

PREPARING FOR THE SIEGE.

The Battering Ram on Hand to Assist in Irish Evictions.

TALES OF CRUEL LANDLORDS.

How Prince Bismarck Carries Himself in Spite of His Cares—The Deposed Prince's Movements—Gladstone's Pamphlet.

Ready For the Fray.

DEUBLIN, August 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Notwithstanding the blocking of roads and destroying of bridges the battering ram has been taken to the vicinity of Sanderson's fort and will soon be put in use. Sanderson's fort is to be treated as the Roman wall of Jerusalem. The 300 soldiers mentioned in my last dispatch and 700 of the police are now in and about the place to carry the evictions. The plan is to surround the fort, and when the entry is made, to take all inside prisoners and convey them to Ballinacree for prosecution.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILS around Woodford. The moment a suspicious stranger arrives, a man on horseback blows a horn and gallops off to a certain station and informs another who goes on to another station and in a short space the whole intelligence is conveyed through the country and all proceed at once to the scene of action. In the houses of those who were evicted are stationed the emergency men and ten of the police. No one is allowed to enter, nothing but straw, and they find it extremely difficult to get provisions. What has intensified the bitter feeling against the police is the EVICTION OF CONROY.

an old, bedridden man, eighty years of age. When he was being removed in a sheet Father Conroy said to the priest and representatives of the crown, I protest in the name of God and my country against this work being carried out, while there is a man of eighty years dying in bed. The authorities here present are bound to save the life of the dying man and that of the old wife, and I call on them to do so. The priests of the diocese are doing all they can to allay the excitement, but the popular feeling is in a most inflated condition.

A WIDOW GUSTED. One cabin already entered belonged to a widow named Carey, who had purchased the place under the incumbent, estates at many years ago, when her husband died, and she had managed, through feeling the pinch of hunger, to rear her family there. The house, such as it is, had been built by her son with stones actually dug out of the land on the farm, all of which had been retained from a state of nature. The one next entered belonged to a man named Spain, who is at present in GALWAY JAIL.

he being one of the prisoners arrested for being in Brodie's house at the time the constabulary carried the place by storm. This man had served an originating notice to have a fair rent fixed in the last courts, but unfortunately for himself, a crippled sister tenant had been allowed to shelter herself in a room at the end of the cottage, which was annexed to the sub-commissioners. These examples of the state of things are fair samples of the rest. The expense of making the constabulary and other appendages of the eviction army would have purchased the fee simple of the lands of the unfortunate tenants under notice of eviction many times over.

ABOUT BISMARCK.

How the old Man Looks and Acts After His Return.

GASTINEAU, August 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The news of Prince Alexander's kidnapping fell here like a shell. It was only generally known on the evening of the 23d, though Prince Bismarck had already been locked up in the fortress for forty-eight hours. To him the news was to this extent a surprise, that though he was aware that Prince Alexander's days of rule were intended to be numbered, he did not know the methods which would be resorted to in securing his retirement. It is believed here that the means employed were too revolutionary to meet Bismarck's approval, but nothing pleads so eloquently for pardon as a fact accomplished. But if so soon done, for why begone? You will have from other points dispatches as to the booming that has followed since the news comes here, so far from the prince.

I MET PRINCE BISMARCK the day before he left at the shooting gallery where a man named Schuloff was exhibiting a new model magazine gun. A certain commotion among the bystanders heralded the arrival of the chancellor, who, in a black coat with a high collar, was rather striking in a village where every one sports the Tyroler-rose-crowned hat and feather. He was accompanied by his secretary, his servant and one of those enormous bloodhounds which the Katterdach, nicknamed "Reichshund No. 2," has been bred to look like. The chancellor which the latter is popularly supposed to render to the empire. The great man looked FULL OF LIFE AND VIGOR.

His partial rest at Kissingen and here has done him good. Nothing new from Bulgaria had shaken him. He watched Schuloff, the best pistol shot in Austria, shoot, and after praising the latter's pistol practice at the astonishingly long range of 600 yards, he tried his hand at that distance a couple of times himself after resting for 15 min. He observed, "a little out of breath from the fast walking." He then took the pistol from Schuloff, a peculiar kind of one, a breech loader, carrying a long metallic cartridge, and placing one arm across his back, Prince Bismarck raised the weapon with the cool air of a man who has been "out," as the prince often was in his hot youth.

A FLASH AND A REPORT.

The bullet strikes the target, about four feet square. The performance is repeated, and the bullet this time strikes the black, which fact is triumphantly announced by the boy on watch near the target, who hoists the flag. The chancellor's nerve is certainly all right, whatever layer of champagne may have done to his liver. His figure is what one so seldom sees in a man of his age—athletic. The twenty-seven years' military service which he has undergone, and which he has not come back when he bows he does not bend his body forward as he takes off his hat, but throws it back with a sudden jerk, and then reassumes the perpendicular.

ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

Gladstone Reverts His Efforts for Home Rule in Ireland. LONDON, August 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Gladstone's brochure on the Irish question was published to-day. It contains fifty-eight pages. At the outset Mr. Gladstone compares it with the apology he wrote on his change of attitude regarding the Irish church. "What," he continues, "in the present case I have no change to indicate, but have only to point out the mode in which my language and conduct were governed by uniformity of principle. I have simply followed the various

the clouds of smoke, he smiled and said dryly: "It is getting worse for the cavalry every year. Still," he added, "it takes a good deal of lead to kill a man. I remember one case in the Baden revolution of 1848 when 300 men were fired and only one man killed."

The prince then called Hy, his attendants and whistled to the big dog, and with a howl that included all present, started out. The next morning

DELET FOR HEALTH.

His cure was not complete, for he came here on August 2 and rested a few days after his bath, so that he could not have taken the twenty-first day. The poor chancellor had his bathing interrupted at Kissingen and then here.

THE DEPOSED PRINCE.

Alexander on His Way Home—Results of His Journey. LONDON, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, Sexton's great speech and Prince Alexander are the three staples of the morning news. The most attention is given the latter. Authoritative morning dispatches state that Prince Alexander and his brother, Francis Joseph of Battenburg, reached the Polish frontier station Podwolezyka yesterday shortly after 10. Their highnesses were accompanied as far as the frontier by the Russian governor, Count Kischeneff, Mayor Oglio, of Wolozozysk, and a detective. The Russian officials were cool in their demeanor toward the prince, and refused to allow him the use of a saloon car on the Russian line. As soon as he crossed the frontier, he met with

every possible attention and a saloon car was placed at his disposal. He appeared much depressed and had no luggage whatsoever, not even a change of clothes, for those who kidnaped him scarcely gave him time to dress himself, and he was obliged to arrive at Lemberg, and to buy clean linen and other necessities, as well as a change of clothes, as soon as the brother of the prince arrived they took a bath, immediately after which a collation was served them.

CONCENTRATING TROOPS.

According to telegrams from Bucharest and Jassy an extensive concentration of Russian troops is going on in Bessarabia. Pontoon bridges are also being constructed for the supposed purpose of crossing the Danube. Suspicious movements of the Black sea fleet are also reported. It is evident up to the present date that the action of Russia, decided by the death of the czar's advisors, has led to the following results: It has consolidated the loyalty and devotion of the Bulgarians and Romanians for Prince Alexander; it has estranged more than ever the Bulgarians from the Russian empire; it has reconciled the Servians with the Bulgarians; it has drawn more closely the bonds uniting the Bulgarians and the Turks, assimilating and identifying their interests against Russian aggression; it has polarized the cause of Bulgarian independence, and has drawn Austria, Hungary and Italy; it has justified the action taken by Great Britain in the question since the rising at Philippopolis.

ALL REPORTS FAULTY.

as to the probabilities of his return, but the general opinion appears to be that during his brief career the prince has shown pretty plainly to the world that he knows how to keep an eye fixed on the main chance, and one can hardly imagine such a cool, calculating and ambitious ruler throwing up a good career at the first opportunity when a brighter and resigning himself to the dull commonplace life of a monarch retired from business.

WHERE ALEXANDER LANDED.

From the east reached here in regard to the movement of Alexander. He was reported to have landed at Rost, in the Russian province of Bessarabia, Wednesday. While leaving the yacht in which he had been transported, he expressed a desire that Bulgaria should choose another prince to rule over her. Many hundreds were expected to arrive at Lemberg yesterday evening where delegates sent from the army and the people were waiting to meet him. In Bulgaria and invite him back to assume the reins of government. In Bulgaria the people are practically unanimous in their demand for Alexander's return to the throne. As a result of the understanding reached by the adherents of Alexander at Sofia and Lemberg, the council of regency has been formed.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

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LONDON, August 27.—The reply of the czar to the Bulgarian ultimatum, which the government is frigidly worded, although it promises to protect Bulgaria. The porte has received replies from the various powers to its circular, and has been waiting for a decision. With the exception of Italy the different governments merely note the contents of the circular, reserving all their communications. The reply of Italy in particular recognizes the porte's right to protect against the illegality of Prince Alexander's deposition.

VIENNA, August 27.—The circular said to have been issued by M. Degiers and published this morning, is authoritatively declared to be apocryphal. It is said to have emanated from the August 27.—Prince Alexander arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the railway depot by Count Marchese, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, the prince, on appearing at the window of the railway carriage, was given an ovation by thousands of cheering and waving flags.

LEMBURG, August 27.—A foretelling prophecy was made by the czar's minister, Prince Alexander. The prince appeared on the balcony of the hotel to acknowledge the plaudits of the crowd, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

BUDAPEST, August 27.—The Russian consul at Sofia has been compelled to resign. The czar's minister of foreign affairs, Degiers, and person. Every window of his house was broken by a mob and the crowd threatened to rush into the building if he showed himself in the streets.

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stages by which the great questions of autonomy for Ireland have been brought to the stage of rightness, for practical legislation. The history of the idea, in which Gladstone summarizes the following conditions under which alone could any measure become possible: 1. The abandonment of hope that parliament would secure the necessary majority. 2. The unequivocal and constitutional demand of the Irish members. 3. The possibility of dealing with Scotland in a similar way of circumstances of equal and equally clear desire.

Gladstone then passes on to defend himself from the charge that he had introduced the home rule measure upon his friends. He denies that it is the duty of the minister to maintain his own position, but that it is his duty to follow the will of the majority. He continues: "What is true is that I have not publicly and in principle condemned it, and that I have neither adopted nor rejected it, and the very simple reason that I was not prepared for adoption or rejection." Gladstone then goes on to protest that, during the many years of his public life, the alternatives were repeated on the one hand and on the other, and that he has never been in any way bound to the one or the other. It was not possible, he said, at that time to prognosticate how, in a few years, the political situation would almost wholly under the constantly accumulating burdens, or to pronounce that it would eventually result in the ineffectual meeting of the wants of Ireland.

It was early in 1871, Gladstone says, that he took the first step towards placing his views before the public. He opposed Mr. Butt's scheme because the alternative had not been extended, but that, when Gladstone closed the doors against the recognition of the question in a different state of things, for instance, by the introduction of a measure of self-government, he was the promoter of this movement. He says that he has never spoken under the conviction, as he has so emphatically declared here, that he has never believed in the union of these kingdoms under her majesty's crown to be maintained, but that he has always believed in the maintenance of the union, and that he has always believed in the maintenance of the union, and that he has always believed in the maintenance of the union.

Similarly in 1874 Gladstone accepted, without qualification, the principle that home rule was necessary, and that it was necessary to do the best for the country. When Mr. Shaw succeeded to the home rule leadership, in 1880, Gladstone hailed his success with approval, and his disposition to respect the functions of the house of commons and the spirit of the constitution. In 1882, at Guildhall, he announced that he would have no objection to any measure of local government for Ireland. Coming to the electoral campaign of 1885, Gladstone says that he did nothing towards the prosecution of the question by the Tories, but to use his best judgment to improve the public mind with the importance and the urgency of the question. It was in this spirit that he looked forward to the Irish question, which was now a general subject of local government. He says that he would have no objection to any measure of local government for Ireland. Coming to the electoral campaign of 1885, Gladstone says that he did nothing towards the prosecution of the question by the Tories, but to use his best judgment to improve the public mind with the importance and the urgency of the question. It was in this spirit that he looked forward to the Irish question, which was now a general subject of local government.

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GRAND ISLAND GETS THERE.

Her Firemen Win the Great Hose Race at the State Tournament.

CLOSING DAY OF THE CONTESTS.

The Loss by Fire at North Bend Reaches Seventy Thousand—Senator Van Wyck at Hebron—State News.

Close of the Tournament.

FREMONT, Neb., August 27.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Today closed the firemen's state tournament. It was a big day for Fremont and a tremendous crowd was in the city. The chief interest of the week centered in to-day's races. The first thing of interest was the exhibition of the water works at 10 o'clock, which was novel to many citizens who had never seen such proceedings. Two lines of hose were unrolled and attached to the engine, and the hose and the firemen building was drenched for half an hour. At first only the reservoir pressure was used, but when direct pressure from the engine was turned on it threw water in fine shape, and was considered very satisfactory by the spectators. This was peculiarly interesting because of the fact that it was not yet accepted by the city council.

The League Denounced.

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THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Dwyer Stables and Their Winnings—Horses Disabled.

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SCORING THE SALOONISTS.

The Coroner's Jury in the Haddock Case Investigating Mysterious Meetings.

LAYING LOW FOR H. L. LEAVITT.

District Attorney Marsh Accused of Inactivity—Politics in the Case—Current Events in the Hawkeye State.

Why the Saloon Men Met.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 27.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The Haddock coroner's jury resumed its work this afternoon, and the witnesses examined being saloonists. The investigation is now with reference to a meeting of leading saloon keepers, which was held at John Holden's saloon on the afternoon of August 3, the day that the assault was planned against Messrs. Wood and Walker, and the night of the Haddock murder. That such a meeting was held, and that the question of salting was discussed, and that counsel for the saloonists were present and were paid quite a large sum in cash from the general fund raised for the purpose, is not denied, but in the minds of many of the best citizens there is a connection between this meeting and the tragedy of the same night. Later on the same day another meeting was held and a second assessment levied. The exact nature of these conferences, the decisions arrived at, etc., are what the jury will be called upon to determine. The jury was placed in the hands of H. L. Leavitt, and from it the lines of King and Walker were drawn.

Death in the River.

OAKLAND, Neb., August 27.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Mrs. Ann Hewitt, who lives in the city, south, near from her bed last night at 12 o'clock, dressed all but her shoes, walked to the Elkhorn river near the Lyons mill, a distance of seven miles, and leaped from the bridge into the river, leaving her bonnet on the bridge. Her husband, who was away from home, was not at the house and after waiting awhile went to the door and called her with no answer. He raised the alarm and search was begun. She was tracked to the river and her body was found at 12 to 14 feet. She has been suffering from rheumatism, and it is supposed that at times to suffer from aberration of the mind from its effects. She was one of the best of her kind, and was highly respected by all who knew her for her quiet, kindly disposition and motherly qualities. She was 60 years of age and leaves a husband and three children.

Old Settlers' Picnic.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., August 27.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—One of the pleasant events in the history of Richardson county was the old settlers' picnic, which was held in a large grove about four miles east of Humboldt, yesterday. The pioneers of the county, to the number of about one thousand, were in attendance. Speeches were made by W. M. Maddox, of Falls City; H. Shurtlett, and a number of others. Men who came to the state between the years of 1834 and 1840, and who were among the first to settle in this county, were present. They were numerous about the grounds, and seemed to enjoy the present state of affairs in great shape.

The Nemaha Valley Fair.</