PART 1.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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FLASHES THE WORDS

Marconi's Wonderful System of Sending Messages Without Wires.

EXTENSIVE TEST IS SOON TO BE MADE

Will Try to Work from London to Paris as a Proof.

ENDORSED BY EUROPEAN SCIENTISTS

Superintendent of Great Britain's Telegraph Praises the System.

LETTER FROM THE YOUTHFUL INVENTOR

He Explains How He Modified and Improved an Existing Instrument Until He Attained His Present Success.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian lad of 23 years of age, appears to have solved the problem of wireless telegraphy. His discoveries are declared to be quite as important as any discoveries of this age. What he does is to transmit telegraphic messages from sender to receiver, many miles apart, without the use of a metal circuit. The words are literally flashed through the air. Marconi is now in London, where he is soon to make his greatest experiment under the auspices of the New York World. As soon as proper instruments can be prepared he will endeavor to send the New York World's motto, "Publicity—Publicity—Publicity," from St. Paul's cathedral in London to the Eiffel tower in Paris.

Vertical wires will be run from St. Paul's in London, and the Eiffel tower in Paris, many hundred feet in the air. The electric waves radiating from the tiny metal spire on St. Paul's will finally reach the wires on the tower in the French capital and record, letter by letter, the message sent more than 100 miles away.

Throw a pebbie into a pond, a series of tiny waves will move onward and onward until they cease. So Marconi's instrument throws out a series of electric waves, through the air until they reach the receiving instrument. Each wave is made to vary, and means a letter. The wave is the same when it reaches its destination as when it started and so, letter by letter, the message is recorded.

When perfected messages can be sent over polar seas, uninhabitable deserts, in fact, to the ends of civilization without the use of a wire. Dispatches can be flashed from continent to continent without the use of a cable. A man in a balloon or with the north pole will talk with his friends, and millions of dollars that would otherwise be spent in wires, cables and telegraph equipment will be saved.

IMPORTANT AS ROENTGEN RAYS

LONDON, Aug. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A boy 23 years of age appears to have revolutionized telegraphy. Just what is the limit to the application of Guglielmo Marconi's discovery no one knows, not even himself, but it is safe to say that his invention is among the most important discoveries of this age. What he does is to transmit telegraphic messages from sender to receiver without wires, using air as the medium of passage. Others have felt sure that this could be done, including Edison and Tessla, but neither has succeeded in sending a dispatch any important distance save this Italian boy, whose "invention is as important as the Roentgen ray," said one of the members of the Royal Institution to me today, "for it will save half the cost and half the difficulties of construction of telegraph lines and thus make possible the introduction of electrical communication to many parts of the earth now shut off by expense or by stretches of impassable territory. Besides, it will greatly add to the offensive and defensive powers of opposing armies, doing one more thing to bring universal peace about by making war too horrible for contemplation."

I have spent many hours with Marconi and probably have seen more of the young man's experiments and know more about what he hopes to do than any other outsider except members of the English company which has paid him a fabulous sum for patent rights in all countries. He is a singularly modest young chap, with big nose, high forehead and dreamy eyes—quite the typical inventor. His blond face frequently takes on the expression of a man who has drifted away from earth into realms of profound thought, and he looks ten years older than he is. Most of Europe's really great scientists give the boy as much credit for the discovery of the value of the vertical wire in connection with existing radiators and coherers as they would give him if he had created the whole elecfrical scheme utilized in new instruments.

MODEST, BUT WILLING.

When I suggested to him to experiment for the New York World he modestly shook his head and said: "But, how do I know? I have only telegraphed twelve miles. What if my instruments and my system prove unequal to the great task set before them by American newspaper enterprise? I am unwilling to predict anything."

But arrangements for the experiment are at last well under way and will be made within a few weeks. It involves the construction of new and more powerful instruments than are at present in existence. Marconi will attempt to send the New York World's motto, "Publicity — Publicity — Publicity," from St. Paul's in London to the Eiffel tower in Paris.

The importance attached to young Marconi's invention is shown by the fact that the Italian government has been experimenting at a cost of $600 a day for weeks, and has decided that it is the greatest discovery of the time, and has secured patent rights for Italy, all other rights being owned by Marconi and associates in his company, which has already paid him over $60,000. When public experiments were conducted in Italy the enthusiasm of the officials and populace over the seemingly supernatural results reached a point of almost frenzy, and the young inventer received such an ovation as falls to the lot of but few men. Experiments made by the German government are laughed at by German scientists, but in Berlin itself, Prof. Slaby carried out the most successful experiments by passing a current without wires through brick walls and other obstructions believed to be insurmountable by his skeptical colleagues. He had been present at experiments carried on by Preece, the chief engineer of the government telegraphs in Great Britain, in London, and had made his own instruments, and is now carrying on public experiments daily to show that no known body has any effect on the passage of the current from sender direct to receiver. All the cabinet officers of Italy have paid the highest tributes to Marconi, and the king and queen, who witnessed several experiments, have said that they were wonderful.

ENDORSED BY PREECE.

The enterprise of the English government in watching everything new is shown by the early experiments already referred to. Preece has all to say about telegraphy in Great Britain and he is really the greatest practical electrician here. I saw him today. He said: "While I cannot say Marconi has found anything absolutely new it must be remembered Columbus did not invent the egg. He showed how to make it stand on end. Marconi shows how to use the Hertz radiator and Pramley coherer. He has produced a new electric eye more delicate than any other known and a new system of telegraphy which will reach hitherto inaccessible places. But enough has been shown to prove its value. I have experimented freely with Marconi's instruments myself, and I find for a certainty that they all proved of immense value to shipping and for light house purposes."

It should be remembered that what Preece said is important because he has been ordered to report on the new system for the British government, but he is naturally conservative.

The World's great experiment will come off as soon as possible and will undoubtedly prove the possibility of telegraphing over land and water without wires. If sufficient elevation cannot be attained by using St. Paul's dome and the Eiffel tower, aluminum wires will be sent up on kites to the desired height. The European scientific world will be widely represented at both ends of the route. EDWARD MARSHAL.

LETTER FROM MARCONI.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—To the Editor of the New York World: I have little doubt that the experiment proposed by the World to transmit a message, the World's motto, "Publicity—Publicity—Publicity," from the dome of St. Paul's in London to the Eiffel tower in Paris will prove very interesting. It might well prove to be very important, because while a vertical wire 100 feet high is required to transmit a message a distance of twelve miles, my experiments have proved that the distance over which messages can be transmitted increases in geometrical or nearly geometrical ratio to the height of the vertical wire. Thus, while a wire thirty feet in height is required to telegraph one and a half miles, a wire double that heighth will get a radious over five miles. The Eiffel tower is nearly 1,000 feet and it will be possible, I think, to secure an elevation of at least as much in St. Paul's in London by means of kites. According to this ratio and acting on the theory that on the height of the vertical wire depends the distance to which a message can be transmitted, I believe these two wires 1,000 feet in the air will be sufficient to send a message from London to Paris.

The iron in the Eiffer tower may bother us, but inasmuch as the Italian experiments were tried from the shore to an ironclad, it does not seem probable that this will absolutely stop us. In that case the receiver was placed on the deck of the vessel, in the cabins, under the guns, in boilers and hidden in every other remote part of the ship which we could think of. The vertical wires on the ship were run to the masthead, and on shore the vertical wire of the sender was elevated to a height of 100 feet. The messages were intelligently received under many difficult circumstances.

WILL BE USEFUL IN WAR.

I believe one of the greatest uses to which these instruments will be put will be to signalling in war times. Scientists have said that this plan was impracticable because the electric current would be thrown off in every direction and would therefore be as easily interpreted by the enemy's instruments as it would be by friendly machines which were waiting for messages. This is by no means true, because in the first place it is entirely possible to construct senders and receivers which are in "electrical sympathy," so that the current sent by one instrument could only be received on a twin instrument and beyond that the direction in which the current is to be sent from the sender can be governed by reflexers. The vibration in the receiver is enormously smaller than vibrations caused by the charge and discharge of Hertz radiators or sender, and which sets up vibrations in either which are essential to transmission of messages. But this original vibration is not utilized directly to make the receiving instrument work. It simply allows the currents of the local batteries to pass through the receiving instruments.

We shall make every effort to thoroughly test the powers of the new system at once. These experiments will include the effort to go over the channel and will certainly be carried very far in Italy. I am especially anxious to show that no matter what obstacles are placed in the way of the current passing between my instruments the current itself will not be affected.

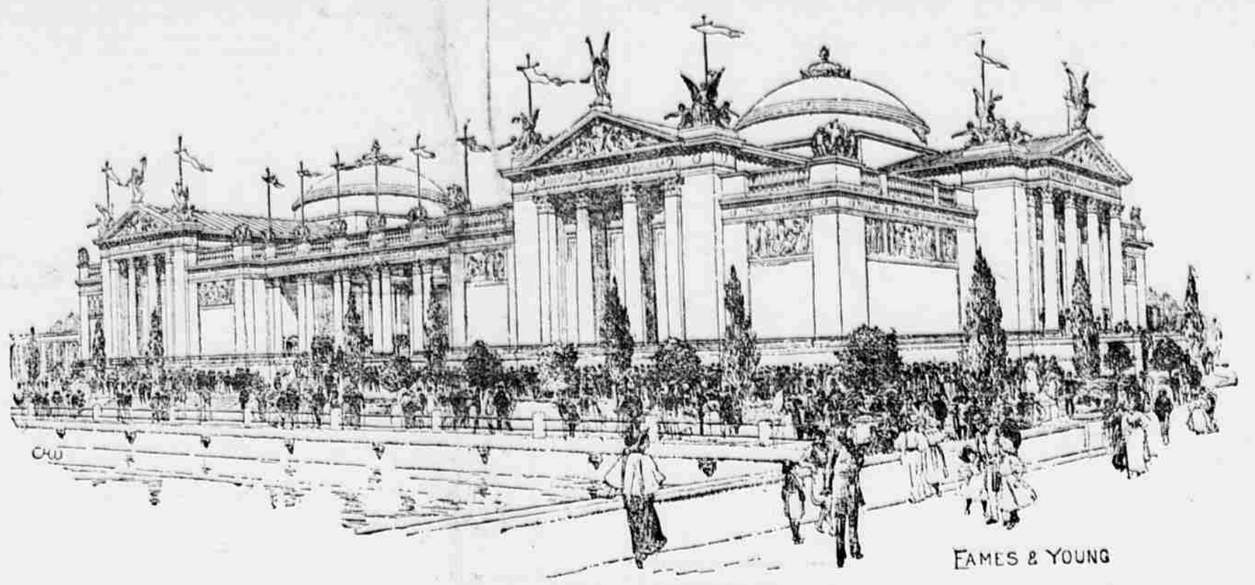
HOW HE LEARNED IT.

I am very much pleased by the interest which the New York World is taking in the matter, and am gratified to feel that my theories will be so accurately explained to the American public. I am uncertain as to the final result of my system. My discovery was not the result of long hours and logical thought but of experiments with machines invented by other men, to which I applied certain improvements. These experiments were made principally in Bologna, Italy. I used the Hertz radiator and Bramley coherer. The radiator was what would be known in telegraphers' speech as the sender and coherer as the receiver. Before I began the experiments these two instruments would send a message without wires a distance of from three to thirty yards, but there the power ended. The improvements which I made were to connect both receiver and sender with first the earth and second the vertical wire insulated from the earth. The latter was by all means the more important of the two innovations.

At once, instead of being limited to a few yards in results, I extended the distance over which a message could be sent without wires to about two miles. I found this due principally to the vertical wire, and speaking as simply as possibly I believe the following theory may explain why this was so: Everybody knows how sound is transmitted by means of vibrations of air. For instance, if you fire a cannon the concussion produced by the explosion of the powder causes the ether to vibrate, and so far as these vibrations of air extend just so far is sound audible. In other words, sound consists of vibrations of air. Well, my vertical wire carries the electrical vibrations up into the air and produces certain vibrations in the ether, and these vibrations extend in every direction until they reach the receiving instrument. Thus a message can be trans-

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOR THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION AT OMAHA, 1898.



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

Facing the plaza directly inside the main entrance to the exposition grounds is the Fine Arts building, in shape a parallelogram 246 feet long and 130 feet wide, the long axis parallel to the grand canal. It consists of two separate symmetrical, domed buildings connected by a peristylium or open court surrounded by colonnades. The building rests on a balustraded terrace, and is approached from the plaza by flights of steps and also from the avenue bordering the canal, between it and the building. One enters through the portico and vestibule to the dome, central for each building and lighted from the top, forming a suitable place for the effective exhibition of statuary. Surrounding this central feature are the galleries, all lighted by skylights and so arranged as to afford the greatest degree of wall surface for the display of pictures and to allow for the proper circulation of visiting crowds. The two separate buildings offer a better opportunity for the classification of material, and at the same time bring the scale of the architecture to its proper relation with the surroundings and in accord with the general scheme of the exhibition grounds. The colonnade connecting the two parts forms an effective architectural feature conspicuous from the canal and opposite avenue, and affords a place for the installment of architectural fragments and models, which cannot be so effectively arranged inside the walls. The basis of the design is the Corinthian order, which is applied in two dimensions, the larger emphasizing the entrance porticos and repeated on the gables fronting the canal and opposite sides; the smaller is adjusted to the height of the flanking walls and connecting peristyle, and serves as a tie to bind the separate elements into one composition. As being quite in accord with the character and purpose of the building, it was determined to make a liberal use of the sculptors' and painters' art, to soften the outline and bring out in greater contrast the severer forms of the architectural members. To this end the walls behind the columns of the porticos will receive a decorative color treatment, interesting in itself, and forcing into greater prominence their classic outlines. The conditions imposed by the purposes of the building preclude the use of windows in the side walls, and, to avoid the monotony of unbroken wall surfaces, the device of breaking them with the sculptured border was adopted as most suitable and as giving an opportunity to illustrate in sculpturesque manner the minor arts, which furnish the medium of expression for the higher art of architecture. The sculptor is again called upon to crown the pediments and flanking buttresses with groups and figures representing the various arts and holding out for those who win them the emblems of success. The domes are low and simple shape, but serve, together with the sculptured figures, to give a varied and picturesque sky-line and fittingly crown the whole design. Thus in this building is attempted, not only the proper housing of the works of art collected from all corners of the earth, but to assert for Architecture her proper place among the other arts as being the resultant combination of them all.

FLOODS ARE DISASTROUS

Many Thousand People in Germany Are in Need of Aid.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED LIVES BLOTTED OUT

Germany Not in a Position to Wage a Tariff War on the United States —Must Have the Imports from This Country.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The cloudbursts and inundations which devastated the eastern part of Germany were the worst which have occurred since 1870. According to the local statistics 105 persons were killed in Silesia alone, and in Saxony the casualties will not fall short of 180. The financial losses foot up over 150,000,000 marks. At Pillnitz, the country residence of the queen of Saxony, the River Elbe rose so fast that it flooded the lower floor of the royal castle, forcing the king and queen to hurriedly flee from the place and seek refuge at Dresden. Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, who was then on his way from his estate at Ausses to Berlin, had to leave the train at Aussig and was conveyed ten miles in a sedan chair to another railroad station. Through a landslide of the highest summit of the Silesian mountians the Hotel Schneekopfe was carried down and buried with all its occupants.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has granted 30,000 florins from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers, and the queen of Saxony has granted 20,000 marks and the regent of Bavaria 15,000 marks for the same purposes. Emperor William of Germany has not yet made a donation to the people who have suffered from the floods, etc., in the eastern parts of the country, although he has given 25,000 marks to the flood sufferers in Alsace. The newspapers are calling for special sessions of the Reichstag and Diet, so that these bodies may make extraordinary grants of money for the relief of the suffering families; but, as the suggestion was first made by the Vorwaerts and other socialist newspapers, it is being discouraged by the government. The municipality of Berlin has granted 500,000 marks for the relief of the thousands of people rendered homeless and penniless by the storm, and the city of Dresden has voted 300,000 marks for the same good work.

CALL FOR TARIFF REPRISALS.

The German newspapers continue to discuss the new United States tariff and to call for reprisals, but the Associated press learns from the foreign office that the government of Germany has no intention of beginning a tariff war. A high official of the foreign office said to the correspondent:

"There will be no tariff war, as Germany is too weak to carry it out and because a large part of the American imports of food stuffs, as well as cotton and other raw materials are indispensable to our industry. The formation of a large continental tariff union with its ram pointed at the United States would miscarry, because of England's opposition. As a matter of fact, our hands are tied, and even Baron von Thielmann (the German ambassador to the United States, who has been named as the successor of Count Posadowsky-Wehner as imperial secretary of state for the treasury), though his advice and intimate knowledge of the American tariff and financial affairs would be of great help to us during the coming year, cannot change the facts in the case."

Palpable effects of the new tariff are already noticeable. The manufacturers of Solingen are complaining of lack of orders, and many factories have reduced the number of employes. In the Guban and Chemnitz districts there is already much industrial distress. Similar complaints are made elsewhere. The Florists' association has sent a memorial to the imperial chancellor protesting against the tariff as seriously injuring the export trade of seeds and plants during the last few weeks.

THREATEN THE KAISER.

Before starting for Russia, Emperor William received a number of threatening letters from nihilists and pan-Slavists. In consequence of this, one of the shrewdest criminal commissioners, Dr. Henninger, with a section of the Berlin political police, was sent to Peterhof palace a week ahead of Emperor William, and this corps of detectives will accompany him everywhere during his stay in Russia.

The past week has witnessed a number of fatal accidents on race courses. Count von Fech, a wealthy gentleman rider and at one time the friend of the Barrison sisters, and Lieutenant Bartels, also a gentleman rider, were killed during a race at Kreuznach. At the Neuss races the most successful gentleman rider in Germany, Lieutenant von Keyser, was killed and Captain von Surnomdt was seriously injured. Two jockeys also met accidental death.

In Emperor William's living apartments a new air purifying apparatus is now in operation. It is the invention of Count von Puckler, a high court official, and consists of a method of injecting ozone into the surrounding air and destroying germs and gases by a system of platinum wires brought to a white heat by electricity.

The emperor recently discovered in a sailor of the Hohenzollern, named Obermeyer, a native of Baden, a remarkable talent for painting and sketching and his majesty has sent him to the Art academy of Berlin, charging himself with the sailor's education.

The retiring minister for foreign affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, will be appointed ambassador at an important post, probably Rome, Washington or Constantinople, in October. Baron von Rotenham, the under secretary for the foreign office, will also receive a diplomatic appointment.

The Independent Schuetzen corps of New York while at Coblentz deposited a wreath upon the Empress Augusta monument and telegraphed the fact to the grand duchess of Baden, daughter of the ex-empress. The grand duchess sent a very appreciative acknowledgement to Captain Weber.

At Mayence, Coblentz and elsewhere on the Rhine, the visiting Schuetzen corps was publicly feted. The German-American riflemen won several prizes at the Nuremburg national sharpshooting tournament.

FAVORS GRANTED TO MILES.

General Nelson A. Miles, United States army, arrived here from Carlsbad on Tuesday. He is receiving many official courtesies. The general visited the extensive Grunon works at Magdeburg and was granted permission to inspect the government works at Spandau, and the naval yards at Kiel, as well as some of the barracks and the Krupp works at Essen.

Secretary Jackson of the United States embassy here, gave a dinner Thursday in honor of General Miles. The United States military attache and the other military attaches of Berlin were present, with Count Von Bardenslepen, commanding the Guards cavalry division. The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, today entertained General Miles at dinner at the Kaiserhof. Baron von Thielmann and all the generals commanding the Guard corps and First Army corps were invited. General Miles goes to Stockholm at the end of the coming week and thence to Russia, to view the military institutions of that country. He will return here in time for the autumn maneuvers.

The Japanese government has ordered from the Vulcan works a battle ship of 9,800 tons, which is to cost 13,000,000 marks.

Ambassador White gives a positive denial of the rumors that he is to succeed Mr. Sherman as secretary of state. Mr. White says no overtures have been made to him since his arrival in Berlin.

CARNEGIE WILL BUY A SCOTCH HOME

Says His Wife and Little Girl Are Tired of Hired Houses.

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LONDON, Aug. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I had an interview with Mr. Carnegie at his birthplace, Dunfermline, where he passed yesterday. Mr. Carnegie said that his health had greatly improved since he left New York. He intended before returning home to buy a residence in the north of Scotland for the comfort of his wife and little girl, who are tired of living in a hired house. He had just returned from a coaching trip in the county of Sutherland.

In an interview he said: "The administration of President McKinley has been a great success. He has carried through a tariff bill in spite of all opposition, and will no doubt succeed in carrying through a currency bill at no distant date. He had to encounter the results of four years of depression, the consequence of foolish interference with the standard of money value."

Foreigners Forbidden to Interfere.

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CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The government issued a decree today forbidding foreigners to interfere in the approaching elections, which will decide who shall succeed General Crespo as president of this republic. It is a special measure, applicable only to them.

The country is quiet.

BURKE-ROCHE ON KLONDIKE

Member of Parliament Says He Will Visit the Diggings.

MONEY WILL NOT BE MADE BY MINERS

Transportation and Food Companies Will Get Nine-Tenths of All that is Taken Out of the Placer Mines.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Hon. James Burke-Roche, M. P., told me today that he is going out to British Columbia as the agent of a big English syndicate next week in connection with the Klondike discoveries. He said: "My younger brother, Edmund Roche, has been about the district for the last three years and he has cabled me within the last couple of weeks that he and two others have got a large number of claims. He knows the country well, and of course, I have done a good deal of mining myself. So when this syndicate asked me to go out for them I readily agreed to do so. My plan is to travel to Vancouver by the Canadian route and then go up to Sitka and, if possible, to Healy's store, meet the men coming out and see what they have got. If I could get in there, I should not try to start gold companies, as I believe the alluvial gold is recovered under conditions which make organized mining impossible as a profitable speculation. The gold can be too easily stolen for that. My idea is that the way money is to be made out of this find is by individuals who peg out claims, wash the sand themselves and pocket the product of their own labor.

WHERE THE SYNDICATE PROFITS.

"Where the syndicates will come in is in the organization of transport and food supply, and it is on that mission more than buying claims that I am going out. When the first rush is over and the miner has got all he can out of the sand by rough washing then the mining syndicate will step in and rewash the sand, making a big profit out of what the original has allowed to slip through his fingers. That was the case in California and in other great gold fields, the same as the Klondike. I expect to be back in England in October. In the present stage of the gold industry in the Klondike, nine-tenths of the gold recovered will go not into the pockets of the finders, but to the food and transport companies."

WORRY OVER A DUEL.

The approaching duel between Prince Henry of Orleans of France and General Alberton of the Italian army is greatly agitating European society. Though the duke of Acosta says it has no political significance, it is generally understood it grew out of statements made by Prince Henry in letters charging the Italian soldiers in Abyssinia with cowardice. The officers taken prisoner by King Menelek at Adowa drew lots to see who should fight him, and the choice fell on Lieutenant Pini, a brother of the most famous fencer in Italy. General Alberton, however, would not consent to have an inferior officer fight, so he challenged the prince himself. Pini has not withdrawn his challenge, and will insist on fighting after the other duel, if Orleans still lives.

Count de Dion, one of the seconds in the approaching duel, is the son of the widow of Pierre McCarthy of Virginia. He invented the first automobile carriage.

OIL COMPANIES AT IT.

Three deaths have occurred in London this week from lamp explosions and at the inquests it was declared that America is allowed to export to this country cheap, low flash oil, the use of which would not be permitted in the United States. The Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the desirability of raising the test has been dissolved until the session. The death of Mr. Mundell has removed one of the advocates of a low-flash point, and there now is a majority of one in favor of raising the test, but when the committee is reconstituted next session it will be proposed to enlarge its number, as there is an uneasy suspicion at Westminster that between the exertions of the Scottish Oil company, which is for raising the test, and of the Standard Oil company, which is for keeping it as it is, the committee has succumbed to undue influences.

CATHOLIC SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY.

At the international Catholic scientific congress in Freiburg, Switzerland Rev. Dr. Zahn will be the president of the first American section. Dr. Zahn formerly was president of Notre Dame university in Indiana. A volume published in Rome by him, supporting evolution, caused a great sensation recently, but it was not condemned. Not more than 100 well known American Catholic scientists will be present. Among others will be Mgr. Denis J. O'Connell, formerly rector of the American college and an intimate friend of Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Hogan, coadjutor of the Scranton (Pa.) diocese, now on his way to Freiburg. Most of the ecclesiastics from America will afterward attend the social congress, to be held in Zurich later. EDWARD MARSHALL.

TAMMANY IN LONDON IS QUIET.

All the Leading Politicians Are Away at the Summer Resorts.

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LONDON, Aug. 7.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Tammany hall's English annex on the terrace at the Hotel Cecil has been very quiet the last few days. Judge Truax is going through the English cathedral towns with his charming wife, who has made an excellent impression on English society, while Croker, Hotchkiss, Jeff Levy and greatest of all, Coogan, are still in Carlsbad, eating brown bread, drinking bitter waters and sleeping between sheets wet in ice water, to the exclusion of New York politics for the moment. It is now thoroughly understood that Mr. Croker will not ask for or accept the nomination for mayor and it is generally believed that New York never will have a chance of seeing what the great man really would do if placed in that important political position.

European Control of Greek Finances.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Cologne Gazette says that the proposal of Germany for European control of Greek finances has been accepted by the powers. The plan proposed provides for a commission which shall administer certain sources of Greek revenue, the income from which will be applied to the payment of the indemnity to Turkey and of various European loans. The commission will have no control of other sources of Greek revenue or of the state finances. The clause containing the proposal is worded in a manner showing consideration for the feelings of Greek people.

WARM, BUT IS NOT UNCOMFORTABLE.

Clouds Hover Near, but Give Down No Moisture.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	70	1 p. m.	81
6 a. m.	69	2 p. m.	81
7 a. m.	69	3 p. m.	81
8 a. m.	72	4 p. m.	82
9 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	81
10 a. m.	76	6 p. m.	80
11 a. m.	78	7 p. m.	80
12 m.	80		

It seems to be a difficult matter for the weather to clear up again after the late rains. Yesterday was another day when the clouds were strictly in evidence, and in the evening there were strong indications of rain. The humidity of the atmosphere yesterday was 68 per cent. This being Sunday Local Forecast Official Welsh says the weather will probably be fair.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Partly Cloudy; Probable Showers; Cloudy.

NO HOPE FOR SILVER

London Financiers Dubious as to Any Plan for Bimetallism.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT IMPROBABLE

Little to Be Gained by a Conference Between Governments.

CHANGES PROPOSED MEAN DISASTER

Analysis of the Suggested Remedies Shows Their Weak Spots.

VIEWS OF TWO ENGLISH EXPERTS

Counsellor Lidderdale and Banker Morgan Discuss the Wolcott Commission and Its Work in Europe.

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LONDON, Aug. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Walcott bimetallic commission has been working with great energy and the impression undoubtedly prevails strongly among bimetallists here that something definite in the direction of a bimetallic agreement between the United States, France and England will issue from the commission's over-lons. Privy Counsellor Lidderdale, long the governor of the Bank of England, a supporter of international bimetallism and the highest authority on the subject among English financiers, said to an inquiring World correspondent today: "Before I could give you otherwise than a hypothetical opinion, I should know what proposals your commission is empowered to make, and to what length France is prepared to go to meet them. That France is anxious to facilitate an international agreement, I know, because she would be an enormous gainer, if the value of silver were appreciated, seeing the vast board of metal she has at her disposal. The really vital question is the opening of the Indian mints. The other proposals mooted in the press—such as the withdrawing of the half-sovereign from circulation in this country—are of altogether minor importance. The chancellor of the exchequer, who is not a bimetallist, has stated that he will advise the Indian government to reopen the mints if the other countries can guarantee that the value of silver shall be maintained. Has he got that guarantee? Well, that remains to be seen. If an agreement were arranged at for fixing an international ratio of 15 1-5 to 1, that would be doubling the value of silver, and would cause a tremendous disturbance. It has been suggested that the change might be brought about gradually; but would not that have the effect of unsettling the trade conditions to an extent equally serious?

HARD TIMES MIGHT FORCE IT.

"I now repeat what I said in these dispatches a week ago, that I do not believe England is likely to attempt to go on a bimetallic basis, unless under the stress of exceptionally hard times, whereas, at present her prosperity is undoubted.

"The withdrawal of the 10-shilling gold piece from circulation here would be an unpopular measure, both among employers of labor and the public generally, who like to carry their money in the smallest compass. The other suggestion—that the Bank of England should keep one-fifth of its bullion reserve in silver, as it already is empowered to do, would not, in my opinion, give any substantial effect. As to an international conference—if the United States and France invite Great Britain to conference, Great Britain, as an act of international courtesy, undoubtedly would accept the invitation, but the conference would be of no value unless France, the United States and Great Britain agree before hand to submit proposals which will induce the other powers interested to agree upon an international bimetallic scheme.

"The whole situation turns on the question whether the American commission and the French government can offer sufficient inducement to England to reopen the Indian mints."

"Do you consider that rich finds of gold in the Klondike region, if realized, are likely to affect the bimetallic question?" was asked.

"No, indeed," Mr. Lidderdale answered, "I do not. We want all the gold we can get. The demand for it is increasing every day, and there is no reason to hope it will be found too plentifully for the normal requirements of the world's expanding trade."

SEES NOTHING FOR SILVER.

Walter Burns of John Morgan & Co. is a strong monometallist, and his views on the subject naturally are more positive than those of Mr. Lidderdale. Mr. Burns said: "I don't believe they will reopen the Indian mints, for the simple reason that the rupee, nominally 49 cents, would fall to 16 cents, and rupee bonds, now at 105, would fall to 50. Why should England provoke such a disaster to India as that? As to the withdrawal of gold 10-shillings pieces from circulation, it would be at once unpopular and utterly useless. It might afford a trifling amount of relief for a year, then a gap would be filled and the last condition of the silver question would be worst than the first. The silver question, in fact really has settled itself, as silver is now at 2 shillings 5¾ pence.

"You ask me if there is likely to be an international monetary conference. Well, I believe England will accept an invitation to one—out of courtesy, but how will that advance matters? The conference will be a mere waste of time, unless the governments concerned have a proposal cut and dried to lay before it and there is no likelihood of any such proposal being agreed upon. I do not believe for an instant that the British government intends to do anything. Englishmen have a way of saying 'no' which Americans might mistake for 'yes.' They have received the bimetallic commission courteously, as they always do. They listen attentively to what they say, and they do not reply without due deliberation. But as to any agreement being arrived at, that is another matter altogether.

BANKERS ARE AGAINST IT.

"In the city of London for one thing, all the leading bankers are against any disturbance of the existing monetary system, and if there were no other reason for dismissing as chimerical the reports as to an agreement on an international bimetallic basis, that fact would be enough. The British government never yet has gone against the city on such a question.

"You ask me about the Klondike. Well, I think in the present state of things there—the high cost of living, the difficulties and,