PART 1.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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BALFOUR TO INSPECT

Chief Secretary for Ireland Will Look Into Famine Reports.

EARL CADOGAN SHARPLY CRITICISED

His Message on the Situation is Being Publicly Condemned.

CHARACTERISTIC CAMPAIGN IN LIMERICK

Candidacy of John Daly Gives a Warm Tinge to Politics.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO NEW YORK

Bankers Try to Ignore the Fact, but the Statist Points Out that It Is Apt to Be Steady.

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LONDON, Oct. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, proposes making a personal tour of the distressed districts. The statements from the Irish Catholic hierarchy and British statesmen are causing much interest there. The Irish viceroy's optimistic message, pronouncing the reports of crop failures exaggerated, is criticized as misleading. Swift McNeill, M. P., presiding at the latest meeting of the National Federation in Dublin, denounced Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant, because "by his exclusive communication to the World he has broken a promise, publicly made, that he would never communicate to the press on any public event and, moreover, when the viceroy penned that message to the World he had information from only 123 of the 219 districts in Ireland affected by the potato blight."

The latest novelty in Irish politics is a speech by John Howard Parnell, M. P., at a meeting of Redmond's league in Dublin, advocating the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland. This is a unionist nostrum for weaning people from home rule.

LIVELY CAMPAIGN IN LIMERICK

The candidacy for the mayoralty of Limerick of John Daly, who served thirteen years in a British prison for complicity in an alleged plot to blow up the House of Commons during a session, is one of the most remarkable recent emanations from the seething cauldron of Irish politics. Daly will not be a qualified burgess of Limerick until November, when a nominee of his, now sitting in the corporation, will be retired so that Daly may take his place. Redmond's new organization, the Independent league, is opposed to Daly. This has caused intense feeling and violent dissension in the extreme party. Daly's election appears doubtful now, although at the outset it was thought that he would have a walkover. He is pursuing his candidacy with resolute vigor and holds public meetings nightly. Collisions between rival factions are so frequent that the present nationalist mayor of Limerick has assented to a police order prohibiting bands from parading the city at night until after the election. Fierce rioting is expected before that, as Limerick is the only Irish city where the old-fashion fighting spirit still survives. The situation is complicated further by the differences between the various sections of nationalists over preparations for the centenary of 1798. On Tuesday night a centenary committee took possession against the order of the corporation of rooms in the city hall to hold their meetings. The police were called in to eject them and the members of the committee are prosecuting the police for alleged illegal interference.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD.

The English bankers still pursue the ostrich policy, burying their heads in the sand, when the question of gold shipments to New York is raised. The Statist warns them that it is unwise to imagine that last week's shipments will prove exceptional. "With trade improving in the United States," it says, "and the continued necessity to take cash from New York to move crops it appears probable that the deposits in the New York banks will be still further reduced and the difficulty of obtaining loans will increase. Should this occur it will mean that the money in New York will become dearer and that the gold will be taken from London to meet the demand. This is all the more probable, as American operators now are less disposed to buy American stocks in London, and in the absence of sales of securities by Europe it will be possible for the United States to take gold in payment of their large exports of produce."

WOULD EQUAL RISE IN WHEAT.

Moral Effect of the Possible Success of Seth Low.

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LONDON, Oct. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Citizens' Union movement and pending election of the mayor of Greater New York is beginning to attract attention here. The Morning Post, the fashionable conservative paper, concludes a lengthy editorial on Low's candidacy, as follows: "Success in the effort to regenerate public life in New York would be almost as important as the rise in wheat, which for the time at least has thrown the silver party out of the running. Even the Cuban agitation is of trivial interest in comparison to this attempt to prove that a large democratic community has sufficient energy and power of organization to wrest authority from the professional politician. Americans have shown more than once they can take savage vengeance on their betrayers, but even the lynching of the state committee, however dramatic, would do little in comparison with success at the polls of the candidate opposed by the caucuses of both parties."

Sugar Industry in Danger.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A blue book, consisting of the report of the royal commission of the West India sugar industry, has been issued. The commission found the sugar industry to be in danger of extinction, owing to the bounty system and protective tariff, and it suggested measures of relief, including the encouragement of the trade in fruit with New York. The commissioners recommend that a grant of money from the imperial treasury should be made to encourage this trade and in addition a loan of £120,000 for Barbadoes for the establishment of a central factory.

Nicaragua Wants a Loan.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Oct. 2.—The congress of Nicaragua has authorized the government to borrow 7,000,000 pesos on the best terms and time possible, pledging as security national properties, the import duties and the internal revenues.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY SPITTED.

Liberal Leaders Hold Premier Up Before a Hot Fire.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The question locally asked by the conservative press as to the whereabouts of the liberal leaders has been answered in triphammer style during the past week by the speeches of John Morley, the former chief secretary for Ireland; H. H. Asquith, the former home secretary, and George W. E. Russell, former under secretary of state for India.

"Disgrace abroad" and "disaster at home" were the tenor of all the speeches, which was to be expected, but it must be admitted that the arraignment is approved by the consciences of many conservatives when they recall the record of the last few years. Mr. Russell, in dealing with the subject, recalled Prince Bismarck's verdict of Lord Salisbury as being a "lath painted to look like iron," and Lord Randolph Churchill's later estimate of the premier as being "the greatest funk in Europe." Mr. Russell added his own opinion of Lord Salisbury, namely, "Frailty, thy name is Cecil."

The recent bye election in east Denbighshire resulting in a greatly increased liberal majority seems to be a warning that people are wearying of the blundering that has marked Lord Salisbury's policy.

RUSSELL'S DIATRIBE.

Mr. Russell recited recent instances in which he said the premier always started with a fine display of vigor which "oozes away so soon as his opponent shows fight." Continuing, Mr. Russell said Lord Salisbury backed down before Secretary Olney and is now backing down before Secretary Sherman, and that during the course of the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey the czar and Emperor William handled Lord Salisbury so effectively that he was made to eat his own pronouncements. Mr. Russell concluded by remarking: "His lordship has just conceded to the French full sovereignty over Tunis and signs are not wanting that they will soon begin to elbow us out of Egypt. Even the Mussulman savages of India have taken heart, knowing that they are dealing with a mere man of words. In short, there are no limits to the endurance of paltrooonery in high places."

TROUBLE IN WEST AFRICA.

Unless the signs are deceiving trouble is brewing in West Africa between the British and the French who since 1889 have trebled their protectorate in western Soudan and the great bulk of the accession to French territory has been carved out of the country generally regarded as being within the British sphere of influences. There are mysterious stories afloat of disturbances at Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, and the movements of British troops to that part of the world from adjoining colonies, coupled with the news that the French colonial minister is going to Senegal. The Mahommedan chief Samory is operating in the Hinterland of the gold coast and other signs lead to the belief that the situation is dangerous and that the conflict of interests is becoming acute.

A high colonial officer says: "The native ferment amounts to nothing, but the fact is the French are hemming us in around Lagos and pushing us into the sea and unless we are rehabilitated by a commission to delimit the Anglo-French frontier much more successfully than formerly there is bound to be trouble."

OPPOSED TO BIMETALLISM.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, returns to London next week, where his arrival is eagerly anticipated by the United States monetary commissioners. While the chancellor of the exchequer may communicate a message immediately to the commissioners it is not unlikely that it will be a notification that the government is still unable to give them a definite reply to their proposals, but hopes to be able to announce its conclusion at some specific future time.

Public men who are in the best position to judge think that recent developments foreshadow a negative answer. The situation has resolved itself into a contest between the banking interests and the bimetallic forces in the government, and the impression in the latter circle is that the fact of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach being personally disposed to accede to the wishes of the bimetallists is being turned against the project of Great tBritain's co-operation by the pressure of business interests.

SMALL SPACE AT PARIS.

Major Moses P. Handy, the special United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has had a cordial interview with the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanoteaux, in regard to the objects of his visit to Europe, but he and his associates are dissatisfied with the small amount of space allotted to the United States and threaten to withdraw. It is practically impossible for the authorities to extend the space. Apart from the fact that the ground has been definitely chosen, the horse car and railroad lines approved and the concessions granted there is no available space whatever in proximity to the building.

EMPEROR HELPS AN ERRAND BOY.

Gives Him Money to Return the Proceeds of a Petty Theft.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A Dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says: During the visit of Emperor William to Buda Pesth, a cafe erran boy named Karl Kleindienst stole 3 pence from his employer, who threatened to dismiss him unless he replaced the money, whereupon the lad wrote the following letter to his majesty:

"My Dear Emperor, I am a poor errand boy and have stolen 3 pence from my employer. Now I must pay it back, but I have no money. Please send me a few florins. With best thanks and greetings to yourself and children, Yours respectfully,

KARL KLEINDIENST."

The next day he received a letter telling him to call upon the German consul. He called and the official gave him 10 shillings from Emperor William.

START FROM CANADA FOR CUBA.

Filibustering Expedition Said to Have Sailed from Montreal.

TORONTO, Oct. 2.—According to private advices received here a vessel carrying supplies of medicine, clothing, arms and ammunition for the Cuban army left Montreal for Cuba last Tuesday. The scheme was not authorized by the Cuban junta in New York, but was undertaken on behalf of two men, one a Canadian, who decided on running an expedition to the coast of Cuba, and if successful identifying themselves in the cause.

Advocates an American Alliance.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Eclair today advocates a Franco-Russian-American dreibund. In so doing that newspaper says it considers America's commercial and agricultural support necessary even in the case of a Franco-German war and expresses the hope that the new French ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon, will do his utmost to bring about the alliance referred to.

KAISER'S NEW NAVY

Plans for Score of Vessels, Ten of Which Shall Be Large Ships.

IMMENSE APPROPRIATION IS NECESSARY

If Reichstag Refuses to Grant it Elections Will Be Ordered.

EMPEROR'S PLANS TO BE MADE THE ISSUE

Agrarian Leaders Are Fearful of Defeat if This Course is Taken.

TURKEY WANTS TO ENTER THE DREIBUND

Sultan Has Already Made Overtures with that End in View, Although German Officials Give a Vigorous Denial.

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BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The entire German press is speculating upon the new naval bill, which is now being considered by the cabinet. Both Dr. Miquel, the vice president of the council of ministers, and the Bundesrath have approved the measure; but before it reaches the Reichstag it may still be somewhat changed. The bill asks for a total appropriation of 410,000,000 marks to be distributed over seven years and contemplates the construction of a score of vessels, of which ten are to be large ships. If the Reichstag refuses to grant this amount of money it will be sent home by the government and new elections will be ordered forthwith, in which the naval plans of the emperor will be made the principal issue, in spite of the whole agrarian party's advice, who, in that case, fear defeat. Against the government program there is already a great deal of opposition. The entire left, including the radicals, ultra-liberals, socialists and the center party, are denouncing it in their newspapers. The leader of the organ of the center, the Cologne Voks Zeitung, flatly refuses in a vigorous editorial to "lend a hand in binding the Reichstag in its appropriations to a period of seven years, as abridging the constitutional rights of that body." The center party, however, with 100 votes, is absolutely necessary to pass the measure. The Freisinige Zeitung expresses similar views.

TURKEY AND THE DREIBUND.

The reports in the Turkish newspapers to the effect that Turkey is negotiating with Germany for a special defensive alliance and that Turkey is on the point of joining the dreibund are denied emphatically at the German foreign office. The correspondent of the Associated Press, however, learns from diplomatic circles that approaches to that effect have repeatedly been made by Turkey during the past three months and there is a variance of opinion on the subject between Emperor William and Baron von Buelow on one side and Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, on the other side, the latter distinctly rejecting all such overtures.

The hurried arrival in Berlin of Count von Munster-Ledenburg, the German ambassador to France, and his subsequent movements have created a sensation. Immediately after the ambassador arrived here from Paris on Monday he had a lengthy conference with Dr. Miquel, Prince Hohenlohe being still away, and the same day he started for Rominten to see the emperor. After the ambassador's return to Berlin on Wednesday there was a special session of the cabinet and Count von Munster-Ledenburg then returned to Paris. There are many surmises regarding the mysterious movements of the ambassador, but nothing definite has been ascertained concerning them.

NEW BAVARIAN PARTY.

In Bavaria the democratic peasant federation is rapidly gaining strength. During the past week two hitherto hostile branches of the federation have united and adopted a joint platform of the most radical nature. It demands entire liberty of association, meeting and of the press, reform of the judiciary system, a complete division of church and state, a diminution of the military burdens and the assumption by the state of all rural mortgages. The leaders of this newly formed party expect to sweep Bavaria at the next elections.

The emperor is having poor sport at Rominten, from which place he has sent 4,000 marks to the poor of Buda Pesth. His majesty has prohibited bicyclists having access to the whole of Rominten district and forests, the reason being that on the day of his majesty's arrival hordes of bicyclists were "impudent enough to race along the road behind, in front and beside his carriage, scaring the horses and outspeeding them." Emperor William was so annoyed at this disrespectful behavior upon the part of the bicyclists that he summoned the first policeman he met and ordered the officer to arrest the worst offenders.

At Woerishofen there is a bitter strife between Dr. Baumgarten and Prior Riele, each trying to become sole successor to the late Father Kniepp in the management of the famous water cure establishments. The result is that the newspapers, inhabitants and patients are taking sides in the quarrel and a manifesto has just been published against the prior. It is signed by 200 patients, including many representatives of principalities and some members of royal families.

The students of Buda Pesth university have sent a fraternizing telegram to the students of Berlin university in which the former refer flatteringly to the recent presence among them of the "young, chivalrous, hero-emperor" and touch upon the "tender alliance of German and Hungarian hearts."

COMPULSORY LIFE INSURANCE.

The government is preparing bills providing for compulsory life insurance throughout the whole empire and for old age insurance for the laboring classes. Delegates of the central insurance bureau have been asked to advise the government in this matter.

Official statistics of the imports and exports of the empire show a large increase for August compared with the same month in 1895 and 1896. The eight months of 1897 show an increase of 2,414,855 tons of imports over the same period of 1896, and an increase of 4,984,426 tons over the first eight months of 1895 and an increase of 1,147,714 and 2,428,285 tons, respectively, in exports over the same periods of 1896 and 1895.

Further inquiries made by the Frankforter Zeitung, regarding the effects of the new United States tariff, show that the Muhouse prints are greatly affected and that the chemical industry of Leipsic is little injured, but the manufacture of mechanical and musical instruments has been severely hit and several of the largest houses are about to establish branch factories in the United States. The toy manufacturers of Nuerenburg and Fuerth are also seriously affected.

Miss Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist who has just won the much-coveted music prize known as the Mendelssohn stipend, formerly resided in Chicago. She was sent to Berlin by Mrs. Grover Cleveland and other women, then in Washington in order to study music under Joachim. This is the first occasion upon which the prize, amounting to 1,500 marks, has been won by an American. The competition aroused the keenest interest, representatives of a score of countries and of all parts of Germany taking part in it.

ASTOR IS BACK IN ENGLAND.

Returns to His Home at Cliveden and Entertains a King.

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LONDON, Oct. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—William Waldorf Astor is again residing at Cliveden, which was visited this week by the king of Siam, who was staying at a neighboring mansion in Taplow Court, the residence of W. H. Grenfell, the famous oarsman and Oxford coach. Miss Astor looks much stronger than when she went to Switzerland two months ago. She will be coming out soon, and it is thought generally that she will make a sensation, not merely for her millions, but her distinct personal attractions. She has most delightful manners and a fascinating smile.

The Bradley-Martins have had famous sport this season in the Balmacan deer forests. One day this week, a deer drive resulted in the killing of twenty stags, seven of which fell to Mr. Bradley-Martin's own gun. In addition to the Cravens, the party included Lord Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Villiers, the earl of Ava, and the earl and countess of Eglinton.

Sybil Sanderson, interviewed in Paris yesterday, said she was doubtful whether or not she would sign the contract offered to her by the Opera Comique for two months at $100 a night. She would not speak concerning her rumored approaching marriage with Antonio Terry, to which her friends declare he is urgently pressing her. It is believed that it will take place very soon.

Today's passengers from Southampton on the steamship St. Louis include General Miles, Hannis Taylor, Howard Gould, Colonel Kilbourne and family, George A. Kessler, I. L. Caldwallader, Senator Cullom, John A. Dalzell, Philip and Mrs. Schuyler.

Rev. Charles Ward, the protestant curate of Felixtowe, has taken to grinding a barrel organ through the streets as a means of raising funds for the restoration of his church. He collected $105 as the result of nineteen hours' work, although the enterprise was frowned upon by the statlier section of his parishioners. Mme. Tosti, wife of the composer, has written to him that her first public appearance was made in a similar fashion at Gmunden, Austria, when a little girl, helping an invalid organ-grinder by singing with him through the streets. She now undertakes to give a concert at Felixtowe for the curate's church fund, coming with her husband from Paris specially for the purpose.

A universal crusade against scorching cyclists has been started by the magistrate courts throughout England. Numerous fatal and serious accidents to cyclists and pedestrians in rapid succession, caused by reckless riding, has so aroused the public that the inflicting of sharp fines in all cases with imprisonment in the most flagrant ones, is commended by the press. The result is that a cyclist now is completely at the mercy of the police, whose notions of pace are most erratic. But the dangers of the streets and hitherto quiet country roads had become so great owing to wheelmen's selfishness that the authorities do not stop at the most draconic measures. The corporation of London is disposed to adopt a regulation forbidding cycling absolutely within its boundaries from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. "Cyclist, Danger," is the standing caption in the London papers over a long daily list of casualties.

A gigantic effort is to be made by 50,000 workers of the Band of Hope Temperance union to get the adherence of 1,000,000 teetotallers on the 9th of next month. That date is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the union and 50,000 workers throughout England, each having an allotted district, are pledged to make a house to house canvass, visiting every house in the land between 8 a. m. and 10 p. m. The idea is to obtain the consent of parents to the enrollment of their children. If the effort succeeds there will be 4,000,000 juvenile teetotallers in this country. Special services will be held by almost every denomination on the preceding Sunday to help the cause.

According to the Depeche Colonies, Captain Dreyfus is now confined in a sort of huge cage, open to the air, with his hut in the middle. He never is allowed to go outside this enclosure, around which warders patrol incessantly. It took six months to erect the structure at a cost of $12,000. The prisoner's release or escape would lead to very awkward revelations, hence this barbarous expedient.

MORE TRIBES JOIN THE RAIDERS.

Afridis Move on Khyber Pass and Cut Telegraph Lines to Hangu.

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.—Advices received here from Guistan say the Ozakzais are again gathering in force in the Kuhanki valley, prepared to resist the advance of the British troops, while bands of Mamozais have arrived five miles west of Kanghabor. In addition the Afridis are moving on the Khyber pass and the telegraph wires from there to Hangu have once more been cut. The Chamkanis are also raiding. They attacked a cavalry patrol near Sadda, but decamped so soon as reinforcements arrived.

A heavy fall of snow has made the Koh range unsafe.

The ameer of Afghanistan has issued a proclamation forbidding his subjects to leave Afghanistan to join the holy war, under a penalty of 5,000 rupees.

RECALL CAPTAIN GENERAL WEYLER

No Successor to the Command Has Been Appointed.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch received here from Madrid today says that Captain General Weyler has been recalled from Cuba. His successor has not yet been announced.

Bellringer Takes an Awful Revenge.

ANTWERP, Oct. 2.—This city is greatly stirred by the solution of a mystery which for some months past has baffled the police and people. A bellringer of St. Paul's church, named Nuyens, vowed vengeance against a man named Derollus and his wife for some supposed injury and a few months ago stole their 4-year-old child, after which he wrote its parents, saying they would never see the child again alive. All efforts to trace the bellringer and the child failed. A fortnight ago the finding of the body of the bellringer in the Brussels canal revived interest in the mystery. Last evening the body of the child was found hanging in the vaults of St. Paul's church.

RUSSIA HAS A PLAN

Suggests a Means of Settlement of the Cuban Rebellion.

WOULD FORCE SPANISH CONCESSIONS

Autonomy Similar to that of Canada's for Queen of Antilles.

SAGASTA TO FORM A GOVERNMENT

Liberal Leader Accepts the Queen Regent's Invitation to Power.

MARSHAL BLANCO IS TO SUCCEED WEYLER

Change in Command in Cuba the First Thing Decided On by the New Premier—His Other Plans.

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MADRID, Spain, Oct. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I am informed by a leading diplomatist that Russia recently suggested to the other European powers—which have not shown much disposition to assent to the suggestion—that the differences between Spain and America be submitted to arbitration when matters come to an acute stage. Russia's plan was to select arbitrators from Sweden, France and Switzerland, force Spain to give to Cuba a Canadian style of autonomy and award to the United States commercial advantages and indemnities for losses caused by the war in Cuba.

The chief obstacle in the way of a liberal solution of the present crisis was that the loyalist volunteer corps strongly supported the unionist constitutional party in opposing the removal of General Weyler. But the general drift of the crisis was favorable to the liberals.

Sagasta, who has been commissioned by the queen regent to organize a ministry, doubtless will send Marshal Blanco to replace Weyler as captain general of Cuba.

SAGASTA TAKES THE GOVERNMENT.

Senor Sagasta, on receiving this afternoon the command of the queen to form a liberal cabinet, which will be sworn in tomorrow, immediately consulted the leading statesmen, all volunteering to assist their chief. It is probable foreign affairs will be entrusted to Senor Moret or Senor Leon y Castillo, formerly ambassador at Paris, if Marquis Vega Armijo declines to accept a post in the cabinet considered most difficult and important on account of the negotiations with America. The next in importance is that of minister of the colonies, and will be offered to Senor Maura, author of the first Cuban home rule bill.

The liberal government will soon divide the command in Cuba, sending out a civilian viceroy, probably Senor Canalejas, and a commander in chief of the military forces, Marshal Blanco.

It is also the intention of Sagasta to select a very influential liberal statesman to succeed Dupuy DeLome at Washington.

The idea of a new cabinet is very well received by a majority of the press, and the Stock exchange saluted the advent of Sagasta by a general rise in all securities.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—De Batences, the Paris representative of the Cuban insurgents, says: "I have little confidence in Sagasta's promises. When in power he always practices exactly the opposite what he has preached in opposition. The Cubans would not accept the Canadian form of autonomy. The insurgent constitution provides that negotiations for peace shall be begun on a basis of independence."

SAGASTA IS TO FORM A CABINET.

Queen Regent Summons the Liberal Leader for that Purpose.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, has been entrusted by the queen regent with the task of forming a new cabinet in succession to the Azcarraga ministry.

Senor Sagasta, after leaving the queen regent, had a long conference with the Marquis Vega de Armijo, who accepts the presidency of the Chamber. Admiral Bermejo becomes minister of marine in succession to Major Beranger.

The financial question is demanding the greatest attention and the liberals at the outset of the coming session of Parliament will expose frankly the position of the Spanish treasury.

Marshal Blanco, it is stated, in all probability will accept the post of captain general of Cuba in succession to Captain General Weyler.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The choice of Sagasta to form a cabinet has been expected for several days and gave general satisfaction among diplomats who regard this as a distinct step toward an abandonment of the aggressive policy thus far pursued toward Cuba and a substitution of conciliatory methods for militarism. Sagasta is said to have stood from the first in opposition to the policy pursued by Spain for the last year. Those familiar with affairs in Spain say the Sagasta view has become popular in Spain merely because the war policy had served to draft mostly young men from the interior and expose them to disease and death.

As a result of this sentiment it is said an election would give Sagasta a liberal majority in the Cortes and thus permit him to carry on the government without being hampered by the conservative majority of 100, which now exists in the Cortes. For this reason it is said the conditions on which Sagasta undertakes to form the cabinet are even more important than his personal selection. If he is to appeal to the country little doubt is felt that the entire conservative regime will give away to an administration liberal throughout, both in Cortes and cabinet.

The retirement of Senor de Lome is probable as a result of the formation of a liberal ministry, and it is believed the minister will tender his resignation as soon as he is officially advised of the advent of the Sagasta cabinet. Once before he has placed his resignation at the disposal of the ministry, but it was not accepted, as no change of parties and policies was involved. The present change at Madrid is so complete, however, that it is believed the minister's resignation will be unconditional. He has not returned to Washington from Lenox, Mass.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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COOLER WEATHER COMING TODAY.

All the Weather Men Join in Predicting a Change.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	65	1 p. m.	87
6 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	88
7 a. m.	63	3 p. m.	88
8 a. m.	67	4 p. m.	88
9 a. m.	70	5 p. m.	86
10 a. m.	74	6 p. m.	83
11 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	81
12 m.	83		

The weather yesterday was just a mite cooler than on the day before, the maximum temperature reaching 88 degrees. The weather officials, however, predict that it will be still cooler today, with brisk west winds.

NAME THE NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

Semi-Official Announcement Made at Athens.

ATHENS, Oct. 2.—It is semi-officially announced that the Greek cabinet has been constituted as follows: M. Zaimis, president of the council of ministers and minister of the interior; Prince Mavrocordato (formerly minister of Greece at Constantinople), minister for foreign affairs; General Smolenski, minister of war; Admiral Canaris, minister of marine; M. Streit, minister of finance; M. Panagito Poulo, governor of the National bank and minister of justice.

The split among ex-Premier Delyannis' followers is widening. M. Delyannis has issued a manifesto disavowing Premier Zaimis, who was formerly a Delyannist.

It was officially announced later that M. Zaimis, the president of the council, would assume the portfolio of the foreign office instead of that of the interior; that M. Toman would accept the post of minister of justice and minister of marine ad interim; M. Koperas that of minister of the interior and M. Panagitopulo would act as minister of public instruction.

At a meeting of supporters held at the call of M. Delyannis eight prominent persons present refused to enter the ministry. At the meeting of another faction of Delyannis' supporters it was decided to support any step taken by the ministry which would hasten the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks. The attitude assumed by M. Delyannis meets with general disapproval.

FIRE PUTS HILL CITY IN DANGER.

Citizens Are Fighting the Flames in the Timber Near the Town.

HILL CITY, S. D., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The timber fire is rapidly approaching this place from the north, with a strong wind. The citizens have turned out to fight the flames. The fire has been burning for four days in one of the heaviest timber tracts in the Black Hills. The loss is already very large.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Reports are received here of a serious prairie fire twenty-five miles northwest this afternoon, which caught from a steam thrashing outfit. Large quantities of grain in stack, farm buildings and hundreds of tons of hay were destroyed. One man was severely burned while trying to save the thrashing machine. Another large prairie fire is reported northwest of Eureka this evening.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Barns belonging to Dr. Graham and Hon. Silas Wilson on adjoining resident lots were consumed by fire this evening. All movable property was saved. Grain and hay were a total loss. Graham's loss is $1,500; insurance, $500. Wilson's loss is $300. The fire was started by boys playing with jack o' lanterns.

NEBRASKA CITY, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—A small frame house with its contents belonging to Isaac Martin was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is about $400 with no insurance.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

Four Deaths and Twenty-Eight Cases in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The State Board of Health's official bulletin says: "During the twenty-four hours ending 9 p. m. there were: Cases of yellow fever today, 28; deaths today, 4; total cases to date, 286; total deaths to date, 34; total cases absolutely recovered, 89; total cases under treatment, 163."

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 2.—Frank Pierre, a mulatto on Conception street, is the only new case today. There was one death, that of Alexander Sellers, on Bayou street, near Elmira. Two patients were discharged. Total cases to date, 82; total deaths, 13; total discharged, 42; now under treatment, 42.

EDWARDS, Miss., Oct. 2.—There have been nineteen cases of yellow fever officially reported today, of which number ten are whites. Deaths today, 1, that of Lulu McKay (colored); total deaths to date, 10; cases to date in town and country, 305; number discharged and convalescent, 178; number now under treatment, 115; number seriously ill, 8. No new cases of black vomit are reported.

BILOXI, Miss., Oct. 2.—Health boards report today: Yellow fever under treatment, 114; total cases to date, 208; total deaths to date, 7; new cases today, 16.

Injured Jumping from a Train.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Robert McNoghten, an estimable young man of this city, met with a serious accident this morning. He rode on a Milwaukee train to the farm of C. N. Harris, two miles south, and jumped from the train. Both bones in one leg were broken, protruding through the flesh, besides other serious injuries.

AGREE UPON FUSION

Stormy Time in the Conventions of the Free Silver Organizations.

COMPROMISE IS FAR FROM SATISFACTORY

All the Afternoon and Most of the Night Spent in Deliberating.

POPULISTS MAKE CHARGES OF TREACHERY

Democrats Decide on Straight Ticket and Then Reconsider It.

SACRIFICE EVERYTHING FOR THE SPOILS

Conventions the Most Turbulent that Ever Assembled in Omaha, Several Personal Encounters Being Narrowly Averted.

For Sheriff.....THOMAS HOCTOR
Democrat.
For Treasurer .....FRANK HIBBARD
Populist.
For County Judge.....W. A. ANDERSON
Democrat.
For Surveyor.....E. T. YOUNGERFELDT
Democrat.
For Clerk.....M. H. REDFIELD
Silver Republican.
For Register of Deeds..EVAN R. JAMES
Silver Republican.
For Superintendent.....W. W. ELLIOTT
Populist.
For Commissioner....FRANK J. KASPER
Populist.
For Coroner.....H. C. WHEELER
Silver Republican.

The component parts of the free silver organization in Douglas county met in three separate conventions yesterday afternoon to place in nomination a ticket which should be satisfactory to all parties. It was midnight before the silver republicans and populists adjourned, and they were even then compelled to delegate a portion of the work to the county committees. The democrats were in session until 3 o'clock this morning.

Each convention appointed a conference committee in the early afternoon, which made a report at the evening session. This report was partially satisfactory to the silver republicans, but was promptly repudiated by the democrats and populists. The second conference committee was then appointed and its report was more satisfactory. The republicans and populists accepted it, but at first the democrats turned it down and decided to nominate a straight ticket. Later this action was reconsidered after an impassioned plea for the state ticket.

The three parties then made nominations for the share of the ticket apportioned to them respectively, the only contests being in the democratic convention, where it required thirteen ballots to settle the contest for sheriff.

The democratic convention endorsed the nominees of the other two conventions, but not without a contest on the nomination of Redfield for clerk. The democratic nominees will be endorsed by the other parties at another time.

DEMOCRATS TURN DOWN THE GANG.

Richard O'Keeffe Elected Chairman of County Committee.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the last of the delegates got into Creighton hall and Chairman Howell of the county central committee called them to order. He suggested Edmund Burke of the Ninth ward for temporary chairman but one of the Todhunter delegates started the trouble by nominating T. J. Flynn of the Second ward. The roll call was ordered and it developed a clear issue between the machine and anti-machine delegates. The former were solid for Burke, while the others stood pat for Flynn. South Omaha stayed by Flynn and the country precincts were split up. The result was: Burke, 109½; Flynn, 70½, and it was made unanimous. R. B. Montgomery of South Omaha was designated to conduct Mr. Burke to the chair.

The temporary organization was completed by the unanimous selection of Louis J. Piatti as secretary and John Sullivan as assistant secretary.

I. J. Dunn moved that a committee of seven on credentials be appointed. It was carried and R. B. Montgomery, John Zellers, Joseph Sherry, James Schneiderwind, Sol Hopper, James Murphy and A. H. Campbell were appointed.

A motion to appoint a conference committee of five was ruled out of order until the permanent organization was effected and a recess of thirty minutes was ordered to give the committee on credentials time in which to consider contests in the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth ward delegations. It took the committee three-quarters of an hour to adjudicate these matters, after which its report was adopted without dissent.

On motion of E. E. Howell the temporary organization was made permanent.

John F. Coad moved that a conference committee of five be appointed and I. J. Dunn offered the same resolution that had been adopted by the other conventions relative to the endorsement of each candidate by at least two conventions before the nomination was binding. Both motions were carried, and Frank Gifford, John F. Coad, Dan Honin, Adam Shoup and Charley Fanning were designated as a conference committee.

At this point Frank Gifford offered a resolution which provided that no man should be nominated by this convention until he had appeared before the convention and affirmed his support of the Chicago platform. It was adopted with a whoop.

A communication from the Swedish-American Bimetallic league submitted the name of E. T. Youngerfeldt for the office of county surveyor. On motion of I. J. Dunn it was "received and given respectful consideration."

At the suggestion of Lee Herdman a committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of Lee Herdman, Frank Crawford, Churchill Parker, James Fitzpatrick and Walter Moise.

The auditing committee appointed at the previous convention to examine the books of the county central committee reported that it had made the required investigation and had found the accounts correct. The report was adopted.

Then the Third ward delegation registered a vigorous protest against allowing Henry Ostoff to sit in the convention as the proxy of William Norton. It was declared that Norton had originally sat in the convention, but had been induced to give his proxy to Ostoff during the recess. Ostoff insisted on making a speech and what looked like a lively fracas was shut off by an opportune report from the committee on resolutions. This was in the nature of a wholesale arraignment of republican officials, including