PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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GIVEN A FREE HAND

New Chancellor Will Direct the Policy of the German Empire.

REMINDER OF BISMARCKIAN TIMES

Everything Concerning Hohenlohe Read with Avidity by the Germans.

EMPEROR WILL GO HUNTING THURSDAY

Rumor that Count Eulenberg Will Again Be Offered a High Office.

NEW BOURSE BILL IS UNSATISFACTORY

Great Preparations to Celebrate Bismarck's Birthday—Member of Reichstag Arrested for Perjury—Not Anxious for an Entente with England.

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BERLIN, Nov. 17.—That the advent of Prince Hohenlohe as chancellor means an end, at any rate for a time, of the submissive chancellor regime as it existed during Caprivi's tenure of office, is now a generally accepted fact. Every indication is that Hohenlohe is determined to have things his own way, and the emperor apparently is inclined to give him a free hand. In fact, there is a strong reminder of Bismarckian times. Hohenlohe, and not the emperor, is regarded as the man who will pull the strings in Germany's domestic and foreign policy. Newspapers of all shades of opinion do not tire of occupying themselves with everything connected with the new chancellor, and every fact, even the most trifling, is read with avidity throughout Germany. One article read by Prof. Gefficken, and bearing upon the new chancellor, has attracted a great deal of attention. He adduces evidence to show that Bismarck, and not Hohenlohe, was responsible for the vexatious passport regulations in Alsace-Lorraine, and that it was due to the personal intervention of Hohenlohe that after the elections there in 1887, which were so unfavorable to the government, that the constitution was not suspended, and the Reichsland again governed from Berlin direct. This testimony from Prof. Gefficken that Hohenlohe's past is not as black as it has been painted comes very opportunely, in view of the striking manner in which the prince has been received on his return to Strasburg for a short stay, in order to set the affairs of his administration completely in order for his successor. Hohenlohe has been the recipient of many manifestations of regret at his leaving his post from various parts of the two provinces. The prince tomorrow will be presented a farewell address from Strasburg university, and at the same time an honorary diploma will be conferred upon him. These ceremonies will be followed by a torchlight procession arranged by the inhabitants of Strasburg. The demonstrations of the people of Strasburg and of Alsace-Lorraine in general afford clear testimony of the esteem and respect in which Hohenlohe is held by the inhabitants of the two provinces he has governed, and disprove the assertions that his rule has been unduly severe.

PROTESTANTS ARE AGRIEVED.

Hohenlohe will not return to Berlin until Wednesday next, and until then several weighty question remain in abeyance. In Prussia much talk continues concerning the composition of the Prussian ministry, of which it is remarked in many quarters with a deal of truth contains only three native Prussians, four of the ministers being Hanoverians and the remaining members being a Badenese and a Mecklenberger, a Bavarian and a Hessian. The new minister of justice, Dr. Schoenstedt, like Prince Hohenlohe, is a Catholic, and this has aroused anger among the strict Protestants of the Kreuz Zeitung stripe.

It is stated that Emperor William is working on a one-act opera, the libretto of which is based upon German mythology. The work is described as being in the Wagnerian style, and is said to be almost completed. It will be performed for the first time at the royal palace.

In connection with this newest evidence of the emperor's predeliction for northern mythology, it is announced the Icelanders, encouraged by his majesty's musical efforts in this direction, are preparing an address and invitation to the emperor to visit Iceland, which is so rich in mythological traditions. The emperor's acceptance of this invitation, however, is extremely improbable, owing to the absence of telegraphic communication between Iceland and the rest of the world.

EMPEROR GOING HUNTING THURSDAY.

Emperor William is going to take part in the court hunting party of Letlingen next Thursday. The hunting will last several days. The marked attention which Emperor William paid to Freiherr Mareschal von Biberstein, the imperial secretary for foreign affairs, to Herr von Hammerstein, the new Prussian minister of agriculture, and especially to the Zeu Eulenbergs at the ceremony of swearing in the recruits at Potsdam on Wednesday has caused some comment and the rumor is now circulating that the Prussian ex-premier, Count Botho Zeu Eulenberg, will soon be offered another high office.

The leading merchants of Berlin have addressed a long communication to the chancellor, protesting against some of the main paragraphs of the bourse reform bill, drafted by the government, which is to be introduced in the Reichstag. The bill aims particularly at the virtual extinction of transactions in futures on the German bourse. The measure was drafted without having been referred to the various bourses of Berlin, Frankfort and Leipsic, and some of its features are felt to be injurious and calculated to restrict enterprise.

Great preparations are being made for the national celebration of Prince Bismarck's 80th birthday, which occurs on April next. On the initiative of the Berlin university the students of Strasburg, Marburg, Jena, Goettingen and Kiel universities have passed resolutions to present Prince Bismarck a great national gift, and the other German universities are expected to follow suit. A large citizens' committee has been organized for Munich, aided by a subcommittee of artists, to arrange a public celebration upon this occasion, and the ladies of Breslau have decided to present the prince an address and a specimen of the industrial art of Silesia. In addition, this committee will collect a Bismarck fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to the benefit of the province in a manner to be decided upon by Prince Bismarck. Innumerable illustrated and other publications dealing with his life will also appear upon the great chancellor's birthday.

HERR LEUSS ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Some stir has been created by the arrest of Herr Leuss, a member of the Reichstag, by order of the court of Hanover, on the strength of evidence presented which apparently showed the deputy had been guilty of perjury during a recent divorce trial, in which he was co-respondent. Leuss was Stoecker's partner in founding the Volks Zeitung, and he is now editor of the Post of Hanover.

According to advices received here from Vienna, the feeling there is distinctly against any disposition of the Dreibund to enter into an entente with England, as has been suggested in some circles, of which the theory is advanced that Germany has nothing to gain by an entente with England, who, it is claimed, endeavors to thwart her in every direction where Germany's policy clashes with the British interests. The advocates of this theory also advise the cultivation of closer relations between Germany and France. An interview with a leading Austrian politician has been published, which gives the Austrian view of this matter, and it is distinctly favorable to the best possible relation between the Dreibund and England. He points out that on the Balkan question Great Britain has always supported the Dreibund, while Italy has received valuable assistance from Great Britain, whose action on the Italian question has certainly been to the advantage of the Dreibund. The Austrian politician also asserts the colonial policy of Germany has profited by the friendly attitude of Great Britain, and the treaty with Zanzibar is cited as an instance. The interview concludes with a warning against driving Great Britain from the arms of the Dreibund, which the German policy in the recent Congo affair was well calculated to do.

A case having unusually sensational features is pending before the criminal court of Berlin. Herr Meyer Cohn, now one of the wealthiest bankers of Berlin, is charged with forging, thirty years ago, the last will of Moritz Friedlander, and thereby obtaining the foundation of his wealth.

Howard Brockway, a young American composer, is to be given an orchestration concert at the Singakidemie next month, the program, consisting of his own works.

United States Ambassador Runyon entertained Mr. Ferguson, the new United States minister to Stockholm, last evening.

TAKING HAWAII TO TASK.

Japan Takes Exceptions to an Alleged Interview with Minister Thurston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The steamer Australia, which arrived today from Honolulu, brings news of diplomatic correspondence indicating somewhat strained relations between the governments of Hawaii and Japan. It is reported that Fuji, the Japanese consul general at Honolulu, sent a communication to Foreign Minister Hatch complaining of a statement reported to have been made by Mr. Thurston, minister to the United States, in an interview published in an American newspaper. Mr. Thurston is charged with having said that it was the intention of his government to root out the Japanese and Chinese in Hawaii. The Japanese consul general demands to know whether the Hawaiian government endorsed the words of Minister Thurston. In his reply, Foreign Minister Hatch politely declined to recognize the authenticity of a reported newspaper interview and stated that he did not believe Minister Thurston had made the assertion attributed to him. Minister Hatch is said to have intimated, however, that his government did desire to see European laborers substituted for the large number of Japanese and Chinese laborers who are flocking to the islands. He also declared that there was no desire to annoy Japanese laborers now in Hawaii and that their rights would be fully protected. The Hawaiian government is said to be much worried over the large number of needy Americans who are flocking to Honolulu in search of remunerative employment, which is not to be had, and who threaten to become a public charge. Over 200 of this class are reported to have arrived during one week.

During the voyage of the steamship Naushan, conveying 500 Japanese from their native country to Hawaii, for eight days the vessel was worked by the officers only. A quartermaster started the row. He was not steering properly and Captain King called his attention to the bad service. The man ordered Commander King away from the wheel. Captain King was thunderstruck at the audacity of the petty officer and reprimanded him sharply. At this the quartermaster struck Captain King. The scuffle forward soon attracted the attention of all on board and there was a wild rush in that direction. Several officers turned their attention to the 500 passengers, doing all possible to prevent a panic. The crew to a man came to the aid of the quartermaster. Two or three had hatchets for arms, others knives and the remainder bars and clubs. Captain King and the Britishers who came to his aid recognized that the odds were too great to think of entering into combat. No effort was made to enforce discipline. They crew mixed in with the passengers. The immigrants were in sympathy entirely with the mutinous body, and leaders among the travelers threatened to take up the quarrel the crew and stood ready at all times to help the sailors. Upon the vessel's arrival at Honolulu the mutineers were arrested.

Waiting for News from Port Arthur.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 17.—The Japanese attack on Port Arthur was arranged to be made mainly by land, the navy rendering slight assistance. The result of the attack is expected to be known on Monday.

The native newspapers state that France has admitted that Japan's action in seizing the French steamer Sydney at Kobe was justifiable, and that the question is settled.

Japan has called up her last available conscripts.

Hohenlohe Bids Farewell.

STRASBURG, Nov. 17.—Prince Von Hohenlohe, the imperial German chancellor, has arrived here to wind up his affairs as stathalter of Alsace-Lorraine. He received the congratulations of the officials and delegates from the communal councils of the provinces on his appointment. A gala performance was given at the theater in his honor.

Rebels Ready to Quit.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 17.—Telegrams received here announce from Rio Grande do Sul that the rebels are signifying an intention to accept the offered amnesty and that over 200 have in the last three days presented themselves voluntarily to General Firminio, asking to be allowed to return to their homes.

Mexico Has Bought a Transport.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 17.—El Tiempo states that the government has bought a transport in England, and also a second class cruiser. The government also will send Captain Carey Branton abroad on a delicate mission, probably in connection with navy operations, in view of the threatened war with Guatemala.

Second Intercolonial Conference Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The officials of the colonial office say that there is no truth in the report that another intercolonial conference will shortly be convened.

SLEEPING OUT DOORS

Earthquakes Scare the People of Southern Italy from Their Homes.

MANY KILLED BY FALLING WALLS

Inmates of Prisons Become Panic Stricken and Rise in Mutiny.

SHOCKS CONTINUE THROUGH THE NIGHT

Railroad Traffic Stopped by a Landslide Caused by the Shaking Up.

ONLY A SMALL TERRITORY AFFECTED

Activity of Mount Aetna Supposed to Be Connected with the Disturbances—Soldiers Called Out to Protect Property.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The earthquake yesterday extended over a large area of southern Italy and Sicily. The shocks were felt sharply from the provinces of Messina and Reggio di Catabria. Much damage was done in the towns of Messina, and a number were injured. The inmates of the prisons were panic stricken, mutinied and tried to escape. The prison guards had the greatest difficulty in preventing the prisoners from getting away.

Six earthquake shocks were felt at Reggio during the night, and a number of houses suffered badly. Several shocks were especially felt at Palse, Seminara, San Procolio and other towns in the provinces of Reggio. In this province a great damage has been done to property and a number of people have been killed and injured, in addition to those who are known to have been burned. A land slide caused by the earthquake on the railroad near Bagnara in the province of Reggio, stopped railroad traffic in that district. The earthquake shocks were felt here and on the island of Ischia.

The earthquake shocks continued all night. At Messina the first quake lasted several seconds. It was accompanied by loud rumblings. The terror on the part of the people was universal. The authorities soon perfected an organization, and, assisted by the militia, succeeded in restoring quiet for the time being. The people remained on the streets during the night. There were many shocks, the most severe being about 2 o'clock in the morning. The populace fled panic stricken, rushing wildly in all directions, hoping to escape from danger, and offered prayers for deliverance. In the morning another shock occurred and the people fled to the ships in the harbor.

At Regio six shocks were distinctly observed. Large sized cracks in the buildings of the town were caused by the earthquake. The people still remain in the open places, fearing to return to their homes. Military patrols guard the town. Six persons were killed by falling walls.

At Bagnaria many of the inhabitants were injured. The damage reported at Tacchini is very heavy.

The chief official of the observatory at Rome says the earthquake was confined to the Liparia islands and the provinces of Messina and Regio in Calabria. He is of the opinion that the entire phenomenon is closely connected with the volcanic system of Aetna.

Stolen Papers Were Not Important.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The France publishes an interview today with General Mercier, the minister of war, in which he is quoted as saying that no important documents were extracted from the war office by Captain Albert Dreifus of the general staff, who is under arrest on the charge of betraying important French military secrets to the agents of foreign governments. General Mercier adds that only documents of secondary importance passed through his hands.

Schoenbeck and Von Cassel, the two Germans who have been arrested upon suspicion of being engaged in an extensive espionage conspiracy, were examined yesterday. They both denied being concerned in any conspiracy and protested against their arrest. The papers seized at their residences, however, clearly demonstrate that they are guilty, and they are expected to be severely dealt with.

Must Talk Plain to the Porte.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the story of the Armenian massacre cabled exclusively to the Associated press last evening, says: Nothing but an Arab raid can compare with the brutality in Armenia, and in Africa the victims are at least given the chance of slavery. The porte has carried out none of its promises, and it is time it was brought sternly to book. If it persists in giving a free hand to its governors in Asia Minor and confines itself to sending out transparently false official contradictions, it must take the consequences, and the sooner it is told this the better.

American Brought the News.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In view of the fact that it was J. A. McGahan, an American, who first forced on the attention of the civilized world the Bulgarian atrocities, it is interesting to note that the letter relating to the massacre of thousands of children and women Christians, made public by Mr. Hagopian, chairman of the Armenian Patriotic association, and cabled exclusively to the United States by the Associated press, was written by an American citizen. His name would be divulged were it not that the publication of it would place his life in jeopardy.

Regular Socialists Too Mild for Them.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says the five socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies, forming the Allemainist labor party in the chamber, have seceded. They have issued a scathing address denouncing the socialist party and scouting any alliance with the radicals. The Allemainists aim at the suppression of all government authority and private property in the soil or implements of labor.

Nottingham Lace Warehouses Burned.

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Nov. 17.—The biggest fire in a quarter of a century here has destroyed an extensive block of buildings in the lace market district. The flames broke out on the premises of Brown & Co., who had large consignments of lace ready for shipment to America, which was burned. The damage is estimated at $750,000. Hundreds of people have been thrown out of employment by the fire.

Men Who Are Lost in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 17.—The reports of missing foreigners now include Herman Steinman, a Los Angeles architect, who has not been heard from since leaving California; Arthur Adaman, an electrician and machinist; an employe, name not given, of the Railway Age of Chicago, last heard from at Jimulco, Mexico, and George W. Alexander, a well connected Englishman, who has not been seen since September 1.

FLOODS GETTING WORSE.

Eton College Closed on Account of the High Water.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The floods become more serious every day. The River Thames rose four inches at Windsor during the night. Eton college is closed and all the boys have been sent home. Not since 1819 have the waters been so high.

At Oxford the Christ church meadows are often lightly flooded in the winter and spring, but now four feet of water covers them and Magdalen gardens are a lake.

In every direction the water is rising rapidly.

Many of the undergraduates today have been punting over private gardens and hedges. St. Ann's church, below Folly bridge, has two feet of water over its floor and there are three feet of water in the railroad station. On all sides the floods are undermining and weakening bridges and culverts. The embankment at Maiden head is in an equally bad state, the waves beating against the drawing room windows and many beautiful houses have suffered severely. The damage, though not apparent, will reach into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Bridges, etc., have been washed away and crops and hay stacks have been destroyed in all the flooded districts.

At 7 o'clock this evening the Thames river is reported six feet two inches above the summer level. At Cherts it is still rising and the only communication with the town is by boat. The London & Southwestern railway has been swept away at Egham. The damage was caused by the bursting of an embankment. A relief fund for the sufferers has been started. The subscription list is headed by the queen, who has given £50. The servants and members of the family of Prince Henry of Battenberg were compelled to punt the streets of Windsor today. The storm is the worst that has occurred since 1832. At Saint Neols the streets are three feet under water. At Bedford and Cambridge the branches of the Northwestern railway are impassable. The trouble grows worse everywhere.

Russian Students Refuse Allegiance.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says a telegram from St. Petersburg states that the students at the Polytechnic school have refused to swear allegiance to Czar Nicholas on the ground that they oppose the principle of monarchy. Several of them have been arrested.

Discussed a War with France.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Journal publishes an improbable story that the ministers who attended the British cabinet council on November 4 discussed the eventuality of a declaration of war against France.

Stock Available for the Wool Auction.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The numbers of bales available for the next series of wool auction sales, beginning next week, is 191,000, including 62,000 old stock.

Will Wed Alix November 23.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—It is officially announced the wedding of the czar and Princess Alix will take place November 23, 1894.

NOT HIS FIRST ESCAPADE.

Bicyclist Clark Once Before Inveigled a Young Girl Into Marriage.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Similarly of name and conduct suggests that the Clarence W. Clark, self-styled "champion bicyclist of the world and holder of a $35,000 diamond belt," whose recent elopement with Miss Gertrude Hutchins at Denver created so great a sensation in the west, is the same Clarence W. Clark, who, as alleged, entered four years ago upon a career of deception that has involved others as well as himself in unenviable notoriety. The relator of the following narrative is convinced of the identity of the Denver Clark with the young New Yorker. According to his story Clark, in September, 1890, secured an introduction to Miss S. A. Lawrence of Harlem. Clark was then in his 18th year. He represented himself as coming of wealthy parents and expected to be a physician in a New York hospital. The introduction resulted in the marriage of Miss Lawrence and young Clark on September 20, 1890, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Birch of the Eleventh Street Methodist church. Mrs. Clark very soon discovered her youthful husband's pretensions were false and that he was without means of supporting her, in fact, from the day of the marriage the young couple were compelled to live with the Lawrence family, Clark's relatives refusing to aid him, owing to the many scrapes he had gotten into before this event occurred. When Mrs. Lawrence, the bride's mother, discovered the condition of affairs, she called on Clark's family and it was agreed that steps should be taken at once to have the marriage annulled. Although the Lawrence family had moved to Jersey City in the interval, where they reside at present, the suit was to be brought before the supreme court in this city. The action was to have been begun May 15, 1891, but before that date young Clark disappeared and the suit was dropped. Nothing was seen or heard of him for almost two years. In the early part of 1893, he made his appearance at the home of the Lawrences and coolly asked his wife to live with him again. His request was refused point blank and again he disappeared. His last visit to his wife was in August of this year. She chanced to be out when he called and Mrs. Lawrence received him. Clark renewed his entreaties that he might be permitted to live with his wife. Again he was refused. Then he admitted that the real purpose of his visit was to make arrangements for securing a divorce from his wife through a court in another state, that he might marry a young lady in Brooklyn to whom he was engaged. He left the house, promising to return, but failed to appear and nothing has been heard from him since.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Attorney Who Held Out His Own Fee Gets Into Trouble.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Nov. 17.—E. H. Schaefer, a young attorney of the firm of Eggers & Schaefer, was today arrested and taken to Salem, Marion county, Ill., on a charge of embezzlement. Young Schaefer is the son of the late Justice Schaefer of Utah. Some years before his death he removed to Salem, Ill., and there formed a law partnership with his son, E. H. Schaefer, and took charge of a large estate of one Shackleford, deceased. While the estate was still in the courts the elder Schaefer died, leaving his son still in business. The young man settled up the estate and turned over the proceeds to the heirs, less his attorney's fees, $3,000, which he deducted, and then removed from Illinois to California. The heirs were dissatisfied with the fee charged and demanded a settlement. Finding no other way, they preferred charges of embezzlement and took out requisition papers.

MAY GO UNPUNISHED

Bloody Work of the Turks in Armenia is Winked at in London.

ENGLAND IS NOT INCLINED TO INTERFERE

Liberals Anxious to Save the Government and Tories Friendly to Turkey.

PERFUNCTORY INQUIRY IS PROPOSED

Sultan Expects to Look Into the Matter at His Convenience.

HIS INTERESTS WELL LOOKED AFTER

Witnesses Will Not Testify for Fear of Summary Vengeance from the Soldiers, Who Will Repeat Their Atrocities at Any Time.

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LONDON, Nov. 17.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—The terrible massacre of the Armenians by the Turkish soldiers and Kurdish tribesmen horrified the English public, but there has been no such indignant outburst from the liberal press as followed the discovery of the Bulgarian atrocities, which these butcheries equal by enormity and magnitude. The World representative talked with Mr. Hagopian, an Armenian and president of the Armenian Patriotic association, through whom the account of the massacre reached the press. He complained that, whereas the Daily News would not even publish full descriptions from Bitlia, the Times sought to minimize and discredit the particulars because the letter was anonymous and undated. He declared it would be equivalent to a sentence of death on the writer if his name were divulged, as the Turkish authorities would mark him down. He told the World exclusively that the account proceeded not from any Armenian, but from an American missionary stationed near the scene of the massacre. The letter had not been entrusted to the Turkish post, where it would be certain of stoppage, as after outrages of this description the Turkish officials devoted all their energies to preventing communication with Europe. But for the courage of the American missionary, who had at considerable risk sent this account beyond the frontier by hand, aided by friendly merchants, nothing would have been heard of these atrocities for months.

INQUIRY MAY BE USELESS.

From his personal experience of Turkish savagery in Armenia, and from confidence in the source from which the account came, he absolutely relied on its accuracy. As to the proposed issue of a commission of inquiry by the sultan, he placed no reliance on its utility unless conducted under international supervision and accompanied by full guarantees that the witnesses should not be murdered afterward by Turkish officials. Otherwise, no one dared give evidence unless at the peril of his own life and those of relatives.

Speaking with passionate earnestness, he asserted words could not picture the indignities and persecution Armenians suffered under Turkish governors. They had sunk to despair, because Turkey was permitted for twelve years to ignore her pledges to introduce reforms, though these pledges were guaranteed by European powers, and by England most strongly of all. As to the probability of getting further information, now that Turkish officials have been placed on the alert, it would be more difficult than ever, as no correspondents would be permitted to enter Armenia. Even the consuls were powerless, as when they attempted to intervene, the persons on whose complaint they acted were doomed by their tyrannical rulers.

GREAT BRITAIN IS PASSIVE.

The correspondent called at the foreign office, where he was informed that the British ambassador to Turkey had already made representations to the sultan and an inquiry was promised. The political conditions here are not favorable to the hope of Armenians getting protection from further brutalities through British influence. The liberals are indisposed to raise the troublesome question for the government, while the tories always opposed any action calculated to embarass Turkey. The official disposition here is clearly to minimize the massacre.

The engagement is announced of Male Byrne, only daughter of John C. Byrne of New York, and Henry Harrison of Hollywood house, County Down. Harrison was a member of Parliament from Mid-Tipperary and was an adherent of Parnell. After the split he retired from politics. He was educated in Oxford, where he was a champion foot ball player. His great grandfather was executed as a rebel in 1798.

CONTEST IS DEAD IN THE SHELL.

Evidence of Holcomb's Election is Too Overwhelming to Invite Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Nov. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—But three counties remain to be heard from at the office of the secretary of state. Monday will doubtless witness the last return from county clerks, and the tabulation will be footed up for the benefit of the legislature. Evidently the total figures will be identical with the table published in The Bee. Up to the hour of closing the office today no notice of contest has been served on Secretary Allen. He does not apprehend that the republican state central committee will take any official action in the matter. There is, however, a rumor that notice will be served by a private citizen from some part of the state mainly for the purpose of preserving all rights of contestees should it be decided to proceed with the matter. As it looks now an election contest is dead in the shell. The overwhelming evidence of Judge Holcomb's election presented in The Bee this morning has apparently effectually laid the ghost of contest which has for the past week stalked in the corridors of the capitol and hoarsely muttered "fraud."

Republican Senator from Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—The official vote complete shows the legislature will stand as follows: Senate, nineteen democrats, fifteen republicans; house, eighty republicans, fifty-eight democrats and two populists. This gives the republicans a majority of sixteen on joint ballot.

Elevator and Contents Burned.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Nov. 17.—The St. Anthony and Dakota elevator at Beltrami was burned this morning. It contained 50,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is reported as total.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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Cloudy; Colder; Northwest Winds.

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FOUND A SLIGHT CLUE.

Circumstances Which May Lead to Detecting Jack the Strangler.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—The murderer of Lena Tapper, the German girl who lived at 1911 Market street; Marie Contassolt, French, at 1925, and the Japanese at 1955, still roams about the city, unshadowed, and, except by a few, unsuspected. That it is the work of a fiend who has a mania and an insane desire to kill women is held by most people as the correct theory. The police are inclined to the theory that the society of Frenchmen, known as the Macquereaux, is at the bottom of it, but this is laughed at by the French women, who say that almost every cent they make is turned over to the Macquereaux and that they are not going to cut off their source of revenue by murdering these people on the row who support them.

With the theory that it is the work of a fiend, the investigation was continued in search for anything like a tangible clue that would aid in the capture of the man who is murdering these women, after first carefully sifting the evidence that surrounded each of the murdered girls to see whether the theory that they were all killed by the same person or not.

Some startling facts were learned and some more pointers, which either show that the police have been negligent or are so wrapped up in the theory that the Macquereaux caused the deeds to be committed that they would not listen to anything else.

That there is no evidence against Demadey, who is charged with the murder of Lena Tapper, the district attorney's assistant seems to admit. In the case of Challoup the same is the case, while with the Japanese murder the police are wholly at sea for a clue that would be of aid.

A woman on the henceforth "Strangler's Row," living only a short distance from the place where these murders have been committed, let drop a hint that may lead to the arrest of the right man. In the room of the little Japanese was found a chrysanthemum. At the time the question was asked who gave her that flower. No attention was paid to the matter and the woman relapsed into silence, being afraid to say anything further for fear that she would bring the perpetrator of the murders down upon her next by aiding in giving some clue. No one ever seemed to think or care who gave the Japanese, Kiku Oyama, those flowers. If the police ever considered that a clue lay behind the little incident they dropped it for some unknown reason.

Armed with a determination to probe the matter to the bottom, if possible, and see whether there was absolutely anything that could be used, a visit was paid to the row and the women from Nineteenth to Twentieth street interviewed. At first they would say nothing, except to hoot at the theory that it was the Macquereaux. The California women, in a way, backed up that theory, but not a French nor an American woman on the row believes anything of the kind and loudly says so.

One woman was found who started the reporter on a clue that had been hinted at heretofore, but nothing further than hearsay could be had to work on, and but a very poor description of the man could be obtained. This woman again inquired about that flower and asked why they did not run down the giver of that token. Closer inquiry followed to find out what she knew about it, and a tangible clue was obtained that seemed to start a thread of circumstances to unravel. Whether there is enough to convict a man behind that remains to be seen, but it is quite probable that there is enough to start on, and beyond a doubt a stronger chain than that upon which Richard Demadey and Charles Challoup were held.

For the past two years there has been a German living in Denver who seems to have a mania for women. This man formerly worked at one of the hotels and is described as being of medium height, sandy hair and a sandy moustache. He is a peculiar person and is heavy set. Among the women of the row he is described as queer. During the the past two years he has paid the Market street district regular periodical visits and nearly every time has carried flowers to some inmates of the row. He was some times well dressed and again he was in his working clothes. Nearly every person on the row knows this peculiar person and in most instances consider him harmless, but there are a few who refused to have anything to do with him, being, as they say, afraid of him. This German left the hotel and has been more or less engaged in floriculture, and this undoubtedly accounts for his mania for presenting these women with flowers. This man was seen on the row on Saturday afternoon with a bunch of chrysanthemums, going toward 1955. There seems to be no one who saw him enter there, and the only thing that really might connect him with the Japanese is the fact that Kiku Oyama appeared on the street a little later with some chrysanthemums, and when asked who gave them to her, said: "A friend." This German had visited her before, and had visited Lena Tapper and Marie Contassolt at different times.

He made a statement in one of these visits that he had been robbed of $100 by one of the Californians on the row and that he would get even. On another occasion he slapped a girl who lives at 1947 Market street in the face simply because she told him that she was "engaged," and accused her of living with another man. Last summer he whipped a woman who lived at 1715 Market street in Lizzie Preston's house. She refused to have anything more to do with him. She says he grabbed a stick and whipped her and another woman and a man who came to her rescue, making good his escape. These women think the fellow is crazy and have refused to allow him in their houses. These things were gathered up from different sources along the row and all seem to give the same kind of a description of the man's queer actions and method of conduct.

Ella Berlin, in the house adjoining the one in which Kiku Oyama was murdered, was seen regarding the German flower friend. She says that on Monday afternoon, the night of the big parade, this fellow came past her place with some chrysanthemums and stopped below her place, but she did not know exactly where. She was of the opinion that it was near, either in there or the house below the Japanese, but could not say positively as to that. He came back up the street a little later and did not have the flowers. In the evening she said that Kiku Oyama was out on the sidewalk with the chrysanthemums on. The Japanese girl seemed to prize them very highly, as they resembled some species of the Japanese flowers of her native land, as she said. She does not know whether this fellow returned that night or not.

BUSY WITH SCANDAL

Paris Has Several Juicy Morsels for Gossip Just at Present.

ONE IS A DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE

Parties Implicated Are Sufficiently Important to Suggest Assassination.

CAPITAL SEEMS INFESTED WITH SPIES

Conditions that Preceded the War of 1870 Again Said to Exist.

DREYFUS IS NOT THE ONLY TRAITOR

Two Germans Arrested Last Week Had French Accomplices, One of Whom is in Custody—Contractor Who Furnished Kettles Blackmailed.

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PARIS, Nov. 17.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—Rumors about a probable divorce suit in the highest official circles are circulated here. As they emanate from a suspicious source, it is not fair to more than hint that the co-respondent is one of the leading officials of the country and the injured husband a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies to whom Perrier owes his election as much as to any one else. It is possible that the scandal may be hushed up. The injured husband said today to your correspondent that he feared assassination, in the event of which it is possible the scandal may be buried with him, although enemies of the co-respondent might rake up the story later.

A prince, the brother of a reigning king, and a minister to France fell captive to the charms of Miss St. Cyr, an English dancer. He established her in a magnificent flat. The prince went to Russia to attend the czar's funeral. Before leaving he forgot to pay the rent for the flat. Bailiffs sold the dancer out.

GERMAN AGENTS ACTIVE.

France is suffering from an epidemic of spies. One of the papers points out the fact that a similar state of affairs existed before the war of 1870. We have now besides the Dreyfus case the arrest of two German officers, in addition to many minor cases. Their names are von Kessel and von Achoenebreck, and although apparently convicted of spying, and found in possession of compromising documents, protest their innocence. They pretend to be men of wealth and pleasure, who are spending their time here for amusement. Formerly they lived in a handsome flat, but were expelled because they could not pay the rent. During the time they lived there, it is reported, that they associated much with the female companions of French officers, probably to get information. On the whole, they seem to have enjoyed themselves a great deal. A War official was also arrested in connection with this case. The government obtained valuable testimony, but will not expel the officers, but intends to continue the case and sift it to the bottom.

HOW DREYFUS WAS CAUGHT.

The Dreyfus case is still shrouded in mystery. He, after claiming innocence, at last confessed his guilt, after assorted copies of valuable documents were found. Minister of War Mercier, in an interview, says Dreyfus held a subordinate post, and could not have seen or betrayed very important documents, still it is generally believed that he betrayed all the government plans. The denial at the German embassy to the effect that he did not deliver any papers there is ridiculed, because it is believed he delivered them directly through an intermediary here to the Berlin general staff. An interesting story is told of how he was suspected. In Paris there is a club where dancing and drinking are done, a place where spies are seen. This place being well known, is watched by staff officers from the War office. A year ago one of these officers was surprised to meet Dreyfus there, and asked him whether he knew the character of the place, and he replied that he knew very well, but went there to practice German so he would not forget it. From that time he was watched until trapped.

Another strangely mixed up affair is that of the firm of Allez, army contractors, who are accused of furnishing kettles of an inferior quality. They maintain that they sublet the contract and were themselves deceived. It is reported that leading paper representatives called on them and extorted $20,000 to hush up the affair. Of course the press is indignant. A syndicate of journalists intends to investigate the affair fully.

ALTERED ELECTION RETURNS.

Responsibility for the Work Narrowed Down to Three Men.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—Continuing its exposure of election frauds, the Star today published fac-similes of a set of figures on the returns in precinct Twenty-five of ward Four and precinct Twenty-seven of ward Six. These are two of the precincts in which it is claimed the election returns were changed some time between election night and the second day following. The Star claims the published figures plainly indicate forgery and points out the apparent fact that the figures four and one which it is claimed were reversed in the Twenty-fifth precinct returns were not written by the same hand that wrote the complete returns from that precinct. In this precinct the total vote, according to the Star, was: Bremmermann, democrat, 211; Jamieson, republican, 243. The center figures being transposed by plain erasures made the vote read: Bremmerman, 241; Jamieson, 213. A similar system of alterations, it is shown, was carried out in the other precincts whose vote is questioned. The recapitulation sheets, the paper affirms, were also altered to correspond and show plainly having been tampered with. The paper submits evidence to show the returns could not have been juggled until after they reached the office of the recorder of votes. It declares the work must have been done between Saturday afternoon, the 10th inst., and the Monday morning following. Summing up, the Star narrows the responsibility down thus: "Who put the returns and the recapitulation sheet away that night? Was it Recorder Owsley, Deputy Thistlewaite or Deputy Bristow? Mr. Owsley states emphatically that he did not put them away. Then it was either Mr. Thistlewaite of Mr. Bristow. Between the two there is a hazy idea that one or the other did it. Certainly they know they were locked up out of the reach of any one.

Dr. McCosh Will Be Buried Tuesday.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—The funeral of the late Dr. McCosh has been set for Tuesday afternoon.