ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

# AILMENT OF THE CZAR

Authoritative Statement from the Consulting Physician it is Bright's Disease.

PRINCIPAL TOP C OF BERLIN GOSS P

Regency Provided to Conduct the Government During the Czar's Stay at Lividia.

GERMAN OBJECTIONS TO SUGAR SCHIDULE

Claim the United States Unjustly Discriminates Against Their Product.

MAY ADOPT SOME RETALIATORY MEASURES

Crazy American Sends a Challenge to Fight

Emperor William a Duel-Repressive Measures Against Socialists Demanded-War on Usurers. (Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Oct. 6 .- The czar's health is the topic uppermost in the public mind, and the possibility of the demise of the Russian emperor, is widely discussed. The alarming reports received here, though not entirely credited, cause the liveliest interest, as it is known the czar's condition is extremely grave. The cautious Cologne Gazette published a

telegram from St. Petersburg to the effect that the regency, which will be appointed during the absence of the czar from Russia, will consist of the exarewitch, Grand Duke Nicholas and Grand Duke Vladimir, who will be assisted by a specially appointed council of

Nothing, however, according to the Cologne Gazette correspondent, has transpired at St. Petersburg which would tend to confirm the reports in circulation regarding changes for the worse in the condition of the ezar. Much depends upon the weather prevailing at Livadia during the exar's stay there. If the conditions are favorable his sojourn there may be prolonged. If the weather turns out bad his majesty will proceed to Corfu, where the chateau of the king of Greece has been placed at the czar's disposal.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated press had an interview with Prof. Leyden, the distinguished German specialist, who, with Prof. Zaccharin, the noted Russian physician, has been in attendance upon the ezar at Spain. The professor was asked, in view of the important political bearing of the question, to give the Associated press a definite statement as to the real nature of the czar's Illness, in order that the actual state of affairs might be clearly judged.

In reply the professor said distinctly "His majesty is suffering from Bright's disease." He added, however, "but the disease is as yet in a mild form, complicated with diabetes. The latter is causing diffi-

WORKED UP OVER SUGAR. The news that the German ambassador at Washington has entered a protest against the sugar duty clause of the Wilson bill has excited general attention here. The Associated press correspondent called upon Councillor Hammen of the foreign office, who has the full confidence of Chancellor Von Caprivi. The councillor explained the German view of the matter, saying: "Germany pays outright export premiums to sugar producers. France, Austria and Russia pay higher premiums, but they do not pay them outright. The German product is, nevertheless, outstripping all competitors in the trade. The Wilson bill clause, however, discriminates against Germany to her serious injury. as the margin is so close a tenth of a cent a pound makes a great difference. This discrimination certainly is not in accord with the existing trade relations between Germany and America, since we are entitled

to the 'most favored nation' treatment. "Besides, while the McKinley law was in force, our representative at Washington and the resident minister made an agree ment that the treatment of sugar imports from Germany should not be changed. We. therefore, contend that the clause imposes an extra burden upon Germany and one which infringes on the existing agreement This is the serious one, as it concerns not only the sugar makers of Germany, but also the agriculturists of a large district of Germany, especially those of Saxony, Brunswick and Anhalt and to some exent those of East Prussia and Silesia, whose best crops are

Councillor Hammen continues: "The gov ernment hopes to come to an amicable en tente and there is nothing menacing in our minister's protest. But naturally we may adopt retaliatory measures in the event of the protest being unheeded. Such retaliation would especially please our big agrarian party, as it would rid them of American competition in breadstuffs and meat." ANTICS OF A LUNATIC

flooding various police offices with his pamphlet, "Fiat Justicia." He was once an inmate of an asylum for lunatics. His pamphlet recites his experiences there and he is trying to obtain a legacy at Hamm, Westphalia. Emperor William was much amused when he received a challenge from Goerdeler to fight a duel with pistols. Goerdeler insists he was also a monarch since he was an American citizen.

Much attention has been attracted to a pamphlet written by Privy Councillor Rossler, at one time Prince Bismarck's confidential advisor, entitled "Social Democracy." This pamphlet declares the suspension of the constitutional dictatorship is the only solution for Germany's domestic troubles, crused emperor would not be an absolute dictator, but the writer recommends a dictatorship federal council. In other words, that parlia ment be dissolved and the emperor and federal council have all the legislative powers. The scheme has been classed a mad one, and is said only to show how the fear of social democracy begins to unhinge the brains of serious politicians. Such proposals, however, are grist to the socialist mill.

On October 15 the emperor will attend the ceremony of dedicating the 132 flags destined for the recently organized Fourth battalions of each regiment of infantry. The ceremonial will be performed with great pomp in front of Frederick the Great's monument, on Unter den Linden. A number of reigning German princes, in addition to the king of Servis, generals and other notables, will be present. Later a gala dinner will be served in the marble hall of the new

CONSULTING CONCERNING SOCIALISTS. The visit of Chancellor von Caprivi to Emperor William at Newberrstock yesterday

the chancellor's visit was connected with the proposed exceptional laws against anarchists which have been urged in many quarters. The agitators, it is believed, really intend the laws referred to should be applied to socialists. Von Caprivi, therefore, opposes the proposed measures, as he does not believe in the efficiency of special measures against them, being of the opinion that the best policy is to leave them comparatively free, thus giving the party full scope in its internal dissensions, which he believes will ultimately lead to its disintegration. A new anti-socialist law, the chancellor claims, would only bind the socialist party closer together. In any case, it is known the present Reichstag would not pass such a measure, but it might be introduced in the Diets of the individual states. The situation, however, is regarded in many quarters as being grave, and some politicians even express the belief that Von Caprivi will resign unless he is fully backed by the emperor.

Messrs. Abbey and Grau have engaged Julie Raschke Lopez, a young and phenomenal cantatrice, for five years for Italian opera work in New York and elsewhere.

A pamphlet, lately issued here, entitled "Usury and Its Financiers," by Herr Krause, a well known socialist in national economy, has attracted the attention of the emperor on account of the many well authenticated, sensational cases cited in its pages. Several arrests of local usurers have been made on information furnished by this pamphlet. The author is preparing an enlarged edition, containing many new cases. The suicide of Albrecht von Hofen, captain in a regiment of the guard, was due to the fact his financial ruin was accomplished within a few years by a well known usurer, who will face a court this fall. The captain's family have directly applied to the emperor for justice. Another book, likewise exposing men and methods and dealings with the same theme, is now in press.

REVIVING THE TOBACCO TAX. After failing repeatedly of passage in the Reichstag and after Bismarck, a short time before his fall, had been unable to make that body accept his views on the question, the office of the imperial chancellor is now preparing another tobacco tax bill, which will show up during the coming session. But the present composition of the Reichstag is unfavorable to the imposition of new taxes and the bill is not likely to pass.

The Prussian electoral system, dividing electors in three classes, according to the amount of taxes paid by each, is frequently productive of evil. Thus, in Newstadt, Silesia, the first electoral class is wholly made up of three members of one big firm there, while the second class has three more members of the same firm. The result is this firm has alone elected twenty-four of the aldermen of the town, while the rest of the population, represented by 1,231 electors, se but twelve of the aldermen. On October 1 direct telephone connection

between Berlin and Bremen, Cologne and Hamburg was established, the charge for a three-minutes conversation being 25 cents. The receipts for the empire for import duties and stamp and other taxes during the past six months have been greatly in excess of what has been expected, larger, too, than they were during the same period last year. The duties alone yielded 153,825,393 marks. which is 14,623,916 marks more than in 1893. As an outcome of the enormous decrease in German emigration, the North German Lloyd Steamship company has declared no dividend this fall and for steerage passage to the United States

has been considerably lower. The Royal Academy of Science in Berlin has just been made the recipient of the largest single gift bestowed on it since it came into existence nearly 200 years ago. This is a fund of 1,500,000 marks, donated by Elize Wentzel-Heckman, a wealthy

Under the auspices of Empress Fredericka the first club house for ladies has just been opened in Berlin. The name of the new organization is the Victoria club, and it is largely patterned after the Alexandria club in London. Members of the club are to have the privilege, under certain restrictions, of entertaining in the club house.

The emperor has devoted the sum of 150,-900 marks to the building of a new church in Potsdam. It is to be called the "Friedens Pace church" and will be erected in the poorer suburb of Potsdam.

Herr Bierer, the German minister to Central America, against whom a number of serious complaints were made by German residents in that region, has been asked to reply to those charges. In connection with his case the foreign office in Berlin is making a series of complaints against two other German representatives in South America. The German press still insists, with one accord, on strict and more comprehensive instructions being issued to German consuls and ministers in foreign countries.

Leonore von Moltke, the favorite grand neice of the late Field Marshal von Moltke, was married recently to Captain Nuclsen, who is a favorite with the emperor.

#### WAS EXPECTED AT WASHINGTON.

Officials Expect German Retailation Unless , the Sugar Schedule is Changed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-There was little surprise in official circles here at the int mation in the Berlin cable to the Associated press that Germany might resort to retaliatory measures against American meat and breadstuffs if her protest against the new discriminatory tariff on sugar was not heeded. It was fully appreciated while the tariff debate was in progress that certain parts of the bill might bring about embarrassments with Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Brazil and several other countries. The German ambassader and several other representatives conferred with Secretary Gresham on the subject of the discriminating duty on sugar from export bounty countries while the bill was pend ing in congress and it was generally under stood the matter would be arranged in con ference so as to meet the objections raised by Germany and other nations, But with the failure of the conference all these efforts came to a summary end. Since then the German ambassader has filed a protest against the discrimination which he alleges is made against German best sugar. The Austrian minister has intimated his country will follow suit. Spain is seeking through her minister to secure a new treaty by which Cuban sugar will gain special advantages. Under these circumstances it is believed the president, when he comes to review our foreign relations in his annual message to congress, may call attention to the protest of Germany and other countries and the desirability of modifying the tariff

An official of the Agricultural department said today the German retaliation possibly would be disastrous on the export trade from the United States to Germany. He had no doubt, under the existing treaty, American meat products, live stock and the "American heg" had been given a market in Germany after years of effort in that direction. has given rise to much surmise and specula- Laxt year the export of meat products elene

law to some extent.

tion. The general belief, however, is that reached 16,000,000 pounds, an increase of 300 per cent from the year previous. A similar advance had been made in the export of lard and breadstuffs. The last year American flour sold in Berlin for the first time in competition with Hungarian flour. Corn meal, wheat and some rice has also been exported under the treaty arrangements. For this reason officials of the Agricultural department hops legislation may be had that will insure a maintenance of our present commercial relations with Germany. Meanwhile nothing can be done to change the status of sugars from bounty export countries until congress meets.

The German ambassador to the United States in a recent exclusive statement to the Associated press announcing he had filed a protest with Secretary Greth maga nat the discrimination against German sugar, said he was hopeful of legislation at the short session of congress, and as he shows a very clear knowledge of the present situation, and, as the Associated press cable shows, has made the facts known to the foreign office, it is believed Germany will defer any decisive action until congress has a chance to act if it so desires when it reassembles

JAPAN PUSHING STEADILY AHEAD.

Her Armies Are Now Menacing the Capital of the Chinese Empire. LONDON, Oct. 6 .- A dispatch from Shanghai today says that the masters of several Chinese junks which arrived at Che Foo yesterday report having sighted a large fleet of Japanese transports escorted by war ships on Tuesday night. This Japanese fleet was then entering the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, and after steaming westward for some distance the course of the war ships and transports was altered to about northeast. All the Japanese fleet, war ships and transports included, numbered seventy ships. Their presence in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li has caused the greatest excitement at Shanghai and elsewhere. In London it is believed that the Japanese fleet referred to as having been sighted is the expeditionary force consisting of 30,000 men which left Hiroshima, the Japanese headquarters, on September 26, under scaled orders and under command of Field Marshal Count Oyama, who was Japanese minister of war. Upon taking command of the expedition he temporarily handed over that portfolio to the minister of marine, Count Saigo. This force composed the Second Japanese army corps and was es-

corted by the Second Japanese squadron. A dispatch received at New Chwang, Guif of Lao Ton, says that the Chinese are in full retreat from Moukden, which is threatened by the advance of the Japanese troops from Corea and the Japanese force said to have been landed near Possiel bay and not far from the Russian territory bordering on Corea and the Chinese province of Man-

Another report which reaches London from Shanghal says it is believed at the latter city that the Chinese forces which have been defending Moukden have been hastily summoned from that place in order to oppose the projected Japanese landing either in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li or in the Gulf of Lea-The Chinese have hurriedly added to the fortifications of New Chwang in anticipation of a Japanese attack upon the port or a landing in its neighborhood.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6 .- Wang Feng Tsao, late Chinese minister at Tokio, has had an audience at Peking and was severely censured on account of his ignorance of the Japanese designs in Corea Two Japanese spies have been arrested at

Mankin. One of them confessed he had been furnishing information to the Japanese. It is reported 2,000 men belonging to the Sheng division of Li Hung Chang's crack corps, now in Corea, have deserted on account of their pay being in arrears. It is also rumored they have joined the enemy.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 6 .- The Chinese government has authorized a firm here to raise a loan of £10,000,000 sterling. The sum of £1,-000,000 has already been placed privately. The rates of interest are not stated. NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- A Berlin dispatch

says; Chanceller Von Caprivi has gone to Hubertusetock, where the kaiser is now staying, to consult with his majesty regarding the situation in China.

#### PLATES SCORED A SUCCESS.

Test of the Side Armor for the Battleship

Texas. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 6 .- The Bethle hem Iron company plate scored another unqualified success at the proving grounds today in the presence of government officers. The tested plate was one of a group of Harveyized side armor for the battleship Texas. Three hundred tons were accepted. The plate shot at was eighteen feet, two inches by six feet four inches, and twelve inches thick. An eight-inch gun was used, with Holtzer projectiles weighing 250 pounds. A projectile forced out by seventy-nine and one-half pounds of powder and attaining a speed of 1,608 feet a second, struck the mark fairly and was shattered, the point remaining embedded in the plate. Not a crack of any kind was found. For the second shot there was a charge of 1101/2 pounds of powder and the 250-pound Holtzer was fired at the mark with a velocity of 2,004 fect a second. Again the projectile was shattered and the shot had no effect on the target.

## ONE SECTION INOPERATIVE.

Treasury Department Unable to Put the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- Secretary Carlisle this afternoon instructed Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau to take no further steps for the present toward carrying into effect the free alcohol section of the new tariff bill.

In a letter to Secretary Carlisle some days ago Commissioner Miller said: "I would suggest that, inasmuch as I have been unable, after a thorough consideration of the matter and consultation with a large number of the most prominent manufacturers, to prepare any set of regulations which would yield equal protection to the government and to the honest manufacturer without official supervision, which has not been provided by congress, that the preparation of these regulations be delayed until congress has had an opportunity to supply this emis-

Today Mr. Carlisle, in reply to the fore going, stated: "That until further action is taken by congress, it is not possible to establish and enforce such regulations as are absolutely necessary for an effective and beneficent enforcement of the rule. You are therefore instructed to take no further action in the matter for the present." The decision of the secretary on this matter has been awaited anxiously by manufacturing chemists in all parts of the country, to whom the question of the tax on alcohol was one

## Attorneys Disbarred.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-William Hutchings of Wichita, N. T. S. Rice, Matoon, Ill., have ben disbarred from practice before

"Notes of the Year's Naval Progress" Recites Some Interesting Facts.

STORY OF THE SINKING OF THE AQUIDABAN

Peatures of the Affair as Noticed by a Military Expert.

TORPEDOES LAUNCHED WITH ACCURACY

Black Powder Greatly Interfered with Those Vessels Using It.

ADVANTAGE OF THE SMOK LESS ARTICLE

Details of Engagements Between the War Ships Involved in the Brazilian Revolution-Science of Destruction Advanced Several Periods.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-In press and about to issue in the course of a week is the volume annually compiled by the bureau of naval intelligence, entitled, "Notes of the Year's Naval Progress."

This work is always of value to students of naval development, and this year is of particular interest, because of the broad scope of its contents, and especially in view of its inclusion of an article on the revolt in Brazil, contributed by Lieutenant C. Rogers, who, as an agent of the intelligence office, was with the American fleet at Rio and was an eye witness of the operations in that harbor, ending in the final surrender of the rebellious Admiral da Gama,

Lieutenant Rogers describes in great detail the various engagements between the rebel fleet and the government, and as he nears the end of the struggle he gives an account of the sinking of the famous ironclad, Aquidaban, the details of which have not before been known in this country. It seems that after Da Gama's surrender at Rio the government sent a considerable squadron in pursuit of the Aquidaban. The vessel was discovered at anchor in the northern entrance of Santa Catherina straits about a mile from Fort Santa Aguas.

To divert the attention from the real purpose, which was to attack the Aquidaban with torpedo boats, the vessel of the government squadron began a vigorous firing on the fort. Meanwhile the four torpedo boats, the Sampiao, Silvado, Ivo and Pedro Alfonso, steamed along the western shore until the Aquidaban was discovered at anchor. This was on the night of April 16. The sky was overcast, a heavy rain was falling and the commander of the Sampiao reported it so dark that he was less than 200 yards from the Aquidaban when he discovered her. The crew of the latter was expecting a small steamer from Desterio, and mistaking the

Sampiao for her, did not fire at once. DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT. The Aquidaban was leaning toward the

south. When first seen by the Samplao she bore on the starboard bow; the latter therefore turned to starboard to launch the bow This, by some mistake of the officer in charge of it, was fired before the vessel was in position and without effect. Sampiae then backed and turning under the stern of the Aquidaban, steamed slowly along the port side, probably not more than twenty yards from her. In this remarkable position, however, it was not until the Samplao was nearly past the battleship that the starboard after torpedo was fired; it struck with teriffic effect about twenty feet abaft the stern of the Aquidaban, lifting the bow considerably above the water. The

Sampiao then dashed ahead at full speed to rejoin the squadron. Before the first torpedo was launched the Aquidaban opened fire on the Samplao and her consorts from the Nordenfeldt and two of the 5.7-inch guns. The Samplao was struck thirty-five times in the upper works and three in the hull by the Norden'eldt one-inch steel projectiles. One of them penetrated the starboard bow, near the water line, damaging the tiller. Two of them struck a Hotchkiss rapid-firing three-pounder, one hitting the breech square and jamming the breech blocks tightly, while the other penetrated the wall of the gun directly in the cartridge chamber to the depth of an inch, or three-quarters of its thickness, but without injury to the bore so that it could still be fired. Excepting a cadet who lost a finger, no one on board the Sampiao was hurt. Her escape was due to the darkness of the night, coupled with such proximity to the battleship that the latter's projectiles

#### went over. LAUNCHING TORPEDOES.

The Pedro Alfonso launched two of her orpedoes. The breaking of a pipe connected with the air compressor prevented the firing of the bow tube, so that both the torpedoes

were faunched from the after tube. The Silvado was about to fire a torpedo when her commander discovered that the Sampiao was between her boat and the bat-

As a matter of technical interest, it is proper to remark that the Edro Ivo left the squadron with the flotilia, but being unable out of line and took refuge under the guns

of the Tiradentes. The torpedo fired by the Sampiao was of the Schwartz-Kopf type, containing 125 pounds of gun cotton.

The attack on the Aquideban was not renewed until the next day, when it was discovered that she had been abandoned by her erew, who had escaped to the mainland. The big battleship, drawing twenty feet, was found in twenty-four feet of water, with the two forward compartments full of water and with a terrible hole in her. She was floated and brought to Rio under her own steam, Lieutenant Rogers secured valuable information in the war. He says that the discipline of the rebels was good, apparently, and their courage and bravery admitted of

The ships generally fought at long range, the commanders seeming to be husbanding their resources from the outset. With the exception of the Aquidaban, they were undermanned and seemed to be acting on a waiting policy, expecting reinfercements from the south.

Th army tugs and launches did service. They were very active and efficient at night transporting men and material, and during the day did much fighting. Armed with revolving cannon and rapid-firing guns, barricaded by bales or boiler iron, behind which were armed crews, they were ugly antegonists. Their work in Rio harbor showed that under the practical conditions of war only short resources could well be utilized as auxiliaries in the defense of a harbor, river or bay.

Smokeless powder was used on board the Tamanadare only. Upon the discharge of one of her six-inch guns a small, yellowish New York millionaire, has been arrested \$5,000; Myerstown bank, for \$1,000.

red cloud of smoke was seen for a few mements; it dissipated quickly, and at no time would it have interfered with her firing. Great was the contrast when one of the Aquidaban's turret guns was fired; a thick, heavy cloud of smoke that almost enveloped the ship was the invariable result, drifting slowly away, unless a strong breeze was

blowing. One important note by Lieutenant Rogers

touches the life of great guns. He says that if the reported expenditure of ammunition be correct, the great guns did not give out, for most of them were fired ten to fifteen times as many rounds as is generally conceded to be the life of heavy artillery.

Most of the batteries fired almost continuously at long ranges and with extreme elevation, and at the close of the recvit, after six months use, did fair shooting.

In view of the question which has arisen since the Japanese cruisers defeated the Chinese battleships at Yalu, as to the actual value of armored ships, here is some interesting information about the Aquidaban, which sustained the brunt of the battles with the forts. She is a double-turret ship, built in 1885, citadel and turret armor ten inches thick, armor belt seven to eleven inches thick, speed seven knots.

Says the report: In February the port side of the Aquidaban showed that she had been hit many times, but with the exception of a bent port shutter, there was no evidence of injury. The indentations that were visible seemed to have been made by small projectiles. An authentic report says that during an action between the ships and the forts on September 30 this vessel was hit five times. A six-inch shall passed through the deck into the admiral's cabin and burst there; bulkheads were destroyed, but no fire resulted. A six-inch shell shot penetrated the starboard side and hit a six-inch shell standing in a rack on the gun deck; the shell, which was fused, exploded, wounding one officer and six men. A third shell pene trated the starboard side and without bursting destroyed the fittings of the admiral's bathroom.

Another penetrated the portside amidships and burst in a port coal bunker; the projectile made a hole in the ship's plating of the same circumference as itself; it also struck the inner buikhead of the coal bunker. tearing two irregular holes, through which fragments passed and killed an enlisted man. The fifth projectile, a solid shot, struck the shield of the port bow gun without injuring it enough to prevent the working of the weapon. In addition, several solid shots struck the armored portions of the hull, leaving only slight indentations.

#### EZETA HONORED IN MEXICO.

Ex-President of Salvador and President Diaz on Good Terms.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 6.-Since his arrival in this city General Antonio Ezeta, the fugitive ex-president of Salvador, has been the recipient of distinguished attentions. He has been received by General Diaz at the presidential castle at Chaultepec and two hours were passed in conversation, General Ezeta leaving apparently well satisfied with his interview. He was entertained at dinner by General Dozendo Marquez and various military officers were invited to meet the distinguished Central American. General Expta has also visited the Paso de Reforms and expressed his admiration of the fashionable and splendid turnouts. General Ezeta passes most of his time at the Spanish Casino club. He has visited the opera and is an unremitting attendant every morning at

the Cate baths. The general will leave for Toluca in com pany with a relative of his, Don Manual Ezeta. The general will return to this capital on Monday next. General Ezeta is anxiously expecting the arrival of his fellow captives, Generals Coloncho and Bolanes.

The leading topic of conversation in the city just now is the proceedings connected with the famous Romero-Verastegui duel in the Chamber of Deputies. The proceedings began with the reading of the evidence taken in the case, including that given by the seconds, in which they stated before the judge of the Sixth demarcation police court that Verastegui's death was caused through the accidental discharge of his revolver. The evidence was very voluminous and its reading took the whole day. It is understood that the committee will report in favor of Castillo, Carlo and Prieda being relieved from their positions as senators for having acted as seconds. It is generally believed that the case will go back to the second criminal

## OFFENDED THE KING.

Portuguese Naval Officers Draw Up a Manifesto to the Nation.

MADRID, Oct. 6 .- According to advices received here from Lisbon the greatest excitement prevails at the capital of Portugal It is stated that a large number of Portuguese naval officers, aggrieved at a certain passage in the speech which the king recently made at the opening of the Portuguese Cortes, drew up a manifesto in the form of a protest addressed to the nation. No names were attached to this document but its authors are known to be men of high importance and influence.

The police have arrested the man who printed the manifesto, and the greatest excitement has been caused at Lisbon by this action upon the part of the dissatisfied naval officers. In connection with the disturbance it is reported that the minister of marine, to maintain sufficient steam pressure, fell J. A. de Brissac Dos Neues Ferreira, will tender his resignation.

The Portuguese authorities, according to the advices received here, have refused to allow any news regarding the action of the naval officers and its probable consequences to be telegraphed abroad, and the result is that this information had to be sent here by mail from Lisbon.

#### REASON FOR THE CABINET MEETING. English Government About Ready to Interfere in China.

LONDON, Oct. 6 .- A dispatch received here from Berlin says it has been learned on authority that the meeting of the British cabinet was called to discuss a proposal for combined action on the part of the powers to interfere and prevent the overthrow of the Chinese dynasty, which, it was claimed, would result in anarchy in the empire and the massacre of Europeans. One power, it is said, favors a compulsory settlement of

the Chinese-Japanese dispute. The dispatch adds that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, supported this view of the action to be taken, but Prime Minister Rosebery and a majority of the cabinet believed active interference would be more dangerous than nonintervention, and it was decided Great Britain should not interfere.

The London Missionary society has reseived a telegram from Hankow stating all the missionaries there are well and that they apprehend no trouble.

Arrested for Conspiracy.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6 .- Lyman Brown, the

#### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska Today: Light Rams: North Winds: Cold Wave

- 1. Russin's Ruler is Dying. Gentle Art of Killing People. David B. Hill Will Ron.
- 2. Inwardness of a Majors Movement. McKinley Speaks at St. Paul. Omaha Pops Name Their Ticket.
- State Political Rappenings. 3. Methodism and Crop Failure.
- Theatrical News and Gossip. 4. Quiet Week in Local Society.
- 5. Nebraska Teachers in Session. Sugar Beet Plant for Omaha.
- 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
- 7. Gossip and Games on the Gridiron. Buck Given Another Licking.
- 8. What the Omaha Churches Are Doing.
- 10. Paupers England Cares For-Collections of Costly Laces.
- Echoes from the Ante Room. 11. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.
- 12. Editorial and Comment.
- 13. Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade. Saturday in the World of Commerce.
- Live Stock Markets Reviewed. 16. Sights in the Capital of Chius.
- Romances Among Royalty, 18. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

Cry for Reform is Constant.

19, Some Short Sunday Stories. Captain Jack Crawford in Lunnun.

here on a charge of conspiracy preferred by his daughter-in-law. Some weeks ago Brown's son was arrested here for falling to provide for his family, and it is alleged that

he was spirited away by his father, Arresting Americans at Bluefields. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.-Bluefields advices are received via steamship John Wilson: Calvin C. Ausbern of Pittsburg, the wealthiest American resident, has been arrested for participating in the July riots, although he can prove he was attending a dinner and took no part in the disturbances. He has laid his case before Captain O'Neill of the United States steamship Marblehead. Zelaya has consented to permit American prisoners to land in Bluefields and settle their affairs, although still considering them exiles, and not entitled to trial. General Ortiz has escaped from imprisonment at Managua, and a revolution will doubtless occur soon. Ortiz has promised to restore the Americans in Bluefields.

Worked the Portuguese for Arms. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, South Africa, Oct. 6 .- The situation of affairs here grows worse. Great hopes were raised in regard to the services which would be rendered by Sheriff Maputa's men, who offered to aid the Portuguese against the Kaffirs. The chief's men arrived here yesterday and were given arms from the Portugueze arsenal, but this morning they all fled, taking their weapons with them.

Voted for Freedom of Worship. BUDA PESTH, Oct. 6 .- In the upper house of the Hungarian Diet the bill granting liberty of worship to all religious beliefs was adopted by a majority of three. Cardinal Schlauch, the Servian patriarch, and the Roumanian and orthodox bishops opposed the measure, declaring that the ecclesiastical proposals of the government would ruin society

### WANT THE GUARDIAN REMOVED.

Another Sensational Turn in the Affairs of Emma J. Nagle. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 6 .- Another chap ter was enacted today in the sensational escapades of Mrs. Emma J. Nagle, widow of the late Erasmus Nagle. It will be remembered that in July last on an information being filed by Daniel S. Swan, clerk of the district court of Laramie county, a jury decided that Mrs. Nagle was mentally incompetent to manage her own affairs. Judge Scott thereupon appointed W. A. Robins of this city as guardian of Mrs. Nagle, whose estate was valued at \$125,000. He is also the guardian of George H. Nagle, an 18-yearold son, with an estate valued at \$200,000, and was formerly one of the administrators

of the estate left by Mr. Nagle at the time of his death in January, 1890. Today Walter R. Stoll, attorney for Harriett Hibbard, a sister of Mrs. Nagle, filed a petition in the district court to have Mr. Robins removed as guardian of Mrs. Nagle. In this petition some sensational allegations are made. The guardian is charged with gross mismanagement, not only of the estate of Mrs. Nagle, but also that of her son and the estate of the late E. Nagle, of which they were the joint heirs. The plaintiff alleges that the appointment of Mr. Robins as guardian was procured through a conspiracy entered into with one Fred Hess of Rock Island, Ill., who induced Mrs. Nagle to consent to the appointment by representing to her that she would be freed from certain obligations which she had contracted to pay. The plaintiff avers that Mrs. Nagle is of perfectly sound mind, and able to manage her own estate, which is now being misapplied, and asks for an accounting and the

discharge of Robins. Mrs. Nagle, shortly after her husband's death, married Charles A. White of the London Graphic. White squandered about \$100,000 of his wife's money and absconded with securities amounting to \$125,000. Attorney Stoll recovered the securities and also secured a divorce for Mrs. Nagle, and has now an unsatisfied claim against her of \$13,400, for services rendered. Robins is one of the leading business men of Cheyenne, and

## the filing of the suit has created a sensation.

Brice's Committee Objects to the Govern-

ment Directors' Plan. NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- It is semi-officially stated that the plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific railway and branches made by the government directors does not meet the approval of the reorganization committee. of which Senator Brice is chairman and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan a member. The committee believes the Anderson plan is worked out on a basis of earnings, unfair both to the property and security holders. It is also strengly questioned whether the rate of interest on the new general blanket mortgages should be as high as 3 per cent, for the nortion of the issue to be given to the government. The committee believes, however, that the publication may impress congress with the necessity for prompt action looking to the arrangement of the Union Pacific debt to the government.

Ghost of the Middletown Hank Fallure. HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.-As a sequel to the failure of the Middletown National bank, sutts were entered in the Dauphin county court by M. Nead, receiver of the bank, and others against the Raymond & Campbell Manufacturing company, the Middictown Flouring Mill company and Edward Raymond, Joseph Campbell and others for amounts aggregating \$136,000. There is a mortgage of \$150,000 against the plant of the manufacturing company. Among those who brought suit were the following: Chem ical National bank of New York for \$19,500; Western National bank of Philadelphia for

# HILL HAS ACCEPTED

Reluctantly Consents to Lead the Democracy of the Empire State.

MUCH PREFERRED HIS PRESENT POSITION

Has Everything to Lose and Nothing to Gain by the Contest.

STANDS BY HIS PARTY IN TIME OF NEED

Its Very Existence is Involved in the Present Struggle.

VICTORY OR DEFEAT THE PARTY'S ALONE

Daniel Lockwood Accepts the Nomination for Lieutenant Governor-Charles F. Brown of Newberg for Judge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.-Senator Hill and Congressman Lockwood, candidates on the lemocratic ticket for governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, were formally notified of their nomination today by the committee, who also sent a letter to Charles F. Brown of Newburg, who is at present a justice of the supreme court, telling him of his selection by the state committee as a candidate for judge of the court of appeals. Mr. Cockran, addressing Senator Hill, spoke as follows: "The notification committee appointed by the state democratic

made you by that convention at Saratoga on the 26th of last month. "Your nomination has aroused in the country a spirit of democratic revival and democratic hope, which form the chief plank in the bridge over which the democratic hosts

committee have instructed me on their be-

half to tender you the nomination that was

will pass to victory on election day. "This is a time when every man in our ranks must come to the front. As in time of war the women and children manned the ramparts, now the democrats of the state demand that you shall lead once more to success the democratic party, of which you are a member, and which stands now upon the same principles that it has represented

for 100 years. "We appeal to you now to come forward and lead us in our hour of difficulty and danger as you led us in our hour of victory. We ask you to head us once more, and inspire the enthusiasm which has before led us to victory before the first blow had been

struck." Senator Hill, in accepting the nomination, said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: for the courteous manner in which you hav formally notified me of the recent action of the democratic convention I can only express my sincere thanks. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate to you, who were present at the gathering, that the nomination was as unexpected by me as it was unsought and undesired.

PREFERS TO REMAIN IN THE SENATE. "Seven of the best years of my life were devoted to the service of the state in the dipcharge of the high and responsible duties of the great office of its chief executive, and I had never expected nor intended to resume its tremendous burdens again. While keenly appreciating the high honor conferred in being nominated for a third time by one's party for such an important position, yet I cannot but feel that personally I have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the contest to which you summon me. The gubernatorial office has no longer any attraction for me, and personally I prefer to remain in the senate, where the duties were gradually becoming more congenial to my tastes and where I believe I could more acceptably serve the interests of this great state, but personal considerations must have no weight where the public duty is concerned. The democratic party, and particularly in this state, is confronted with a great crisis, which substantially involves its existence as a political organization. Our opponents, taking advantage of their temporary and accidental supremacy in the legislature and in the constitutional convention, are seeking to fasten upon the people of the state a system of apportionment of representation, which virtually gives the republicans control of the legislative department of the state for twenty years to come -a system based upon territorial area rather than population, founded upon injustice and inequality and designed to enable the minority rather than the majority of the people to control the state. The very life of our party is at stake. Besides, the control of the next house of representatives may de-

pend upon the election here. WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION. "The democratic convention having, against my protest, selected me to lead in such a crisis, and although I exceedingly regret its action and especially regret my verdlet was not adopted in regard to representation in the convention itself, and while I have sought during the past week, as personal and intimate political friends well know, not only to heal and harmonize political factional differences, but to secure some other candidate who would be acceptable to every one, in whose favor I would gladly retire, but which has not proved feasible, and recollecting that the democratic party of this state has honored me in the past when I solicited its favors in the daysof its sunshine and prosperity, I cannot desert it now in the hour of its danger and

in this great emergency. "It is a time when personal sacrifices are demanded, when individual preferences must be subordinated to the general good, and when there must be exhibited a lofty patriotism. If we win this contest it will be the party's victory, not mine; if we lose, it will be the party's defeat, which will be involved in my own. Personally, I am largely indifferent to the consequence of the struggle. A duty confronts me and I shall perform it, let the result be what it may,

"Gentlemen, I accept the nomination which you, in behalf of the democratic party in New York, have tendered me, and relying upon the undaunted courage of the democratic masses, their fortitude under adverse circumstances, their loyalty to their principles, which truly represent the people's cause I enter upon the contest with the determination that no honorable effort on my part shall be spared to achieve success, and with that confidence which is an earnest of assured victory."

Mr. Lockwood, in accepting the nomination: or lieutenant governor, spoke briefly. Hon Charles F. Brown, who was today

nominated to be judge of the court of appeals, has written a letter to Congressman Cockran accepting the nomination.