 a ton.

The southern Hills districts have proven to be the greatest factors in the revival of prospecting and development work, while the Yellow Creek, Bald Mountain, Ruby Basin, Elk Creek, North and Main Bare Butte districts have recently produced mines which are already bringing in their owners a good revenue. In almost every mining district activity prevails, and it is not boasting or indulging in exaggeration to say that, in the mining business of the Hills, this year is bound to prove one of great results, and in view of the fact that during the past twelve years, with poorly developed mines, and ignorance of the proper treatment of the ores and a lack of capital, the gold output of the Hills has exceeded $60,000,000, the statement is a reasonable one.

CROP OUTLOOK SPLENDID.

While the mining interests are taking a boom, the agricultural interests are not far behind, every condition so far this year being such as to insure splendid crops, small grain especially just growing out loud. A Bee representative a few days ago took a trip through the Spearfish, Redwater, Belle Fourche, Falsebottom, Polo creek valleys and Centennial prairie, and what he saw in the way of growing crops would drive an eastern farmer wild with envy. The season in the Hills has been a forward one, and small grains have been advanced wonderfully. Much rain has fallen in the Hills and surrounding valleys, so there is no lack of moisture, and with the start crops have it will need be very dry from now on to cause a failure. In the Belle Fourche valley especially do things look most inviting, and the coming harvest gives promise of being a great one. Although twenty-six miles of this valley is covered by a ditch carrying 2,500 miners' inches of water, it is seldom that resort to irrigation is had to insure a crop.

Already the railroads are preparing for the cattle shipping season and at Belle Fourche City and vicinity have a large force of men employed making additions to their yards and building reservoirs. From this place alone last year 5,500 car loads of cattle were shipped, and it is expected that the coming season will see these figures almost doubled. Belle Fourche is peculiarly situated to catch this business, being located on the Belle Fourche river, where the waters from Redwater, Coal, Hay, Willow and Middle creeks empty into the Belle Fourche, the gateway through which the cattle from the northern ranges must pass en route to the eastern markets.

FUTURE METROPOLIS.

The town is one of the youngest in the Black Hills country, but has already a population of over 500. A great deal of building is going on and additions to its population are being daily made. The people of the place are confident that it is destined to be the Denver of the Black Hills, and there is no reason why it should not in time become a large city. In easy communication by rail with the principal mining camps of the Black Hills, eighteen miles distant from an inexhaustible supply of good coal (the Hay creek coal fields), and with a water power unrivaled anywhere in the west, its prospects certainly are bright for the establishment of large reduction plants here. Its location is well fitted for a city, being beautiful and convenient. Two good hotels, a large number of excellent business houses, the most complete flouring mills in South Dakota and the stock yards of the Elkhorn road are some of the attractions of the city, while a number of manufacturing plants are to be located there the present year, work upon some of them being now under way. The power to operate these plants is obtained from a ditch carrying 3,500 inches of water, which enters the town with a fall of almost 100 feet, and which can be enlarged to almost any capacity. To insure a control of the cattle shipping business at this point the railroad company has located a "trail" from the town to the Little Missouri river and Montana points, and on the trail are building a series of large reservoirs to catch the surface water and retain it during the dry months of summer, in order to insure easy drives for the herds which are to be shipped from this point and which heretofore have been inconvenienced for the lack of water upon this route.

Epworth League, Chattanooga.

The route to Chattanooga over the Louisville & Nashville railroad is via Mammoth cave, America's greatest natural wonder. Specially low rates made for hotel and cave fees to holders of Epworth league tickets. Through Nashville, the location of Vanderbilt university, the pride of the Methodist church, and along the line between Nashville and Chattanooga, where many of the most famous battles of the war were fought. Send for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates, etc., to C. P. Ammore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or George B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Bishop Sent the Band Home.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—The cornerstone of St. Francis Xavier's church in Alleghany was laid this afternoon. Over 1,400 of the members of the Irish societies had assembled to parade, and the cathedral band was to lead them. Bishop Phelan, however, decided that it was not proper to have a band at a cornerstone laying and dismissed the musicians. As a result the Board of Erin and the Hibernian Rifles refused to participate in the ceremonies. The new church school is to be the nucleus of a convent.

Missouri Congressman Marries a Fortune

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Congressman Joy of Missouri was married at San Mateo yesterday to Mrs. Washington Ryer, widow of the late millionaire, Dr. Ryer.

More Troops Ordered to Pocahontas.

RICHMOND, Va., May 12.—Governor Offeral has ordered to Pocohontas another detachment of the Richmond Howitzers and the entire Blues battalion.

Wanted to Die Rich.

Many years ago, according to one of the yarns of the sea told by mariners who claimed to have been present, says Harper's Weekly, a British ship having on board a large consignment of Spanish dollars for a house in Rio Janeiro, was wrecked on the Brazilian coast. Hoping to save some of his precious cargo the captain ordered some of the casks containing the gold brought on deck, but the vessel was so badly wrecked by the continuous pounding on the rocks that it was soon found necessary to take to the boats without any of the treasure. As the last boat was about to leave the ill-fated craft, one of the officers, to make sure that no one was left on board, went back to make a last tour of the ship. To his surprise, sitting beside one of the casks with a hatchet in his hand, he found one of the sailors.

"Hurry up!" cried the officer. "We came within an ace of going off without you."

"I'm not going," replied the sailor, giving the cask a hearty whack with the hatchet, bursting it open, and laughing with delight as the coin poured out around him. "I've always wanted to die rich. I've been poor all my life, and this is my first and last chance. Go ahead. I'll stay here with my fortune."

Argue as he might, the officer could not persuade the fellow to leave the gold with which he played as a child with marbles, and he finally had to leave him to his fate.

FORESTS TURNED TO STONE.

Fossilization on a Gigantic Scale in Yellowstone Park.

The Yellowstone National park is called the wonderland of America, and since the destruction of the New Zealand geyser area it is, perhaps, entitled to be called the wonderland of the world, for within its limits the most varied of nature's workings may be observed. Its hundreds of hot springs and geysers, its precipitous canons and rushing cataracts, its snow-capped mountain peaks and mirrored lakes, make it one of surpassing interest. The lover of natural scenery may linger long over its beauties and its wonders.

From the geological point of view, says the Epoch, it is also of great interest, for here may be found rocks that range in age from the most ancient of which we have any knowledge to those in process of formation at the present moment. The super-heated waters of the hot springs and geysers hold a large amount of rock-making material in solution, which is deposited about the openings of the springs on the cooling of the waters, and in this way building up a mass of great magnitude. These springs and geysers are constantly breaking out in new places, often on the borders or in the forests of living trees. The trees are killed at once by the hot water, and on becoming withered and dry begin soon to take up the rock-making solution by which they are bathed, and thus to pass into the fossil state.

Conditions similar to these, or at least favorable to the preservation of fossil forests, appear to have existed from a remote time, for there is evidence to show that the fossil forests were preserved before the most active of the hot-spring phenomena were inaugurated. These fossil forests are located in the northeastern corner of the Yellowstone National park, at a place known locally as Amethyst mountain, or Fossil Forest Ridge. This is really a mountain some ten miles long, and rising nearly, or quite, 2,000 feet above the general level of the valley. If it were possible to cut a section down through this mountain, as a slice is cut from a loaf of bread, there would be found a succession of at least fifteen fossil forests, one above another. That is to say, at some remote day, geologically speaking, there grew a great forest, which was covered up by the ejected material from a great volcano, rivaling in size Mount Etna, that is known to have existed some miles to the north. The trees were entombed in an upright position, and under the action of silica-charged waters were fossilized. The action of the volcano ceased and quiet was restored for a sufficient length of time for a second forest to be developed above the first. Then came a second outburst from the volcano, and this forest was buried and fossilized like the first, and so in turn have the dozen or more forests flourished and been engulfed.

Then came the final quiet, the rumbling of the volcano ceased and its fires were extinguished. But immediately the action of the elements began, and the wearing forces of rain and frost, acting through long ages, have carved out this mountain, in the heart of which may be read the story of its origin. This denudation appears to have been unaccompanied by any of the violent movements so often characteristic of mountain building, and consequently when the softer material is worn away from around the trunks they stand upright in the exact positions in which they grew originally.

The first forest to be visited is in the vicinity of Yancey's, a stage station on the mail route from the Mammoth Hot Springs to Cooke City, Mont. It is about a mile west of the junction of the Lamar river and the Yelowstone, and on the middle slope of a low hill. As one approaches the locality several trunks are observed standing on the hillside, which at a distance seem quite like the stumps of living trees, and even a nearer approach barely suffices to reveal their true nature, as they are covered with lichens and blackened and discolored by frost and rain. They are, however, veritable fossil trunks, standing upright on the steep hillside in the same positions in which they grew. The largest trunk is thirteen and a half feet in circumference and about fifteen feet in height. It is considerably weathered and must have been much larger when living, for the bark is in no place preserved. The others—and there are dozens of them—are slightly smaller and have been weathered down until, in most cases, only a few inches can be seen above the surface. So perfectly are they preserved that each stump shows the annual ring as distinctly visible as in a