ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

YOUNG THIRPES CAPTURED.

Iowa Officers Disturb an Organized Band at Creston.

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 26.-[Special Telegram to The Ber.]-Pearl Harris of Osceola was

arrested by Detective Rinehart, charged

Iowa Democrats Divided

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Aug. 26 .- [Special

to THE BEE. |-The democratic convention of

he Thirty-fourth senatorial district has

the Thirty-fourth senatorial district has been called to meet in this city September 12. This is the district represented by Sen-ator L. R. Bolter. He is an aspirant for re-nomination, but is at the disadvantage of having a delegation from his own county op-posed to him. However, the senator is a smooth one at repairing broken political

fences, and he may capture the nomination in spite of his local political enemies.

Funeral of Lawrence Bissett.

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 26.—[Special Telegram

to THE BEE. |- Lawrence Bissett, son of

Robert Bissett, foreman of the Burlington

machine shops at this place, who killed him

Jealousy Caused His Death.

CEDAR RAPIDS, In., Aug. 26 .- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE.]-George Bermjus, a

German cooper, committed suicide this after-

noon by blowing his head off with a shotgun.

He was insanely jealous of his wife and had often threatened to kill himself. He had

Three People Killed.

BEE. Two people were killed by the Burlington flyer here this evening The

Small Davenport Failure.

DRAWN UP ALONG THE LINE,

scenes in the Boomers' Camps on the

Borders of the Cherokee Strip.

in over the Santa Fe and took up quarters

in the hote's or the boomers' camp south of

here. Among the arrivals were twenty ex-

packing house butchers from Chicago, who

brought with them their tools and thirty-five

tents and a carload of horses. They have

formed a company to supply meat to all the new towns and on the day of

the new towns and on the day of the opening will pre-empt town lots pitch their tents and open up for business. Most of them are butchers who were let out by the reduction of force by the Chicago packing house. A number of bicyclists have

formed a colony and will make the run for claims on the day of the opening on their

wheels. They train every evening on the rough fields of the training grounds. The boomers camp on the line now con-

tains about 5,000 people, women and children included. About 1,000 are quartered in the town. It is expected fully 5,000 will have gathered here by the day of the opening.

CALDWELL, Kan, A. g. 5.—The gateway to

the Cherokee Strip continues to be the objective point of large numbers of people who intend to make the run for claims on open-

ing day. To the thousand odd people now on the ground in this city and vicinity, 300

were added today, being brought in by the

Rock Island railway. About seventy-five prairie schooners arrived today and joined

prairie schooners arrived today and joined the little white city on the border. Horses

of all descriptions are in great demand, and even the rattiest bronches on the market are

bringing big prices. Copious rains have fallen recently, insuring plentp of water and

FACTORIES STABTING UP.

St. Joseph, Ma,, Giving Grateful Evidence

ST JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 26.—All the large factories in the city which closed six weeks

ago will resume work with full force on

Monday. All the factories that have been

running with half a force will put on a full

Settled With the Strikers

the house agreeing not to make the cut of 10 per cent in their wages. The strike began Monday and fifty butchers were involved. The strike of the butchers at Swift's is still on, but the company is alaughtering about 500 head of cattle daily with new men.

For the Benefit of Its Creditors.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 25.—The Stevens & Schureman Manufacturing company, Twelf h and Walnut atmets, assigned this forenoon to Lewis B. Zibbetts, trustee, for

its creditors. Its assets are \$75,000 and embrace a stock of farm machinery, wagons,

buggies, harness, office and store fixtures, open accounts, etc. Liabilities unknown.

In Charge of the Sheriff.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26-The sheriff has

taken charge of the New York office of the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick company

on an attachment for \$4,284. The company

Killed in a Freight Wreck.

BLACKLICK, O., Aug. 26 -A freight wreck

occurred here on the Pan Handle road this

morning. Thirteen cars and an engine were

demolished. Engineer Kramer was slightly and Freman Stoneburner badly scalded.

New York Exchange Quotations

of Returning Prosperity.

good pasture.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 26.-The ar-

DAVENPORT, Ja., Aug. 26 .- [Special Tele-

GLENWOOD, Ia., Aug. 26 .- [Special to THE

been arinking heavily of late.

shots at him.

BATTLE OF ORATORS

Last Day of the Silver Discussion in the House of Representatives.

INCIDENTS DURING THE WORDY FRAY

Tom Reed Sympathizes with the Democrata

in Their Present Dilemma.

He Vigorously Attacked the Position o.

Bland and Bryan.

Other Friends of the White Metal Speak Ejoquently for Its Retention as Money-Mr. Wilson's Excuest Talk

tor Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- The floor of the house of representatives was the scene of a battle of giants totay. It was the last twenty-four hours of the debate on the financial question and both sides had reserved their ablest speakers for the closing act in the long-drawn battle. Tom Reed, the elo quent leader of the republicans, found an answerer in John Allen of Mississippi, whose ready wit was one of the m at forcible arguments of the free coinage men tolay. J. R. Williams, a democratic member of the last committee on coinage, besought his colleagues to remember their party platform, while Bourke Cockran of New York repeated the incidents of the last democratic convention, in which he played such an important part, and argued that the true interpretation of the platform was not that sought to be given by the gentleman from Illinois. William L. Wilson, the author of the repealing bill, and Richard P. Bland, the author of the subst tute measure, upon which the first vote will occur, closed the debate for their respective sides in excellent shape.

A Strong, Forcible Effort. The speech of Bourke Cockran was a strong, forcible speech, but it did not abound in those flights of oratory which have made him famous. He failed to devote any con siderable portion of his argument to answerng Mr. Bryan, although he had been heralded as the man held in reserve by the repealing forces to answering the brilliant young Nebraskan. His argument that the bankers are a debtor rather than a creditor class and that the banks of New York would be benefited millions of dollars and the day laborers of the country robbet of 45 per cent of their pay by the policy advocated by Bryan and Bland was an ingenious one, but when the Nebraskan inquired why, if that were the case, the bankers of New York are denouncing Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bland, while T. V. Powderly, the representative of organized labor, is supporting their policy, the query brought down the applause of the house. Mr. Cockran's brilliant retort that the bankers believed honesty to be the best policy, was loudly applauded, but his subsequent comment that Powderly is pursuing the same line of mental aberration as Bryan and Bland was not received by the house as retort in accordance with the best ethics of

parliamentary courtesy. Opening of the Debate.

During the entire day the galleries and lobbies of the house were crowded to their utmost capacity. On the floor of the house were Vice President Stevenson, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, President A. J. Warner of the Bimetallic league, Senator Palmer, Senator Cockrell and several other members of the upper body who have taken a prominent part in the financial discussion in congress

The speaker announced that the debate in favor of the bill would by closed by its author, Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, and the argument for the opposition by Mr Bland of Missouri.

Mr. Clarke of Alabama was the firs speaker. He believed it the duty of congress to fix the ratio at 16 to 1. Still he would not cast a vote that would continue to paralyze the industries of the country. He felt there was a necessity for immediate action to restore confidence. He held that all the trouble was due to the purchasing of silver under the Sherman law, as the people be lieved, and whether that belief was correct or not he would vote to repeal the law or do anything to restore confidence.

Then Ex-Speaker Reed Spoke.

The next speaker was Hon. Thomas B Reed of Maine. After sketching briefly the financial condition of the country and declaring he had no desire to deal with the situation from a political standpoint, he proceeded to say the democratic party had been brought into power by a curious combination of circumstances, but in a large measure by the apathy of the American people. Consciousness of this fact, he said underlies the entire situation. He would not raise the question whether protection were wise or not, but the fact remained even if it were admitted that the proposi tions of the democratic platform were en tirely correct, that the system upon which the manufacturers of the country were regulated for thirty years was threatened with total change. Whether that change be for the better or not, no man can know. What the democratic party proposes to do nobody can say; they do not even know themselves

The speaker did not believe the democratic party to be utterly bad, nor that it would be permitted to be so if it desired. If reformation of the tariff were in the hands even of its friends, who favored protection, instead of those who had denounced it, business would be stagnant or at a standstill, but when its reformation was in the hands of men opposed to the present system the manufacturers of the country who had built up their industries on the present system must uecessarily call a halt. If their goods are to come in competition with the man ufacturers of other lands where production is on a different basis, where labor is differently rewarded, no manufacturer will dare manufacture more than what absolute necessity requires.

Of the Government's Tariff Piedges.

He characterized in this one phrase the cause of the present condition of affairs-"undesirable uncertainty of the future of both the currency question and the question of protection and revenue tariff." He considered the Sherman act and the accumulation of silver as the earliest indications of approaching disaster rather than the chief cause. He did not believe that the democratic congress, even under pressure of the people, would so revise the tariff that the workingmen should be

brought back to the condition of the workingmen under the Walker tariff.

It was not to be expected that the demo crats, after thirty years of criticism of the acts of others, should be lifted to the higher level of probability and performance. Time only could do that. Until that time came they could rely on the assistance of the republican minority in the direction of sound government and an honest administration. He was sorry that the democratic majority would not permit the republicans to exhibit their wisdom in the way of amendment but confined them to the democratic proposition. He would waste no time showing the rights of a minority as outraged, according to the democratic position, when the republicans MR. COCKRAN'S PLEA FOR HONEST MONEY were in power, for he recognized now as then, the necessity of the duty of a party in power assuming responsibility for its actions. He was only sorry the ques tion could not be settled within the bounds of the democratic party itself, but everybody knew that the majority of the demo crats would decide against the good sense of BLAND SINGS THE PRAISE OF SILVER the nation.

The President's Predicament.

Though he did not believe repeal of the Sherman act would give immediate prosperity he would vote for it, because, whether justly or not, it is believed to be the cause of the hoarding of currency, and because only by repeal could the nation hope to attract foreign capital. He characterized the charge that the law of, 1873 was a trick, as "one of the most stupendous fabrications which ever existed in political life."

The pathway of duty led to unconditional repeal. If that did not give relief we must try something else, and the sooner the better. Republicans found themselves in a peculiar position. The newly chosen democratic president found himself powerless in his first great recommendation to his own party and was forced to appeal to the patriotism

of another party, whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain.

Mr. Reed sketched the salient points in the financial history of the republican party and closed by saying that when the day came, as it surely would, for that party to lead the country back to prosperity it would take back with it "our ancient glory undimmed by adversity, our ancient honor unsullied by defeat."

Mr. Reed's closing words were received with prolonged applause. He was followed by Mr. DeArmond of Missouri in opposition to unconditional repeal. Mr. De Armond took Secretary Carlisle to task for following the ruinous financial policy of his predeces-

sor. Had the Sherman law been properly executed, a parity would have been maintained. It might be true, but he did not believe the story, that democrats and republicans in the senate had agreed to drop tarif reform to secure the passage of the repeal bill. He would protest against such an arrangement. The dividing lines were be tween the money powers of the east with foreign backing, as against the toiling masses of the west and south.

Mr. Williams of Illinois opposed repeal. He contended that the Sherman law was not responsible for the panic, though the panic was a legitimate offspring of the republican party. To repeal the Sherman law would be to break the last link binding gold and silver.

Bourke Cockran Scores Bryan. Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York was the terances, he said the democratic of silver; an attempt had been made the convention by a delegate

from Colorado to commit the party to that principle, but it failed to secure ten votes. Colorado and Nevada were declaring that the party was departing from the platform in this matter. If that were so why did those states take to the woods in the election of 1892. It was because those states and abandoned the democratic platform that Mr. Lafe Pence had been elected to conress from Colorado.

Mr. Cockran declared he was standing on the platform with both feet. He asserted and defled Mr. Bland to prove otherwise that there was no instance in the history of civilization where gold and silver circulated side by side at any ratio. There always were fluctuations, such as constantly drive out the dearer metal. France had to impor-\$600,000,000 in gold to maintain a parity between the two metals, and the United States would have to do the same under like circumstances.

Mr. Cockran controverted the assertion of Mr. Bryan of Nebraska that silver was still the basis of value farmers' products, saying: "If that were so, why do you not give him the full value of it! You would give the farmer 37114 grains pure silver, while I give him 6514." The prowould posed debasement of coin would reduce debits 45 per cent. Mr. Bryan assumed that the loss would fall on the banks, but the fact was the banks and corporations were debtors of the country and the workingmen were the creditors.

He denied that gold had appreciated. Never before did the laboring man of America receive so much gold for his labor Messrs. Bland and Bryan propos their plans to make bankers of New York a present of \$21,000,000 in the settlement of accounts with depositors, and deprive the laboring man of 45 per cent of the value of his work.

Mr. Bryan, sinterrupting, asked if that were so, why New York banks denounced himself and Mr. Bland, and why Grand Master Powderly was with them.

Mr. Cockran replied that the banks had learned that in business as in politics honests was the best policy.

Honesty the Best Policy. Mr. Cockran replied that the banks had carned that in business, as in politics, honesty was the best policy. He claimed that business depressions were always due to inflation of the currency or of credit beyond the capacity of the business interests to support. The operation of the Sherman law proved this. It increased the currency and stringency followed. Mr. Bland's proposition to give 37114 grains of silver for 65114 grains of metal was what would be called robbery if it related to wheat or corn. The farmer suffered most in the depreciation of prices under the Sherman law, and it was strange that it was the "friend" of the farmer who desired its continuance. Mr. Ceckran spoke of the unity of interests of the whole country and the efforts to sec tionalize on any basis would result in benefit to no one. "Gentlemen have appealed to the sentiment of the country members" he continued, "as though their interests were hostile to the interests of the cities. speak upon this floor as a member from a district in the greatest city on this continent, and I say now to this house that the interests of the city can never be hostile to the interests of the country; that the existence of that great municipal wealth is based upon the productive powers of the laborers of this land who toil in the

fields and who dig in the ditches. Show me legislation which I am convinced will benefit [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

FOUGHT THE POLICE

Unemployed Workmen of Chicago Make a Riotons Demonstration.

OFFICERS ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING

Froma Peacable Parade to a Howling Mob the Transition Was Rapid.

THE FIGHT WAS SHORT BUT DESPERATE

Clubs, Stones and Revolver Handles Freely Used on Both Sides.

MANY BROKEN HEADS WAS THE RESULT

After Some Little Trouble the Mob Was Dispersed-The Rungleaders Under Arrest -Mayor Harrison's New Order-List of the Injured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 .- A short but bloody riot occurred on Washington street in front of the city hall this afternoon. Police officers and parading unemployed men came together and clubs and rocks were used. The injured POLICE INSPECTOR A. Ross, cut severely on

the head and bruised about the body. SERGEANT SWIFT, cut on the forehead; left hip badly bruised.

PATROLMAN JAMES LARKIN, battered on the head with a club. Among the rioters the following were

M. Horaieviez, cut on the head. JOHN WENZEL, cut on the head.

Cause of the Trouble. Hundreds of unemployed gathered at the Lake Front park this afternoon to listen to an address. At the close of the speech-mak ing they formed a parade. They were formed in platoons reaching across the street from curb to curb. This style of marching completely stopped traffic, and at the corner of Washington and Clark streets the leaders ordered the men to march by fours. In the confusion of assuming this form there was a general mix-up. The driver of a United States mail wagon was anxious to reach a train, but he could not get through the crowd. Word was sent to Inspector Ross, at the city hall, and he, with two policemen, cleared a passage for the mail

wagon. Near the sidewalk stood the buggy of J. H. Martindale, who had driven as close as possible to the curb in order to let the parade pass him. The crowd told Martindale to get out of the way, to which he replied: "I only wish I could." The crowd seized the buggy and turned it over.

Knocked Down the Inspector. Inspector Ross, followed by his three men,

ordered the men to move it back. Horaleviez picked up a piece of paving stone and hurled it at Ross, striking him on the head and felling him like a log. Then next speaker. After some preliminary ut- the fight began. Ross soon regained his feet and knocked down several men in quick platform did not declare for the free coinage | succession, and his men stood by him. The crowd was too strong for them, and when Sergeant Swift went down with a broken head Inspector Ross drew his revolver and by threatening the crowd managed to hold

Inspector Shea hurried from the city hall at the head of twelve men and charged the crowd, and Chief of Police Brennan, folowed by his private secretary, came ning from his office and began operations by knocking down two men. The police by this time had got the better of the mob and had forced it back after a lively struggle, in which clubs, stones and revolver handles were used on both sides. Later 200 more policemen arrived, and then the crowd which numbered several thousand by this time, was dispersed without much trouble.

Mayor Hurrison Gives Orders. At the time the trouble broke out Mayor Harrison was in a barber shop near at hand getting his gray locks clipped. The barber had just put on the finishing touches when word came that there was a riot in front of the city hall. The mayor was out of the chair in an instant. His honor hurried to the city hall, and meeting Chief Brennan, who was just returning from the fight, said:

"Brennan, I want no more parades." "Not at any time N' asked the chief.

"Not at any time, and watch these meet ngs. Keep your officers on the Lake front and allow no disturbance. Break up any meetings that may be disorderly." Today's parade, the police say, was com-

posed of tough characters and not plain unemployed workingmen. After the men had been dispersed at the

city hall they again assembled at the Lake front and listened to several speeches. Harrison Addresses the Mob.

About 4 o'clock Mayor Harrison pushed his way through the surging crowd to the speaker's stand, near the Columbus monu ment. He addressed the large gathering and save for the few hisses and disrespectful remarks of the more desperate element was

not interrupted. He said that as mayor of the city of Chi cago he had a duty to perform, and that the rights of the citizens must be protected. He explained they were in no worse circums.ances than thousands of men all over the country, and implored to go back to their homes and manfully endure their present temporary misfortune. That they would gain nothing by their parades and demonstrations, he impressed upon them, and said they would not be tolerated. If they persisted in carrying on their parades and noisy gatherings upon the streets, impeding traffic and turning over vehicles, he declared they would be stopped by the police; but he hoped such methods would not be required. The mayor then concluded his speech by asking the crowd to disperse and go to their homes.

When he had finished cheers were sent up from the fhroats of nearly all who had heard him, and the crowd scattered.

LOCHREM IS ANGRY.

He Makes a Sharp Reply to Congressman Morse of Massachusetts.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—There is trouble between Elijah A. Morse, member of congress from Massachusetts, and Judge Lochren of Minnesota, commissioner of pensions. Mr. Morse has informed Mr. Lochren he expected him immediately to order a review and re-examination of a particular

attention of congress and the coun Commissioner Lochren has replied: "I shall have to submit to this dire alternative, for I assure you f will not order a review or re-examination of the case."

Mr. Lochren further suggests that Mr. try to this case."

pension case. "Otherwise," he says, "I shall

Morse is an "ill-informed demagogue," with a "capacity for wifful and malignantly injuring," and affile ted further with a development of "sordid meanaers," which impels him to violate a low of congress by wilfully using a government penalty envelope to convey a silly libel and thereby "swindle his government out of the sum of 2 cents."

The commissioner alleges Mr. Morse used a penalty envelope for seuding a private letter to a constituent. He said the confederates are on top in the pension bureau and revoking ten pensions to every one they grant, hence the commissioners sharp reply.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH FELT SORE

She Didn't Like to Play Second Fiddle to the Pincess of Wales,

SO THE KAISER WAS FORCED TO TIME

with stealing a grip at this place last Thursday. He made a confession, in which he implicated Bert Debord, Ed Wright, Harry Fellows and Jesse Andrews, composing a gang organized to carry on thioving. He said that they had headquarters in this city and tells of them stealing a gold watch from Al Polley and a keg of whisky from Frank Norton August 15. He says that Debord held up a man in Osocola a week ago and obtained \$15. Queen Victoria Had Difficulty in Preventing a Public Scandal.

BAD BLOOD BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY

Prolongation of the Riots May Endanger Peace in Spite of the Fact that Both Governments Desire to Harmonize the Contending Factions.

August 15. He says that Debord held up a man in Osocola a week ago and obtained \$15. The goods that were stolen were stored in a room in the basement of the Crawford building and they had taken from different places whisky, tobacco, dress goods and articles of every discription. This solves the mystery as to who has been committing the nighway robberies and petty larcenies that have occurred almost every week at this place for a period extending over ten or twelve months. Debord was arrested last night and taken to Osceola, and Fellows has left tows. Wright is also under arrest. Andrews could not be taken until the marshal had chased him several blocks and fired two shots at him. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Aug. 26 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE !- The succession to the throne of one of the smallest kingdoms in Germany has demonstrated to Europe how great are the internal dissensions of the German empire, which so far have only been known to a few persons who were initiated into the secrets of the court of Berlin. Until now no one believed the duke of Edinburgh, the son of Queen Victoria, would soon become the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Prince Bis marck was always opposed to the accession of any English prince to a German throne, and the duke of Edinburgh has declared several times that he did not wish to be dake of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. When the Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died on Wednesday last, a long conversation of four hours duration took place between the German emperor and the duke of Edinburgh and after this interview it was officially an nounced that the English prince would mount the vacant German throne. self at Chicago Wednesday while temporarily deranged, was buried from the Christian church today. The fuheral was attended by the Masons and machinists and was one of the largest ever held in Creston. He was a young man and leaves a wife.

Ruled by His Wife,

It seems that the duke of Edinburgh was very persistent in order to obtain the kaiser's permission to his accession, and for the following reason: The duchess of Edinburgh who is the daughter of the late Czar Alexander II, and sister of the present emperor of Russia, is a very proud woman, and has often felt sore that at the court of St. James she, the daughter of one czar and the sister of another, has been obliged to yield the precedence to the princess of Wales. daughter of the king of Denmark. She was also sore over the fact that on this account she was obliged on gala occasions to play and from this has arisen were crossing the track in a burning the vehicle was struck. I.J. Whis daughter were the unforgr Inspr. C. Both were well and favor rites with one bitter discussions and Queen Victoria was often obliged to intervene between her daughters-in-law. A public scandal growing out of this rivalry was with difficulty prevented during the visit of Emperor William to London in 1891, on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of Princess Christian gram to Tite Bre 1-1. J. Duncan & Co., in the chapel royal at Windsor. The millinery, assigned today. Liabilities are \$7,600; assets, \$4,500. The mortgagee has duchess of Edinburgh begged her husband ducal throne, and to accept a crown which would give her reigning prerogatives. The duke had to give way, even if he only remains on the throne temporarily. The duchess will always have the royal rank rival of boomers continues. Today 200 came and precedence of a sovereign who had

> reigned. It is said that William II did not yield willingly to such reason, but there was the still stronger reason that there is nowhere in Europe a sovereign who has a stronger family connection than the new ruler of this little German duchy of 200,000 inhabitants.

> French-Italian Peace Endangered. The relations between France and Italy are bad. In France there are frequent riots between Italian and French workmen and in Italy auti-French manifestations con tinue in spite of the earnest desire of both governments to restore order. If the present state of things is prolonged diplomacy will become impossible and peace will be endangered In the south of Italy the troubles growing out of this affair are assuming an anarchist

> complexion, after being started in a spirit of ultra patriotism. Thus far all the diplo matic indications are that Germany will use her influence over Italy on behalf of peace, JACQUES St. CERF.

> > ENGLAND'S CHO LERA SCARE.

Reports That Alsia's Scourge Prevailed at Hull-Excitement Caused. LONDON, Aug. 26,-The people of the City of Hull are in a state of warm anxiety over the report that cholera is in their city. The report spread that the dread disease had found a footing in England and the authorities in London have been overwhelmed with inquiries as to the truth of the matter.

The government board of health met today and decided that fears which have been aroused throughout England by the reported case at Hull must be allayed and that this could be done only by a statement from them. They therefore sent out a document in which they asserted that an epidemic in England at the present time was Kansas Citt, Aug. 26.—The strike of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger packing house employes was settled late this afternoon, impossible, owing to the measures taken to prevent the entrance and spread of the dis-

There have been reports of further suspi cious cases in Germany today. In Naples seven deaths from cholera oc curred today. There was one death from cholera in Rotterdam and two new cases were reported. The people of Marseilles are in a state of trepidation lest they should have another experience with cholera. steamer has arrived there from Jeddin with a number of pilgrims from Mecca. The offi cers report that twenty of the pilgrims died of cholera on the voyage.

Notes of the Plague. ROTTERDAM, Aug. 26 .- Nine cases of cholera have been found here in the last four

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—There was one death from cholera in this city today. ROME, Aug. 26.-Seven persons died has a capital of \$500,000. Its president is J. C. Anderson, who is also president of the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick company, cholera here today.

days.

Marseilles, Aug. 26,-The steamship Gergovia of the French Navigation company arrived here from Jeadau today. The captain said that many pilgrims from Mecca took the Gergovia for ports between Jeddau and Marseilles. Twenty of them died of cholera and were buried at sea. The crews of the French steamships Pictavia and Avergne

and of the ship Lutetia were strichen with

Mitchell, first name unknown, who was riding on the engine, was killed. cholera, the captain said, in the harbor of Benlin, Aug. 26.—Ten persons are under medical observation in the Moabit cholers NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Exchange was quoted as folhospital. Three fresh cases of cholora have been found in the city today. The river lows today: Chicago, \$5 discount; St. Louis, \$2 discount. Spree is believed to be infected.

THE BEE TULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha a cinity— Fatrani ler; Northerly Winds Page
1. Close of the Silver pate.
Rioters Attack Ch o Police.
St. Cere on Germai ities.

Royal Favoritism Causes Displeasure. 2. Sporting News. Sensational Chicago Divorce Case. The Shooting Festival. General Washington News,

3. City and County Politics. News of Nebraska Cities.

Scandinavian Affairs.

4. Doings of Omaha Society. Cherokee Bill and the Strip.

5. After the Bond Companies La Rabida Convent at the Fair. 6. Council Bluffs News.

7. Local Rathroad News. World's Fair Notes. Organization of the Commercial Club. Plants at Hanscom Park.

8. Thrilling War Stories. 10. Alaska as a Sportsman's Paradise Wakeman's Wanderings in England. Secret Society News.

"Infant" Industries at the Fair.

11. Talk About Women. Telegraph Systems of England. 12. Editorial and Comment. Mr. Rosewater's Voyage to Alaska.

Carp at the Exposition. History of Notorique Omaha Crooks. 4. Another Fellow's Girl. 15. Omaha Trade Reviewed. Financial and Commercial.

16. Griswold's Sporting Budget

THREATENED MILWAUKEE STRIKE.

Employes of the Company Likely to Go Out Tonight. CHICAGO, Aug. 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A report is in circulation here that the trammen of the entire Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system will go on a strike tomorrow night against the enforcement of a reduction in their salaries. A few weeks ago the company announced a 10 per cent cut in the salaries of all the employes, including officials and trainmen. In view of the publication almost simulta-neously with the cutting down of wages of the monthly report, showing an increase over the same month last year in the earnover the same month last year in the earnings, the employes, and more especially the trainmen, have been inclined to repel. A grievance committee from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen met some St. Paul officials at Milwaukee, but was given no satisfactory explanation, nor so it is

ginning tomorrow evening, over the whole President Roswell Miller said to THE BEE orrespondent, when sake as to the report: We have neard no such report."
"Has the company had any intimation of

no satisfactory explanation, nor, so it is claimed, any promises for the future. The result has been, according to the present gossip, a decision to inaugurate a strike, be-

the strike!"
"No. We have not heard any report that there was to be a strike."
"You know there has been much dissatisfaction with the cut in wages?" "Welt," and Mr. Miller paused, "that is asking an unfair question."

He volunteered no information on the sub ject. The trainmen are keeping their own counsel, and it would seem that a strike very

soon is likely. Won't Raise Rates. SALT LAKE, Aug. 26,-[Special Telegram to The Bee.]-In reply to a circular sent out on the 16th inst, by the general managers of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads asking for a conference of all the lines carrying transcontinental traffic to endeavor to arrange rates for the benefit of all the roads concerned, the Rio Grande Western today sent word that it would not send representatives to the meeting, which is set for September 4. This course was taken account of the reported refusal of Canadian Pacific to participate, and on account also of the refusal of the Southern Pacific. General Freight Agent Babcock of the Western said to The Bee correspondent that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, having buried the hatchet they wish to place their transcontinental business on a paying basis. They started the ball rolling, however, and forced the southern roads down to the low rates and the new southern roads don't feel able to raise rates again on account of cut throa competition with Panama steamers. There are also many conflicting interests, and it felt that no good will be done by a confer ence. The circular asks for a return to the

whether anything can be done. Thirty-five car loads of cattle will be shipped from Evanston to Chicago over the Union Pacific on Monday. Twenty five thousand sheep were shipped from Idaho Falls to Chicago this week over the same

rates of February 6, which were 30 per cent

IN A HEAD E.D C . LLISION.

Two Trains Meet on the Harlem Railron with Fatal Results. BREWSTER'S, N. Y., Aug. 26 .- A terribi accident occurred this noon on the Harlen railroad near Dykeman's station, just north of here, which cost 16 lives and possibly

more. It was the result of a head end col lision between the outbound express train, No. 13, which left the Forty second street station, New York, at 10:39 a. m., and the Pawling accommodation train, No. 20, which left that place at 12:30. For some reason unknown, the ac commodation did not await the coming o the express at Kykemans, the Harlem road having but one track above White Plains. The express dashed on at fifty wiles an hour. When the accommodation was sighted The two engines came together, completel wrecking them and also wrecking the first passenger car on the south-bound train

DANIEL PONTERERE, engineer on train WILLIAM ELLIOTT, engineer on train

WILLIAM BEST, fireman on train No. 13. NELLIE REED, aged 13, of this place. All were badly manglest. The list in A. J. BANKS, trainman, scalded.

C. E. HERMAN, salesman, Poughkeepsie scalp wound and prostration. James Finegan, baggage master, badly bruised.

The two engineers live in Mott Haven the residence of the fireman is New York. SIXTEEN DEAD, FORTY WOUNDED.

Terribe Wreck on Long Island at a Late . Hour Last Night. LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Aug. 26 .- A frightful accident occurred tonight at Bush wick Junction on the Long Island railroad A Rockaway train ran into the rear of a Man nattan Beach train about 11:35 o'clock to night, telescoping several of the cars. Eight people are reported to have been killed out

BLOUNT FOR GOVERNOR.

right and about thirty-five injured.

Georgia Democrats Will Nominate Him and He Will Accept. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26 .- J. H. Blount United States commissioner to the Hawaiian islands, will run for the governorship of this state. He is to be the administration candi date, the statement having been confiden-tially made that Mr. Cleveland could not carry Georgia in the light of recent events.

The game has been accepted and in voting for Blount's nomination the voter will express his confidence in Mr. Cleveland. The contest promises to be one both lurid and

CAUSES DISPLEASURE

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Germans Object to Being Ruled Over by an English Prince.

MURMURS FROM SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA

Inheritance by the Duke of Edinburg of the Duchy Greatly Disliked.

DISTASTEFUL EVEN TO THE EMPEROR

Anglophobia Criticisms Fill the Public Press, Radical and Conservative Alike.

GOSSIP AND NEWS FROM FATHERLAND

Rumors that Prince Luitpold Will Resign the Regency of Bayaria-Herr Krupp's Proposed Unique Exhibition-A Cyclone's Destructive Work.

Berlin, Aug. 26 .- The succession of the duke of Edinburgh to the rulership of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha dominates public interest in Germany and widely divergent rumors in reference to the matter are everywhere circulated. Putting all these aside, there is no doubt that the succession of an English duke has surprised and dissatisfied the nation, though the fact is quietly accepted by the auchies concerned. It is probable that Emperor William would have preferred that Prince Alfred, the only son of the duke of Edinburgh, should have succeeded Duke Ernest, Indeed, it is believed that his majesty hastened to the ducal castle of Reinhards Brunn as soon as possible after the death of the Duke Ernest with the hope that he might induce his uncle, the duke of Edinburgh, to waive his claim to the succession in favor of Prince Alfred. His majesty is reported to have told the duke that under any circumstances a regency would be impossible and that he must take the throne himself or abandon all connection with the duchies. Finding the duke resolute in his determination to forego none of his rights and also finding that his mother, Queen Victoria, was supporting him in his attitude, the emperor put on the best face possible and acquiesced in the duke's succession. He attended the ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance to the German constitution, being unwilling to again excite criticism from the family of his mother, the Empress Frederick, The Empress Frederick, it will be recailed, is the elder sister of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Criticisms of the Press. The extremist press, radical and conservative alike, are indulging in anglophobia criticism. They harp on the inexpediency of admitting a relative of a powerful foreign house into the secrets of the federation. An important exception to this attitude of the radical papers is Herr Richter's Freisinnige Zeltung, which save that the Coburger's stand is in no need of pity, because, instead of being succeeded by a young officer of the guards, Ernest is succeeded by a man of the world, matured politically. It adds that if Duke Alfred introduces English constitutionalities in lieu of a cabinet government, the people may thank their good fortune in

having him for their ruler. The Gotha Taggesblatt, a moderate paper, embodies the opinion of a majority of duchies in welcoming the duke, for the reason that he comes from a country where the rights and liberties of the people are universally

respected. Despite the absence of popular opposition. however, it is impossible to deny that there is an unusual feeling and that everything may not pass off quietly and smoothly. The changes that will be made in the ducal ministry are likely to be the first proof

of this. Will Inherit Large Estates.

Nothing is yet known as to the disposition of the late duke's property. It has always been supposed that he was immensely wealthy. Apart from the palaces, castles and shooting lodges owned by him in Germany, he was the proprietor of the finest sporting domains of Europe, situated in Austrian Tyrol. All these properties are entailed and pass to his successor.

Reports gather credence that Prince Luitpold will resign the regency of Bayaria in favor of his son. Owing to the Klug affair there is a feeling that he is losing control of the government and is being hoodwinked. Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, is about to open at Essen an unique exhibition of the progress made in the manufacture of artillery since 1864.

A cyclone passed over eastern Silesia Thursday last. One hundred houses at Neustadt and Kose were blown down. Crops were destroyed and several persons were Ex-Vicepresident Morton and Miss Mor-

ton and Mr. Randolph Robinson of New York are among the visitors at the Ham-Republican Gains in France.

PARIS, Aug. 26.-The second ballot for members of the Chamber of Deputies, made necessary through the failure of many candidates to get the requisite majorities in the general elections on Sunday last, will result in the return of at least sixty-five republicans, giving that party a majority of 176. Deported a Prince.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Prince Duong Chaor of Cambodia has been deported, having been sent to Algiers by the French government for some reason unknown. He will be detained in that country and France will allow him a pension of 12,500 francs.

HELD UP AND MURDERED.

Illinois Farmer and file Wife Stopped by Four Highwaymen-Posse in Pursuit. DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—Last night as Henry Helmick, one of the most prominent citizens of this county, was returning home from church with his wife twelve miles northeast of this city, four highwaymen attacked him. Two grasped the horses' heads,

two climbed into the buggy.

Helmick struck the horses, which broke Heimick struck the horses, which broke loose from the robbers' grasp. One of the robbers in the buggy fired, hitting Helmick in the head and causing instant death. The murderer then leaped from the buggy. The alarm was given and a search for the robbers at once organized. The entire neighborhood and the police of this city are now searching for them. They held up three other parties on the same road provious to searching for them. They held up three other parties on the same road previous to

Seventeen Reported Killed.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 26.-It is reported that two passenger trains collided this afternoon on the Harlem road at Dykeman, ten miles west of here, and that seventeen per-