PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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Doane College

IS STILL A MYSTERY

Relations of the Powers and the Turk Remain Beyond Understanding.

LETTER TO LORD SALISBURY A PUZZLER

Undoubtedly Binding, Yet Not Fully Accepted as Such by Europe.

ENGLAND IS ON EASY STREET NOW

Her Relations with the World Better Than Ever and Constantly Improving.

PREMIER BOURGEOIS IS IN LUCK

His Handling of the Chamber So Far Fortunate Despite the Slight Victory Gained by the Socialists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—The mystery of the relations between the powers and Turkey continues as much a mystery as ever. One almost begins to think it is a mystery to the powers themselves. There is no hint of discord between them, and yet there is no action, or none which goes beyond those slow preliminary movements of preparation which seem to be most consistent with the dignity of great bodies. A London paper, the Morning Post, published a statement on Tuesday that the sultan was after all to be let alone. This was said to be inspired by the foreign office. It was not at all likely to be inspired by the foreign office, which chooses a different medium when it desires to communicate its inner views to the outer world. Next day came a message of which the inspiration and the double inspiration was beyond dispute. Lord Salisbury read out at a conference of colonial agents in London a letter from the sultan to himself. It was an odd occasion to choose, if he had the choice, but it was plain that Lord Salisbury had been asked by the sultan to make the letter public at the earliest moment. The letter itself was a remarkable document and it was perhaps even more remarkable that it should have been addressed to Lord Salisbury. It contained a pledge that the promised reforms in Armenia should be executed. The sultan gave his word of honor that every article of these reforms should be put in force. I see no reason to doubt his sincerity. The radical journals of London hoot at him and call him names. Their conception of the true meaning of the word honor and of the binding obligation of a pledge is their own.

IT MARKS A REVOLUTION.

The sultan is a bad ruler; he is an Oriental; he has ideas of government which are abhorrent to us. It is nevertheless probable, though the radicals cannot see this, that he may not care to lie publicly, or to volunteer to Europe a personal assurance the violation of which would leave him disgraced in the eyes of the world—his own world included. His Mosiems may very well be angry that he should condescend thus to bind himself to the infidel, but they will think him obliged to make good his bond. The letter marks almost a revolution. There is not another sovereign in Europe who could have addressed such an appeal—for it is an appeal, as well as a pledge—to a subject. It would have no political validity unless it came from an absolute despot. In a constitutional monarchy or even in a half civilized state like Russia a diplomatic document would have to go through the foreign office.

Lord Salisbury's comments on it are extremely curious. He is profoundly respectful in terms to the sultan, yet he evidently takes a half humorous view of the letter. He refers to Abdul Hamid as his distinguished and distant correspondent. Presently he calls him august, and his message also august. He withholds his assent from the sultan's appeal to modify his Guild Hall speech. He modifies nothing and he retracts nothing. He does not build too much on the sultan's promise, for while he accepts it as made in good faith, he asks where are the men who can carry out the reforms? The powers are agreed. England is only one of them, he adds modestly, and no more responsible than anybody else. He is evidently not over hopeful.

ON EASY STREET NOW.

English and American papers have been discussing the loneliness of England and her unpopularity in Europe. Lord Salisbury thinks it a good occasion for remarking that Great Britain is now more friendly with the world, and of course the world with her, than has been the case for some time past. He does not and could not add, but the fact undoubtedly is, that these better relations coincide with his own accession to power. Lord Salisbury is better liked on the continent than any Englishman since Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone was never liked. Lord Rosebery conciliated continental good will early in his career as foreign minister, but his career proved a short one. Continental ministers and diplomatists look upon Lord Salisbury as one of themselves. He is trained in the same school of diplomacy. He has the large ideas of policy which prevail on the continent and seldom prevail in England. No man is firmer, no man less likely to yield the just rights of his country or to get the worst end of a bargain. That also is understood, but that, of course, does not diminish, it increases, the respect and liking in which he is held. He probably has before him some years of power, and it is probable that the position of England with reference to other powers will be better at the end of his tenure than now.

BOURGEOIS IS LUCKY.

The French prime minister is a clever tactician and has managed to take his first vote in the Chamber of Deputies on a question which ensured him a majority. It is probably pure luck that Arton should be arrested just now. He has been wanted ever since the beginning of the Panama scandal. He knows more about it than anybody else. He was the emissary and agent of Baron Reinach, the man who bribed deputies and managed the campaign of corruption. The Chamber by 428 to 42 approved the action of the minister. How could they do otherwise without seeming afraid of Arton's expected revelations? M. Bourgeois was less lucky on Thursday. A motion for the arbitration of labor disputes was carried against him by 254 to 251. The ominous thing is not the defeat by a narrow majority, for the ministry refused to make the vote one of confidence. What is ominous is that the socialists should have got a majority on any pretext. They were led by M. Jaures. The bill for arbitration was his bill. He is the most eloquent and the most dangerous man of his party. To follow his lead on such a question is to make a concession to socialism which may soon broaden into surrender. The timidity of the majority is manifest. They are afraid of the artisan vote. But M. Bourgeois, whatever else may be said of him, is not timid, and a hostile vote from the socialists who were expected to be his supporters may brace him up and so do good in the end. Radical as M. Bourgeois is, he is not socialistic in the Jaures sense, and, like other ministers who have come to power with radical views and aims, circumstances may yet force him into conservatism.

There are two conflicting reports about the Waller case. According to one, Mr. Olney made an offer of settlement, involving Mr. Waller's release, which the French government refused. According to the other, Mr. Olney is satisfied that Mr. Waller was regularly tried and rightly convicted. The two stories are reconcilable, if you suppose that Mr. Olney would be willing to accept Mr. Waller's release as an act of comity and waive all claim for indemnity.

NOT SO DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Some idea of the real nature of the interest taken in Venezuela by the American press and people generally may be gathered from the interest taken in the Venezuelan revolution. There has been a revolution for a little more than a week, in the newspapers certainly, and to some extent in Venezuela. It has been subdued several times, and this morning the rebels are completely surrounded in the mountains near Barcelona. President Crespo has supplied bulletins on one side and Dr. Rojas Paul, from the convenient seclusion of Curacoa, on the other. The fate of the Venezuelan government has been at stake, not merely a portion of territory, but perhaps the very existence of the republic so dear to us—"so very dear," as Mr. Choate said of another part oft he world, yet there has not been a ripple of excitement in the United States. It appears that Venezuela is an object of concern to us only when the Monroe doctrine can be invoked in her behalf. One aim and purpose of the Monroe dictrine was nevertheless the welfare of the Central and South American states, to which it might become applicable. Hardly less remarkable is it that even the Venezuelan controversy with England has almost dropped out of sight, and there have been no fresh declarations of war on private or on national account.

NEITHER SIDE GAINED.

It may be doubted whether the events of the week have improved the position either of the New York Yacht club or of Lord Dunraven. The yacht club has appointed a strong committee with power apparently not only to inquire into Lord Dunraven's charges, but to take such action in the matter as it may think best. The names of Messrs. Pierpont Morgan, Whitney and, in a less degree, Rives, command confidence, but if they sit as a tribunal they will sit as judges in their own cause. They represent the New York Yacht club and the club itself declares by its resolutions that its honor and dignity are involved. If, however, the committee will put itself, as I believe it does today, in communication with the Royal Yacht squadron, it may escape all suggestion of partiality. This is an international dispute. If we care to have it settled to the satisfaction of both nations it must be by an international tribunal representing both nations fairly. Lord Dunraven has scored a point by offering to come over here and testify. His offer surprised the yacht club. It is thought in England most natural that he should come and that he could not do less than offer. What he has since said at Cardiff in a long speech at a public dinner in his honor does not add much to his pamphlet. He vindicates his good faith, but leaves his judgment as disputable as ever. I never understood why Lord Dunraven's good faith was questioned, nor why he should be condemned for acting on his undoubted belief. That he should have acted sooner may be admitted. That he should not have brought charges without evidence is certain. But who knows what evidence he has and why should a case affecting to some extent the good will between England and the United States be tried in the newspapers while the facts are still unknown? We all think Lord Dunraven will be proved in the wrong, but we need not hang him first and try him afterward.

GOOD-BYE, KEIR HARDIE.

Keir Hardie departs with a curse on his lips for the country which has forgotten all about him. He exhorts us to become socialists and menaces us with the rifles of discontented cowboys if we do not. As more of this nonsense will be heard when he gets home, it may be worth while to repeat that Keir Hardie is a thoroughly discredited man in England, and that his followers among English workingmen are a weak minority.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

RESOLUTION WAS SHORT LIVED.

Abdul Hamid Said to Have Relapsed Into His Usual Lethargic State.

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LONDON, Nov. 23.—The sudden fit of energy which convulsed the sultan of Turkey into doing something toward suppressing anarchy in Asia Minor, a result of the marquis of Salisbury's Mansion house speech, seems to have spent its force, and Abdul Hamid is said to have relapsed into his usual lethargic state. Reports of fresh massacres have reached here from many points of the disturbed empire, and in brief the eastern question does not appear to be as near solution as it was during the early part of the week. There has been little change in the nature of the problem before the powers, however. Their mutual suspicions are acting as drags upon them and delay decided action upon their part, though the belief still prevails that nothing short of drastic measures will bring the sultan to terms for any length of time. This step, however, will not be adopted until all hope of a loyal enforcement of the reforms which Abdul Hamid solemnly promised to adopt have vanished.

A grim story is published today, taken from a private letter from Constantinople, according to which a diver, while recently engaged in assisting in the work of driving piles for a new pier at the Golden Horn, on reaching the sea bottom was surprised to find himself surrounded by the bodies of a number of men, apparently standing upright around him. Upon investigation the diver discovered they were the corpses of students, many of whom were known to him personally, who were recently arrested by the Turkish police and afterward taken out in boats and drowned in the Bosphorus for taking part in the recent disturbances at Stamboul. All the bodies had leaden weights attached to their feet which kept them erect. The diver said there were from forty to fifty in that spot alone.

Think American Wheels Too Light.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The annual bicycle show is drawing larger crowds than ever before. For the first time several American bicycle firms are exhibiting this year, Hartford, Toledo and Chicago companies making nice displays. The critics say the American wheels are notable for their extremely narrow handle bars and "skimpy" saddles, and the claim is made that the transatlantic machines are far too light to be durable.

Venezuela Has Not Replied.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Chronicle this morning expresses the opinion that the government of Venezuela has not answered the British demand for redress because of the Uruan incident.

WATSON WON'T COME

Designer of Valkyrie III Has No Time to Attend the Inquest.

PLEA FOR LORD DUNRAVEN'S INTEREST

He Should Be Given a Representative on the New York Committee.

TIM HEALY NOT A DEAD ISSUE YET

His Expulsion from the Committee Does Not End His Little Rebellion.

HUNGARY FOUNDS A NEW NATIONAL ART

Munkacsy Decorating the Government Palace, Which is to Surpass the World in Its Magnificent Architectural Proportions.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Designer Watson was seen today at his office in Glasgow. He absolutely declined to express any view on Lord Dunraven's charges. He made the rather significant statement, in reply to the question that he had no intention of going to America to testify to what he saw, even were he asked by the New York Yacht club and Lord Dunraven to do so; he could not spare time. Tankersville Chamberlaine, whose father's yacht Arrow was the last British holder of America's cup, answering an inquiry from the World, thinks "it would be a graceful concession on the part of the New York Yacht club if it allowed Lord Dunraven to be represented on the special committee, as showing a desire to not leave the matter entirely to those whose feelings naturally are excited by his accusations. This accusation, if proved, would be a reflection on the club generally, and the committee being a supposed member of the club, it would be unsatisfactory, if the decision were left entirely to it. To have allowed the delay in investigating Lord Dunraven's charge was a fatal mistake. It seems to me just as if a policeman meeting a man suspected of having in his possession stolen goods were to allow him to go away for a few hours, and then return and be searched."

HEALY KEEPS THINGS MOVING.

The World hears that the positive statement that Tim Healy proposes to establish a daily paper in Dublin to promote his political interests against nationalist majority was expressly denied by Mr. Healy himself at a recent private meeting of the party, when he repudiated all intention to start either a newspaper or a new party, but though he expressed formal submission to the will of the majority, it is apparent the internecine strife of the McCarthyite party is only scotched, not killed, by his expulsion from its governing committee. The Weekly Irish Catholic, which is admittedly inspired by Mr. Healy, publishes today a list of twenty members of the party who are flatly charged with voting against Mr. Healy, solely because dependent on party salaries. This accusation of gross corruption aroused intense indignation among the majority and the Dublin Freeman says if Mr. Healy dared make over his name the accusation fulminated anonymously in his paper it would warrant his instant expulsion from the party altogether. It further points out that Mr. Healy's most active supporters during the last three years include Arthur O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan, who get £400 and £500 a year, respectively, from the funds, being the largest allowances made to any members, and that the majority of Mr. Healy's supporters, although dependent on the same funds, have never suffered for aiding him to disrupt the party, and destroy its sources of pecuniary help. Mr. McCarthy and a majority of these leaders express themselves entirely satisfied that the expulsion of Mr. Healy is thoroughly approved by the vast bulk of national sentiment in Ireland and America; in fact the only complaints they have received are for not expelling him from the party altogether.

MUNKACSY'S NEW POST.

The offer by the Hungarian government to the artist Munkacsy of the post of inspector of fine arts for the kingdom with a salary equal to that of a cabinet minister is worthy of note. The Hungarian nation having destroyed every vestige of its earlier art, save the beautiful church at Funfkirchen and a few things in Transylvania, had determined to create a brand new art of its own. On the banks of the Danube there is rising a government palace which comprises within itself all the beauties of St. Peter's, the Kremlin, the houses of Parliament, the Chinese pagoda, in fact which eventually will embody all the architectural features of the whole world. To decorate this the ingenious Munkacsy has been called in, and he has produced a picture which has cost more than any paint-stained canvas that was ever made.

Rudolph Aronson sailed today, having finally completed all arrangements for the production of "Gentleman Joe," at the Bijou theater, New York, early in January. Arthur Roberts' part will be interpreted by James T. Powers. He has also contracted with N. Vert and Daniel Mayer of London for the sole management in America of some of their leading concert artists the next three seasons.

BALLARD SMITH.

Populace Support Pierola.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 23.—(Via Galveston.)—The troubles growing out of the discussion of the advisability of the abolition of the poll tax by the House of Representatives were continued today. The deputies passed a vote of censure for the government, but the crowd shouted: "Vive Pierola. Down Durand." The police exercised great prudence and succeeded in maintaining order, though with considerable difficulty. The crowds were finally dispersed and the streets are now being patrolled by the cavalry. The people are almost unanimous in supporting the Pierola government and they are disgusted with the action of the deputies, who insist upon the continuation of the poll tax.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Lima, Peru, says that the relations between President Pierola and congress are strained. The deputies proposed numerous reforms, the question of the revenues of the convents being one of the subjects under discussion. The church party became alarmed and many of the members of this political organization attacked the members of the House of Representatives as they were leaving the government building. The vote of censure passed by Congress was, it is claimed, because of the neglect of the government to provide protection for the Deputies engaged in the discharge of their duties.

DESTROYING AMERICAN PROPERTY.

Cuban Rebels Wantonly Burn Sugar Plants and Sugar Cane.

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CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, Nov. 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Hormiguero estate, owned by the Ponvert Bros. of New York, was burned yesterday by insurgents. Arriving here tonight from Santa Clara, I find that a great amount of sugar cane owned by Americans has been destroyed, not only on that estate, but elsewhere. The sugar cane on the Soledad plantation, owned by E. Atkins of Boston, was destroyed by a band of 200 insurgents. There was no occasion for the vandalism. The cane was too green for making sugar.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

SANTA CLARA, Cuba, Nov. 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant Winston Churchill, a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lieutenant Barnes, both of the Fourth Hussars of the British army, have arrived here. I accompanied them from Matanzas yesterday. The young men expected that the train would be attacked, but there was no trouble. On reaching Santo Domingo we learned that a small roving band of insurgents had destroyed a part of the railway by exploding a bomb near Jicotea, between Santo Domingo and Esperanza.

The British officers bear letters from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, the duke of Tetuan, and the Spanish minister of war, General Azaraga. The visitors were cordially received by General Camp. They have only two weeks' time, and wish to see active service. General Campos gave them letters to General Garrich, who is at the head of a large force of Spanish troops in the country east of Santo Espiritu. They started for Cienfuegos at sunrise today. There they take a steamer to Tunas, and go thence by rail to Santo Espirtu.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Details have been received here from Santa Clara of the capture of Fort Pelayo by Maximo Gomez. Gomez may or may not have been driven across the Zaza river. It is officially stated here that he is undoubtedly in the vicinity of Sanctu Spiritu with a considerable force of men and seems to be able to elude the Spanish columns of troops that were said to be pursuing him out of that province and into Puerto Principe. Like Roloff and other insurgent leaders, Gomez has been finding dynamite a very successful weapon in his warfare, and it was by its use that Fort Pelayo was captured. The fort, however, is only a small wooden affair, garrisoned by forty soldiers and designed to protect the passage of the river at Pelayo. The place was surrounded by insurgents and the garrison was summoned to surrender, but it refused to do so. The insurgents then retired and soon afterward the dynamite bomb was hurled into the fort and exploded with a loud report, which so alarmed the soldiers that they surrendered. The amount of damage done by the bomb is not known, but it is understood no one was killed.

Eight soldiers who formed part of the garrison have arrived at Sancta Spiritu, after having their arms taken from them by the rebels. It is understood that if the officer who commanded Fort Pelayo reaches Sanctu Spiritu in safety he will be promptly tried by court martial, in which case, it is believed, he will be made an example of.

The battalion of General Gallicia fought in the district of Santa Clara a number of bands of insurgents. The insurgents left dead on the field the chief, Masseferce. Twelve more of the insurgents were also killed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The World says today: Not even the landing of two recent expeditions seem to have created as much enthusiasm among Cuban residents as does the arrival from Paris of General Galixto Garcia with his two sons, Carlos and Mario. General Garcia openly says he hopes to lead the next and possibly the greatest expedition to Cuba.

EXPECT EARLY RECOGNITION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A special to the World from Tampa, Fla., says: "The freedom of Cuba," said Revolutionary Treasurer Guerrara to the World correspondent, "means the establishment of probably the richest republic on earth in proportion to its size. I fully expect the United States will recognize us at the coming session of congress. Brazil, Chili and the Argentine Republic will follow in the order named and I believe that by next summer we will be treating for peace with Spain upon the basis of absolute independence for the island. This must be the basis of any proposition.

"The Cubans would pledge $200,000,000 of Spain's present debt if she would give us independence, but the offer would have to come within the next thirty days. The Spanish government has already spent more than $30,000,000, exclusive of the loss of naval vessels, while we have not spent more than $500,000. We have no army to pay. Our expenses are for war material and the placing of it in Cuba.

"There is an impression that the members of the junta are well paid, but none of us receive a cent for our work for the cause. Of course we shall pay every man who takes an active part in the campaign when we accomplish our end, but were we to fail it is thoroughly understood they are entitled to no pay.

"Spain derives an enormous revenue from Cuba and the amount of money paid to the clergy is even greater. Our success means the formation of a republic without any debt except that which we will owe our army, so one can readily see that an easy rate of taxation will enable us to conduct a most prosperous government. Our success will also determine the freedom of Porto Rico, but we will be in no way connected. It also means, in my opinion, the overthrow of the monarchy in Spain.

"Annexation to the United States is out of the question. I do not believe a hundred Cubans desire it, or that the Americans would care for any connection other than the establishment of closer trade relations.

"The independence of Cuba is as good as assured. Our progress has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In three months from the first uprising we could command more men than we could at any time in the former revolution."

Pope Suffering from Throat Trouble.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The pope is suffering from throat troubles. As a measure of precaution he has postponed the secret and public consistories until November 29 and December 2 respectively.

Students Press Cuba's Claims.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 23.—The students of this city and vicinity are agitating in favor of having the Brazilian government recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Laborers for the Canal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A special to the World from Colon, Colombia, says: Five hundred laborers have arrived from Carthagena. Work on the canal will be pushed.

Think Four Months Sufficient.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—The Board of Trade has prepared a memorial asking that the time between national conventions and residential elections be limited to four months.

NOT ALL HARMONIOUS

German Cabinet Has Some Troubles of Its Own to Settle.

EMPEROR AND ITS MEMBERS AT VARIANCE

Kaiser Strongly Opposed to Holding Military Trials in Public.

TWO MINISTERS THREATEN TO RESIGN

Measures Ready for Introduction Intended to Appease the Agrarians.

WILLIAM IS PREPARING FOR A TOUR

Report Has It that He Will Visit the Courts of Russia, Denmark, England, Portugal and Spain—Rector Ahlwardt Coming.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The proposed reform in the procedure of military trials in Germany promises to cause the most serious friction between the emperor and the cabinet, and may possibly bring about a cabinet crisis. The minister of war, General Bronsart Von Schellenberg, publicly declared in the Reichstag last winter that unless he won his majority over to his views of the propriety of publicity in all military trials for ordinary offenses he would resign, and the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has made a similar declaration in public. Emperor William, however, will not hear of public trials for such cases, fearing that they will often furnish the socialists facts and arguments which will be unscrupulously used, and which will be a serious detriment to military discipline and the general efficiency of the army.

In this view the emperor is upheld by Herr Von Koeller, Prussian minister of the interior, and other influential men of his entourage. Hence friction is certain to arise, especially as the minister for war insists upon introducing a bill to reform military trials at the coming session of the Reichstag. The matter has been discussed several times at the cabinet councils held during the past fortnight.

SOP TO THE AGRARIANS.

Another bill which will be introduced shortly after the Reichstag convenes provides for an increase of the sugar export bounties from 1¼ marks to 4 marks, which is a sop to the agrarians. The new oleomargarine bill increases the stringency of the regulations to render the importation into Germany of all artificial substitutes for butter and lard virtually impossible, and the large increase of the sugar bounty is intended to facilitate the export of German sugar to America and to put the German exporters in a better condition to compete with the French, Belgian and Austrian exporters. It also means a new move on the part of the German government, as the bounties were to stop entirely in 1897, and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 15,000,000.

The emperor has ordered the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February, and it is reported in court circles that he will make a series of visits to friendly countries in the year, visiting Cronstadt and St. Petersburg in response to the verbal invitation of the czar, and then going to Copenhagen, England, Portugal and Spain.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under their command has been much more severe, two noncommissioned officers of the Alexander Guard infantry having been sentenced, one to eight and the other to four weeks' imprisonment for cruelly illtreating privates.

Herr Von Koeller has instructed the local authorities to draft into the army wherever feasible, all men up to 30 years of age, who, after migrating before the age of 17, and thus avoiding military service, return to this country and apply for German naturalization. Such cases are numbering into thousands yearly.

Two granite tablets with appropriate inscriptions have arrived here from German-Americans in New York and San Francisco to be placed on the Bismarck tower at Gottingen.

AHLWARDT COMING TO AMERICA.

Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious anti-Semite, has announced his intention of accepting the invitation extended to him by a number of German-Americans to visit America and lecture in the chief cities of the United States this winter.

Dr. Julius Bosse, the minister of education, has granted permission to sixty-seven American women to attend the winter lectures of the Berlin university. As a result, the German woman, many of whom have been refused permission to attend this course of instruction, have formally complained of this alleged favoritism. There is no doubt that German women desiring to matriculate still have the greatest obstacles thrown in their way. The professors of the German universities are especially opposed to women. One of the renowned professors of German literature recently requested the minister of education to prohibit the attendance of women at his lectures, and the historian, Treitscke, suddenly suspended his lecture on seeing a woman in the audience, and led her out of the hall. Altogether, 317 American students are entered at the Berlin university for this winter, and about 742 American students are studying here.

A young American student named Swayne, who recently arrived at Heidelberg, has committed suicide by jumping from the third story window of the hotel where he was stopping. The motive for his self-destruction is not known.

The stay of execution of sentence granted Louis Stern of New York, in which to return to Kissingen to undergo his sentence of two weeks of imprisonment and pay the fine of 600 marks inflicted upon him for insulting a public official at that place, has expired, and the court has declared Mr. Stern's bail 80,000 marks ($20,000), to be forfeited. Mr. Stern is liable to arrest and imprisonment if he returns to Germany.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Runyon, will preside at the Thanksgiving dinner at the Kaiserhof next Friday and will toast Emperor William and President Cleveland. Mr. James E. Risley, the United States minister to Denmark, and United States Consuls Monach and Opp will speak and about 300 Americans, including a number of United States consuls, will be present.

Shook Down a Few Houses.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 23.—A sharp shock of earthquake occurred here early this morning. Water pipes were broken and a few small houses came down.

Date of Evacuation Fixed.

PEKING, Nov. 23.—It is stated in official circles that the Japanese will evacuate the Liao Tong peninsula on November 30.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Northwesterly Winds

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"TRILBY" HAS CAUGHT ENGLAND.

Both the Play and the Book Meeting with Phenomenal Success.

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LONDON, Nov. 23.—According to the Daily News, Harper Bros. of New York are to pay George Du Maurier $50,000 for his next novel, which is the identical sum which Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) received for "Endymion."

The business of "Trilby" at the Haymarket continues phenomenal and is, without exception, the largest which this popular theater has known in fifteen years. A tour of the leading book stores in Paternoster row shows that the large edition of the novel "Trilby" is now nearly exhausted, and still larger editions are already in the press. In view of the demand it is understood that Du Maurier's new novel, "The Martian," which is already in the press, will be withheld for a time and the story will be first published serially in America.

Pinero's "The Benefit of Doubt," which still continues to draw large houses to the Comedy theater, will be followed by a new play from the pen of Sidney Grundy whenever a change shall be necessary. Mr. Carr, the manager, also has a new costume drama in readiness, which is understood to be a translation from the French.

W. S. Penley has been arranging for the fourth anniversary of the continuous run of "Charley's Aunt," which will shortly be celebrated in fine style.

The great attraction at the Palace theater is the appearance, after an absence, of Lole Fuller, which occurred on Monday last. The revelations made in the matter of Parisian costumes are quite startling.

Patti's only appearance in London this season upon the concert stage will occur next Tuesday at Albert hall. The concert has been arranged by Messrs. Harrison and many other prominent artists will appear.

Charles Wyndham may be seen in America next year with his latest success, "The Squire of Dames," but there are several business matters which may prevent him from so doing. In case Mr. Wyndham should remain in London he will transfer the American rights of the above mentioned play to John Drew.

It is announced George Alexander and his company will make a tour of America under the management of Charles and Daniel Frohman, opening at the Empire theater, New York, in September, 1897.

John E. Wilkie, the manager of Lowses' exchange, who has become a familiar figure to traveling Americans in London, will return to America in January to re-engage in journalism. Mr. Wilkie resigned an important position on the Chicago Tribune a few years ago to accept the European management of Lowses. He has done much to popularize the institution abroad and will be greatly missed in London.

Minnie Palmer, whose new play, "The School Girl," has been highly successful in both London and the provinces, will shortly be again seen in America. Mr. Aronson of the Bijou theater has just completed a twenty-five weeks' contract for the United States with Miss Palmer and she will sail for New York on December 4.

BRACE OF SWINDLERS CONVICTED.

Worked Principally Among Foreigners Visiting London.

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LONDON, Nov. 23.—Two of a trio of swindlers, whose victims were foreigners for the most part, and included some Americans, have come to grief, and were sentenced yesterday to one year's imprisonment. They are Henry William Browett and Paul Baron, alias Bromley. These men, with another named Watkins, conducted two hairdressing establishments in the Strand, where also the sign "Bromley, Dentist," was displayed. A stranger who entered their tonsorial dental shops was shorn and had his eye teeth cut to the queen's taste. One complainant, Benjamin Prince, a Canadian merchant, was charged $7.50 for a shampoo in one of the shops, and got off very cheaply at that, for a witness formerly in the swindlers' employ told of an instance in which a patron was charged $15 for having the tartar removed from his teeth and $17.50 more for having some teeth extracted which should not have been removed at all; and in some instances as much as $50 was charged for scraping the teeth. The high prices were explained by the statements that the material used to cost $200 a half ounce, and that the aristocracy took so much of the time of the operatives that they were obliged to charge as they did.

James F. Egan, who was recently released from prison after serving about ten years for his connection with the dynamite conspiracies in 1884, sailed for New York on Wednesday on board the Teutonic to visit the leading cities of the United States in order to obtain aid for the families of the Irish political prisoners.

Steamers Had a Rough Passage.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer Germanic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, and the steamer Ems, from Bremen and Southampton, reached Quarantine early this morning, having experienced most tempestuous weather throughout the voyage. The Germanic was more than twenty-four hours over her usual time. The steamer Ems also experienced a succession of gales with high swell on the passage. Neither ship sustained any damage. Hon. James O. Broadhead, lately United States minister to Switzerland, arrived on the Germanic. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was a passenger on board the steamship St. Paul, which arrived today from Southampton.

[illegible]CEIVED NO ANSWER

Sultan Has Not Replied to the Last Request of the Powers.

MORE WAR SHIPS ARE A NECESSITY

Present Force Not Sufficient to Protect Foreigners in Constantinople.

TURKISH VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

Tewfik Pasha Says Order is Rapidly Being Restored in Asia Minor.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY REVOLUTIONISTS

Sees No Reason for the Intervention of the Powers—Scarcity of Funds Renders the Calling Out of Reserves a Difficult Matter.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—(Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 23.)—The sultan has not yet authorized the passage of the Dardanelles by the extra guardships asked for by the representatives here of Great Britain, Italy, Austria and Russia. This is causing more and more uneasiness here. Unless Abdul Hamid submits there is likely to be trouble, as the powers insist that the extra gunboats are absolutely necessary for the protection of the foreign population here.

A representative of the Associated press had an interview today on the political situation with Tewfik Pasha, minister for foreign affairs. Tewfik Pasha assured the correspondent that everything possible was being done for the protection of the American and other missionaries in Asia Minor, and that those who were desirous of leaving the interior could do so under escort. In view of the disturbed state of the country, the minister for foreign affairs suggested that perhaps this would be the best course to adopt for the present, and that the work of the missionaries could be resumed later, when affairs were brighter. The minister, however, said that the latest news from the provinces was much more reassuring that it had been for some time. Everywhere, he added, on the arrival of the troops, order was being restored, and the Armenians were not being severely treated. Continuing, Tewfik Pasha remarked that tranquillity prevailed in the villayets of Erzeroum and Adana, and that the inhabitants of the districts of Payas, from which place disturbances have recently been announced, have been pacified.

Referring to the measures adopted by the government with the view of bringing about the restoration of order in Asia Minor, the minister said he had no doubt the reforms would be strictly carried out, and that the government would shortly be able to announce the complete restoration of order in Anatolia.

COMMISSION ACTIVELY AT WORK.

He declared that the commission appointed to supervise the reforms was actively prosecuting its labors and that the commission had already selected the officials who were to be appointed to the various posts. The names of these will be published at an early date.

As to the cause of the disturbances, Tewfik Pasha expressed the opinion that there was no possibility of doubting they were caused by the revolutionary committees of the Armenians, who had for a long time past been sending agents to Asia Minor, stirring up the inhabitants against the authority of the sultan, and doing everything to bring about outbreaks against the local authorities, which, when suppressed by the latter, were classed as massacres and exaggerated in the grossest manner possible. He cited one instance in which a mob of Armenians attacked and killed two inoffensive Turks. The Turkish gendarmes thereupon attempted to arrest the murderers and were fired upon. Reinforcements were sent and the police made a second and more successful attempt to arrest those who were implicated in the murder and in the assault upon the police. The Armenians resisted desperately and a serious affray was the result, during which six Armenians were killed and about a dozen were wounded. Some time later the story was read by the Armenians and when it reached Constantinople the affair had grown into the massacre of about 300 Armenians in cold blood, with all the accompanying horrors which the Armenians usually decorate their stories of such affairs with.

As to the prospect of European intervention in Turkey, Tewfik Pasha could only say that he saw no probability of such a step being necessary, as the powers, he added, were assured that the sultan was in earnest in doing everything possible to restore order in Asia Minor, and they were not likely to do anything which would in any way hamper his efforts in this direction.

SHORT ON MONEY.

One of the great difficulties experienced by the government, said the pasha, in restoring order in the troubled districts was the trouble they were having in calling out the reserves. The government's efforts were also hindered by the state of Turkey's finances and the large sums it was necessary to borrow in order to provide for the arming and equipping of the soldiers to be sent to the troubled districts.

In conclusion, Tewfik Pasha said that all the tales of horror coming from Armenia and elsewhere should be taken with considerable salt, as they were either wholly manufactured by the Armenians or else so strongly colored by them as to be no longer recognized even by their concoctors.

Another prolonged meeting of the representatives of the powers has been held at the official residence of French Ambassador Cambon, and, although nothing is definitely known concerning what transpired, it can be stated upon good authority that the situation is still causing the most grave anxiety to the diplomats. The impression prevails at the embassies, however, that the porte will acquiesce to the demand of the powers for extra guard ships. But the ambassadors fear that the pacification of the disturbed provinces will be an extremely difficult task, owing to the probability that the measures adopted, or to be adopted, will not be of an impartial nature, that the Mussulmans will be favored by the Turkish officials and that the Christians will be oppressed.

Owing to the fact that the police have discovered a number of new revolutionary placards posted in the Psamatia quarter of Stamboul, the Armenian shops there have been closed and extra precautions to prevent trouble are being taken. Several arrests have already been made and it is likely that more will occur before long. The police are striving to discover where the Armenian revolutionary matter is printed, but so far they have not met with success. One of the [illegible]