ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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HARD ON THE HEIRS

Majority in the French Chamber of Deputies Votes for Progressive Taxation.

ADOPTS GRADUATED SUCCESSION DUTIES

Unrelated Legatees Must Divide Liberally with General Government Hereafter.

SOCIALISTIC IDEAS IN THE ASCENDENCY

Bourgeois and His Whole Cabinet Suddenly Converted to the Faith.

LITTLE PROGRESS IS MADE IN TURKEY

Abdul Hamid Knows What He Wants but Lacks the Means of Carrying His Orders Into Execution in Armenia.

enough to enable him to disclose it. That also is to be graduated. The cast-off clothes of the American populists are to furnish the political wardrobe of this extraordinary French prime minister. It may be taken as certain that the majority which voted for succession duties does not want them, and relies on the senate to defeat them, just as English radicals voted by scores in the House of Commons for home rule, relying on the House of Lords to throw out the bill. LACKS POLITICAL COURAGE.

But the postchman, who is a gallant soul on the and of battle, is timid in public life. He has little political courage. He bows down before a majority or the dread of a majority. He dares not face the artisan vote without a bribe in his hand. He believes that the poorer classes must be conciliated confiscation, more or less complete, of his own country teaches him nothing. The lesson of it is that nothing avails but cour age, yet, for want of a little courage, he lets the rising tide of socialism overflow the dikes, or opens the sluices and leaves the land and the dwellers in the land defenseless Socialism is in truth a greater danger than war. No observer believes that a socialized French republic will last. It is strong against every other enemy. Against that its best men seem powerless, and a majority elected expressly to regist socialism has surrendered ignominiously.

It is Germany, and not France, which makes a stand against the enemies of so clety. Germany does not surrender. She invokes the law. She locks up those who plot treason to society, which she regards as treason to the state. She sent Liebknecht to fail the other day. She is prosecuting other socialist leaders this week. She has just imprisoned one of them for three months She closes the socialist clubs. German soil has, in fact, become so hot for these gentlemen that they are looking about for one on which they can rest the soles of their feet in comfort, and Herr Bebel himself, one of the arch firebrands of the faction, has suddenly turned up at Zurich, bringing, says the dispatch quaintly, the available funds of the party. The money is spirited away because the authorities are bent on the legal dissolution of the socialist organization. Why will not France see what is passing across the border? Why can she not act with equal vigor and courage? It cannot be because a French republic is a less stable and efficient, form of government than a German empire. ABDUL HAMID STILL OBDURATE.

The Turkish problem seems no nearer, or little nearer, a solution this than last week. The sultan is still shillyshallying, unable apparently to make up his mind just what or how much he will do, in conformity with the will of the European powers. He is seeking of course, for the irreducible minimum, and there are no two days on which it presents itself to his mind in exactly the same form. Lord Salisbury, in his Brighton speech, touched the true difficulty. The sultan has nobody to do efficiently the work he wants done. He cannot even replace his ambassader in London, Rustem Pasha, of whom I meant to have said a word last week, had space sufficed. Rustem-it seems odd in the face of recent events-was not a Turk, but an Armenian. Many of the most useful servants of the sultan and of the porte have been invaluable to him because he knew England much of the truth as a despotic and irritable ruler would listen to. London knew him as accomplished, astute, agreeable. In spite of

suspicious, trusted him. Salisbury's plain speeches are likely to reach the sultan's car either not at all or in a form which will be resented more bitterly than There is a report, probably untrue, that he resents the reading out of his letter by Lord Saliebury. It is certain that the English prime minister would not have read it unless he had not merely authority to make it public, but an express request to do so, and a request from a sovereign in such a matter amounts to a command, at least in the diplomatic world.

SHIPS WILL STILL GET THROUGH. There is another report that Abdul Hamid cannot make up his mind whether to allow another half dozen European gunboats to pass the Dardanelles. He has granted firmans, but the execution of them is delayed. | terior, Senor Benjamin Boza; minister of The Dryad showed herself at the entrance | finance, Sener Manuel Jesus Obil; minister of and was ordered back. The governor of war, Colonel Ibarra.

the forts had no orders to allow her to pass.
Sir Philip Currie, the English ambassador, the CABINET IN TROUBLE Commercial Peers Not Wanted in the Aristocrafte Order of St. Patrick. much neasense of this kind. He knows very ose of the sultan on the one hand, and the translation of it into act on the other, are many kinds of official hindrances. Nowhere well understood as on the banks of the Bosphorus. The sultan, of course, does not en-Joy the spectacle of foreign men-of-war an- Emperor and Some Members Displeased thored off his palaces, but his word of honor remains plighted to Lord Salisbury as well as to the ambassador, and the men-of-war will go up. It is for the powers and not for the porte to judge whether they are needed or not. In Armonia itself things seem o be going from bad to worse, and there are ominous signs that troops and governors are Socialists in No Way Dismayed by the getting out of hand. There again is the pitiful lack of honest and capable servants of the sultan's real will. Our minister, Mr. Terrell, does, so far as one can judge, all INFLUENZA AGAIN EPIDEMIC IN BERLIN that it is possible for a minister to do, representing as he does a government which does not mean to use force, and indeed

PASSING OF DUMAS. The death of Alexander Domas is a calamity of which the full meaning and extent are more completely appreciated in France NEW YORK, Nov. 30.-(Special Tele- then anywhere else. He was before all gram.) - There is no piece of European news things a writer for the stage, and writers for more important than the conversion of the the stage in England or America are honored French prime minister and the French for the most part after they are dead. Well, The positions of Herr Von Koeller, the Prus-Chamber of Deputies to rank socialism. Only Dumas is dead, and that is one more reason sian minister for the interior; Dr. Von Boetlast week Mr. Bourgeois was still holding for doing him justice, even where he is im- ticher, the vice president of the council of The purse was presented to the doctor in out. He resisted the attempt of the socialist perfectly known. Here he seems to be known ministers and imperial secretary of state for recognition of his good work in founding chief, M. Jaures, to take the lead of the chiefly as the author of "La Dame Aux the interior; General Bronsart Von Schelling-Chamber out of his hands. Beaten by three | Camellas," or rather of that weak and ineffec- dorf, the minister of war; Fretherr Von Bervotes, his next step is to put himself at tual version of it which goes by the name lepsch, the minister of commerce, and the head of the faction which had just shown of "Camille." In France he has been known Freiherr Marschal Von Vicherstein, the minits strength. He brought in and carried by for more than a generation as one of the ister for foreign affairs, and even that of 404 to 125 his proposal for graduated suc- chief glories of contemporary French liter- Herr Von Lucenus, the chief of the imperial cession duties. The 125 appear to represent ature. He held a place as dramatist which, civil cabinet, are said to be shaken. Evidence | flies. Both sides recognize the fact that a all there is left of French conservatism. since the death of Augier, there was none of widespread court intrigue to get rid of the "Graduated succession duties" is merely a to dispute. M. Sardon may have a wider ministers who are distasteful to the agrarians, fine name for confiscation. The socialist fame in America because more of his plays conservatives and military party have come stamp on the whole scheme is shown, first have been acted here. But M. Sardou is a to the surface recently. Herr Von Keeller atces not of kin to the former owner. The Dumas had all, and more than all, of Sar- for less majeste, especially the case of Prof. first is a bid for the support of the prole- dou's mastery of technique. His plays are Delbruack, which were ordered by Herr Von tariat. The second foreshadows a policy not admirable in construction. There are no Keeller. The cabinet itself, moreover, is unlike that announced by Mr. Alderman Til- better acting plays; none in recent times so divided respecting the expediency of the exshall see how far M. Bourgeois means to writer had he written nothing for the theater. bear of a ministerial upheaval. carry that doctrine when he discloses his He is a brilliant example of what is most Income tax scheme, should be live long brilliant in French literature; its perfection of form, its symmetry and precision, its incomparable lucidity, its logical force. All his life he had been an observer, a student of many worlds. In his seven or eight volumes of printed plays are collected all the intel- the conservatives. lectual riches of his life. They are such a picture of modern French society as exists nowhere clse, and they are the most readable of all modern dramas. His vivacity never falls him, his experience never wears out, his criticism of life never ceases to be delicate and sure. Some day he will win a large

audience here; meantime he takes his place

immortal literature. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S LETTERS. The most notable English book of the the property of the richer. The history of to a slight extent a misfortune for the mem- largely on the policy of Prince Bismarck, he ass into the hands of Mr. George Russell for editing. Mr. Russell has no competency for such a task. He is a politician who has climbed the political ladder to that narrow platform which 's found sufficient to hold undersecretaries, and there he is likely to remain. He has some scholarship, but no literature, and literature is one of the two things imperatively demanded of an editor for Matthew Arnold's letters. The other is a pedantic and selfish view of it which is characteristic of Mr. Russell. However, here are the letters, or many of the letters in which Arnold has most fully revealed himself, and that is the main thing which no clumsiness of editing or deficiency of taste and judgment can obscure. Arnold, the writer, had already delivered his message to his own country and to ours. One of the most helpful and inspiring of our time. Arnold the man appears here almost as a revelation to those who knew him not. The let ters are a just expression of a fine character of which sincerity is one note, and a singular tenderness another. He had larger and deeper sympathies than the world gave him credit for. He delighted in home life and in friendships. None was a more loyal nature than his, none simpler, none more genuine or more human. I doubt whether the best side of him became visible during his visit to the United States, or visible to more than a few. He liked America, but there were many things American which he did not like, and he did not and does not scruple to say so, We need not reproach him with a frankness by which it is open to us to profit if we We shall all read not less cagerly what he had to say, much of it in confidence and some of it which no discreet editor would have published about his own country and his own countrymen. The letters abound in interest of many kinds and have a charm which for those who knew him has its melancholy side. The publishers of these posthumous letters are Messrs, MacMillan, both in London and New York. It is pleasant to remember that during a great part of Matthew Arnold's

> friends. Countess de Castellane Already Tired of Her Life in France. PARIS, Nov. 30 .- (New York World Cable gram-Special Telegram.)-Mrs. William K

life they were both his publishers and his

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

and are Armenians or Greeks. Rustem was Vanderbilt has taken an apartment at the function of Avenue Montaigne and Avenue and would tell his master the truth, or as des Champs Elysees. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has taken for the same period a villa in the suburbs of Paris. Count and Countess Bondi de Castelland alliteration all three adjectives were are entertaining a large party of friends at applicable to him. He was a born diplomat- Rochecotte. News comes that the young

ist, and a trained diplomatist, and even the American countees is becoming heartly tired sultan, who, because he is aultan, is incurably of her husband's country, and takes no trouble to conceal her sentiments upon the sub-Well, there is no other Ruetem, and Lord ject. This, however, does not prevent the bration on Thursday last in this city. count from continuing to spend her American dollars in a right royal fashion and with a most unstinted hand, while work is rapidly delberg. The United States consul general he is erecting on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogane. It is impossible to describe as mark, Mr. James L. Rirley. anything else than extraordinary the notion of using Queen Marie Antionette's country fream at Versaillen as the model for a city

> New Peruvian Cabinet Announced." LIMA, Peru, Nov. 30 .- (Via Galveston.)-President Pierola has announced the new cabinet. It is composed of the following men: Premier and minister of justice, Dr. Barinama; minister of foreign affairs, Senor Ricardo Ortiz Sevallos; minister of the in-

well that between the assurance and real pur- Agrarians and Their Sympathizers Intrigue Against the Ministry.

is the tying of red tape into hard knots so DISTURBED BY INTERNAL DISSENSIONS

with Anti-Socialist Measures.

POLICE OFFICIALS CONTINUE THE RAIDS

Warfare Upon Them.

That, with Diphtheria and Searlet Fever, Greatly Increase the Death Rate-Emperor Has His Usual Luck Hunting.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 30 .- Everything points to

by the exemption of all estates under \$2,000 playwright and Dumas was a dramatist, and is apparently the minister who is the most and then by the incredible exaction of one- the distinction is a very broad one. Dumas threatened. The emperor, it is stated, is disfifth of all property passing by will to leg- had literature. M. Sardou has little or none. pleased at the recent maladroit prosecutions lett in England in 1892, that the poor ought good; none which hold the stage as his do. treme anti-socialist measures adopted by the to levy taxes and the rich pay them. We He would nevertheless have been a great police, and nobody would be astonished to

> The emperor, during the last few days, has been treating General Von Schweinitz, former German minister to Russia, with marked distinction, and it is whispered in court circles that he will succeed Herr Von Koeller human nature, a man of the world and of as minister for the interior. The latter, however, continues to enjoy the approbation of PRICE OF CONSERVATIVE SUPPORT.

> Count Von Mirbach, the leader of the conservative party, has insued a manifesto to the electors of east Prussia, in which he rejects for his party the overtures of the national liberals and declares that the conservative center will continue to constitute a majority of the Reichstag and the Diet, and among the immortals who have produced an that the government can have his party support only in exchange for some measure similar to the Kanitz grain monopoly bill and the reinstitution of bimetallism as clearly week is "Matthew Arnold's Letters." It is defined. The government program, modeled cry of Matthew Arnold that his letters should declares, is absolutely required to induce festo is clearly aimed at the majority of the

> present cabinet. The extraordinary police campaign against the socialists during the past week, involving the search of the houses of all the socialist leaders, including the members of the Reichstag, and the closing of about a dozen of the leading socialist clubs, is based on the antiquated Prussian law of associations, large and genial knowledge of life, not the dating back to 1850. Every day this week raids have been made upon the clubs and residences of socialists in Berlin and other towns, and about a score of the leading socialists are to be prosecuted. The closing of the big socialist clubs on Friday, however, has caused the greatest flutter in socialist circles, and the matter will be brought before the Reichstag, when exciting debates are

expected. In spite of the repression the socialists re main defiant, and the Vorwaerts, organ of the party, prints an ironical article, advising Herr Von Koeller to continue the persecution, claiming that it will tend to make the socialist party stronger and more harmonious, and citing the results of the era of Tessen dorf, during which the socialist party sex-

tupled. EXPECT A STORMY SESSION.

The reopening of the Reichstag on Tuesday next will be without special brilliancy. The nature of all the government bills is known and there will be no surprise during the session, though it is expected to be a storing one on account of the introduction of extraneous matter, such as the lese majeste prosecutions, and the Hammerstein letters are sure to lead to heated discussions.

Prince Bismarck has accepted membership in the German Association of Sports, and on Friday a delegation from the Berlin Academy, of Arts, headed by Prof. Ende, presented him with a splendidly mounted address, appointing him an honorary member.

Influenza is again appearing in epidem form in Berlin, notably in the northern part of the city, and among the school children diphtheria and scarlet fever are raging. The mortality in Berlin has increased 25 per

It is the intention of the emperor to lend to the Berlin exposition next summer three magnificent trophies won by him at shoot ing matches. Two of them are gold shields studded with jewels, and one is an immens silver tankard, similarly jeweled.

During the Battues this week his majesty ad his usual luck, and two days at Goehrde yielded thirteen stags and sixty-one boars. The barley shooting resulted in bagging 468 hares and three roebucks. At the pheasant drive in the wild park 372 of these birds were killed.

United States Consul Carrol has quite recovered from the sickness which has been troubling him for some time past. He was able to be present at the Thanksgiving cele-Smaller gatherings in honor of the day were held at Leipsic, Stuttgart, Dresden and Hei progressing on the extraordinary mansion Mr. Charles DePay, gave a reception in henor of the United States minister to Den-

> The first Christmas trees arrived here this week and fetched high prices

Snow fell in Berlin on Wednesday On the anniversary of the death of Princess Bismarck, Wednesday last, the emperor and empress sent a large wreath, tled with a bread silk ribbon, embroidered with the imperial crown and their initials, to be placed on her tomb.

Only a Horse-Stealing Raid, EL PASO, Nov. 30.—The Sonora Yaqui outbreak turns out to have been only a The latter was wounded in the lip. The dis-horse thicking raid. The reported killing of pute which led to the hostile meeting arose

HIS BLOOD WAS NOT BLUE EXOUGH.

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- A howl of indignation has risen from certain sections of the aristocracy because the Order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of the marquis of Waterford, has been bestowed upon Baron Iveagh, son of Sir Benjamin Lee Guiness, of Guiness' stout fame, and the first "commercial peer" to be admitted to membership in that body, which is in ireland what the Order of the Garter is to England, Tradition requires that only the best kind of pure blood is worthy of the honor of being a Knight of St. Patrick.

W. K. Vanderbilt, as lessee of one of Lord Lovatt's deer forests, refuses to pay the taxes. At the last meeting of the Inverness county council a letter from Vanderbilt was read, in which he complains that he is continually annoyed by claims for occupancy taxes, and that he has resolved to pay no attention to them in the future. The letter created much amusement in the council and after the mat'er had been discussed it was resolved to take the usual steps to bring about the recovery of the amount of the taxes claimed to be due. Truth, discussing the matter, says it pre

sumes all delinquent rate payers are "continually annoyed" until they pay their taxes There was a large assemblage in Exeter hall on Tuesday, when a purse of £3,000 was a cabinet crisis in spite of official denials, presented to Dr. Barnado, the founder of many homes for friendless children, and who has settled many boys and girls in Canada these homes for destitute children in London and Canada.

There is more prospect today than there was yesterday of a settlement of the great shipping strike on the Clyde, and that is welcome news for many thousands of famnumber of important contracts for the building of ships will be lost unless work is resumed in the yards very soon. Consequently a settlement of the dispute is expected to be arranged at the conference which it has been decided to hold between the employers and their employes.

Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia, th explorer of Semaliland, has reached London in the best of health. Dr. Smith had a narrow escape from being killed by a rhinoceros while on his way to the lakes, but he pushed enward, and succeeded in exploring the country beyond, discovering many new tribes, the members of one of them being all under five feet high. The expedition, Dr. Smith said, had been successful from a natural history point of view. They had discovered a number of fertile districts and new tribes and located several doubtful rivers. They only lost six prople killed during the whole journey. Dr. Smith will return to the United Stotes in January.

Blondin, the veteran tight rope walker was married yesterday.

SPIRIT LOCATES ITS SEELETON. Mendozn's Mother Revenls a Murder in a Breum. yright, 1885, by I ress Publishing Company.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30. (New World Telegram.)-The a thought os of Jalapa, capital of the state of Vera Eruz, have been notified of an alleged revelation in a dream to Senora Emilliana Mendoza. She says she has been troubled recently with strange dreams, in which her mother, who disappeared mysteriously about twenty years ago, babe were murdered by her husband, who also disappeared, and that their skeletons would be found under the floor of the house in which Senora Mendoza lived. The authorities searched the city records for the entry of the death of the mother or infant, but no trace was found. Excavations were then made under the house, resulting in the finding of human bones-one set those of an adult and the other those of an infant.

Senora Mendoza has changed her residence, but continues to receive visitations from her mother's spirit, which seems to have more news to communicate. The ghost is reported to be gratified by the discovery of the two skeletons.

A petition is being circulated in the city of Guadalajara, a place of 8,000 inhabitants, asking the national government to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans. The popular sympathy all over this republic is with the insurgents.

BECAUSE THE BULL DIDN'T FIGHT President Ding Suspends the Sunday

Amusements in Federal District. opyright, 1895, by Fress Publishing Co MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30,-(New York World Telegram.)-President Diaz has issued nstructions for the indefinite suspension of bull fights within the federal district. This was occasioned by last Sunday's mob at the Bucareli bull ring, when the spectators became angered because the bull would not fight and undertook to destroy the amphitheater. Ponciano Diaz, king of the bull fighters, was the manager, and was fined \$500 by the city council for giving a poor performance. Arrangements were being made for a fight tomorrow, which cannot now take place.

A movement has been started to erect in his city a monument to President Diaz, deigned after the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. The site selected is the upper part of the Paseo de la Reforma. Jose Vallarta and Don Rafael Pacheco, military engineers, have been commissioned to submit plans. The arch will be of a great height and adorned with various allegorical bas reliefs and huge statuary groups.

Baron Andreansky Injured in a Duel BUDA PESTH, Nov. 30 -- As a result of the exciting scene in the lower house of he Hungarian Diet yesterday, when Baron Andreansky reproached Herr Von Percsel, minister of the interior, and charged him with assisting in alleged election abuses, sword duel took place today between Andre ansky and Perceel. Herr Andreansky, who resigned his post temporarily for the purpose of merting his adversary on the field of honor, was severely wounded, receiving a sword cut ard sustaining injuries about the head.

Funeral of Alexander Dumas. PARIS, Nov. 30.-The funeral of Alexander Dumas took place today and was unostentatious in accordance with the wishes of the deceased author and dramatist. The remains were conveyed yezierday from the late residence of M. Dumas at Marily Is Roi to his house in this city, and taken from the latter place at noon today and interred in the cometery of Montmartre in the presence of a vast concourse of literary men, artists and actors.

French Duelist Shot in the Lip PARIS, Nov. 30 .- A duti was fought this morning in a secluded place near this city between a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Boissy d'Anglas, and Viscount de Vogue, a member of the French academy. The latter was wounded in the lip. The disfrom a political controvacay.

NO APOLOGY COMING

Dunraven Has No Intention of Offering One to the Offended New Yorkers.

ENGLISH YACHTSMEN STILL RUFFLED

Continues with Little Abatement.

Discussion of the Charges Against Defender

HENRY OF BATTENBERG GOES TO WAR

Husband to Move Against Ashantee.

Princess Beatrice Consents to Allow Her

FEMALE BICYCLE RACES THE RAGE

London Experiences the Sensations of Watching Professional Women Riders Fall Over a Board Track at the Aquarium.

Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing company.) LONDON, Nov. 30 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Public interest in the Valkyrie-Defender dispute is un abated. It has been rather increased by an article in the Nineteenth Century, by A. T. Quiller-Couch, an experienced yachtsman, as well as a distinguished literateur. He says: "For such an accusation Dunraven can bave but one excuse-that he can prove it beyond the possibility of doubt." He adds that the only conceivable way in which it can be proved is by Lord Dunraven obtaining trustworthy evidence in corroboration of his charges from members of Defender's crew. Lord Dunraven, in his opinion, "owes the crew of Defender one of two things, prompt conviction or prompt apology." The Chronicle surmises that "unless Lord Dunraven proven or applogizes it may not be possible to have a future race, unless the prince of Wales should throw Dunrayen over and challonge himself." Respecting the suggestion that Lord Dunraven should apologize should he fail to substantiate his accusation, Arthur Glennie, speaking to the World correspondent the other day, said: "If Lord Dunraven's charge had been investigated on the epot and disproved he would then have made the amplest apology a gentleman could make." Seeing that Lord Dunraven contends that an inquiry now is urcless and cannot lead to any satisfactory result, the inference is that he will not apologize under any circum-

Lord Lonsdale, a leading member of the Royal Yacht Squadren, having been asked by the World correspondent to give his view on the controversy, has replied: "As it would be presumptuous on my part to give an opinion on the international race, I must beg to be excused." Representative yachtsmen here show no disposition to take up the cudgel for Lord Dunraven.

PRINCE HENRY GOES TO WAR. The resolve of Prince Henry of Battenburg to toin the Ashantee expedition was vehemently opposed by Princess Beatrice, the and under his colonelcy the Isle of Wight volunteers have become one of the smartest corps in the country, being especially praised by the kaiser at the Aldershot review last summer. The fact that the Ashantee expedition is likely to prove a mere bloodless march to Coomassee and back reconciled Princess Beatrice to her husband's departure more than the queen's pleadings. Official advices from the Gold Coast indicate that the king is certain to submit, but the expedition havthe ground of policy that it should occupy

Coomassee. One of the most eagerly awaited books of reminiscences, on which he has been actively engaged for some time. He has not yet deelded to bring them down to the Parnell crisis, during which he had more than on highly dramatic private interview with Parnell, the circumstances of which have never been published. But political experiences will form only a small proportion of the work, which will consist mainly of recollections of authors, artists, actors and social celebrities of all countries, among whom Justin Mc-Carthy has had a particularly large acquaint

WATCHING THE WOMEN RIDE. The greatest entertainment of the season has been the racing between professional women cyclists at the Royal Aquarium. A wooden track, ten laps to the mile, was faid around the floor, the curves being exceedingly short and the track being raised at an angle of nearly thirty degrees to enable the riders to get around them. The cyclists were chiefly French, but some English girls entered, one of whom won the first prize. The principal attraction of the contests apparently is the danger arising from turning the curves at a rapid pace. Several accidents have ocsurred already. In one case a rider was thrown clear off the track, but she was not eriously hurt. The contestants are homely, they are seedly dressed in bloomers, and they do not make good time. Yet still the London society of both sexes jostles the demimonde, with whom it is a favorite haunt. A more striking demonstration of the intensity of the bicycle craze it is impossible to

imagine. VENEZUELA HAS A CHANCE The delay in the receipt of the British ul imatum in Venezuela is inexplicable, as the decument was forwarded in time to reach Caracas about November 10. Obviously Lord Salisbury is inclined to permit this trouble to quiet down. It would be highly inconvenient for Great Britain to enter upon an expedition into South America until the Ashantee affair is settled, and in view of the threatening condition of affairs in Turkey, Venezuela is allowed, as already stated exclusively in the World, three months from the date of the delivery of the ultimatum in which to comply with the British demands So the question is likely to simmer for some

It is now known here that, in anticipation of this trouble, Venezuela sent a high military official to Europe ten months ago to arrange for supplies, munitions of war and equipments for an army in the field. BALLARD SMITH.

Five Hundred Frozen to Death. BERLIN, Nov. 30 .- A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Odessa says that about recently in that district of Russia. The victims in nearly all cases were drowned or throughout the storm-swept country.

THE B 3 ULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebruska: Probable Snow; North Winds; Colder

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- 2. Relies of the Founders of Methodism. Loadon Society Doesn't Worry. 3. Tom Reed Nominated for Second. Western Senators Outline a Campaign. Holmes Hears His Doom Pronounced, Union Pacific Reorganization Plans.
- 4. Last Week in Omain Society. Echoes from the Aute Rooms.
- 5. Waverly I o e on the Elopement.
- 6. Council Birds Local Matters. Author of Extensive Forgeries Caught
- 7. Jury to Try George Morgan Secured.
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- 15. Commercial and Financial News.
- 16. "The Substitute."- Concluded.
- 17. Abdul Hamid's Unhappy Home Life. What Fashion Suggests for Men. 18. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.
- 19. Levi P. Morton: His Career. Cold Weather and the Wheel. 20. "The Woman Intervenes."

HAD TWO SKIRMISHES WITH GOMEZ Insurgent Leader Retreated After

Offering Slight Resistance. HAVANA, Nov. 30 .- The columns of troops Luque have both been engaged twice with the insurgent forces commanded by Maximo by Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for Gomez in the province of Santa Clara. The foreign affairs, that the Porte had declined to insurgents left on the field eighty killed and grant the firmans allowing the extra guard-

carried off 300. No further details have ships required by the representatives of the been received. General Luque and General Oliver, acting under instructions from General Campos, left their quarters and moved upon the insurgents. General Luque commanded 1,200 infantrymen, 100 cavalrymen and had one piece of artillery, while General Oliver had placed in a most ridiculous position. Follow-1,400 infantrymen, 100 cavalrymen and two ing the repeated threats of forcing the passage pleces of artillery. Their intention was to of the Darcanelles if the sultan persisted in attack General Gomez, who, at the head of the insurgente, has been encamped since November 13 at Jiquimar. Jaques, being advised of their movements, retired to the province of Puerto Principe. General Oliver followed in his path, while the forces of General Luque executed a flank movement. The forces of General Luque succeeded in joining the troops of General Oliver at fguara, after several unimportant skirmishes, The troops then proceeded toward Arroyo to receive instructions from the generals at the headquarters by the assistance of the telegraph. The commanding officers signalled to them and ordered them to proceed to Cicge Avilla, where Gomez and the insurgents had retreated, leaving behind a de-

achment commanded by Colonel Pasilio Colonel Guerra, with 800 cavalrymen, went to Ramones to attract the attention of the the balance of the insurgents entered the World correspondent learns from an excel- province of Santa Clara by another route. lent source, until the direct intervention of General Luque met the insurgents at Abdul Hamid's strong objections, the demand the queen procured the desired permission for Ramones. They only maintained their for the extra guardships would not be car-

the prince. He has the military tastes and ground during an hour of fighting and then ried to the extreme of forcing the passage of retreated in orderly fashion, closely followed by General Luque. They also encountered General Luque at Sabina. Dispersing, they left seventeen dead on the field. On the following day General Gomez concentrated his forces in the vicinity of Delicas. These insurgent forces were attacked simultaneously by Generals Luque and Oliver. Gomez, according to the official reports now had 4,000 cavalrymen and 2,000 infantry and one piece of artillery. They were drawn up in order of battle, General Gomez ing been started, it is deemed essential on knowing that the government forces were about to commence an attack on him. The fire was opened by the Spanish artillery.

One thousand cavalrymen under Guerra he next season will be Justin McCarthy's closely engaged the attention of the infantry, but the deadly effects of the Mauser rifles compelled a retreat. General Gomez then ordered the whole cavalry to attack the enemy, but their horses became so tired before they reached half the distance that the insurgants returned dishtartened, and the cavalry attack upon the Spaniards at this point was ineffective. Gomez next ordered the hundred men and a cannon to the top of the hill, but the cannon burst at the firing of the first shot, killing four men. General Oliver rushed in at the head of 600 of the Spanish infantry and the insurgents were somewhat disconcerted and retreated.

The Spanish artillery kept up a continuous firing of shells, and the insurgents were compelled to abandon their positions finally, seeking safety in the woods. The insurgents left eighty killed, and, according to official advices, over 400 wounded. Of the troops two licutenants, a corporal and eight soldiers were killed and eighteen persons wounded.

Immediately after this engagement General Oliver received word that General Scrafin Sanchez, with 1,000 men, was frying to effect a union with General Gomez. General Oliver at once started in pursuit of General Sanchez On the following morning an engagement took place. The troops, encouraged by their previous victory, were eager for the fight They occupied all of the favorable positions Aquarium is crowded every night, though the hoping to keep the insurgents from effecting prices of seats are quadrupled. The elite of a retreat. The battle lasted nine hours, and was ended by a charge of bayonets, ordered by General Oliver. The insurgents dispersed in all directions, leaving fifty-eight killed and twenty-three wounded. On the day after this engagement between General Oliver and General Sanchez the troops, while returning to Plazets, met the Pericodiaz band of insurgents, numbering fully 500. The troops charged with fixed bayonets, and the insurgents fled, leaving sixteen killed. In this engagement the troops suffered a loss of six

Confirmed the News from Havana. MADRID, Nov. 30 .- A dispatch received here from Havana says that a railroad train between Puerto Principe and Nucvitas, in the province of Puerto Principe, has been blown up by dynamite handled by the insurgents of Cuba, that the engineer and two stokers were killed and that eight passengers were severely wounded. The above confirms the dispatch cabled exclusively to the Associated press with the news of a similar affair between Caibarien and Remedies, province of Santa Clara

Spanish Officers in Disgrace. HAVANA, Nov. 30 .- Lieutenant Feijo and Sergeant Canovas, who were tried by courtmartial yesterday on the charge of having surrendered Fort Pelayo on the Zaza river to 500 deaths are recorded as having resulted the forces of Antonio Maceo, without a from the severe storm which has prevailed proper defense, were sentenced today. The lieutenant was condemned to imprisonment for life, and the sergeant was discharged frozen to death. Great distress prevails from custody, as it was shown that he only obeyed the orders of his superior officer.

BRITAIN BACKS DOWN

Gunboat Ordered Back to Salonica at the

Request of the Porte.

NOT YET READY TO FORCE AN ISSUE Turn of Affairs Quite Unexpected by the

Diplomatic Corps. SULTAN CORRECTLY READS THE SIGNS

Incident Said to Indicate All is Not Har-

mony Among the Powers. BRITISH MINISTER AND SULTAN CONFER

Said Pasha Informed that the Withs drawnl of the Gunbont Was Only Temporary-Disturbances

Must Cense.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29-(via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 30.)-After all the warlike talk of yesterday, the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, has backed down and the sultan and his palace advisers are triumphant. The British gunboat Dryad, ordered from Salonica bay by Admiral Sir Michael Culm-Seymour, the commander of the British Mediterranean commanded by Brigadier Generals Oliver and squadron, at the request of Sir Philip Currie, after the latter was assured on Tuesday last powers here to pass the Dardanelles, has been

ordered back to Salonica. This is to the diplomatic corps quite an unexpected denouement of a situation which had assumed a most dangerous aspect and the general opinion is that the powers have been refusing to allow the extra gunboats to enter the Bosphorus, this looks very much as if Abdul Hamid and his advisers were well informed when they persisted in holding out against the demands of the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria for additional guardships, believing that they were justified in so doing on the ground that the powers are not in accord, as so frequently claimed and officially stated, and that the dissenting powers were behind Abdul Hamid in the stand he has taken.

AFRAID OF AN OUTBREAK. Said Pasha yesterday succeeded in getting the British ambassador to refer the Dryad matter to his government. There was some delay, as stated in these dispatches yesterday, in obtaining a reply to the message to Lord Salisbury and this caused a report to spread among the Turkish officials that Great Britain would not do anything calculated in any way government troops, while General Gomez and to hinder the efforts of the sultan to restors order and put in force the reforms advocated by the powers, and, therefore, in view of

> This seems to be the outward aspect of the ecall of the Dryad, but behind all this is the fact that it has been established that the palace people have been for some time past exciting the Mussulman population here with hints that the demand of the powers for extra guardships meant nothing more than a naval demonstration before Constantinople, and that this would be an insult to the sultan and to the Mussulmans throughout the world. This sly work gradually inflamed the fanaticism of the Turks, and a serious outbreak was brewing here, it is alleged, at the instance of the palace manipulators. The embassies were kept well informed of what was going on, and it is probably due to the knowledge that the advent of the extra guardships in the Bosphorus would be the signal for an outbreak here directed against all foreigners and Christians which caused the government of Great Britain to instruct Sir Philip Currie to order the Dryad back to Salonica.

> DOES NOT END HERE. But it is claimed in diplomatic circles this nove does not end the incident and is only a temporary withdrawal which will be folloved at a more opportune moment by the insistence of 'he powers upon the observance of their treaty rights, which they contend allow them to have the extra guard ships for their embassies. Even if this be true, it seems to show that the sultan and his advisers have once more triumphed over the representatives of the powers when the latter were officially announced to be in complete accord as to the drastic measures to be taken toward Turkey.

> There is another feature of the affair which is not lost sight of here, and that is that the withdrawal of the Dryad may mean that the European concert is broken and that the jealousies of the powers have been too strong to allow of joint action in the east, even in the face of the tales of horror and bloodshed, fire and famine which have come daily from Asiatic Turkey for months past.

As an explanation of the backdown of the powers it is pointed out that after Sir Philip Currie yesterday received the reply to his message to the marquis of Salisbury he made personal call upon the suitan at the Yildia ciesk and for two hours and a half Abdul Hamid and the British ambassador remained in close and earnest convergation. The whole situation was reviewed between them. The sultan again called Sir Philip's attention to the efforts he was making to restore order in Asiatic Turkey, offered proof that the work of reform was as fully inaugurated as circomstances would permit, promised that everything possible would be done to put down the rising in Syria, etc., without unecessary bloodshed, and, last, but not least, Abdul Hamid referred to the danger of an outhreak at Constantinople and elsewhere if he was humiliated to the extent of having his power and authority scorned in the eyes of the Mussulman world.

ONLY A LULL IN THE STORM. Sir Philip Currie listened to all the repr entations of the sultan and backed by the statements of Sald Pasha and other ministers and finally said he would order the Dryad away temporarily, though he strongly impressed upon the minds of the sultan that any further disturbances here which would threaten the lives of foreigners would be the signal for the enforcement of the treaty rights of the powers regarding the extra guardships, even if Great Britain had to act

alone in the matter. There the matter seems to rest for the present, but no one here believes that it is anything more than a lail in the storm caused by the blekerings and dickerings of the powers as much as the dread of doing anything which might precipitate an out-