

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1897—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PARIS IS EXCITED

Gay French Capital Worked Up Over the Dreyfus Case.

ESTERHAZY'S STORIES CONTRADICTORY

His Frequent Explanations Do Not Seem to Explain.

MOVEMENTS WATCHED BY AUTHORITIES

Yarn About Mysterious Veiled Lady Does Not Go Down.

ESTERHAZY IS NOW BADLY FRIGHTENED

Henry Hess is Right After Labby and the End is Not Yet—Gossip About Tammany's Triumph.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Nov. 20.—New York World Telegram—Paris is still frenzied with excitement over the Dreyfus mystery, which has now been significantly dubbed the "Panama Militaire." The suspicion of Count Esterhazy first excited by the wild improbability of his story and explanations since has been deepened by his many contradictory statements. Nor has his attempt to raise prejudice by representing the attack on him as a Semitic plot advanced by the bulk of Parisians. Not a title of evidence has been produced in support of that charge besides which Esterhazy was far better known in Jewish society than Dreyfus. He has committed himself to a series of conflicting accounts of meetings and communications with the mysterious veiled lady. To one journalist he declared the letter she sent him was made up of words cut out of newspapers. To another journalist he said her second communication was in the same handwriting as the first. Then again he first asserted that he only once met her at the German embassy to see Lieutenant Schwarzkopfen to obtain a passport to Alsace for his relative, but the next day he admitted he frequently went to the embassy to see Schwarzkopfen, who was a personal friend. Schwarzkopfen was recalled to Berlin at the first hint of the present scandal.

There is no evidence against Esterhazy beyond his own assertions and protestations, but these are not to be taken as wholly unfavorable to him. Finally, his accusation against Scheuer Kestler, vice president of the Senate, a man of unimpeachable probity and honor, that he had been actuated by a bribe from the Dreyfus syndicate has utterly disgusted those who were at the outset disposed to sympathize with Esterhazy as the victim of a conspiracy. It is highly significant that since his interview with General Pelloux Esterhazy has been kept under surveillance and three agents of the French political police have arrived in London to investigate his statements as to movements when here and the motives of his repeated secret visits to the English capital.

ESTERHAZY FRIGHTENED.

The view held by Esterhazy's friends, who were acquainted with his mode of life, his impetuosity, extravagance and general financial desperation, is that, although probably innocent of treason, he is frightened lest the investigations now proceeding will unearth some other scandal which will effectively ruin him. Yesterday he was fit of reticence and would scarcely give a hint of his position. In contrast to his feverish condition is the calm, untrifled, confident demeanor of Kestler, who has resisted all attempts to hustle him into indelicate talk or action, treating with contempt the gross slanders of Esterhazy. He knows that only the supreme efforts of overwhelming testimony can bring the French Cabinet to grant a proper judicial inquiry, and is reserving all his energies and ammunition for that purpose.

Mr. Keane, who has arrived at Rome, has been received in special audience by the pope. Keane says it is quite untrue that his candidacy for the archbishopric of New Orleans was vetoed by the congregation of the propandea fide. When he was apprised that the clergy of the archdiocese had submitted his name to the holy see for an archbishopric he instantly resigned, but he could not enter into the proposition and requested the withdrawal of the nomination. Dr. Keane's name was placed first in order by the local chapter, others being Father Forest and Father Healin, but according to the view authoritatively expressed at the Vatican the only two effective candidates for the post are Dr. Chappelle, archbishop of Santa Fe, and Dr. Maes, bishop of Corrington. No decision has yet been taken as between these two, but Dr. Chappelle is expected to be appointed without hesitation were it not unprecedented in the states to transfer an archbishop from one diocese to another. Mr. Keane intends and desires to remain at Rome, where he will represent the interests of the American hierarchy.

AMBASSADOR HAY HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION

from the Omar Khayyam club to be the guest of the evening at their annual dinner on Monday. This club is purely literary, numbering a majority of the leading authors in its ranks, and its meetings are of a bohemian character.

HESSE AND LABBY.

The vendetta started by Henry Hess on behalf of South African millionaires against Labouchere is evidently to be pursued by Hess. Labouchere has temporarily restrained Hess by threat of an injunction from publishing Labby's letters to the late George Augustus Sala, which were surrendered to Hess by Sala's widow. This lady is the sister of John Strong Wilbur, the wife secreted to Sala and married her a few months after his first wife died. Labby and Sala were lifelong personal friends and it is well known that Labby's purse was frequently at the command of his less affluent comrade. Sala was always on the staff of the Daily Telegraph, with whose proprietor, Sir Edward Lawson, Labby had a fierce feud for many years. Sala also wrote for the London World at the time Labouchere conducted his financial page. The letters surrendered by Hess to Sala relate chiefly to these two periods and it is stated that Mrs. Sala intimated some time since to Labouchere that the South African king wanted them. Labouchere ignored the hint, if that it was, and the next thing he heard was that Hess had got the whole budget. Mrs. Sala is now abroad and utter amazement is expressed that, knowing the intimate friendship between her late husband and Labby, she could

have given these letters to be used against the latter.

M. Bordini, a rising French artist, whose works are among the most remarkable exhibited this year at the Paris salon, is on his way to New York, where he has received a commission to paint portraits of several leaders of society. Arrangements are already being made at Rome for the due celebration of the diamond jubilee of Pope Leo's first mass. It was on January 1, 1838, that the then Father Peccio offered up initial mass in the chapel of Amadeo in the Quirinal. Pilgrims are expected from America in considerable numbers to visit Rome and join in the celebration. The countess of Warwick is now very rarely seen in society. She occasionally comes up to London for some special function, but has entirely abandoned the ordinary round of a fashionable leader's life. She is now at Warwick castle for the winter, attending closely to her public duties as poor law guardian and preparing for the press an important work, entitled "Progress in Women's Education in the British Empire." The Countess Essex and Mrs. Arthur Paget are to be among Lady Warwick's guests for a shooting party next week.

TALK OF TAMMANY.

Tammany is filling a big place in the universe at present and among its other responsibilities it is to be held accountable for leading Lord Salisbury into one of the most grievous misdirections of his ministerial career. He has started every one, including his own followers, by delivering a biting criticism on the work of the London county council and a general denunciation of the evils of centralization in big municipalities. To illustrate the dread possibilities of this centralization, he pointed to Tammany's victory and to its probable use of the spoils of office. At the same time he outlined his policy for the next session of denuding the county council of a large part of its powers and conferring them on small local bodies. This scheme has been criticized and repudiated by every ministerial organ in London and Salisbury's followers in the county council are frantic with him, as they will be if he causes a liberal landslide at the council elections next March. There is no doubt that the Tammany triumph led Salisbury to make this mistake.

A private letter from a high medical authority in India gives an amazing explanation of the perpetuation of the bubonic plague in that country. He says it has been contracted by the monkeys which infest the sacred edifices in the principal cities of the Bengal presidency. These animals are held sacred by the natives and it is impossible for the sanitary authorities to take any measures to deal with the plague among them. The only effectual plan would be to exterminate them, which could be easily done, as they are almost tame, but such proceeding would probably provoke a massacre of Europeans in retaliation. At Agra recently a conference of the principal native priests was summoned to consider with the medical authorities what should be done to stamp out the plague among the monkeys. But the priests, getting wind of the object of the meeting, declined to attend it. The mere suggestion of the British laying their profane hands on the sacred monkeys, even in a way of kindness, aroused all the fanaticism in the oriental character and has further intensified the disaffection which is now universal throughout the Indian empire.

INDIAN WAR.

The Indian frontier war is causing the deepest apprehension among India's rulers, no substantial progress being made toward the subjugation of the Hill men and the British losses in blood and treasure are serious. The war is costing \$125,000 per day, which, according to the policy proclaimed by the present government, must be defrayed out of the Indian budget, which even in the best years shows a deficit. But far graver than any question of cost in the view of the Indian authorities is the loss of prestige incurred by the British troops in being repeatedly checked by the Afghans and only saved from actual defeat by the heroism of native members of the Sikhs and Gurkhas. "Once let the native troops feel they are the equals if not the superiors of the British," says an Indian semi-official newspaper, "an England can only hold India at a cost which would make the game not worth the candle."

LORD ROBERTS IS FOOLISHLY ATTACKED

for raising the efficacy of the native army to its present high standard. Meantime, as a consequence of the gravity of the Indian situation, England runs the risk of being outpaced by France in the rush for the valley of the upper Nile. The Sudan advance has been stopped for the simple reason that England cannot spare men or money to effectuate her African schemes until the Indian frontier war is ended.

FIRE COMMENT.

Commenting on the great fire all the papers agree that the London fire brigade is not so strong as it was in cases of such a fire as that of yesterday. The Standard can only say: "All London is stripped of engines so effectively that if another outbreak of fire occurred at any considerable distance there would be no means of dealing with it. It is customary on these occasions to compare our last blaze with the leading case of 1666. What would be more to the purpose would be to point out that we are not very much better able to deal with a disaster of this kind than we were 229 years ago."

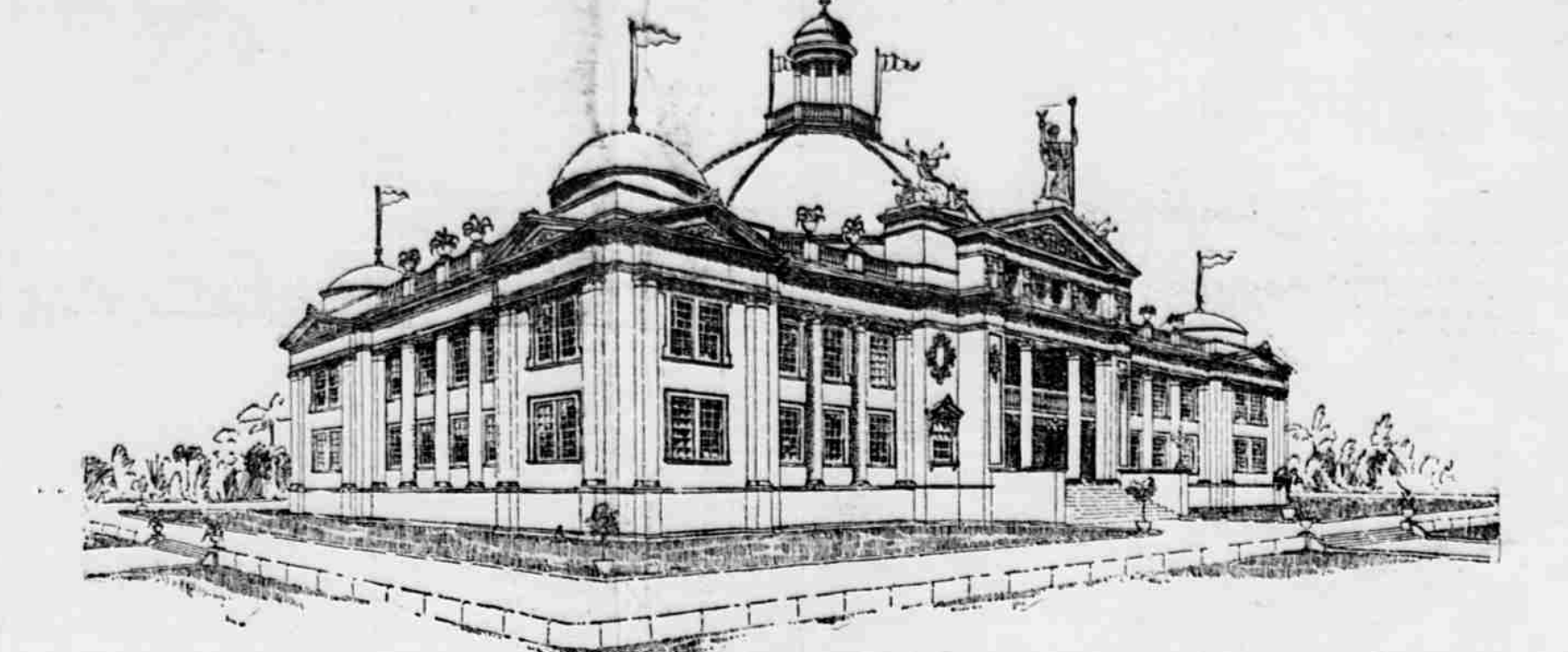
THOUGH THE FLAMES ARE NOW PRACTICALLY EXTINGUISHED

all trade in the neighborhood was at a standstill today and from the roofs of the big warehouses the view is one of ruin and desolation as far as the eye can reach. Owing to the enormous extent of the fire Commander Wells has not yet been able to issue the usual official report of the damage. Two or three thousand girls have been driven out of employment and some hundreds of men are without any means of support. It is stated that there has been no loss of life.

GRAND OLD MAN IS WEAKENING.

Weight of Years Telling on Gladstone's Health. LONDON, Nov. 20.—An alarming rumor regarding Mr. Gladstone's health has been circulating in the city, but a dispatch from Hawarden has been received contradicting the rumor and saying that, although he has been suffering from insomnia for a week past, Mr. Gladstone had been able to take considerable amount of outdoor air. A letter from a person who visited the Gladstone's on Friday, says: "His mind is as clear as ever, but he has become much feebler bodily and now leads what is for him a very sedentary life. He seems to have shrunk in size and suffers from shortness of breath. His heart was examined recently and was found to be weak in action, so that altogether the marvelous old man's bodily powers seem at last to be on the decline."

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, Omaha, 1898



NEBRASKA BUILDING.

The Nebraska building possesses architecturally a distinctive character. It is classic in style, closely following the Ionic order, with unconventional detail. There are two grand entrances, emphasized by pediments embellished with statuary and the grand seal of the state. The building is 90x145 feet. The principal feature is the central dome. This is sixty feet in diameter, octagonal in form, and rises to a height of eighty-five feet. This dome indicates plainly the magnificent assembly room, which is open to the top of the dome. It is surrounded by a large gallery. Off this assembly room are the offices, reception rooms, parlors, baggage and toilet rooms. These are for the convenience of various state societies and also for the use of states having no buildings of their own on the ground. The four corners of the building are surmounted by small domes which, in form and ornamentation, harmonize beautifully with the central dome. Over each entrance and opening from the gallery is a large, airy balcony for the use of the public. Above these balconies are band galleries, reached by stairways from the main gallery, which also lead to the roof, where a promenade is provided. While not a very large building, the general harmony of style, excellent proportions and tasty detail make this one of the attractive buildings of the exposition. The building will typify the wealth, prosperity, material progress and educational advancement of the state of Nebraska. Craddock & McDonald, architects, Omaha, made the design.

CONSIDERING TARIFF LAWS

Work Assigned to Special Section of Germany's Economic Council.

KAISER FROWNS ON AGRARIAN INTERESTS

He is Taken Up with the Canal Projects Which the Agricultural Elements Oppose, Fearing Cheaper Cereals.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The economic council, which began its sessions this week, and whose most important meetings will be attended by the emperor, is a body specially called together by the government to devise the best measures needed in regard to international tariff relations, with special reference to the United States and Great Britain and its colonies. The council is composed of a score of technical and practical experts in manufacture, agriculture, trade and banking, as well as a number of the higher government officials. Among its members are Count von Kanitz, the agrarian leader; Baron von Manteuffel, the conservative leader; Count von Posadowsky, the minister for the interior and Baron von Thielmann, the secretary of the imperial treasury. Herr Wermuth, late imperial commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair, has charge of the statistical documents submitted. Special committees have been appointed on agriculture, transportation, banking, textile, chemical, iron and steel industries. They have held daily sessions since the council was convened.

The main purpose of the council is to ascertain which industries and to what extent need fostering by the state. On Monday evening, when Count von Posadowsky entertained the council at dinner, the emperor entered into lively conversation with those present; but his majesty snubbed Count von Kanitz most unmercifully. The fact is interpreted as meaning that the agrarian interests will not be paramount in the deliberations of the council.

Another fact pointing the same way is that his majesty in conversation that evening, enthusiastically praised the intercontinental canal project, intending the joining of all the principal German rivers, the Elbe, the Rhine, the Weser and the Oder. The project is not a new one. It has been slumbering for years, until, during the recent stay of the emperor at Rominten, where he had several long conferences with a wealthy land owner of that vicinity, Seydelhechen, who is looked upon as the coming minister of agriculture and who converted the emperor to his views on the subject.

AGRARIANS OPPOSE CANALS.

The agrarian party, however, is violently opposed to canal systems, because its members fear a further cheapening of cereals by reason of their easier transportation. The emperor spoke in such glowing terms of the canal project, that it is expected a bill embodying his ideas will be presented to the Reichstag, or else be made an issue of the coming elections. Emperor William intends to open the Reichstag in person, which he has not done since 1894. It is supposed his naval projects are so near and dear to his heart that he will, on that account, overcome the repugnance he feels for the present Reichstag in an effort to bring about the passage of the measure providing for increasing the strength of the German navy. As yet, however, there seems to be little likelihood of these naval plans proving acceptable to the Reichstag. The correspondent of the Associated Press hears on good authority that if the temper of the Reichstag early during the coming session becomes clear as being adverse to the naval projects, the emperor will dissolve that body forthwith. The new elections could then be held early in the spring. Tuesday being the anniversary of the accession of the throne of Frederick William III, Queen Louise and the emperor went to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg and prayed at the tombs of the members of the imperial family whose remains are resting there. Four of the socialist Reichstag delegates—Herrn Liebknecht, Hord, Lustgen and Buel—who have been convicted of lese majeste, will be forced to spend a period of the coming Reichstag session in jail. Another editor, Herr Feldmann, has been sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment for unfavorably criticizing King Leopold of Belgium. The Vorwaerts says: "All the rulers of the earth joyfully recognize the fact that in Germany the monarchic principle is carefully shielded against wicked critics and the fame of the German penal code will penetrate even to the rulers of the African tribes."

WHEREVER A RULER IS UNPOPULAR LET HIM

come to Germany. Here where under the shelter of lese majeste every criticism is forbidden, he may spend the rest of his days in peace." In view of the growing number of Bismarck's statues, Prince Bismarck is reported recently to have said: "It annoys me to see myself stand on a fossilized pedestal." The ex-chancellor has thus far refused to attend any unveilings of statues erected in his honor. The importation of Christmas has been resumed by large land owners in the eastern provinces of Prussia. On Wednesday last twenty-five celestials arrived at Stettin via Russia, and on Thursday seventeen more of them reached that place. They were all hired by contract to work on an estate at Mecklenburg, Pomerania. Mr. Emil Blatz, the Milwaukee brewer, accompanied by his family, is in town. Herr George Liebling, the composer and foral pianist, some time ago struck a critic and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, but he has determined to emigrate to the United States without undergoing punishment. If he returns to Germany, however, he will be subject to rearrest and imprisonment. He has brothers living in New York and in Chicago. Liebling appealed to the emperor, who refused to pardon him. The United States embassy made another urgent representation in behalf of Edmund Z. Brodowski, appointed United States consul at Breslau, against whose nomination the German government has protested. The United States officials have assured the government that Brodowski will be instantly recalled in case he interferes in German politics. After a trial of eleven days at Cleves, Rheland Prussia, all the members of the band of German counterfeiters of 100 mark bills have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

DOGS MIX UP IN POLITICS.

English Fanatics Up in Arms Against Muzzle Law. (Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 20.—The dog muzzle is admittedly playing a very important part in the politics of Great Britain, the discontent of dog owners at the rigorous muzzling orders which now have been two years in force having raised the muzzle to the dignity of a grave political question. There is abundant evidence that it influenced the recent bye-elections and that it is generally disturbing the peace of the ministers. The marquis of Salisbury, during the course of his speech at the Albert hall on Thursday last, admitted this, in his usual cynical style, and on Thursday night the minister of agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, speaking at a large political meeting, devoted his entire speech to a defense of his position. He quoted statistics showing the rapid decrease of rabies since the introduction of the order. In 1895 he said there were 608 cases of rabies in England, adding that in 1897 there were only 141 cases, while of these only fifty-one have occurred since June. The Times devotes a leading article to the question, which concludes: "We can hardly believe that, even among the imbecilities of a contested election, the muzzling order could be paraded against her majesty's government after the presentation of Mr. Long's figures."

DEAD COMES TO LIFE AGAIN

Novak's Alleged Victim Said to Be Still on Earth.

CHARLES WOOD SAYS HE'S SEEN MURRAY

Avers that He Met and Talked with Him Recently in Seattle—Thinks He Cannot Be Mistaken.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 20.—(Special Telegram)—A special to the Republican from Seattle, Wash., says: Charles Wood, who recently came here from Vinon, Ia., walked into the police station and stated that he had met and talked with Edward Murray, for whose murder Frank Novak is now being tried in Iowa. Wood said there could be no mistake about it; that he not only saw Murray but met and shook hands and talked with him in a saloon. They had talked but a few minutes together, when Murray stepped to the door, as if to call a friend, and went out and failed to return. Though Wood searched all over town he could find no trace of the man again. He at once reported the matter to a man whom he believed to be a police officer, but he was not, and did not give it to the police until tonight. The police are looking for Murray. Chief of Police Read wired the sheriff of Benton county the full particulars of the case and got several telegrams in return. Every effort will be made to discover Murray. Wood says he has known Murray for years and he was there at the time of the burning of Novak's store and knows all the particulars. Wood is apparently a man of standing and his word is believed.

PROGRESS OF THE NOVAK TRIAL.

Celebrated Case is Rapidly Drawing to a Close.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 20.—(Special Telegram)—The Novak trial is rapidly drawing to a close and by Monday night or Tuesday forenoon the case will be submitted to the jury for their consideration. County Attorney Tobin finished his closing argument to the jury at 11 o'clock this morning. Judge Ney opened for the defense and took the entire afternoon, closing shortly after 5 o'clock. Mr. Milner will make the closing argument for the defense Monday morning, and will be followed by Mr. Boies, who will make the closing argument for the state. It is not at all likely that Judge Burnham will give his instructions to the jury before Tuesday forenoon. The court room was packed during the entire forenoon today. The people attended in force. They came from every direction, and from 1 p. m. till adjournment the little court room was creaked with a mass of humanity that made life almost unbearable. One woman fainted, and after water was thrown on her face and it was found impossible to revive her a passageway was forced through the crowd and she was carried out by two bailiffs. Judge Ney was almost overcome on several occasions, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he proceeded with his argument.

TURNUED OVER TO THEIR FRIENDS.

Bodies of Gynched Indians Buried by the Tribe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 20.—The bodies of the three Indians, victims of the lynching, have been disinterred from their graves near Williamsport and taken to the reservation by the chief of the Indian police, where they were buried by relatives. The funeral was the most remarkable ever seen on the reservation. All the Indians attended. The coroner's jury, after taking the testimony of the jailer, from whose custody the men were taken, returned a verdict that the three men had come to their deaths from strangulation at the hands of unknown persons. Great excitement prevailed again last night over the report that an attempt would be made at 2 o'clock this morning to break into the jail and secure Black Hawk and hang him. Officials took extraordinary precautions to guard the man and kept a close watch all night for the mobs, but they did not put in an appearance.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS, Nov. 20.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Belgenland, for Liverpool. At New York—Arrived—Muenchen, from Bremen; Sailed—Manitoba, for London; La Gascogne, for Havre; Normanna, for Naples; Palatia, for Hamburg; Campania, for Naples. At Southampton—Sailed—Paris, for New York.

KILLED BY CROW'S NEST.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 20.—Word had reached here that a construction engine and seven cars on the Crow's Nest Pass road went down with the bridge over Old Man, killing two men and injuring many others.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

- Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Light Showers or Snow; decidedly colder. 1. Paris Excited Over the Dreyfus Case. 2. Work of German Economic Council. 3. Fresh Developments in Novak Case. 4. Reducing the Sultan's Swelled Head. 5. Yale Defeats Princeton at Foot Ball. 6. Nebraska Kickers Ready for Iowa. 7. State Bank of Holstein Falls. 8. Fusion's End is Approaching. 9. Arrest of the West in Society. 10. Musical Review of the Week. 11. Colorado and the Exposition. 12. Railroad Rates Lower Than Ever. 13. New Buildings Planned for Omaha. 14. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 15. Arrest of a Nebraska Murderer. 16. Government Display at the Exposition. 17. South Dakotas Buy Young Cattle. 18. Affairs at South Omaha. 19. Police Get After Local Thieves. 20. "Simon Dale." 21. Commercial and Financial News. 22. Editorial and Comment. 23. The Sacred City of Tibet. 24. Doings in the Local Courts. 25. News of the Amusement World. 26. Echoes of the Arts Rooms. 27. "Marion's Promise." 28. A Thanksgiving Memory of the War. 29. Review of a Week's Sport. 30. In the World of Whirling Wheels. 31. Gathering the Annual Turkey Crop. 32. Remarkable Thanksgiving Celebrations. 33. Slaughtering Turkeys by Wholesale. 34. In the Domain of Woman. 35. Things Done to Woman's Heart. 36. Reforming the Currency.

Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data points for various hours and temperatures.

Cold Wave for Sunday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The local weather bureau tonight gave out the following special bulletin: A severe cold wave has overpread the northwestern states with high winds and snow in Montana and the Dakotas. During the next twenty-four hours the temperature will go to zero or below in the states of the upper Missouri valley, and freezing temperatures will be experienced as far south as Kansas and northern Missouri.

TWO YOUNG CHILDREN MURDERED.

Misconsin Town. OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Nov. 20.—A mysterious and shocking tragedy was committed at this place some time last night at the residence of Ernest Cornell. Two little children, Willie Cornell, aged 6 years, and Lillie, aged 4 years, were found dead, lying on their beds with their throats cut, and Ernest Cornell, their father, was lying on the floor with a gash across his throat which extended from ear to ear. Cornell was able to make a statement after his wound was sewed up. He said that a man named Lewis, who had boarded with the family for some weeks, last night induced him to drink a lot of whisky, and that after drinking the liquor he soon lost consciousness and knew nothing more until he was awakened by the clock striking at 3:30 this morning.

A statement from Cornell is that his (Cornell's) wife and Lewis were together at the time. Cornell said that last evening he asked his wife not to leave the house with Lewis, but that she refused and went in spite of his entreaties. When Mrs. Cornell entered the house this morning she expressed great surprise at the condition of Cornell and later appeared greatly shocked when she beheld the two children. The general opinion is that Cornell killed the children and afterwards attempted to commit suicide because of his domestic troubles. Mrs. Cornell will be arrested and she and Lewis will be held.

MISSING BRIDEGROOM IS FOUND.

Young Bergman Located in Milwaukee by His Father. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—George T. Bergman, who was to have been married Wednesday evening to Miss Margaret Perry and disappeared on the afternoon of the day set for his marriage, has been found and is now in the residence of his father on West Adams street. He was found this evening in the depot of the Northwestern railroad at Milwaukee just as he was about to take a train for Chicago, and was brought home by his father.

Killed at Crow's Nest.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 20.—Word had reached here that a construction engine and seven cars on the Crow's Nest Pass road went down with the bridge over Old Man, killing two men and injuring many others.

SULTAN'S BIG HEAD

European Powers Join Hands to Reduce Its Abnormal Size.

OPERATION PROVES SIGNALLY SUCCESSFUL

Turkey's Ambition to Have an Improved Navy Suddenly Checked.

PLANS ARE NIPPED BY RUSSIA'S DEMANDS

Austro-Hungary Also Surprised the Turks with a Financial Problem.

GERMANY LANDS MARINES ON CHINA'S SOIL

Its Real Purpose Said to Be to Secure a Coaling Station and Ship-Repairing Harbor.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 20.—The knock pot of international politics has been enriched during the last few days by two or three bones which promise to furnish an opportunity for plenty of contention hereafter. Russia contributed the first in its notification of November 13 to the Porte that the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, amounting to \$1,300,000, must be paid, and that if Turkey intends to apply part of the Greek war indemnity to an increase of the Turkish armaments Russia will demand the payment of this amount. This was followed by a second note on the same subject today. Austria furnished the second bone in its demand for the payment of the arrears due the Oriental Railway company for transporting Turkish troops during the war, the railroad being an Austrian concern, and the arrears amounting to \$200,000, at the same time insisting on the dismissal of the vail of Albania, Asia Minor, and of the mutineers of Maronia, the two claims who were responsible for the indignities to which an Austria merchant, Brazzaffoli, was recently subjected to, and also their share in the insults complained of by the Austrian consul at Messina, who interfered in behalf of Brazzaffoli, the agent there of the Austrian Lloyd Steamship company, to all of which demands Turkey submitted. ABANDONED NAVAL IMPROVEMENT. Incidentally the Turkish government is said to have abandoned its naval reorganization plans as a result of the second note of Russia on the subject of the war indemnity arrears of that country. Germany favored the knock pot without sauce, in China, in landing its sailors at Kiao Chau, ostensibly for the purpose of investigating upon redress for the murder of two German missionaries, but possibly, it is intimated, in order to obtain a good coaling station, and a harbor in which to repair its fleet; the first east. Turkey's bad case of swelled head is responsible for two of these contentious contributions to the simmering of the political pot. Its easy victories over Greece have so rehabilitated the sultan's pride that he had almost arrived at the belief that by following the advice of Captain Mahan, the author of "Sea Power in History," and making his navy strong, Turkey might become the seventh great power and liberate itself from the obnoxious tillage of Christendom.

BITTER PILL FOR GERMANY.

Germany proffered its assistance to build ships for Turkey and also offered to supply that country with the necessary ammunition and arms in return for about 25 per cent of the Greek war indemnity. Thus Russia saw its chance to check the progress of German influence at Constantinople. For the last twenty years it has held its unpaid I. O. U. as a club to force Turkey to do its bidding, and now again, but in a more sumptuous fashion than usual, it has repeated the operation and has killed two birds with one stone—namely, sharply checking Berlin statesmanship and preventing Turkey from manipulating itself from dependence on Russia. Naturally, this has been a bitter pill for Germany to swallow, losing, as it does, considerable prestige and big contracts at the same moment. Count Goltzschew, the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, was glad of the chance to co-operate with Russia in clipping the sultan's wings, and he has not only helped to place Turkey in the same position it held previous to the war, but the Austrian minister has thrown some light upon what may be expected from the Balkan compact between Russia and Austria as hinted at by Emperor Francis Joseph in his speech upon the occasion of receiving the Austro-Hungarian delegations on Wednesday last. Great Britain's part in these proceedings remains to be developed.

ANNEXING CHINESE TERRITORY.

Germany's swoop down upon Kiao Chau bay has excited the chancelleries, and the advice from Shanghai that two steamers have been chartered there to convey stores and materials in Kiao Chau bay, coupled with the intimation that the German occupation of that place is apparently to be more than temporary, color to which is given by the fact that the German marines are now engaged in building winter barracks, leave little doubt that Germany has practically annexed Kiao Chau bay, which next to Port Arthur is the most important harbor in China. As a fact accomplish is an almost unanswerable argument in the east it is difficult to see what France, Russia, Great Britain and Japan can do in the matter, unless they set to work and grab other portions of the Chinese empire. Under the circumstances the diplomats are asking what the United States, whose interests in the east are advancing by leaps and bounds, says of the seizure of Kiao Chau bay. In any case, the further proceedings promise to be interesting, for, according to the accepted version of the Cassini treaty, concluded in 1896, Russia secured the reversion of Kiao Chau bay for a naval station. Looking below the surface the coup may therefore be Germany's return to the Franco-Russian alliance.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

The newspapers of Great Britain console themselves with saying that "war will be the outcome of all this harbor grabbing," adding: "Owing to our sovereignty of the sea we are able to pick and choose any port in China which strikes our fancy. If it is already fortified by our rivals, so much the better." The British Parliament reassembles during the second week of February, three weeks later than originally intended. The principal talks of the sessions will be the Irish local government bills and the reform