SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS,

Earl of Rosebery Has All But Reached the Aim of His Ambition.

TO BE LIBERAL PREMIER OF ENGLAND

Named by Gladstone and Backed by the Presage of Logical Deduction.

HE WILL LEAD THE FIGHT ON THE LORDS

Chosen the Samson to Pull Down the Temple of Hereditary Privilege.

LABOUCHERE OBJECTS TO THE CHOICE

Editor of Truth Says the Radicals Will Not Consent to Be Led by a Member of the Class Being

Fought,

Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company LONDON, March 3 .- (New York World Cable-Special to The Bee.)-Today's Speaker, the liberal weekly organ, striker the keynote of the situation in saying that it is a legacy of effort and conflict which Gladstone leaves to those who are to come after him and that Thursday's speech in the House of Commons will be notable on the pages of history as marking not only the close of a matchless career, but the beginning of a new era in the national story. The fact of this coming battle is the real secret of Gladsione's resignation. The habit of his life and thought has been against a conflict, either with the hereditary legislators or the hereditary throne, and although he bowed to the will of his party and the inexorable logic of events in making his last speech a call to that great battle, he preferred to commit the leadership to a more willing as well as a younger spirit. This is again the secret of not only his own choice of Lord Rosebery as his successor, but of the practically unanimous declaration of the radical press and leaders that he is the one and only man for this great juncture. It is impossible that John Burns Herbert Asquith, the London Chronicle and Manchester Guardian, the Scottish Leader should not have had sufficient assurances from the new premier on this vast question of the future before giving him their enthusiastic support. Their choice of Rosebery is based primarily on his personal qualities, but also on the fact that he is of the very

temple will have the added strength and opportunity of a member of the order which is to be destroyed. The real personality of Earl Rosebery is difficult to describe, because less seems to be known of him than any public man in Great Britain. In all the agitation of the past few days, in which he has been a figure hardly less conspicuous than Gladstone, a single new fact has been developed concerning him He has the reticence as to his private life of Parnell, with no intimates, but with the faculty of devoting to his personal service men of every class in life. Herbert Asquith the radical leader of the future, is his nearest friend. He has apparently the almost united support of the nationalist party, al-

class whose hereditary privileges are to be

overthrown. The Samson to pull down this

though I am told that not a single member of the Irish party ever met him out of the line of parliamentary business. The Chronicle will hear of no other leader. WHY HE IS LIKED.

In a cable letter last November I prophesied that he would be Gladstone's successor. because of his success as a chairman of the London county council and in settling the great coal war. Reticent almost as a recluse, as he is, born to the purple and immensely rich, he has the enthusiastic following and affection of the trades unions and rural labor. He has the respect and esteem of his own class, the confidence of the tradesmer and merchants and the cordial liking of the queen. Of this most interesting personality I have been able to secure some facts from men who have seen much of him if they have not known him well. The details of his public life, he having been a member of two Gladstone ministries and the real organizer of the new London council and his marriage to a daughter of the Rothschilds, are familiar to us in America, where he was several times in the 70's. From a boyhood acquaintance I hear that at Eton he was a very correct, quick sort of lad, who prided himself on neatness in dress. He never did anything much in school, but then he was never birched. At Carters, where he boarded, he supposed to appear in

had among others for his contemporaries Lord Randolph Churchill, the present Lord Cromer and Lord Donoughmore. When he went to Oxford he was considered as fairly clever and a good talker. He did not go in fer honors and was best known as a foot -ball player, at which he excelled. He also distinguished himself at a "gaudy," which is a banquet in hall attended by the dean and canons and the rest of the authorities, so-called because every one academical dress. Undergraduates were allowed to bring their own wine and a mild saturnalia prevailed for the time being During his residence the deans decided that "gaudys" should be abolished, so after the following All Saints day there was to be no "gaudy," only a formal official notice was not given of the fact. The ordinary dinner into the hall arrayed in the magnificent gown of violet silk, edged with broad gold lace, that noblemen were entitled to, carrying a bottle of wine in each hand. There was of course a tremendous yell of approbation from the other undergraduates. Dr. Sandford, senior censor, now bishop of Gibraltar, advanced from the hig : table and commine so a dignified protest against this violation of the rules. Lord Rosebery quietly but firmly argued the question, and pointed out that no formal notice had been given. He main tained his right to keep his bottles of wine and was left master of the situation, thus asserting and maintaining a popular right

WHEN HE CAPTURED THE QUEEN. Of his quickness to seize an opportunity and his ready wit, a story is told of him which is said to explain the queen's liking for him. Staying in the neighborheol of Windsor, he one day met the queen in the castle grounds, and her majesty recognized him and stopped and spoke, beginning th conversation in true English fashion by remarking on the gloominess of the weather. 'Madam, it is always fine where you are,'

This was a fair promise of his future career

was his reply. He is very ambitious and has frankly admitted it. There is little doubt that he might now, like the duke of Fife, be son-inlaw to the prince of Wales had he so desired, but with infinite tact he has managed to evade that honor without giving offense, being aware that once the near relative of royalty he could never be liberal premier of England. To hold that high office has been his great ambition, and it is now apparently to be realized. The probability that his horse will win the next Derby and his known keen delight in all sporting matters fills the measure of his general popularity.

The success of his ministry must depend first of all on the loval adherence of the Irish party. Without the seventy-two nationalist votes the liberal party is in a minority. While the leaders have so far not committed themselves definitely, my infornation is that they prefer Rosebery to any other leader. Justin McCarthy, their spokesman, today said to the representative of the World that which, while reserving open advocacy of Rosebery, sufficiently shows the inclination of the Irish party for him. Mr. McCarthy was asked if the party had made any representation to the cabinet expressing any preference for Rosebery or Harcourt as premier. He said:

HOME RULE IS SAFE. "No, we don't consider that we, as an independent party, have any right to interfere in the choice. We are willing to accept Rosebery or whoever the liberals and radicals may agree on, providing the new premier gives us satisfactory guarantees in one form or another that he is willing to bring in a measure of home rule not less comprehensive than Gladstone's bill."

"Do you expect to get these assurances?" "I haven't the slightest doubt in the matter. Home rule will be kept in the front of the liberal program."

"As to the move for the abolition of the House of Lords, do you expect it will be successful?"

"My opinion is that the House of Lords vil endeavor to ward off the attack by proposing to reform itself, but the reform must be very thorough to allay the indignation against it, which has now reached a

"Do you think the question of the Lords will interfere with the home rule agitation?"

"I am convinced that by cordially supporting the Lords agitation we may get a settlement of the home rule before the Lords are finally dealt with. They will be on their good behavior and will do anything to save themselves, but that won't stop the agitation once it has been started, as the popular enthusiasm for it is undoubted."

"Then you regard the position with confidence?"

"Certainly. The prospects of home rule have been in no way injured. It may turn out that they will have been furthered. In that case I can assure you that the Irish party is well able to take care of itself and of home rule whatever happens."

Henry Labouchere is certainly the brightest journalist in England, whatever may be his rank as a politician. This week he headed a deputation of radical members who demanded that Mr. Gladstone's successor should be a member of the House of Commons, and therefore not Lord Rosebery. Labouchere has always been an opponent of the House of Lords.

DUKES IN DEMAND.

The correspondent called on Mr. Labouchere at his house, where he discussed both

natters with his customary frankness. "What would be the most convenient way of abolishing the House of Lords?" asked the

the reply. "The country having declared its disapproval of the Lords, the government could create enough new peers to provide a majority in that house in favor of its abolition. They could create 500 new dukes if necessary. However, one of the chief values of a title of nobility lies in its rarity, therefore the peers would probably consent to the abolition of their own legislative power rather than see the country filled with titled persons. It would only be necessary to threaten them with the creation of new peerages, as at the time of the reform bill. In either case there would be no technical violation of the constitution."

"Will the liberal party seek to abolish the Iouse of Lords entirely ?"

"The party would be satisfied with a suspension of the peers' veto power probably. That would mean that when the Lords have rejected a bill passed by the house, it would become a law on being passed a second time by the Commons. It would entail a delay of about six months to every liberal measure, and that seems to be useless." "Are you in favor of a second chamber

"Personally I am of the opinion that a second chamber is unnecessary, but I do not they are elected. All I ask is that legislators be elected."

"Do you believe that Gladstone is in favor

of a complete abolition of the Lords?" "No, he would not like to be rough with them. He has a good deal of personal affection for many of them. The radicals demand that the premier shall be a member of the House of Commons, the elected body. No matter how gallant he may be, the fact that he is a member of the House of Lords unfits him for the position of premier. It is Rosebery's misfortune that he is a peer, but it may be a misfortune to have one leg. then he would not be chosen to run in a foot race. I believe the radicals will enforce their wish in this matter. If not there will likely be a split in the party."

"If you abolish the Lords on account of the hereditary principle, would it not be logical to do the same with monarchy?" SAFETY OF THE THRONE.

"The monarchy exists because the people want it. When they do not want it any

I understand on the best authority the immediate eye trouble from which Mr. Gladstone is suffering is not the cataract one alone. Since his return to England he has begun to suffer a partial loss of power in the eyelids, especially the right one, so that the lid drops and he cannot raise it. It is a singular fact that for a year or so before his death his great antagonist, Disraeli, suffered the same affliction. In fact, after his elevation to the peerage Disraeli always sat with his back to the public galleries on that account. Gladstone first began to suffer from his eyes as far back as fifty-six years ago. His labors in writing his "Church and State" weakened them so seriously that he was ordered to Rome to rest. It was during this visit that he made the acquaintance of Miss Glynn, the lady whom he married the

following year, 1839. The Irish members are of the epinion that they should not allow Gladstone's retirement from public life to pass without some demonstration signifying their gratitude to im. However, they have been notified by Mr. Gladstone, who was deeply touched by their expressed wish, that the state of his eyes precluded his taking part in any public

(Continued on Second Page.)

Gladstone's Resignation Hailed with Joy in that Country.

UNPOPULAR SINCE THE FRENCH WAR

Charged with Being Unfriendly Then to the

Fatherland. RUSSIAN COMMERCI'L TREATY DEBATE

Members of the Reichstag Now Anxious to Close the Debate.

TO BENEFIT THE EMPRESS' HEALTH

She and the Royal Children Will Visit the Sea Coast for the Summer-Sensational Suicide of a Composer -Fatherland News.

[Copyri hied 1894 by the Associated Press.1 BERLIN, March 3 .- Although no diplomatic questions have arisen between England and Germany during the last administration of the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone the news of the great liberal leader's retire ment caused a feeling of unfeigned satisfaction here. The German people have never gotten over the excitement occasioned during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 by the unfounded allegation that Mr. Gladstone encouraged the sale of arms and ammunition to

In addition, Mr. Gladstone was generally regarded in German political circles as being an enemy of the Dreibund and as responsible for England's isolation in European politics. Therefore, the news that Lord Rosebery is to become prime minister of England is received in Germany with hearty welcome.

The committee of the Reichstag today adopted the first of the twelve clauses of the Russo-German commercial treaty. With the exception of clause 8, dealing with import duties, discussion of which was deferred, the first eighteen clauses of the final protocol were also adopted and the committee adjourned until Monday. No prolonged discussion of clause 8 is expected.

RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY. The galleries of the Reichstag have been crowded throughout the week with visitors anxious to hear the treaty debates. The visitors included the Russian and United States ambassadors and many other distinguished people. But the house soon became wearied of the discussion and President Levetzow gave expression on Thursday to the desire evinced in many quarters to close the debate. The editor of the Novee Vremya has arrived here from St. Petersburg in order to promote a fraternal celebration of the passage of the Russo-German commercial treaty. Of course the usual number of rumors are in circulation regarding the treaty and the manner in which it is regarded by people of high rank. For instance, it is still alleged that Dr. Miquel, the minister of finance, while in after dinner mood, expressed the opinion that the agrarians would be "asses" if they supported the treaty. Some color is given to this report by the fact that Dr. Miquel's support of the treaty has been admittedly lukewarm and dictated more by expediency than by conviction. Thus it is quite possible that he might have said some such thing in an unguarded moment, but Dr. Miquel's speech in the Reichstag in support of the commercial treaty thoroughly dismissed any idea that he would encourage opposition to

this important measure. The time of the silver commission will be chiefly occupied in discussing the following questions: First, is it probable that the gold production of the world will suffice for the demand for coinage? Under the above head special attention will be paid to the increased demand for gold, resulting from the recent measures adopted by the Indian government and by the government of the United States. Second, has the lack of gold and the general depression resulting from its enhanced value been noticeable in countries with a gold currency? Third, what influence have the silver fluctuations exercised on the monetary and economic situation of Germany? Fourth, how could the evils or dangers caused in Germany by the present currency

removed or lessened? Throughout Germany and in the other countries of Europe great interest is taken in the silver commission and financiers and others are awaiting the result of its deliberations with a great deal of anxiety.

The Villa Angiolina and the Villa Amelia have been taken at Abazzia for the use of the imperial family. These villas are situated in the finest part of the seaside resort referred to and are surrounded by a splendid park, which is usually open to visitors. During the imperial visit, however, the park will be closed to the public and the pavilion, where a band of music usually plays during the summer months, will be converted into a luxurious open air nursery for the use of the imperial children. The empress of Germany and her children are expected to arrive at Abazzia on March 10, though it is possible that their arrival may be delayed for some days after that date, as the strength of the empress has been considerably lowered by a prolonged and possibly too severe course of dieting, which her majesty has thought fit to follow in order to try and counteract her tendency to grow stouter. The empress is now said to be in need of repose and is reported to have been influenced against any further experiments in the dieting direction. In order that the empress may have complete rest and as little worry as possible, the imperial children will be lodged in the Villa Angiolina, and the empress will take up her abode in the Villa Amelia.

WILLIAM'S PROGRAM. Emperor William is expected to join the empress and the children at Abazzia about a week after the imperial family arrives there, and, it is said, his imperial highness will stay at the seaside for about a month, During this time, Emperor William, according to the program, will make several trips by sea to the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts. The Istrian coast is mountainous and contains some of the most picturesque scenery on the shores of the Adriatic sea. The Dalmatian coast is also mountainous and the scenery on its rivers is beautiful. On the emperor's way home he will attend the wedding of his cousins, the grand duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melit of Coburg. at Coburg, at which ceremony the prince

The duke of Cumberland has given fresh proof of his friendly attitude towards the German empire by his decision to send his the situation.

of Wales and Queen Victoria will be pres-

eldest son to a German symnasium, probably in Brunswick, to complete his educa-

The site for the exhibition of 1896 has been selected and is situated in a most beautiful spot, with pleasant surroundings. The site will be only five minutes distance from the Thlergarten, the largest and most attractive park near Berlin. The exhibition grounds will cover 150 acres bordering on

the Lichtenze. Herr Lipschutz, the impressario, who was to have undertaken the management of the Berliner theater next autumn, committed suicide last night at the Anhalt railroad station by shooting himself.

While the army estimates were being discussed in the Reichstag a member of that body complained of the ill treatment which private soldiers were subjected to by their officers, and protested against the emperor having decorated General von Kirchoff after the latter had been sentenced to imprison ment for assaulting Herr Friedrich Harich one of the editors of the Tageblatt, with the intention of killing the latter.

The minister of war, General von Schentendor, warmly defended General Kirchoff, who, he said, took the only course possible in the defense of his daughter's honor.

Later the Saxon minister of war, General von Planitz, condemned the ill treatment of private soldiers, adding, however, that unfortunately threats of the most draconic punishment failed wholly to suppress such

OVER RELIGION.

Yesterday's Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Subject.

PARIS, March 3 .- The municipal authorities of St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, recently issued an order prohibiting the exhibition of certain religious emblems. The order excited considerable feeling, and today the matter was officially brought to the notice of the Chamber of Deputies. A noisy debate resulted on the religious policy of the government.

A curious incident of the debate was a speech by M. Spullor, minister of public worship, who took advantage of the occasion to avow that he himself was now a free thinker, as he had always been. He said, however, great advantages would accrue from toleration in religious matters.

Prime Minister Casimir-Perier thought that in the struggle between the church and state the latter had triumphed, and it would, therefore, he said, be undignified for the government to follow a rigorous policy to-

ward Catholics. Ex-Minister Gobelet argued that the gov ernment was following a mistaken policy. The church, he declared, had not yet been disarmed. M. Brisson demanded urgency for a motion recommending the government to persist in an anti-clerical policy. This demand was rejected, and finally the Chamber, by a vote of 302 to 119, adopted a motion declaring its confidence in the government.

SHUT OUT PROM PERSIA.

Mints of that Country Closed to Silver-Its Importation Pohibited.

TEHERAN, March 3, The Persian government has officially rounced that the mint will no longer coin silver for the public. It also declares that the importation of sil- pay an average of 5 francs a day. ver is prohibited for the future and that a PASSENGER'S FRIGHTFUL TREATMENT. as contraband all silver not ordered by the

Mexican Farm Hands Fight.

TORRENS, Mex., March 3.-The Oatrin hacienda, situated northwest of this city, was the scene of a bloody conflict between several hundred laborers employed on the place. The trouble was the outgrowth of a demand by a part of the force of employes for higher wages and shorter hours. The foreman of the ranch, Jose Vilardo, refused the demand and was supported in his position by a large number of his workmen. Last evening the two factions met and a bloody fight took place, all kinds of weapons being used by the belligerents. Three men are reported killed and fifteen wounded. The riot was finally suppressed by the authorities and a large number of arrests were made.

Mrs. Martin's Damages. LONDON, March 3 .- In the queen's each division of the high court of justice today before Baron Pollock the consideration of the point of law connected with the verdict of 20 shillings damages obtained by Mrs John Biddulph Martin (Victoria Woodhull) against the trustees of the British museum was taken up. Counsel for Mrs. Martin contended that the verdict of the jury entitled the plaintiff to judgment without hearing counsel for the trustees of the museum. Baron Pollock said that the verdict was quite consistent and in favor of the defendants and therefore he gave judgment, with

tin's counsel giving notice of appeal the court stayed execution.

costs, for the defendants, but on Mrs. Mar-

In the Italian Chamber. ROME, March 3 .- Upon conclusion today of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies or which vigorous attacks had been made upor the government, Prime Minister Crispl made telling speech in reply to the assaults of the opposition. When the debate and the prime minister's speech had been finished a vote was taken which was a declaration of confidence. The Chamber, by a large majority, declared its confidence in the Crispl cab-

inet. The vote was standing, 342 to 400. Tried to Blow Up a Church-PRAGUE, March 3 .- The inhabitants of Jungbuzalau, a town of Bohemia, were startled today by learning an attempt had been made by some miscreant to blow up the principal church in the town. The sacristan discovered an infernal machine, to which a burning fuse was attached, lying n one of the doorways. He hurriedly extinguished the burning fuse and turned the machine over to the police. There is no

Prolonged the State of Siege RIO DE JANEIRO, March 3 .- President Peixoto has prolonged the state of siege until

clue to the perpetrator of the attempted out-

the 1st of May. The provincial returns of elections for members of congress show that a majority of the members elected are republicans. Scant interest was displayed in the elections and comparatively few votes were polled.

The yellow fever in Rio is daily becoming

Met in Collision

TRIESTE, March 3 .- The steamers Elektra and Orion L collided near Cape Promontory. One man was killed and three fatally injured. The Orion L was from Rio de Janeiro for Trieste. The Elektra was beached and the Orion L proceeded on her voyage.

Postponed the Election. MONTEVIDEO, March 3 .- Owing to the bsence of a quorum today congress postponed the presidential election until Monday. Considerable uneasiness is felt because of

TOO MANY MANAGERS

Girls' Club in Paris Going to Pieces for that Common Reason.

MATRON HAS FLED FROM THE CREDITORS

Her Institution Has Been Broken Up by

Monitor's Persistent Interference. HOW AN AMERICAN WAS KILLED IN FRANCE

Deathbed Statement of a New York Citi-

zen Makes a Serious Charge. BRUTALLY TREATED BY RAILROAD MEN

His Back Broken and His Skull Fractured by a Guard's Roughness-Smuggled

to a Hospital and Robbed of His Money.

[Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.] PARIS, March 3 .- (New York World Cable -Special to The Bee.)-The American colony is in dismay over the impending break up of the Girls club, organized with an endowment for a library, by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. A long series of quarrels and intrigues ended this week in the disappearance of the maron, Mrs. Irvine.

The purpose of the home is to safeguard American girls in the art schools. It is controlled by a board of managers, consisting of well known women in the colony, headed by Mrs. Munroe. The board deputed the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Newell as a sort of monitor in the establishment. Incessant bickering and heartburning followed. She demoralized the servants and prejudiced the creditors, leaving the matron powerless. Some weeks ago, when affairs were beginning to collapse, Mrs. Newell withdrew to Plainfield, N. J., sending her son, a youth of 20, here to represent her. He made a claim on a share of the club furniture, belonging, he alleged, to his mother. Creditors also began to press for money due, and servants for wages. Mrs. Irvine, who has all her fortune in the enterprise, called in a lawyer, but as he did not know French he gave her no aid. Then, terrified by the clamor of creditors, she fied. An investigation shows that about \$500 is due, while the managers hold three times that amount belonging to Mrs. Irvine.

Following so close on the outbreak in he Lafayette home, also devoted to girls, its excites lively discussion. The home was founded by Mrs. Walden Pell, aided by the duchess of Rochefoucauld (formerly Mattle Mitchell) and other eminent women. Two factions were formed, one headed by the dentist, Evans. The discussions have been aired in the press for weeks. Evans is quoted as berating the associate managers in such terms as "fishwives," "washerwomen" and the like. The institutions are in no sense charitable. The inmates

Stefan Tisa, who gives his residence as New York City, has just made a dying statement at the American consulate charging inhumanity on a French railway. Lawyer Coddington has sailed for New York to legalize the deathbed deposition.

A train enroute to Paris four weeks ago started while the passengers were at breakfast, but was halted by a signal. In trying to regain his seat, Tisa was so vioiently hustled into his compartment by a guard that his spine was broken and his skull fractured. He was smuggled into a city hospital here, and all knowledge of the affair suppressed until he regained sufficient consiousness to make his condition known to the American Relief society. He had been robbed of all his money either on the train or in the hospital. Action is to be taken through the French courts. Mr. Alexander, counsel of the American ambassador, has made application to the French authorities to prosecute the railway company. Tisa is said to have considerable property in New York. He is a maker of plates for fashion designs.

NEWS FROM ROME.

Rumors that Cardinal Ledechowski Intends to Resign His Office.

[Copyrighted, 1814, by the Associate 1 Press.] ROME, Feb. 16.-As recently telegraphed, a rumor was current that Cardinal Ledechowski, prefect of the congregation of the propaganda fide, had manifested a wish to retire from his post in consequence of dissensions which were said to have sprung up between himself and Cardinal Rampolla. The report added that his eminence was dissatisfied both with the policy of the Vatican in France and with the results of Mgr. Satolli's mission to the United States. After a full inquiry into these rumors

which are still current, I am in a position to

state that the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries not only regard them as premature but emphatically declare that the whole story is as baseless as the fabric of a dream. It is quite true that Cardinal Ledechowski is at variance with the secretary of state to the Holy See on the general lines of pontifical policy. As a German Pole he is exceedingly jealous at the uneven bestowal of papal favors, which have, in his view, been more and more inclining in the direction of France, thus placing the Catholics of the three states forming the triple alliance in an unenviable relation with their respective governments. On that point the prefect of the propaganda has expressed himself in the clearest terms, arguing that the German Catholics, of whom he considers himself leader, now that the imperial governmen has relinquished the kulturkampf, are greatly irritated against the pope, on the ground that he has placed his influence at the services of states hostile to the triple alliance in order to promote his temporal claims. The cardinal is afraid that his holiness overlooks the fact that there are many Catholics in Italy, Austria and Germany, whose faith is thus being put to a severe trial, and whose fealty may be shaken from purely patriotic motives, views in this respect are fully shared by Cardinal Dunajewski, bishop of Cracow, the capital of Austria-Poland. Cardinal Ledechowski has all along observed an unsympathetic, not to say an unfriendly, attitude toward Mgr. Satolli's mission to America, not, perhaps, because he is hostile to the people of an apostolic delegation. The entire Catholic prelacymis agreed in heartily supporting the arrangements, as calculated to infuse more of the Latin spiri into the Catholic church in America. It may

be that the prefect of the propaganda ques

tions the wisdom of the holy father's solen

tion of an envoy in the person of Mgr

Satolli, who is held in some quarters to be

THE BEE B .ETIN.

Weather for Omaha and V Threatening; Probably Bain; Colder

1. Rosebery Reaches His Goal. Germans Glad at Gladstone's Going.

Girls' Clubs at Paris Broken Up. Progress of the Brazilian Civil War. 2. Figures on Sugar and the Tariff, General Black Defends Lochren.

3. Decision in the Mormon Temple Lot 4. Last Week in Omaha Social Circles.

5, Farming as a High Art Discussed. Testimony in the Bennett Libel Case.

6. Council Bluffs Local News. Cedar Falls Bank Frauds.

7. Virginia Miners Are Destructive. Affairs at South Omaha.

10. Progress of Fire Underwriting. 11. Cost of Insurance Considered.

The Swedes in Nebraska. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Young Men in Public Life. Dr. Duryea Defines an Anarchist.

14 Garbage Contract Killed in Court. 15. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions.

Financial and Commercial News. Live Stock Markets Reviewed. 16. About the Grand Army of Labor,

In the Local Vineyard

18. Griswold's Weekly Grist of Gossip. 19. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. King of American Mountain Peaks. 20. Setting Type by Machinery.

said to effect a pedagogic stiffness, and the fact that he is only intimately versed in Italian and Latin is likewise regarded as a serious drawback in his relations with the episcopacy and with Catholics moving in the upper classes of American society.

These reflections point to the existence of latent causes of possible dissensions, but they do not justify the assumption that the cardinal intends to retire, an assumption probably traceable to one of his outbreaks of ill humor in the presence of his intimates. Moreover, his excellency fills a post not usually relinquished as lightheartedly and cheerfully as the rumors mentioned seem to suggest. As prefect of the propaganda he stands nearest to the pope, he wields extensive powers, his authority being almost unlimited. He is called, indeed, the vice pope and is to all intents and purposes pope of the missions. There is no instance, it is believed, of any pope of Rome having relinquished the tiara unless under extreme pressure, and it is difficult to recall a case in which a prefect of the propaganda has resigned on account of disagreement with the papal secretary of state. Such an act would be one of those scandals which rarely disturb the discipline of the Roman curia. In a word, it may be taken for granted that Cardinal Ledechowski's resignation would be an act of disobedience which would rouse quite as much

censure as astonishment. It is remarked that on one occasion Pope Leo XIII had the intention of bringing about the retirement of the late Cardinal Simconi, who then held the office of prefect of the propaganda. Cardinal Simeoni did not at all times fully follow the instructions of the pope, who therefore charged one of his confidential followers to intimate delicately to the cardinal that he was becoming too old for the arduous duties of his office, and that he must have need of repose and tranquility. The prefecture of ceremonies was vacant at this time and was offered to Cardinal Simeont as a virtual sinecure, entailing merely nom inal duties with a large stipend. The pope would be happy to transfer the cardinal to this position where he would be able to enjoy the peaceful retreat as a reward for the great and numerous services rendered to

The cardinal replied that he had no desire to make any change in his habits; he was attached to and suited to the duties to which it was proposed to relieve him. In short

he died prefect of the propaganda fide. This proves that it is exceedingly difficult to persuade a prefect of the propaganda to renounce his high function, even should

the holy father himself desire such a change.

COPENHAGEN, March 3 .- A sensational trial has just ended here. A person known as Wilhelmine Moeller, who occupied the position of matron of a children's asylum at -Kanana, has been condemned to death for murdering a boy 14 years of age. During the course of the trial it was shown that Wilhelmine Moeller had immoral relations with the boy and after a medical examination the fact was developed that Wilhelmina

Moeller was a man. LABORERS MOBBED BY STRIKERS.

Chleago Union Men Determined to Keep Their Places from Being Filled HAMMOND, Ind., March 3 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-The striking laborers at the East Chicago Iron and Steel works mobbed some men who were attempting to get to the mills to work about 7 o'clock this morning. Clubs, stones and fists were freely used, the assailed men being knocked down and roughly handled. They were driven out of town and toward Whiting. Some of those

seeking to go to work were deserters from the strikers' union. Emboldened by their success, the strikers again paraded the streets in a threatening manner today. The management already have a number of men at work in the places of the strikers, and claim they will be able to start the mills Monday with a full force of men. They promise protection to those who take the places of strikers. Many of the latter desire to return to work, but say they would be murdered by the Huns and some of the Poles if they did so. The leader, who was arested yesterday, had an examination before Justice Chency and was discharged. It looks as though blood will be spilled before the strikers submit to their places being filled by others.

WOULD HAVE MADE A FIGHT.

Missouri Robbers Who Would Have Run Up

Agginst a Hard Game. ST. JOSEPH, March 3.-The train crew which had charge of the train that was held up last night passed through this city this morning and were interviewed regarding the attempted holdup last night. The engineer said that after he was signalled to stop, as the train approached the man with a lantern, he saw it was not a regular lantern used by railroad men, his suspicions were at once aroused, and as the man with the light stepped from the track he "Stop the train and do it d-d quick." In stead of doing as he ordered the engineer and fireman dropped to the floor of the engine. About fifteen shots were fired at

No valuable packages were in the express car, the messenger having \$3.41 in the safe The train crew was well armed and would have given the robbers a warm reception in case they entered the car.

Telegraphic Communication Restored-LONDON, March 5.—The Anglo-American vised by the Elastern Telegraph company for extenor messages written in plain lanlacking in supplemess and tact. He is further | guare.

SANTOS NOT MELLO'S

Peixoto's Flag Still Floats Above the Chief City of Brazil.

HELD BY THREE THOUSAND LOYAL TROOPS

Strong Enough to Defeat Any Land Force and Impregnable by Water.

FEARFUL AFFLICTION OF THE CAPITAL

Yellow Fever's Ravages at Rio the Worst Experienced There in Years.

POLITICAL PRISONERS DYING LIKE DOGS

Hundreds of Representatives of the Country's Best Families Crowded in Narrow Quarters and Exposed to the Fury of the Pestilence.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 27, via Montevideo, March 3 .- (New York World Cable-Special to The Bee.)-The correspondent who went to Santos to ascertain the truth about the report that the city had been captured by rebels returned today. He brings word that General Bareta has a force of 3,000 loyal troops and can hold the place against any land attack. The city is impregnable to assault by water. It has three forts, which are equipped with good guns, and the government can obstruct the channel if necessary. The people strongly sympathize with Mello, but they are powerless and hope-

General Saraiva, leading the insurgent army from the south, is held in check at Italare.

The cruiser Nictheroy landed reinforcements at Santos and then sailed northbound for Bahia. Henry Smith, the American consul at

Santos, a negro, is unpopular there. The condition of affairs at Rio is terrible. The epidemic of yellow fever is the worst in five years. The 3,000 political prisoners erowded into the castle prison are dying off like dogs of the pestilence. Among them are members belonging to the first families in Brazil, men who have been influential in affairs. The government admits that there are sixty-five deaths a day in the city, but denies that there are more than 100. On four foreign ships the captains and forty sailors of the crews have died. Admiral Benham remains on the cruiser New York, which is the only American ship which remains in the harber. The city is deserted by all who can get away.

The rebels in the bay are in a desperate condition. The captain of the Mage has cut off all communication with and supplies from the south. The only hope is that the Aquidaban and Republica can defeat the government's new fleet.

President Peixoto has extended martial law until the end of the month. He is said to believe that the insurrection will be prac-

ically suppressed within a fortnight The story that the rebel warship Venus, formerly the steamer Mercurio, was sunk by shells by the government battery is a fable. A marine dropped a bit of fire of some sort or another into the ship's magazine, causing it to blow up. Three men were

ing that the new fleet is still there in a bad condition. President [Peixoto's fears of treachery among the Brazilians in the crew are said to be absurd. It is thought thar the fleet may leave March 5. Flint & Co's, agent arrived today from Bahia. He reports that the Americans on

Minister Thompson received a telegram

today from Consul McDaniel at Bahia, say-

the Nictheroy are impatient at the delay. They are true to Peixoto, and will prevent any munity among the others on the new warship.

Died Unmourned. LAPAS, Bolivia, March 3.-A sensation has been caused here by the receipt of news that the notorious General Daza has been murdered by a mob at Urjurini. General Daza absconded to Europe at the beginning of the Chilian war with several hundred thousand dollars belonging to the Bolivian treasury. For this he was declared an exile and traitor, He lived in Paris until he had spent all his funds and then returned to Peuno, Peru,

where he was extremely unpopular.

REWARD FOR TRAIN ROBBERS.

Rock Island Officials Expect to Capture the Jesse James Imitators. ST. JOSEPH, March 3 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Superintendent White of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway arrived in the city at 7 o'clock tonight and met Chief of Police John Broder at the depot by appointment. The conference was in reference to the attempted robbery of the Chicago express three miles from this city last night. Chief Broder assured Superintendent White that an arrest would be made in a day or two, or as soon as a certain suspect can be located. A warrant has already been

issued. The police department is convinced that the outlaws are a band of young toughs living in the outskirts of the city and employed on farms no great distance from the scene of last night's hold up. Superintendent White placed all the information the officials of the road have of the attempted robbery in the hands of the chief of police. This will prove of great value to the officers, as their previous information was very meager. Captain Murray, the shrewdest detective on the Pinkerton force, is at work on the case. He is the man who run down Marion Hedgepath and Albert Siye, the Glendale train robbers, who made such a big haul in the hold up near St. Louis. Captain Murray agrees the police that the gang is with: made up of suburban toughs. Several other Pinkerton detectives here at work on the case. A reward of \$500 has just been issued by Vice President W. C. Purdy of the Rock Island system and C. H. Crosby, vice president of the United States Express company, jointly, for the capture of the outlaws.

Conductor J. A. Winter passed through here tonight on his return trip. He says there were five robbers, all masked, the same number that was concerned in the previous hold ups. The police refuse to give out any information.

Tonight a posse returned from the scene of the attempted holdup. They brought with them the lantern which the bandits used and a rubber cost tost by one of them. The coat will prove a valuable clew. It is thought that the robbers are concealed in the heavy belt of timber near Hall's Station and a