

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23 day of March, 1895. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Retrenchment does not make greater headway in the council than it does in the legislature.

Don't forget the men who dodge voting on questions on which they fear to place themselves on record.

The position of peace minister of China is not quite the sinecure that some people were inclined to imagine it.

How many other "important" measures that warrant the sifting committee in placing them ahead of the appropriation bill?

Now that Spain has about succeeded in renovating her cabinet there are several little questions the United States would like to have her answer.

We have frequently heard of proposed anti-drunk laws, but the anti-liquor law advanced in the New York legislature is a new one in name if not in fact.

The Helfenstein lawyer and hero of Price's rebel bushwhackers feels very much elated over the prospect of becoming a member of the fire and police board for reform and the confidant.

With net earnings of \$3,123,780 in one year, and a hard times year at that, the Bell telephone monopoly is hardly in the right position to oppose reductions in the extortionate rates it has been exacting.

Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday anniversary promises to be very much like a wedding. The celebration begins long before the event and the honeymoon lasts some time after it is over.

The party wreckers at Lincoln seem to have the upper hand again. They are more party blind than were the old Bourbon democrats, who never could learn anything and never forgot anything.

Six hundred dollars a day is the price which the taxpayers of Nebraska continue to pay for the employes of the legislature, although there is really no work for more than a dozen clerks all told employed in copying and enrolling bills.

Those resolutions expressing the regret over the impending calamity that threatens to remove ex-Congressman Springer from Illinois forever have as yet fortunately failed to materialize. Of course this failure is due to oversight merely.

The prospect of the passage of the Omaha charter amendments is not very flattering. This will not be a source of serious regret or alarm to the honest taxpayers, since the contractors, tax-eaters, and tax shirkers have succeeded in mutilating the charter in their own interest.

The republican members of the legislature should think twice before they go on record to force the A. P. A. issue upon the party. Such a conflict would not only prove disastrous in Douglas county, but would extend all over the state and drive thousands of loyal republicans into the ranks of the opposition.

The members of the legislative combine seem now to have entirely overcome their former reluctance to making a direct fight on the governor. They can no longer conceal their open hostility to the chief executive. If the combine wants to make such a fight it will soon see on which side the people will range themselves, and it will not be on its side.

These are the days when the jobs and steals seek to run the gauntlet of the legislature under cover of the closing hours of the session. The jobs and steals must be killed before they gain the first foothold. Because they cannot last much longer is no reason why a single questionable bill should be passed.

Twenty votes in the senate and sixty in the house are required to pass a bill over the governor's veto. On straight party issues the republicans have strength enough over Governor Holcomb's objections. But when it comes to corporation bills and ill-advised factional schemes that would inevitably split the republican party the margin of good horse sense and integrity among members will be volitionally enough to check State department.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE PENITENTIARY.

One of the most vital questions that should have engaged the attention of the legislature is, What shall the state do with the penitentiary and the contract for convict labor? The original lease of the penitentiary to Boss Stout bound the state to pay the contractor 40 cents a day for every convict and gave him the use of the present buildings and labor of the convicts as a bonus. This contract was extended by the legislature of 1887 without warrant of law to Charles W. Mosher, assignee of Stout, the original contractor. Under this assignment the state has continued to pay W. H. Dorgan 40 cents per day under the Mosher contract, although Mosher himself has been serving a sentence in the Sioux Falls penitentiary.

It is now proposed and recommended by a legislative committee expressly organized for this purpose that the legislature shall appropriate a sum not exceeding \$35,000 to pay Dorgan for machinery and materials which constitute part of the penitentiary plant and which he claims as individual property. The committee does not, however, take into account the amount which the state rightfully can deduct from the contractor, whoever he may be, for the eighty cells that Stout agreed to build at his own expense as part of the consideration of his extension of his contract and which Mosher nor Dorgan have ever built. There is also an omission of all reference to the claim of the state against Dorgan as superintendent of the \$400,000 cell house. Those counter claims certainly constitute a proper offset against whatever may be the actual value of the materials and machinery which Dorgan proposes to turn over to the state.

Conceding that in the long run the state must resume control of the penitentiary, it is a grave question whether the program outlined in the committee report and embodied in the Judd penitentiary bill will prove to be the most advantageous and practical. There is in this bill, as in all the bills that propose to curtail the appointing power of the governor and enlarge the powers of three or four state officers, an apparent attempt to overreach the responsible chief executive without rational excuse for such diversion. The governor is to appoint the warden, but the warden is placed under the control of state officers who have already shown a disposition to absorb authority not vested in them. This would result in a clash between the chief executive and other state officers that bodes no good in the very near future. A fair example of what may be expected under such conditions is afforded in the conflict at the Lincoln Insane asylum. Governor Holcomb appointed Dr. Abbott as superintendent of that institution, and although his appointment was confirmed by the state senate and his commission issued in accordance with law, the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings backs the old superintendent, Dr. Hays, who never was confirmed, and thereby incites insubordination not only in the asylum but in all other state institutions that are similarly situated. Insubordination in the penitentiary would lead to riot and bloodshed, and that is precisely what is invited by the Judd bill. Of all institutions in the state the government of the penitentiary should be organized under a responsible head and without clashing of authority. It is not expected that the law shall be framed for a populist governor or a republican governor. Laws framed in such a spirit are pernicious and sure to recoil upon the party that seeks to profit by them. With a majority of more than two-thirds in both houses the republican party will be held justly responsible for small bore state-machinery that would seek to overthrow usage and usurp authority.

THE FEELING AT WASHINGTON. The recent cabinet meetings have been devoted almost wholly to the consideration of international questions and it is said to be the opinion in administration circles that no serious trouble will grow out of any of them. It appears to be the expectation that Spain will do nothing to provoke a quarrel with the United States, that Great Britain will be induced to deal fairly with Venezuela and Nicaragua and that the treatment of an ex-consul of this country by the French authorities in Madagascar will not cause any disturbance of consequence. It is to be hoped, of course, that this confidence will be justified by results, but much may depend upon the firmness with which our government insists upon the recognition of the policy of the United States respecting the relations of European powers with independent American countries.

According to some reports President Cleveland is the conservative force in the administration, while the secretary of state is the man who favors a bold and even aggressive course in our international affairs. It is said that Spain would have been pressed for a response to Secretary Gresham's dispatch but for the president and that the same authority interposed to prevent a stronger representation to Great Britain regarding the sentiment of the United States as to the controversy between the former and Venezuela. One generally well-informed Washington correspondent says that Secretary Gresham is in favor of the stiffest possible support of the Monroe doctrine against England in her Central and South American encroachments. The secretary of state, according to this authority, does not see how this administration can hesitate to take up the cause of Venezuela and has persistently urged this view upon the administration. It is intimated that the aggressive attitude of the secretary of state in these matters, together with expressions outside of government circles in sympathy with it, has not failed to make some impression upon Mr. Cleveland. The president is said to listen with a good deal of interest to those who assure him that an infusion of a little of the spirit of Jingoism into his administration at this time would go very far toward removing the popular belief that it is indifferent to American interests or afraid to assert a vigorous foreign policy. There is nothing incredible in this, for the general approval of the course of the State department in the Alliance matter ought to have convinced Mr. Cleveland that the American people are ready to support every proper assertion by the government of the rights of the United States and of its citizens and every just demand for a recognition of those rights by foreign powers. While the sentiment of the better element of our people is not in favor of war or of a policy calculated to provoke war with any country, there can be no doubt that the feeling is practically unanimous that this government shall give other governments plainly to understand that we have a policy which we propose to maintain.

This was the course of the last republican administration and its effect was good in increasing the respect of foreign nations for the United States. In no respect did it operate to our disadvantage and such a course will never be to our disadvantage when we have right and justice on our side. It is not to be apprehended that Mr. Cleveland will give any heed to Jingo sentiment, from whatever source it may come, nor is it to be believed that Secretary Gresham, of whose patriotism no fair-minded man will entertain a doubt, has the slightest sympathy with that sentiment. But if the administration shall decide that a firm and straightforward policy in our international relations, unmixing with anything in the nature of bluster or bullying, is necessary to the maintenance of the interests, rights and dignity of the United States, and shall pursue that policy, there can be no doubt that it would greatly improve its standing in the confidence of the American people.

A DEFENSELESS SEABOARD. The last congress appropriated only about \$4,000,000 for seaboard fortifications. This sum will not do a great deal toward putting in proper condition the defenses which must be largely relied upon for the protection of our seaboard cities in the event of a war with a foreign power having a sufficient naval force to attack those cities. The important question of improving the seaboard fortifications so as to insure, with the aid of our war vessels, complete protection of our seaports, was earnestly taken up in the Fifty-first congress and a good beginning made toward the realization of that object, but subsequent congresses were less liberal in this direction, so that while a great deal has been done to put these defenses in better condition than ever before they are still far from being as strong as it is desirable they should be. It is true that we have increased the navy, that we have battleships building and authorized whose business it will be to protect the seaports, and that this renders us comparatively secure, but the great reliance of the cities exposed to the attack of a foreign foe is upon fortifications and these should be put and maintained in a condition for any emergency.

The adjutant general of the state of New York has just made his annual report, a part of which is devoted to the subject of coast defense. After showing that New York and other Atlantic seaboard cities are at present practically defenseless against a powerful hostile fleet, the report says: "Unless we are willing to do away with all preparation for war, and are willing to abandon the policy which the nation adopted when it began to build a new navy and to manufacture heavy guns for our harbor forts, it is the imperative duty of the nation to spend enough money to protect our seacoast. If we were involved in a war our only danger, would be from attacks upon our important seacoast cities, such as New York, Boston and San Francisco." This, it is, or ought to be, perfectly obvious to anybody who will give the matter a little intelligent attention, but it has failed to make any very strong impression upon congress, doubtless for the reason that a majority of that body being composed of men from the interior of the country and more or less remote from the seaboard are unable to understand or appreciate what would be the consequences of an attack on our seaboard cities by a hostile fleet. They cannot be made to see the enormous damage that would be wrought in such a case, or that the loss would not fall alone upon the city attacked, but would be shared by the whole country. No other nation having such a seacoast as the United States would give so little attention to the matter of defenses as this country has done. Of course it will be said in reply that we have gotten along very well as it is and therefore need not worry about the future. But this way of viewing the matter is not the really practical and common sense way. It may suit those who are content to "let well enough alone," but it will not satisfy such as believe it to be the duty of a nation to be prepared for all possible exigencies.

A VICTORY FOR HOME INDUSTRY.

The promoters of the movement for the development of home industry have reason to be gratified over the passage by both houses of the legislature of the proposed constitutional amendment that will authorize towns, cities and counties to vote subsidies to manufacturers. In many of the eastern states manufacturing enterprises have been stimulated by the remission of taxes for fixed periods and by bonuses. This is not permissible under our present constitution, although it authorizes donations and subsidies to railroads and works of internal improvement. If this liberal treatment of railroads had been extended to manufacturers in this state Nebraska would today boast double her population and Omaha would have been a city of 250,000. The growth of American cities has been in proportion to their manufacturing facilities and those cities that have either by natural resources or liberal aid afforded the most tempting field for the investment of capital in factories and mills have enjoyed the most substantial growth. The movement for the Platte river canal has been regarded as a step in that direction, but we venture to say that half a million dollars in bonuses to manufacturers of the natural products,

such as flouring mills, beet sugar refineries and factories that would convert the products of packing houses into leather, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness material, brushes, etc., would yield fully as large returns in the way of increased production and increased traffic as would a million dollars expended on the proposed Platte river canal. In any event, the privilege to vote aid to factories and mills will prove of incalculable advantage in the development of home industry.

Argument in favor of irrigation in the arid regions of Nebraska is no longer necessary. The full importance of the subject is appreciated by all intelligent citizens. It is admitted that a broad, public-spirited law governing irrigating enterprises is an essential element in forming a vast scheme of irrigation for the state. But the people of Lincoln county have sounded a note of warning to the legislature as against any bill that if enacted would fasten an obnoxious water monopoly upon them, thus permitting capitalists to traffic upon the misfortunes of tillers of the soil. A monopoly of natural water supply is one of the most repugnant things that can be conceived of, and the American people will not long tolerate it.

The seed grain bill is now law and its judicious administration will be the concern of the taxpayers of the state. There are hundreds of farmers who must be provided with seed corn at once or they may be wholly unable to put in their crops. They are deserving of aid at the hands of the state. There are others, of course, who will seek to impose upon the generosity of the people and ask for seed grain which they are able to buy and which should be given to actual farmers who are penniless and whose credit has been exhausted. It will devolve upon the officials charged with the responsibility of seed distribution to see that none but worthy tillers of the soil shall partake of the state's bounty.

The Churchill-Russell police commission bill is now in the hands of Governor Holcomb. It is a baldfaced thrust at the governor and a vicious attempt to deprive the mayor of this city of the prerogative which is exercised by the mayor of every other city. It remains for the governor to decide whether he will submit to such contemptible treatment and whether he will help the star-chamber faction to invade and usurp the rights which all the governors of Nebraska and mayors of Omaha, democratic as well as republican, have exercised since the police commission was created for cities of the metropolitan class.

Captain Palmer, who aspires to the position of police commissioner and insurance adjuster, has taken a very active interest in the Russell-Churchill bill to reform the police. Captain Palmer served his apprenticeship in reform in the bill rooms at Lincoln years ago. We don't see why any one should remove from Kansas City to Fargo in order to procure a divorce. No one with half a case ever had any trouble in obtaining a divorce in Missouri. Innocents in Search of Health. Globe Democrat: It appears that Governor McKinley's search for health is likely to take him to the south. It is not probable, however, that he will find it advisable to do so, occupying in the same part of the country.

Silence Comes Too Late. Kansas City Star. Hawaiian Minister Thurston is reported from Washington to be maintaining a dignified silence. He has not returned to his home as a "persona non grata."

Now Let Her Blossom. Kearney Hub. Nebraska now has a comprehensive irrigation law that was passed with the emergency clause and will therefore become immediately operative. The development of irrigation enterprises in all parts of western Nebraska may now be looked for, and it is not too much to hope that certain barren portions will soon begin to blossom as the rose.

Hired, Horatio, Hired! Chicago Times-Herald. "It's a pity," remarked Senator Frye, in private conversation with his own great soul, "that we are at peace with Great Britain. Else we should have had Canada by conquest, and thus round up our possessions to our north. That there is Mexico, why not cross the Rio Grande? The Bahamas are ours by right. And, while we are on the subject, let us have the British islands? There are too many people in the world anyway. Let's kill somebody."

Gruesome Aids to Rebellion. Detroit Free Press. There is something gruesome in the announced purpose of the rebellious Cubans to worry along the best way they can until the coming of the wet season, when they expect the yellow fever and other maladies incident to the season to carry off a number of the Spaniards. These are terrifying weapons with which to fight an invading army, and the seditious Cubans seem to have a cold-blooded determination to use the means that the gods have given them.

Various Kinds of Twaddle. Brooklyn Eagle. Senator Hill lately said: "You will find Jackson no twaddle about non-partisanship in either state, municipal or national government." Certainly not, and you will find it in his writings no twaddle about the telephone or the telegraph, for in his day they were not thought of. Neither will you find in them any allusions to the stealing of legislatures, nor to the sale of law, nor to the election of the masters of machines of murder to the United States senate, nor to several other evils with which Old Hickory was less familiar, perhaps, than some men who eulogize him at the present time.

The Whirl of Fortune's Wheel. Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press. It was a sad commentary on the fickleness of political fortune that when department clerks recently appointed to offices were paying \$5 and \$5 for seats at the grand opera \$5 or a hundred of their money was scattered in the streets of Washington at 50 cents a day under the name of the necessities of life. The money appropriated by congress for the relief of the poor is being very judiciously expended in furnishing employment to those who are willing to work, and many former employes of the government are now being paid for years to be extra men for street cleaners, using heavy shovels or scoops.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Advertisement for Absoluter Power flour, featuring a logo and text: "Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. Absoluter Power. ABSOLUTELY PURE."

PROPER AND THINGS.

Prince Bismarck is enjoying the honors and emoluments that flow from unwavering loyalty to the administration. Champ Clark, a Missouri statesman out of a job, is cultivating a double chin preparatory to going on the lecture platform. Contending parties in Chicago claim the opposition leader is no friend of labor. It is necessary to know the details to pronounce the charge a wise invention. Every candidate worthy of a party's honor is a loyal laborer—until the votes are counted. Buffalo is the latest aspirant for the national republican convention. Chicago frowns upon the ambition of the electric giant because in one respect Buffalo rivals Chicago. Hamburg cannot be surpassed by Chicago river either in wealth of tones or vigor of expression. Spring fashion plates of the New York Chicago overlook the new fad of Gotham, the fetching feminine coats of yachting with bronze powder sprinkled on. The promoters of the fad for art's sake and dollars stand a good chance of summing in Sing Sing.

"The great obstacle to early rains," exclaimed Prof. Gilchrist, the meteorologist, "is the latest aspirant for the national republican convention. Chicago frowns upon the ambition of the electric giant because in one respect Buffalo rivals Chicago. Hamburg cannot be surpassed by Chicago river either in wealth of tones or vigor of expression. Spring fashion plates of the New York Chicago overlook the new fad of Gotham, the fetching feminine coats of yachting with bronze powder sprinkled on. The promoters of the fad for art's sake and dollars stand a good chance of summing in Sing Sing."

Some one once said of Richard Vaux of Philadelphia that he lived to prove by his own experience the needlessness of an overcoat or an umbrella. This lends a sad interest to the fact that he caught the cold that caused his death by going out on a raw cold day without an overcoat. The utility of the coat is not to be denied by the sacrifice of a brilliant man's life. When the Missouri legislature assembled a few months ago the event was hailed as the beginning of an era of reform. The measure passed after constitutional limitation the natives rejoice again and utter fervent prayers that the governor may not be tempted to sell it together. All of which tends to show that there is a wide chasm between anticipation and realization.

The maxim of California lawyers, "where there's a will there's a way to break it," is not a fallible one. General W. S. Barnes, conspicuous as a will smasher, has been forced to mortgage his library to pay back rent. After twelve years of litigation over the millions of old Blythe, his alleged widow compromised for \$1,000, while the syndicate of capitalists that furnished the means for her claims, expecting to realize handsomely on the investment, have a large assortment of receipts bills as souvenirs of their philanthropic work. The United States supreme court is said to have an ambition to serve in that body longer than any other justice. He remains a year more he will do it. He has already been on the bench thirty-two years, and this brings him up to the record of John McLean of Ohio and James Wayne of Georgia. The record is now held by Chief Justice Marshall, who served from 1801 to 1835, a period of thirty-four years, and Justice Story made a record nearly as long. An act of the legislature is now being introduced to hold on for two more years more has been current for some time. It is said he dislikes Cleveland and proposes to give him an opportunity to appoint his successor.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

Globe-Democrat: Spain's delay in the matter of that demanded apology is daily increasing the American sentiment in favor of the annexation of Cuba—amicably or otherwise. Indianapolis Journal: The Monroe doctrine has not prevented European nations from capturing and enjoying for years past the great bulk of South American trade. While we have been stinking about the interpretation of a phrase they have quietly converted nearly all the South American trade into European commercial dependencies.

New York Sun: Unless the Cleveland administration is prepared to abjure the Monroe doctrine, it should make a peremptory demand upon the British government that the Venezuela boundary dispute be submitted to arbitration. Should that demand be refused, Venezuela will be driven to the alternative of accepting the arbitration of American citizens to support them. What we did for Mexico against the French we must do for Venezuela against the English.

Cincinnati Enquirer: John Bull is puffing and blowing about heavy payments from poor little Nicaragua, and he doesn't want to let the United States in on the secret. He can have anything to do with the arbitration of the dispute. Don't let us be alarmed, brethren. John's voice is not for war. Mr. Bull is bluffer. He may be a little saucy now, because nobody seems to be able to understand whether there is any "sand" in our state department or not; but when he sees a chip on Uncle Sam's shoulder he will be quiet. Great Britain has reached the point in modern civilization and morals which will prevent her from going to war except in extremely grave cases; but she likes to practice with her bristles occasionally.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Rev. Roy G. Coddling of York has arrived safely in Africa and has begun his work as a missionary. A. B. Meyers of Orleans is laid up with his leg broken in two places as the result of a fall from a loaded wagon. The Methodists of Peru have decided to enlarge their church building and entirely remodel the structure. The necessary funds to carry on the work have been raised by subscription.

Sneak thieves stole fifty bushels of corn from William Machmuller, living near Norfolk, but did not touch any other property in the granary. Machmuller has all ready to sow the corn, but the thieves had stolen, but now he will have to send away for seed.

Incendiaries tried to fire the business portion of Elm Creek, near starting a blaze in Clark's saloon, but the fire was discovered by the engineer of a Union Pacific train, who gave the alarm by blowing the whistle and cutting out the train in time to extinguish the flames, which had already extended to the postoffice. The damage done was only slight, but the delay of giving the alarm for a few moments would have resulted in the destruction of the business portion of the town.

THE SHOOTING OF CHANG.

Globe Democrat: Poor Li Hung Chang seems to have been caught in the same run of ill-luck that is making life a misery to the democratic party. St. Louis Republic: Li Hung Chang has been shot in the cheek by a Japanese as notice that he is persona non grata. If that method of notification had been taken with Mr. Thurston he would not be so badly hurt. He is well armed in that quarter.

Minneapolis Journal: It is a bad thing for Japan that Li Hung Chang has been wounded by a Jap fanatic, who did not know that the person of an ambassador is sacred. The Jap government may make sufficient apology but still the incident is likely to prolong the war. China, in any event, will demand a heavy indemnity for the disgracement of Li's face.

Get Into Office. Chicago Inter Ocean. Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun told the Boston Herald the other day that he was not certain that there would be a democratic party in 1896. If the supreme court decides that the income tax is constitutional next year, Dana, "there will be a democratic party." It will totally collapse. It will have no mission to perform." Mr. Dana seems to have forgotten the late Emory A. Storrs' definition of the democratic party as "an organized appetite."

What our mission has it had in the last thirty years?

THURSTON NOT MENTIONED.

Late Advice from the Sandwich Islands Received by the Steamer Australia.

HAWAIIANS IGNORANT OF THE RUMPUSS. Echoes of the Recent Revolt—Drastic Legislation Aimed at the Deported Rebels—Appropriation is Growing—Cable Talk Lying Dormant.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The steamer Australia arrived today from Honolulu. The latest Hawaiian advice contain no reference to the demand made by Secretary Gresham for the recall of Minister Thurston and it was evident that no knowledge of this latest diplomatic incident has reached the Hawaiian people. Whether the Hawaiian government has any knowledge of the state of affairs at Washington is simply a matter of conjecture. The following is from the special correspondent of the Associated Press at Honolulu: HONOLULU, March 26.—Martial law was declared on March 15. The military commission has been abandoned and the larger part of the 190 prisoners brought before this body are now working out their sentences in quarries or on the roads. Interest in the past few days has centered principally in the sessions of the advisory council, which has been passing laws bearing directly upon the recent rebellion. A law of no little interest to the deported contingent makes it unlawful for any person to land in the Hawaiian islands from any vessel arriving from a foreign port who is a criminal or refugee from justice or who has been convicted of crime, or been under arrest for a criminal offense, and has departed or escaped from the Hawaiian islands in order to avoid trial, or who has been deported from the Hawaiian islands by order of the president or marshal in time of martial law, or who has been banished by sentence of any court, unless such person shall have received permission from the minister of foreign affairs to land. Violation of this law by an attempt to land in the islands is punishable by a term of imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Any master of a vessel who knowingly brings such people back to the country is subject to a fine of \$500 for each person brought on land, or he may be imprisoned for a year at hard labor and his vessel not given clearance until the fine is paid.

The question of the disposition of Lillouane is causing rumors, but the government officials state that nothing has been done or suggested other than is already in force. Attorney General Smith, on being asked what disposition was to be made of the ex-queen, said: "She's already disposed of. No advances have been made to the government on her part. She will be kept where she is." The appropriation to cover the expense of the rebellion has been raised \$15,000 and will undoubtedly reach \$100,000 before all bills are paid.

The failure of the cable appropriation in congress has in a degree lessened the interest in cable matters. A member of the cabinet states in an interview that the disposition was to be made of the ex-queen, said: "She's already disposed of. No advances have been made to the government on her part. She will be kept where she is." The appropriation to cover the expense of the rebellion has been raised \$15,000 and will undoubtedly reach \$100,000 before all bills are paid.

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R. L. STEVENSON'S LITTLE CHUM.

Novelist's Romantic Devotion for a Twelve-Year-Old Boy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—From Samoa comes a romantic story of an attachment between Robert Louis Stevenson, and Joseph Austin Strong, the 12-year-old son of Joseph D. Strong, well known on the Pacific coast as an artist and newspaper caricaturist. Mr. Strong married the daughter of Stevenson's wife and settled in the Hawaiian islands. It was while on a visit to them that Stevenson became acquainted with the little boy. A mutual attachment sprang up between the two that lasted until the novelist's death