

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

PLANS OF SAGASTA

Spanish Premier Waits on Action of American Congress.

WANTS TO SEE WHAT THAT BODY WILL DO

Will Not Dissolve Parliament Till After McKinley Speaks.

INTERESTED IN PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Everything Hinges on the Attitude of United States.

BLANCO PROTESTS AGAINST ANY DELAY

Advise That Publication of Proposed Reforms Be Made Before the End of the Present Month.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Nov. 16.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—The government will not dissolve Parliament nor fix a date for the elections and a meeting of the new Cortes until Sagasta can definitely form an opinion on the attitude of the American congress toward Spain and until the presidential message and the contemplated American note on the question of filibustering expeditions allow him to see the drift of the McKinley policy. Should the conduct of congress and the attitude of President McKinley be reassuring Sagasta will dissolve the Cortes in December, fix the elections for February and call a meeting of the new Cortes early in March. His intention is to have the elections occur at the same time in Spain and the West Indies if the state of affairs in Cuba in February obliges him to adopt exceptional measures to carry out his plans. Blanco lays much stress on the expediency of not postponing publication of the whole reforms and the beginning of carrying them out at the latest before the end of November. Blanco finds the military situation in such condition that with all the vigor he is displaying in reorganizing his forces he does not believe it possible to begin extensive operations in the eastern provinces for some weeks. So far he has not applied for reinforcements, but supplies and money only. I understand the Spanish government will provide the State department with the text of colonial reforms, full details of their working and all data required to give President McKinley an insight into the new policy before drawing up his message. The Spanish minister and Woodford seem to get on very well.

ARTHUR R. HOUGHTON.

KAISER AND SELANGET TOGETHER

Military Convention Concluded Between Their Governments.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Nov. 16.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—The dispatch stating that a military convention had been concluded between Turkey and Germany has excited profound interest and speculation in European capitals. I have received the following reply to an inquiry addressed on the subject to a highly diplomatic authority in Berlin: "Germany is unquestionably anxious to secure herself against her threatening neighbors across the Vistula. Her friendly attitude lately toward Turkey is evidence of this, quite as much as her desire to secure favorable terms for her traders in Levantine ports. The German foreign office is striving at present to persuade the Porte to accept another batch of German military instructors and it is well known that the Germans at present in the sultan's service have made a careful survey, not only of the Graeco-Turkish frontier, but of the Roumanian and Russian frontiers as well."

Another point of current German diplomacy in which the United States is interested is this: The German foreign office is watching keenly the development of affairs in Brazil and Central America. So is Italy. The Brazilians have shown themselves somewhat incensed against the subjects of both powers and Italy and Germany are bringing pressure to bear on the Brazilian government to redress the grievances of their respective subjects. Failing this, they know that Italy is prepared to propose a joint expedition to Brazilian waters. In the naval port of Rio de Janeiro at the present time a cruiser is being fitted out for South America, and every effort will be made to strengthen the naval position of Germany there."

TIME TO STRIKE BLOW FOR ISLAM

Haddad Mullah Urging Tribesmen to

(SIMLA, Nov. 16.—Official dispatches which reached here today from the British camp in the Maidan valley announce that General Kemper's brigade, while coming in yesterday evening, was attacked by the enemy in force. The tribesmen were driven off with the assistance of star shells, which illuminated the scene of the encounter sufficiently to enable the tribesmen to be seen. The British officers found in the residence of the mullah, Said Akbar, letters from the haddad mullah, saying: "The Turks have beaten the Greeks and have seized the approaches to India, and as the British reinforcements are cut off, now is the time to strike a blow for Islam."

Further advices from the Maidan valley camp say that while foraging in the western part of the valley a British force had four casualties and four staff officers had a narrow escape from capture. A body of the enemy, concealing their rifles, sauntered up in an apparently friendly manner, but the officers were suspicious and retreated, whereupon the tribesmen opened fire upon them. This brought a company of Gurkas to the rescue and the officers succeeded in getting away.

Will Investigate Dreyfus Charges.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The minister of war, General Billot, replying to questions in the Chamber of Deputies today, said that M. Schour-Kestner, one of the vice presidents of the Senate, had been agitating for the reopening of the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the former captain of French artillery, now undergoing life imprisonment after having been convicted by court martial of selling important military plans to the agents of a foreign government, but the ministry had not considered it expedient to take the legal action in the matter, the minister added, since the Dreyfus family had brought charges against the War department intended to demand of them that they justify their charges. Continuing, the minister of war remarked: "As the guardian of the honor of the army, I shall not fail to do my duty."

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE DR. EVANS

Notable Figure Among Crowned Heads of Europe.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Nov. 16.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Paris seems to realize that it has lost one of its most notable figures by the death of Dr. Evans. He was universally respected for his benevolence and admired for the profound discretion which won him the confidence, both personal and professional, of most of Europe's crowned heads. During forty years, through Parisian to his finger tips in outward seeming, his sentiment and his interests remained American to the end.

He went to Paris in 1844 as assistant to Dr. Brewster, who was introducing American dentistry to Europe. His first success in the Haut Moede was with Louis Napoleon, whose teeth required skillful treatment and who confided to him various delicate political missions, which he discharged with success. During nearly eighteen years he enjoyed great influence with the emperor, through whose high recommendation he was appointed surgeon dentist in the courts of Russia, Prussia, the Hague and Belgium. His visits to the Russian court were, however, mainly diplomatic, as Napoleon found him far more trustworthy than his ministers, whom he always suspected of treachery. The czar's grandfather gave him the title of baron and he often wore his Russian uniform at the Tuilleries on gala occasions, but he could not aspire to wear even in miniature a small part of the decorations he had received from European rulers. These decorations completely fell a victim to his room, while jeweled snuff boxes, lockets, scarf pins and knick-knacks he had been presented with by eminent persons from time to time were valued some years ago at \$50,000. His stars, as he was fond of telling, placed side by side, would make a line thirteen feet long.

It has been stated that he never attended the English royal family, but this is a mistake for several years ago at the prince of Wales' christening party at Marlborough house Queen Victoria excited quite a hubbub by entering into a lengthy conversation with the dapper little American, whose identity was unknown to the English aristocracy. He was the soul of discretion in referring to his relations with crowned heads, but he often said the saddest mission he ever paid was when sent for to San Remo to extract the teeth of Emperor Frederick to enable Frederick to perform. Though his sympathies were anti-German he declared Emperor Frederick the noblest patient he ever attended. A few days before his death he had returned from attending the Grand Duke of Baden, one of his most esteemed patrons and he engaged to visit the empress of Austria at Buda Pest within the next fortnight. His health was apparently good but his spirits had been falling ever since the death of his wife. He was deeply attached to his wife and she actively participated in many charitable projects which absorbed a large share of his energies. Although his professional income was large it accounted for only a small part of his vast wealth. The doctor lived in a very handsome house which he built for himself in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne. His real estate in and around Paris was valued at \$1,500,000. He had a large estate in New York and in Belgium. He invested extensively in other American cities.

He owed the bulk of his fortune to the tips given him by the Empress Eugenie. When Haussmann was planning how to pull down and rebuild Paris the empress showed Evans confidentially a map of the future capital. She said: "If you have money saved follow my lead." She then showed him another map where she had already invested. Evans bought plot after plot of ground on the site of the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne and in a few years his fortune was made. It tried him latterly to be called abroad to attend the teeth of crowned heads, but he did it as a sacred duty. One notable service he rendered was to remove all doubts concerning the identity of the Prince Imperial's body. Dr. Evans had stopped some back teeth for that ill-starred youth before he went to Zuluand. He could not recognize the altered face but was sure about the teeth.

Dr. Evans' house was the resort for eminent and interesting Americans who visited Paris. His death was quite sudden, as he had always wished it to be. He fell one Monday afternoon and lay on the bed two days. Afterwards his servant came to wake him, but he was dead. He was lying as if in peaceful slumber. His remains will be removed to France for interment beside those of his wife in New York.

SULTAN CONTINUES TO HOLD ALOOF.

Has Not Acceded to the Demands of Austro-Hungary.

(LONDON, Nov. 17.—It now appears that the statement made yesterday in a special dispatch from Vienna that the Turkish government, in reply to the demands of Bismarck, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the Porte, had agreed to salute the Austrian flag, after dismissing the vail of Adana and the meteffari of Mersina for indelictables offered to the Austrian, Brazzafilli, was premature. The Porte has not yet yielded to the Austrian demands.

FINANCES OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The imperial budget for the year 1897 shows the net expenditures to have been 158,357,748 florins, an increase of 542,280 florins compared with 1896. The average of 1908's finance is required for the army and navy, and the War department demands a supplemental credit of 7,848,600 florins for the purchase of arms and ammunition and for fortifications.

SEVERE STORM IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—All day long a fierce wind from the sea has driven the waves of the Neva up the stream and flooded the canals, the suburban islands and outlying portions of the city. Several bridges have been swept away and the flood continues to assume gale proportions. At frequent intervals cannon are fired at the fortress to keep the inhabitants alert.

AGITATORS DOING MUCH HARM.

PRETORIA, Nov. 5.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—President Kruger, in proroguing the Volksraad today until February, made a speech, in the course of which he said the dynamite monopoly was not the greatest curse of the country. Greater harm, he added, was done by the persons who were trying to create dissensions among the people of the states of South Africa.

CADOGAN SUCCEEDS DERBY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, was today elected president of the National Union of Conservative associations in succession to the earl of Derby. There was a large attendance of delegates from the different associations of conservatives at the convention, which was held in St. James hall in this city.

NEW PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIAN DELEGATIONS.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Count Franz Thun has been elected president of the Austrian delegations.

SALISBURY TALKS POLITICS

Makes an Uncomplimentary Reference to Late Election in New York.

HOLDS RESULT AS A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE

Evil in City Government is Passion for Bigness, Where Desirable Men Cannot Be Secured for Official Positions.

(LONDON, Nov. 16.—A great mass meeting was held tonight in the Albert hall, under the presidency of Earl Cadogan, lord lieutenant of Ireland, at which the principal speaker was the premier, the marquis of Salisbury. No fewer than 8,000 persons were present and the entire assembly arose at the entrance of Lord Salisbury, cheered him to the echo, and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Lord Salisbury, who seemed in the heat of health and spirit, and who spoke with great animation, said the situation was "not destitute of elements of apprehension either at home or abroad."

Referring to the disturbance on the north-west frontier of India he paid a glowing tribute to Lord Elgin, the viceroy, who, he said, has "acted so worthily in the great crisis wherein he has been placed as to be completely absolved of all charges of bad faith."

Speaking of foreign affairs Lord Salisbury denied that the government had yielded to France in the matter of Siam, Tunis or Madagascar. Turning to home affairs he said the government of London was a question which must be solved and only be solved by giving to other and smaller municipal bodies a large part of the duties now performed by the London county council. He promised that the government would introduce legislation on the subject at the next session of Parliament.

PASSION FOR BIGNESS.

"The present craze for bigness, in its due to the modern passion for bigness of things and is too unwieldy." He asked his hearers to look at what had been done across the ocean. "Do you want to be governed like New York? Yet the result there, which was watched with so much interest and which so many deplore, was adopted after an effort to amend admitted defects in the municipality by enormously increasing its area and bringing a much vaster population under its range. The undertaking has failed lamentably because it could not obtain the assistance of the only class of men by whom municipalities can be satisfactorily and thoroughly governed."

Dealing with the results of the recent parliamentary bye election Lord Salisbury attributed the conservative and liberal unionist losses to indifference in their ranks, caused by the disorganization of their adversaries, and he urged unionists not to relax vigilance. "As the opposition has all the elements of organization and only lacks a general."

THOUSANDS OF NATIVES KILLED.

Crechy of African Ruler Arousing Freely Indignation.

(PARIS, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the Journal brings serious news from the Niger region, West Africa. In order to punish the inhabitants of the town of Kong, capital of the Kingdom of Kong, in the Mandingo region of Upper Guinea, for their refusal to supply his troops with provisions, Chief Samory has razed the town and massacred several thousand natives.

For several weeks the French newspapers have been calling upon the government to send a punitive expedition against Chief Samory, who, on August 20 last, surprised and routed a French detachment of native troops sent to occupy territory which he had offered to evacuate. Two of the French officers and forty-four men were killed. Kong is a rich and fertile dependency of the French Ivory coast. If the report published by the Paris Journal is confirmed, the French government will have no alternative but to send such a punitive expedition as the French press has been urging it to undertake.

Samory, who is otherwise known as Samadu, and who was formerly known as "West African Madhu" is a Tippoo Tib on a large scale, a wholesale slave hunter. He first came into contact with the French in 1882, but in the two years' war which followed he was repeatedly defeated.

In the latter part of 1884 he carried his slave raids far to the south into Sullimana capturing and sacking Patalla, the capital of Sullimana and the great emporium for the trans-Saharan trade. A vast tract of country was devastated, thousands of natives were slain, thousands more sold into slavery, and the country was so depopulated that trade came to a standstill and the colony of Sierra Leone was reduced to the verge of bankruptcy.

These conquests brought Samory a fresh accession of strength and in 1885 he made concerted operations against the French provinces on the north. Two severe defeats, however, brought him to terms and in February, 1887, he signed a treaty of peace with the French, in which he recognized that the river Niger was the boundary between his territory and that of the French.

Estehazy Demands an Investigation.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Comte Estehazy, who it is said, answers the description "of a rich and titled officer will know in Paris society," who had been requested to resign his commission in the army in consequence of the continued leaking of military secrets since Captain Dreyfus was deported, has written a letter to General Billot, the minister for war, with regard to the alleged "infamous accusation." He demands an investigation and says he is ready to reply to all the charges that may be brought against him.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 16.

At New York—Arrived—Normanna, from Hamburg; Europa, from London; Nomadic, from Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen; Malabar, from London; Sailed—Lahn, for Bremen; Celtic, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

At Southampton—Arrived—Trave, from New York, and proceeded to Bremen.

At Quebec—Arrived—Steamer Rhynland, from Philadelphia.

At Avilla—Arrived—Furnessia, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—H. H. Meier, from New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Bremehaven, from Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Belgenland, from Liverpool; Pennsylvania, from Antwerp.

THINKS POPE'S ACTION IS WRONG.

Opposition to School Settlement Will Be Intensified.

(WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 16.—Attorney General Cameron of the Manitoba government, when asked today for his opinion on the reported pronouncement by the pope on the Manitoba school question, in which it is declared that the rights of Catholic parents should attend none but Catholic schools in Manitoba, said:

"The decision of Rome, if correctly reported, is to be regretted. It seems remarkable, but the antagonism of the minority to the public school system has apparently rather increased than diminished since the settlement and probably will be still further increased by this decision. It would certainly seem that this is a most reactionary step on the part of the Vatican. Why, then, is the same rule laid down for the province of Ontario? It is only a short time since that Cardinal Sottoli made a declaration on the subject in the United States, presumably with the approval, which, if I recollect aright, the minority was authorized to use the public schools in all localities where they had no schools of their own that were up to the public school standard. It is difficult to understand why the province of Manitoba alone should be placed under such a stringent mandate."

NEWFOUNDLAND CABINET CRISIS.

Retiring Ministry Attempts to Fill All Appointive Offices.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 16.—The ministry, headed by Sir William Whitehead, formally resigned today. Before resigning Sir William Whitehead tried to fill all vacancies in the civil service with his defeated supporters and their followers, but Sir Herbert Murray, the governor of Newfoundland, refused to sanction any permanent appointment and consented to authorize only acting appointees.

The governor was impelled to this determination by a pledge to the incoming cabinet as to the number of officeholders. He refused to create any vested rights by agreeing to appointment. The cabinet of Sir Justice Winter will assume office tomorrow and following the precedent created by the controversy between Lord Aberdeen, governor general of the Dominion of Canada, and Sir Charles Tupper while premier last year, will insist upon the cancellation of all of these appointments immediately.

SWEPT AWAY BY A SNOWSLIDE.

One Body Cannot Be Recovered Until the Spring, They Are Reported.

(VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 16.—Word has just been received here of a terrific snowstorm on the Noble Five mountain range, near Sannon, in the Stocan district, on last Saturday. Joseph McGrubens, whose parents reside in Oakland, Cal., and his partner, whose name is unknown, were working on the night crew of the Red Fox mine, and were caught by a slide while going to work. McGrubens was carried down the mountain side and buried under a mass of snow and ice, and his body cannot be recovered till spring. His partner was rescued in an exhausted condition. The slide continued down the mountain, completely covering the buildings of the Silver Bell, which were crushed like eggshells.

FAVORS FOR AMERICAN FISHERS.

Concessions Are Granted by the Dominion Cabinet.

(OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 15.—An order has been passed by the Dominion cabinet giving American fishing vessels on the Pacific coast the privilege of landing their fish at Canadian ports and shipping their cargoes in bond to the United States. This is for six months and is done only as an experiment.

One Native Tribe Surrenders.

(SIMLA, Nov. 16.—The British officials have accepted the submission of the Mandakola, on surrender of the property and rifles located at Maizar and on the payment for such property as is not forthcoming. This tribe also has to pay a fine of 10,000 rupees and to surrender twenty hostages for their future good conduct.

Trial of Arroyo's Lynchers.

(MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—The trial of the lynchers continued today without any sensational developments. Crowds in the street booed and hooted the prisoners as they passed out after the trial this evening, but the police quelled the audience. Popular indignation against them continues intense.

Estimate on Argentina's Wheat Crop.

(BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 16.—Argentina's coming wheat crop is estimated at 1,500,000 tons. Deducting home consumption there will remain at least 1,000,000 tons for export. The flour crop is estimated at 400,000 tons. The maize crop will not be abundant unless there comes a good fall of rain in December.

Life Saving Medal for an American.

(BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The United States consul general here, Mr. Goldsmith, has received for transmission to the United States a life-saving medal awarded by Emperor William of Germany to Valentine Perneckes of Milwaukee, Wis., for saving a child from drowning in this city.

MORE EVIDENCE IN THORN CASE.

Find the Saw with Which Golden-suppe Was Disembered.

(NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A saw, which may be the implement with which William Golden-suppe's corpse was dismembered in the case of the "Man in the Iron Mask," was found in a hole in the wall of the Hotel City today. It is said to have been found buried in the ground of the meadow lying between Flushing and Gillette points, when Mrs. Mack is said to have told the officers on Sunday last it was placed by Martin Thorne. The find was made by an Italian laborer, and the young sons of Police Captain Metheven of Long Island City. The saw will be produced in Monday next in a session of this latter chapter in the great murder case. A special venire of 200 jurors will be seated tomorrow.

DIPLOMATS IN SESSION.

The afternoon's meeting began at 4 p. m. It lasted until 7 o'clock. During these hours the entire her, were discussed. Primarily the purpose of the meeting was to secure an agreement in the Bering sea matter. The Canadians made it clear that they wished any plan of settlement to take a broader scope than the one subject of the Bering sea and to embrace the many sources of friction along the border. In this connection the plan of an international commission was discussed at great length. The Canadians felt that the commission afforded the best means of reconciling all differences and of opening the way to reciprocity. The discussion was of the most friendly nature throughout and no sharp discussions were allowed to crop out. It was felt that the plan of the commission was too large a question for immediate discussion. A final understanding was reached, therefore, that the Canadian matter should be put in writing. This concluded the meeting and the delegates went their farwell in the utmost cordiality.

Sir Wilfrid and Sir Louis leave at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for Ottawa.

DEMANDS MADE BY CHAMBERLAIN.

Premier Laurier Promptly Refuses to Grant Them.

(TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 16.—The Globe, the leading liberal paper in Canada, says: "Conservative newspapers keep up a constant fire on Sir Wilfrid Laurier because, as they allege, he refused to agree to a preferential tariff between Great Britain and Canada as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. It is just as well that the real facts of the matter should be known. During the visit of the premier to Great Britain Mr. Chamberlain made the proposition that there should be absolute free trade between Great Britain and its colonies on condition that the former pay a custom tax on commodities from foreign

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

Meeting to Consider the Bering Sea Controversy Concludes Its Labors.

DELEGATES AGREE UPON MANY DETAILS

Canadian Representatives Will Submit Their Ideas in Writing and International Commission May Result from Deliberations.

(WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Bering sea meeting, in which representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States have participated, came to a close tonight. The seal experts made a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic reserves for the respective governments each have an understanding upon which they hope at a later day to effect final adjustment, not only of the Bering sea questions, but of other pending border controversies. For the present, however, no official action was taken as to the suspension of pelagic sealing.

The Canadian delegates urged that other questions be brought into any plan of settlement and suggested an international commission to accomplish this. This was fully discussed and an agreement reached that the Canadian officials would put their views in writing after returning to Ottawa and submit them to the authorities here. All parties concerned say the outlook is favorable to a satisfactory adjustment.

The unanimous agreement of the experts brings the governments together for the first time on all the facts relating to the seals. This agreement was reached after painstaking comparison of notes and the results were announced in an official statement by General Foster as follows:

"UNANIMOUS ON SOME POINTS.

"The delegates to the fur seal conference have agreed unanimously on certain propositions touching the fur seal herds of the Bering sea. The report contains sixteen propositions which are briefly epitomized as follows:

"That the Pribyloff herd has declined in numbers from 1884 to 1897; that the number was formerly three to five times that which now exists; that the death rate among pups is great, not more than one-half to one-third surviving to the age of 3 years; that the number of breeders decreased in 1896 and 1897 was between 160,000 to 120,000; that the decrease from 1896 to 1897 was notable, though its extent could not be definitely determined; that land killing of males as now practiced does no harm to the herds; that the pelagic sealers respect the limitations of the law; that pelagic sealing involves indiscriminate killing; that the catch at sea contains a marked excess of females; that the killing of males on land is the cause of this; that among the females killed are not only those bearing and pregnant, but also many who are immature, or who have already lost their pups; that the fur seal being polygamous, a large number of males may be killed in similar numbers without checking the increase of the herd or bringing about an actual decline; that a small number of females, less the annual increment of breeders, might be taken without producing actual decrease; that excessive pelagic sealing has led to a reduction in the herds; that pelagic sealing has of late fallen off in greater ratio than has the herd, thus producing a tendency toward equilibrium in numbers; that in estimating the future conditions of the herd must be taken into consideration reductions in the number of surviving pups caused by the pelagic catches of 1894-5; that the herd is not in danger of actual extermination so long as its haunts on land are protected and the protected zone is maintained; that both land and sea killing now yield an insupportable profit either to the licensee or to the pelagic sealers themselves."

SIGNATURE TO AGREEMENT.

The delegates signing the agreement are Charles Sumner Hamlin, David Starr Jordan, D'Arcy Ventworth Thompson, James Melville Macoun.

Following the agreement of the experts the diplomatic officials assembled at General Foster's house to discuss the larger increase of pelagic sealing and larger border controversies. Owing to the continued illness of Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is confined to his chamber, the British government was represented by the first secretary of the British embassy, Mr. Adam. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies were present in behalf of Canada.

General Foster's power has been materially enlarged since the coming of the Canadian officers, for as a result of the long and friendly talk between Sir Wilfrid and Secretary Sherman the latter has written to the Canadian premier stating that the president had empowered General Foster to treat on the various border questions which Sir Wilfrid had called to the attention of Mr. Sherman and with the cooperation of the British government to conclude treaties covering these subjects.

The afternoon's meeting began at 4 p. m. It lasted until 7 o'clock. During these hours the entire her, were discussed. Primarily the purpose of the meeting was to secure an agreement in the Bering sea matter. The Canadians made it clear that they wished any plan of settlement to take a broader scope than the one subject of the Bering sea and to embrace the many sources of friction along the border. In this connection the plan of an international commission was discussed at great length. The Canadians felt that the commission afforded the best means of reconciling all differences and of opening the way to reciprocity. The discussion was of the most friendly nature throughout and no sharp discussions were allowed to crop out. It was felt that the plan of the commission was too large a question for immediate discussion. A final understanding was reached, therefore, that the Canadian matter should be put in writing. This concluded the meeting and the delegates went their farwell in the utmost cordiality.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

1. Plans of Sagasta Laid Bare. Salisbury Makes Another Speech. Close of the Seal Conference. Police Mix Up in Omaha Politics.

2. What Caused the Row in Hayti. Cleveland Watches "Tigers" at Foot Ball.

3. Smyth is Slow in the Bartley Case. South Dakota's Public School Fund.

4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Outlook for Foreign Crops. Scheme for a National University. Professors of Modern Book Reviewer.

6. Council Bluffs' Local Matters. Prof. Gates and School Book Trust.

7. Arguing Live Stock Rates Case. Rushing Work on the Armorel Plant. Affairs in South Omaha.

8. Wind-Up of the Red Men's Council. Details of the Epworth League.

9. Great Bell for Nebraska. Rodgers in the Divorce Court. Federal Court Opens for Business.

10. Commercial and Financial News. Canada in the Klondike. New York's Seasoned Forts.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 4 a. m. .... 10 1 p. m. .... 33 5 a. m. .... 18 2 p. m. .... 34 7 a. m. .... 18 3 p. m. .... 35 8 a. m. .... 18 4 p. m. .... 40 9 a. m. .... 22 5 p. m. .... 40 10 a. m. .... 25 6 p. m. .... 40 11 a. m. .... 29 7 p. m. .... 34 12 m. .... 32 8 p. m. .... 35 9 p. m. .... 33

POLICE IN POLITICS

Omaha Force Used to Forward E. E. Howell's Interests.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF A CAMPAIGN

Officers Directed to Report to Fusion Candidate for Mayor.

SIGWART AND THE BOARD PERMIT IT

Authorities Assist in the Outrageous Abuse of Power.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY IN COX CASE

Police Men Swear to Having Covered Political Assignments for Ed Howell and Charles Fanning at Sigwart's Direction.

Evidence of the Fire and Police Commission being in politics was the feature of the case on trial before Judge Scott of the equity division of the district court yesterday afternoon. It was the case wherein W. W. Cox, chief of detectives, seeks a permanent injunction to restrain the board from discharging him or trying him on the charges preferred some time ago.

Immediately upon the convening of court, the plaintiff was put upon the witness stand to testify in his own behalf. He detailed the attempts of the board to remove him from office and was then asked: "Is Charles Fanning a member of the police force, or in any way connected therewith?" The defense objected to the question, insisting that it was immaterial. But the materiality, however, was not referred to here. Suffice it to say that Mr. Chamberlain remarked with reference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply that he would not touch with tongs the subject of a preferential tariff on any other basis than that of absolute free trade between Great Britain and its colonies. These are the facts and this the sort of arrangement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is being daily denounced for not accepting."

"What are your politics?" was asked of the witness.

"I am a republican," was the reply, and continuing, he said: "Commissioner Peabody told me that there was an arrangement by which each member of the board could name their particular political faith, and that if I would apply to the mayor and secure his endorsement I could probably be retained. Commissioner Bullard, however, told me that my politics were not in accord with those of