PART 1.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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TENSION IS EASIER

England's Threatening War Clouds Are Clearing Away.

CABINET OFFICERS BREATHE MORE FREELY

English Secure Their Demands in Each Instance.

LOOK UPON IT AS A DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH

Honors Are Divided Between Salisbury and Chamberlain.

OUTWIT THE FRENCH AND THE RUSSIANS

Negotiate a Treaty with King Menelik in Africa, and Obtain Open Ports for the World in China

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LONDON, Jan. 29.—After an unusually prolonged period of extreme tension all signs point to an early improvement in, if not a complete solution of, the various international political problems agitating the nerves of Great Britain. The foreign and colonial offices are beginning to see daylight through the darkness which has long been enveloping the far east, West Africa, the Upper Nile and India, and unless signs fail and information from the best informed circles is faulty the marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, will divide the honors and Great Britain will secure about all it asks.

So far as China is concerned, this view, in connection with the speech of Mr. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, at Bolton on Tuesday and the reported acceptance of the British loan, is generally regarded as correct. Mr. Curzon foreshadowed the probable success of the loan negotiations, the achievement of Great Britain's purpose in keeping the ports free to the whole world and the maintenance of treaty rights whereby "spheres of influence are rendered impossible."

The Russian proposal of a loan on the same terms as Great Britain was not taken seriously. It is understood that it has not the money itself without drawing upon its war reserve funds.

France is daily showing less inclination to burn its fingers in a game in which, even if successful, Russia would be the only gainer, while Germany appears to have completely changed around to the British side. Throughout the situation has never been so alarming as sensationalists attempted to paint it. Hence the czar's peaceful assurances and Lord George Hamilton's statement in his speech on Tuesday that relations with Russia were entirely satisfactory will not have surprised America.

NEGOTIATING IN PARIS.

Turning to West Africa, an official of the colonial office says the impossibility of securing witnesses from the west coast earlier is the reason for the delay in the Paris negotiations. Some of the most important witnesses arrived only last week and they are now in Paris. Thus far all the British demands have been conceded nominally and "provisionally pending the result of the convention."

But Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly satisfied the British claims will be upheld, and that the French will be confined westward of a line prolonged from the present Tagos-Dahomey frontier to the Niger and along the right bank of the Niger to Say. In the meantime he does not propose to risk being caught napping by a possible adverse decision of the convention, so he is pushing troops and supplies to the front as rapidly as possible. A new regiment of 2,000 hussars has been enrolled at Ibaden during the last few weeks and detachments will be sent to the front as soon as the men become efficient.

In regard to the Upper Nile, the interesting news which Mr. Curzon dropped on Thursday to the effect that the ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and King Menelik of Abyssinia have been exchanged, and that the government hopes shortly to accredit a direct representative at the Abyssinian court, has given the greatest satisfaction as helping to solve the question of the Upper Nile.

The terms of the treaty will not be divulged until it is presented to Parliament, but the hints dropped at the colonial office indicate that the agreement is based on the principle that friendly Abyssinia on the Upper Nile is preferable to hostile France. Therefore, King Menelik will be allowed to gratify his ambitions in the equatorial hinterland in a manner not interfering with the Anglo-Egyptian plans. As King Menelik is a trader as well as a warrior, the agreement also contemplates assistance in opening up the country and it is understood the British will acquire the right to traverse Abyssinia and other advantages which will become apparent as soon as Khartoum is recaptured.

TO EXPLORE EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

In the meanwhile young Henry Cavendish, a distant relative of the duke of Devonshire, is preparing to start again for equatorial Africa, accompanied by Lieutenant Andrews, eight British officers and Mr. Dodson, who was the companion of Mr. Donaldson Smith, the American explorer. Mr. Cavendish will take with him 400 armed men and a number of rapid fire guns. As his objective point is the junction of the White Nile and the Sobat river at Sobat, the purpose of the expedition, it will readily be seen, is to cut off the French from reaching Fashoda, which is only a short distance north of Sobat.

Possibly Mr. Cavendish may be able to take advantage of the new treaty with King Menelik and get a short cut through Abyssinia. While Mr. Cavendish is personally defraying the cost of the expedition it is known that he has been in frequent communication with the marquis of Salisbury through the duke of Devonshire, so it is safe to say the expedition is under government auspices.

The liberality and enterprise of the young explorer (he is said to be spending $200,000 of his own money in the venture, besides securing substantial support from others), have called forth happy congratulations from the press.

The progressive campaign for the London county council elections on March 3 opened on Wednesday with a rousing meeting at St. James hall, which stirringly answered the marquis of Salisbury's attack on the county council. Earl Carrington, who presided, vigorously attacked the marquis of Salisbury's design, which, he alleged, was a blow at popular representation and intended to silence the voice of united London by disintegrating it into many impotent parts. He explained the progressive program to be popular control of the water, gas and street railroads, the better housing of the poor, and far reaching schemes for purifying and beautifying London.

WOMEN WILL TAKE PART.

The campaign promises to be a most interesting one for the moderates, otherwise the conservatives propose to use all the political machinery of the tory caucus and the Primrose league and have even enlisted a score of duchesses and peeresses to tour the constituencies, while the progressives are inclined to run a sort of citizens' ticket on municipal issues alone. John Burns, the labor leader, genially prophesies that many sorrows will overtake the canvassing duchesses when campaigning in Hall row.

The liberal newspapers promise a hot fight and the Daily News opens the ball by saying: "The leaders of the tories are resolved to introduce into the municipal affairs of London the peculiar tactics of New York. Envying the success of Mr. Croker, they will do their best to have the council of elected partisans on a political platform. Mr. Balfour, the duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain are to make speeches in behalf of a contractor, a sweater, water companies and ground landlords. Mr. Chamberlain will be in his element, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. He is a typical Tammany boss, can tip the wink, blow the gaff, rig the market and run the show."

The news from Christiania on Friday last that the committee appointed to draw up proposals for the better regulation of the relations between Norway and Sweden has been unable to reach an agreement, indicates that the tension between Sweden and Norway is fast approaching the snapping point, and it is stated that on the frontier the arming of both parties is rapidly progressing, both sides preparing for war.

On the eve of their departure from Hull on Wednesday the Fisk university singers made a pilgrimage to the birthplace of William Wilberforce. They marched up High street in a body, accompanied by a big crowd, and were cordially welcomed by the merchant occupying the room where Wilberforce was born. The singers uncovered and for several minutes minutely contemplated the surroundings. Then they burst out singing "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave." The incident made a great impression locally.

The health of King Humbert of Italy is again causing uneasiness, the fainting fits having recurred.

SPANISH MINISTRY ALARMED.

The Correrro, the organ of the Carlists, discussing the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Havana, expresses the belief that the Spanish public is justifiably alarmed, adding:

As a fact, it is the government itself which is seriously alarmed, though every effort is made to disguise it. In spite of the official statement of Admiral Cervaras, the admiral of the fleet, on Tuesday last (at a conference with the minister of marine, when he asserted that the recent evolutions had demonstrated the perfect condition of the Spanish fleet), Admiral Cervaras in reality reported that there was not a ship ready for service; that the vessels not actually in dry dock ought to be there; that many of the boilers were defective; that some ships were not yet armed, and that most of the vessels require cleaning. In view of the perfidy of the United States it is not surprising that such neglect and helplessness create alarm.

According to the same paper great importance is attached to the conference between M. Patenotre, the French minister to Spain, and Senor Cullon, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, who, it is said, discussed the action of the United States, "as it is well known that there is great alarm in France at the course of events. The fact that M. Patenotre is intimately conversant with United States affairs lends additional importance to the matter."

CROKER SHOWS HIS FINE HAND.

Richard's Brother Plays it Low Down on Railway Strikers.

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DUBLIN, Jan. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The industrial world is having an object lesson in the Bismarckian masterfulness of the Croker family. It has attracted general attention to an otherwise insignificant strike on the Cork, Bandon and South Coast railway. As cabled heretofore, Richard Croker's brother is the manager of that road. The men had scarcely left work on the strike when he gave them an unexpected taste of his quality. Instead of negotiating for a compromise, Croker issued instanter a statement declaring that they had acted illegally and to the danger and injury of the public by quitting work without notice. He warned the men that they would all be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, that their places would be filled immediately, and not one, under any circumstances, would be reinstated in the company's service. As a final blow, when the chief secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain went specially to Cork to negotiate with the company, Manager Croker absolutely refused to see him or to recognize the right of the society to interfere.

These high-handed measures have excited the intense admiration of Croker's fellow railway managers and if he can carry out his daring program he will have inaugurated a new era in the history of railway strikes. Up to the present time he has not succeeded in filling the men's places, but a limited traffic is being kept up on the road, the railway clerks acting as guards and porters. Croker himself is working night and day in all capacities, actuated by his firmly expressed resolution to fight the strikers "to the bitter end." As far as he is personally concerned, it is believed that he has the will and the temper to carry the fight to any and every length. But it is questionable whether the directors of the company can withstand the unpopularity of supporting Croker in the extremes to which he is prepared to go. But there is no sign of yielding yet.

The most striking testimony to Ireland's freedom from ordinary crime, even in what are commonly called by her British rulers the disturbed districts, has just been borne voluntarily by E. J. Lloyd, formerly chief constable of York. He was appointed some six months ago stipendary magistrate at Cathersiveen, County Kerry. Speaking from the bench he said: "I should like to congratulate the public and the police of this district on the fact that after four months of constant attendance as resident magistrate in this portion of Ireland, comprising an area of 1,000 square miles, I have never yet had before me a single complaint of theft and not one case of criminal assault on women or children. Both these classes of cases are terribly common in England. I say so as an Englishman, where I have lived all my life until quite recently. I think it speaks volumes for the people of southwest Kerry that they should be so strictly upright and honest, considering their great

(Continued on Third Page.)

WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY

Anniversary of Kaiser's Entrance Upon the Scene Duly Celebrated.

GERMANY APPEARS TO BE QUITE JOYFUL

Opposition Papers Give Much Space to Events of the Day.

PUBLIC PLEASED WITH DOINGS IN CHINA

Bismarck Does Some Celebrating on His Own Account.

HIS ADVENT INTO THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

Sixtieth Anniversary of His Donning of Epaulets Comes to the Man of Iron—Gladstone Also Has Honors.

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LONDON, Jan. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The emperor's birthday, Thursday, was celebrated today in Berlin and throughout Germany with every mark of popular interest. Even the German opposition papers give half their space to this day alone. The exceptional warmth manifested just now for the kaiser indicates that the Germans are gratified by the taking of Kiao Chau.

Bismarck is also celebrating an event upon which he lays much stress—the sixtieth anniversary of his becoming a Prussian officer. This was rather a courtesy title, for all Germans of education and means become reserve officers after completing their compulsory term of work as private soldiers. Bismarck was a lawyer by profession, but throughout his career, which was exclusively civilian, he always enjoyed appearing in his cuirassier militia (landwehr) uniform. When he had been prime minister old King William made him a general, saying at the time: "All your other titles are nothing compared to the distinction I am now conferring upon you of a general of my army." When I attended the laying of the foundation stone of the new Parliament building in Berlin, in 1884, Bismarck, even at this function, wore a sword and helmet, as though the dress of a citizen might disgrace him.

Gladstone, this week, can celebrate the sixty-eighth anniversary of his becoming a member of a parliament. No military pomp could have added to the dignity of his commanding personality.

IMPRISONED BY BISMARCK.

While on anniversaries, it is nearly ten years since Geffken, a most eminent professor of international law, was sent to prison by Bismarck on a charge of treason. Geffken had been intimate with Emperor Frederick while the latter was crown prince and had prepared for him the state papers with which he inaugurated his short but important reign. Geffken was innocent, but ninety-nine days in prison so undermined his delicate constitution that he never recovered. Geffken visited me in London after his release and the change in his appearance was striking. After having seen the jails of the Transvaal and compared the results of prison life there with those upon Geffken, the Boers seem the more humane. I hear from Prof. Geffken's family that they will not permit the publication of their illustrious parent's memoirs. This is much to be regretted, for it would form a most interesting historical picture of political thought.

During the last fifty years the German police have cast a shadow over the republic of letters and this alone explains why today Germany is almost destitute of modern historical literature. When recently in Berlin I applied to the chief of police for permission to look at the printed matter that had been suppressed by him in the first half of this century, but without success.

Today there is no public library in Berlin which has a half-way complete collection of the caricatures illustrating the revolutionary days of 1848. The best is in the city library, while the royal library is sadly poor.

BLOW AT GERMAN SCHOLARSHIP.

A violent opposition is manifesting itself against the German government proposal to make all university instructors, including the so-called private docenten, subject to government discipline. This may prove the death blow to the prestige of German scholarship, for liberty is as essential to university teachers as sunshine is to flowers. American students can profit by German instruction in chemistry and possibly physics, but there are no teachers in history, political economy, the science of government, or philosophy equal to our own. The German professor now preaches to please his emperor and the pattern of historical writing for the German court is the flattery of Treitschke.

Latterly I arrived in Prague, in the course of a canoe cruise, and was made welcome at a splendidly appointed rowing club called Regatta. They owned nineteen boats of different capacities, and the membership represented as sturdy a lot of young Germans as one could wish to meet. Now I received from them a photograph showing the club house after a visit from their Bohemian or Czech fellow citizens. The boats make a picturesque one, suggestive of a railway catastrophe. They are piled about helter-skelter, every one banked to pieces from sheer hatred of anything German. A more total wreck or more unjustifiable outrage I can scarcely recall. Race hatred today is the only political issue of any consequence in Austria and France, and even somewhat in Germany. There is something comic in the thought that Germany and Austria, with their vast standing armies, cannot protect the life and property of their German subjects. The press of these countries regards America as a failure when lynch law shows itself among us.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

The news from South Africa is important—that Masupa has surrendered in Basutoland and that peace is established once more under British auspices. Masupa begged me to present him with a castoff coat or pair of trousers when last I had the honor of an audience with him in his royal palace. He is one of the last of the negro kings, and English rule alone keeps him and his very fertile country from being absorbed by the Boers. Basutoland is rich in mineral, but the blacks of that country are wise enough to threaten death to any man who shows familiarity with a theodolite or a mining implement.

Yesterday in conversation with one of the largest American promoters of electric car companies, a friend of mine said: "This engineers' strike, if it had succeeded, would have put England out of the field as an industrial competitor for all time. England needs the most perfect machinery and the most intelligent mechanics in order to compete with America. Instead of that she has been governed by trades unionism to such an extent that American machine shops can be seen at every turn. For instance, right here on this spot I cannot buy the stuff I need as cheaply or as good as I can in Germany or America. Even common iron piping I import from America."

This American is equipping electric cars not only in England, but in Mexico and Portugal, and is buying where he can get his stuff best for the money. He confirmed what I have frequently insisted upon, that we should have a better consular service or else abolish it entirely and place our interests in the hands of some friendly power. The great strike is ended, happily in the sense that each can shake hands with the other, each feeling that he has gained something, while neither has been humiliated. The men will come to see that the interest of their children, if not of themselves, is involved in making labor free and efficient, particularly in view of the severe competition of other countries. But in many minds Germany in particular has cut so heavily into English trade that it will be many years before the effect of this strike will be made good.

BERLIN WELCOMES YVETTE.

The story of John the Baptist and the songs of Yvette Guilbert are delighting the German capital. It is nearly 500 years since the evangelist made food for playgoers, and its promoters are anxious to bring the play to America. The reception of Yvette in Berlin proves conclusively that whatever the feelings of the French may be toward German singers Germans are ready to welcome their old enemy.

London may expect a dramatic and musical treat this season, if I am justified in surmising that Edwin Isham of Chicago and Delor of Boston are in negotiation with a famous impresario here with a view to leading parts in a new popular opera, whose scene is laid in the days of Albert Durer. I am not at liberty to say that on this subject, for no agreement has yet been made, but I have heard these artists tested both for singing and acting, and they are easily the best in the field today.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

ENGLISH PRESS MAKES MERRY.

London Editors Smile Over that Recent Bicycle Incident.

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LONDON, Jan. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The press here is making very merry over the claim of the diplomatic privilege set up by the United States embassy secretary, Henry White, in behalf of his son and of Spencer Eddy, ambassador Hay's private secretary, when they were arrested for riding bicycles on a country road sidepath, but the position of Messrs. White and Eddy, that if the diplomatic privilege were left to lie in abeyance, any instance, however trifling, a precedent would be created which could be quoted against the privilege when it might be important to assert it. They had no personal wish to escape the consequences of a trivial infraction of local byways and the requirements of cases have been satisfied by the statement to the effect made through Ambassador Hay to the foreign secretary.

The panegyrics in memory of Charles Villiers, the "Father of the House of Commons," have been somewhat rudely interrupted by a well authenticated report that although he had drawn a cabinet minister's second-class pension of $6,000 for thirty-seven years, he left $650,000 to his nephew, Montague Villiers. Only six of these pensions are sanctioned by law. They are given only in recognition of distinguished service to the state to foreign minsters who are without private means sufficient to maintain themselves in a suitable position. This obviously could not be honestly claimed by Villiers. The radical members feel so strongly this grievous abuse of the pension system that they intend to press the government to inquire if a part, at least, of the money paid to Villiers cannot be recovered out of the estate. There is no chance of anything of the kind being attempted by the government, but the matter will be raised as a protest.

Society is profoundly exercised over the question whether or not the authorities intend to prosecute Lady Sykes for perjury and forgery. She apparently is the least concerned of any one. She is to be seen at the theaters and about the west end just as usual. She indignantly denied the report that she had gone abroad. She says she has no intention of altering any of her arrangements because of the result of the recent litigation. I hear on official authority that the attorney general has advised against prosecution on the ground that Sir Tatton's evidence would be essential in order to obtain a conviction, and acting to the English law, a husband cannot give evidence against his wife in a criminal case. Besides, Sir Tatton privately told the attorney general that he would absolutely refuse to give any evidence if summoned. The result of such a prosecution would be merely his imprisonment for an unlimited time for contempt of court. Meanwhile Sir Tatton's lawyers are negotiating with money lender Jay for a settlement of his claim, although Sir Tatton is under no obligation to do so; still Jay, if dissatisfied, might force the authorities to take action against Lady Tatton, which contingency the husband desires by all menas possible to obviate. He offered Jay payment of the principal of the sum advanced with interest at 5 per cent, but the money lender is holding out for better terms.

Trouble at Bolivia's Capital.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston), Jan. 29.—According to a dispatch from La Paz, the nominal capital of Bolivia, that city has been declared in a state of siege. Zeila, Flores and other personages belonging to the opposition have been banished.

Police Prohibit a Demonstration.

ROME, Jan. 29.—The police have forbidden the holding of the demonstration which had been arranged by the socialists for Sunday to demand the abolition of customs duties on breadstuffs.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 29.

At New York—Arrived—New York, from Southampton. Sailed—Belgenland, for Liverpool; Manitoba, for London; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; La Champagne, for Havre; Campania, for Liverpool; Phoenicia, for Hamburg.

At Southampton—Sailed—Paris, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed—LaGascogne, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Werra, from New York.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Belgenland, for Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Lucania, for New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed—Westernland, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Werkendam, from New York.

GLADSTONE'S HEALTH

Reports Regarding the Grand Old Man Are Greatly Exaggerated.

HEARING AND SIGHT ARE IMPAIRED

In All Other Respects Every Organ is Perfectly Sound.

INTELLECTUAL POWERS ARE UNIMPAIRED

Neuralgia Likely to Leave Him When Weather Grows Warmer.

HOME RULE STILL DEAR TO HIS HEART

Aged Statesman and His Wife Exhibit the Most Touching Affection for Each Other on All Occasions.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I am now able to place before the public the whole truth about the condition of the foremost Anglo-Saxon of the age, W. E. Gladstone. The extreme reticence observed by Mr. Gladstone's family concerning his present condition has created an impression that it is critical. Nothing has been published in the English papers beyond formal, vague bulletins and it is impossible for any journalist to obtain access to him. But the facts below given are from the mouth of a member of Parliament, who has lunched with Mr. Gladstone since the alarming rumors gained currency last week.

"You may assure Mr. Gladstone's American admirers," said this man, "that the reports regarding him have been greatly exaggerated. Except for increasing deafness and the failure of sight of one eye, every organ in his body is perfectly sound. That is the doctor's latest report and I can corroborate it from personal observation.

"I have known Mr. Gladstone for years and I can say without hesitation that except for neuralgia, he is as well today as he was two years ago. Unless the neuralgia is conquered it must eventually wear him out, but he is in no immediate danger. The paroxysms of pain are frightfully severe, they seem almost to paralyze him for a moment; but when they pass off he regains interest in things at once. I met Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at lunch at Ellenroc, James Wyllie's lovely place at Cap d-Antibes, the day succeeding the publication of the first alarming rumors concerning his condition. Ellenroc is about eleven miles from Cannes. It is delightfully situated and its gardens enjoy European fame. Mr. Wyllie and Mr. Gladstone's brother were formerly partners in a noted firm of Liverpool and Calcutta, so there was an old connection between them.

"It was a rainy day. Mr. Gladstone drove over in an open Victoria and I saw him on his arrival. He was pale, as usual, but quite alert and his voice possessed all its strength and sweetness. He wore a seallined overcoat, black shawl over his shoulders, a light brown hard felt hat and a suit of light-hued tweed. I asked him as he alighted how his neuralgia was. He replied, pointing to one side of his face: 'This side is absolutely ignorant of the other's sufferings, which I can only term terrific, making me wish almost at times that the end would come.'

NEEDS A GUIDE.

"Then as he was being shown through the entrance hall he laid his hand on his host's arm and referred to his impaired sight, adding: 'I now want guidance rather than to be a guide.'

"He displayed all his wonted keenness in gathering information about everything that attracted him. He renewed his acquaintance with several fine works of art hanging on the walls and exquisite Bibelots in the cabinets. He singled out with unerring taste the gems of the collection and expatiated on their points of beauty with the knowledge of a connoisseur.

"During luncheon he ranged from topic to topic in the cheeriest vein, giving his opinion on everything, even the china on which the meal was served. Being informed it was not French he said: 'French china is pretty, but brittle, I always think English china has sounder and more durable qualities.'

"He made a hearty lunch of chicken and light pudding, with a glass of champagne. His participation in general conversation was interrupted only by his deafness. When allusion was made to the death of Charles Villiers, the father of the house of commons, he said: 'I believe it was Villiers' great desire to live to a hundred. I have no such desire and shall be well content to go whenever it pleases God to call me.' This last, with a pathetic note in his voice, but with obvious sincerity.

"At another time it was observed that the nearest point of land facing him across the Mediterranean as he sat at luncheon was the site of ancient Carthage. He quickly remarked: 'Tarsus? Surely not the Tarsus of St. Paul.' On being corrected he went on in a dissertation on the history of Carthage as though it was the one topic that engrossed him. He did not take coffee, but lay down for a brief rest after lunch, and drove back to Cannes before sunset. His only allusion to current politics while at Ellenroc showed that the Irish home rule cause still, to use his own phrase, 'holds the field' at home. When waiting for the dessert he asked one of the guests: 'Tell me how are affairs going on in Ireland. Is there any chance of the parties becoming united?' The reply being in the negative, 'I had hoped that they would,' he said solemnly, 'by unity and perseverance they can secure all they want.'

INTELLECT UNIMPAIRED.

"These words he uttered with impressive feeling. Lord Rendal mentioned a circumstance that showed how entirely unimpaired are Mr. Gladstone's marvelous intellectual powers. Gladstone was speaking a few days before of a certain Anglican bishop whose appointment he had defended once in Parliament half a century ago. He mentioned that he did so with peculiar zeal, because of a sermon which he had heard him preach when he—Gladstone—was only 18 years of age. He thereupon quoted the text upon which the sermon was founded and gave an eloquent abstract of the bishop's exposition of it. Seventy years had elapsed since he had heard that sermon.

"The affection between Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone is most touching. Though both, to some extent, are invalids, they sleep in the same room, refusing to be separated. This is attended with some inconvenience to both, as when the night nurse comes in to attend to the wants of one she can scarcely avoid awakening the other, both sleep so lightly. Dr. Franck of Cannes is most assiduous in his attention, and even in the middle of the night he will call at the Chateau Thorene to see whether his services are required. The other night he had a curious experience. For the first time he had given Mr. Gladstone a mild sleeping draught, and being anxious to find how it would operate he came up after midnight to the chateau. Taking off his boots so as to make no noise, he stole up to the bed room. The night nurse, taken by surprise, gave a scream, awakening everybody around, including Mr. Gladstone, who had been enjoying a sound sleep. Dr. Franck had refrained from giving his patient narcotics, owing to his age, but he believes that Mr. Gladstone's sound constitution will enable him to shake off the neuralgia when the weather gets warmer.

ARANGUREN'S DEATH HURTS BLANCO

Murder of Insurgent Leader Damages the Spanish Cause.

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HAVANA, Jan. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram—The killing of General Aranguren has aroused much excitement in Havana. The death of Maria Sarsa, his mistress, is severely censured on all sides. The shooting through a frail hut known to contain a woman, without challenge or any means given for escape of the noncombatants, has by its savagery, lost Blanco all the ground Spain gained by the revulsion of feelings over the killing of Colonel Ruiz by Aranguren. The Spanish officers are apologizing for it. The Spanish troops still hang to Weyler's way of shooting at everything seen alive. The Spanish officers are all actuated by the great wish to revenge their comrade Ruiz's "murder" as they term it.

Although generally exaggerated, the affair is bad enough. Three columns of infantry and cavalry did not fire a combined volley at the house and sleeping inmates. Only about forty men did the killing. The rest of the 1,200 soldiers thickly encircled the whole "manigua" or thicket, where the hut was. Four days before the affair, one Robina, a member of the Aranguren band, was captured by the irregular cavalry of the Reina battalion. He agreed to guide the Spaniards to the house of General Aranguren's mistress in Lapita, near Campo Florida, a town twelve miles from Havana. She had been moved every time Aranguren had warning that his nest was known and Maria Sarsa would have again escaped with her life had the troops come a day later. The remarkable thing was that with the very first few shots which started General Aranguren out of the house were fired, he had written a note of acknowledgement of a warning of this very attempt on his life, sent by a friend in Havana. He had been in this place only one week, having moved from San Joaquin. Such appointments are always kept concealed, even from the leader's own men, for fear of just what occurred. So Aranguren had very few with him and no guard was kept.

SYLVESER SCOVEL.

SELECTS AN APPROPRIATE TEXT.

Biblical Humor in Special Sermon on Williams' Birthday.

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BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The peculiar appositeness of the text of the special sermon on Emperor William's birthday, "Be still and know that I am God, I will be exalted among the heathen," has attracted a great deal of attention and it is now explained that the emperor himself selected it. It is suggested that the adding of the word "Chinese" would make the passage perfect.

The most severe criticism has been aroused throughout the country at the sentence of two months' imprisonment in a fortress imposed on Herr Trojan, editor of the Kladderadatsch, on Tuesday last, for cartooning the emperor in December last by representing Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Alexander the Great and Leonidas reading the speech of Emperor William, delivered November 18, when he swore in the guards recruits, upon which occasion his majesty remarked that it was necessary to be good Christians in order to be good soldiers.

Even the conservative newspapers pronounce it an atrocious sentence and it is said to be directly due to the emperor's influence, as his majesty was furious at the cartoon and has given strict injunctions that Herr Trojan be confined at Weichselmunde, situated in a fever-laden district, where Herr Wreds, another critic, encountered the most severe malaria.

The Kladderadatch's issue of today was confiscated, owing to the publication of a cartoon in which Herr Trojan satirically criticised his sentence. He also published two poems to the same effect in the same issue.

Herren Schmidt and Walther, two Alsatian editors, were also imprisoned during the last week on the charge of lese majeste, for publishing an ironical article on the emperor's birthday. Herr Stadthagen, a socialist member of the Reichstag, has also been sent to prison for six weeks for lese majeste.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	13	1 p. m.	14
6 a. m.	12	2 p. m.	17
7 a. m.	12	3 p. m.	17
8 a. m.	12	4 p. m.	17
9 a. m.	12	5 p. m.	17
10 a. m.	11	6 p. m.	17
11 a. m.	12	7 p. m.	17
12 m.	13		

IOWA MEN INSPECT

Hawkeye Legislators Look Over the Great Exposition Grounds.

GET PERSONAL EVIDENCE OF GREATNESS

Magnitude of the Enterprise is Most Forcibly Borne Home.

EXPRESS WONDER AND ADMIRATION

Enthusiasm of Visitors Finds Free Voice During the Day.

IMPORTANCE IS FULLY SET FORTH

Luncheon at the Millard Serves to Give an Opportunity for Exchange of Ideas and Detailed Explanation.

Iowa's pride was touched yesterday. It is not likely that the representatives of the great transmississippi state will rest content under the knowledge that so great a showing is to be made of the resources of the peerless empire of which Iowa is so large a part and the state they love so well may take no part in it because of no funds. It was the greatest delegation that has yet sought personal knowledge of the grounds and buildings; the material evidence of things that are to be in the way of a Transmississippi and International Exposition. Governor Leslie M. Shaw headed the delegation, and with him came Lieutenant Governor Milliman and more than 100 members of the legislature. The party was flanked by citizens and newspaper correspondents to swell the total number to above 150. It came on a special train over the Rock Island, arriving here a few moments before noon. So many false statements have been circulated regarding the exposition, so many charges have been made that the exposition was nothing but an "Omaha show," and the legislative appropriation was to be for the benefit of Omaha people instead of for Iowa's interest that the exposition management determined to invite the entire legislature of Iowa and the state officers to come to Omaha and see for themselves the exact situation and then decide for themselves as to the motives of the people who were so industrious in attempting to deceive the people and their officers.

Unless the members of the Iowa delegation toyed with the truth, they were both delighted and convinced by their trip to the grounds. Without exception they declared that what they had seen had surpassed by far their most sanguine expectations and they were amazed at the grit and energy which had conceived and carried so far toward execution so gigantic a project. While the members of the legislature were very guarded in their expressions regarding any appropriation for state representation, a very careful canvass of both houses warrants the assertion that an appropriation of $40,000 will probably be made, which will make the entire Iowa appropriation just $50,000, $10,000 having been appropriated by the last legislature for preliminary work with the promise of an additional appropriation.

TAKING CARE OF THEM.

The big delegation was met at the Tenth street depot by a reception committee composed of the full board of fifty directors of the exposition, together with the following citizens who are not members of the board: J. B. Sheean, E. Benedict, Major T. S. Clarkson, Frank Colpetzer, Dr. S. R. Towne, A. R. Orcutt, B. H. Robinson, R. F. Hodgins, J. H. Macumber, together with H. W. Macumber, W. L. Culbertson and J. B. Hungerford of Carroll, Ia., and A. R. Anderson of Hot Springs, S. D. To meet the women of the visiting delegation a special committee was on hand, consisting of Mrs. G. W. Wattles, wife of the president of the exposition; Mrs. W. P. Harford, chairman of the executive committee of the Woman's Board of Managers; Mrs. S. R. Towne, a director of the board; Mrs. Draper Smith, Mrs. A. L. Reed and Mrs. F. P. Kirkendall.

There were about 150 people in the party, twenty-seven of them being women. Nearly 100 were members of the legislature and the others were state officers and newspaper representatives. Governor Shaw, Lieutenant Governor Milliman, Secretary of State Dobson and numerous other state official headed the delegation. As soon as greetings were exchanged the reception committee guided the visitors to the Tenth street viaduct where carriages were in waiting for the women and special motor cars for the men. As soon as all were seated the start was made for the exposition grounds. The carriages and the cars reaching there at the same time.

The main court was first visited, the party entering the gate at the southeast corner in the rear of the Auditorium, which concealed the other buildings from the view of the delegation. The local committee led the party into the Auditorium, which is not enclosed, the staff contractor not having commenced on this building yet. It looked rather bare and uninviting and the raw wind which had free circulation through the timbers added little to the comfort of the visitors. The male chorus which had been formed on the train coming from Des Moines took possession of the stage and sang "The Song of Iowa" in an animated manner.

CONVICTION COMES SUDDENLY.

Filing out of the Auditorium, the party wended its way over the frozen ground past the end of the Mines building to where a full view of the main court might be obtained. The beautiful sight seemed to burst upon the visitors like the sun after a rain. Exclamations of surprise and amazement were heard on every side and such remarks as "Say! ain't this great!" and "I didn't suppose you had anything like this!" were uttered in profusion. President Wattles explained briefly the names and pointed out the location of the several buildings and then led the way into the Mines building. The visitors plied the local committee with all manner of questions regarding the details of the plans and the status of exposition affairs, the senators and representatives from the Hawkeye state manifesting the liveliest interest in the project, which seemed to be just dawning upon them. They examined the buildings and their decorations in the most critical manner and absorbed information at such a rate that some of the local representatives were hard pushed supply the demands made upon them.

The entire circuit of the main court was made and every building was inspected thoroughly. The staff shops were visited