THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PRINCE AND PEACE.

Alexander Abdicates Because He Felt It His Duty to His Countrymen.

ENGLAND'S PLATONIC POLICY.

Affairs of the Government to be Handled By a Chosen Regency.

POINTS OF A POWERFUL PRESS.

Home Rule in Scotland, Its History and Nature of Its Workings.

THE "DELEGATES" IN CHICAGO.

Will They Be Arraigned for Treason?—A Clever Irish Cartoon.

Beach Willing to Row Any Man That Breathes—Hanlan's Challenge —Large Grist of Important Foreign News.

What Was Needed For Peace.

[*Copyrighted.*]

SOFIA, Sept. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—When the prince set out on his return to Bulgaria he was moved by the feeling that it was his duty to give effect to the desire of the country, because without his presence the peace of Bulgaria was exposed to most serious disturbance, probably to a devastating civil war. Now, in view of the ill will of Russia and the inactivity of the powers, it seemed impossible to look for anything like a permanent restoration of peace, and as the prince could only come to the conclusion that English support was purely

PLATONIC IN CHARACTER,

and menaces him with the fate of a second Gordon. Alexander, under these circumstances, undertook a last effort to come to such a loyal understanding with the czar as would be neither inconsistent with the prince's dignity, nor appropriate in a ruler who had just resumed the reins of powers in Bulgaria. Alexander honestly hoped that his dispatches would have a good effect. The failure of his efforts in this direction is well known. Supported by none of the powers encountering

THE EXTREMELY HOSTILE

attitude of Russia, the prince saw that there was nothing left for him but to yield again to Bulgaria the decision of his destiny, and to take the step, which he could still take with dignity, namely, to depart from the province. The prince has decided to resign his functions, and the decision has been already communicated to the German and Russian consuls.

HE WILL FORM A REGENCY

composed of military officers and politicians, representing Bulgaria and East Roumelia, the ministry having for its chiefs, Karaveloff and Radoslavloff. In three days Alexander will leave Sofia. So far, the question of the national government has not been settled. Bogdanoff, whose departure has been prematurely announced, was with the prince last night.

WILL LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

I now hear that to-morrow the prince will resign the sovreign power, either into the hands of a council or regency selected to represent all the parties, or by a proclamation, as the sobrenje can only be convened in three weeks. Diligent inquiry at the Russian English and other legations satisfies me that the prince will leave the country in the next few days, but will not abdicate in express terms, as showing that he laid his crown at

THE FEET OF THE CZAR,

who refused to receive it, and that he would not resign it into any other hands. The prince will leave the power in the hands of a council of regency, consisting of Karaveloff Stambouloff and Zarekoff, who will convene to elect the princ's successor, not the sombrange of 160 members, but the great national assembly of 400, who will proceed to elect Prince Frederick, of Oldenburg. I am told that Russia will respect the

INDEPENDENCE OF BULGARIA.

Dolgorouki will probably not come here, and I am also told that Russia does not contemplate entering Bulgaria. An interesting scene occurred here, according to Sir Frances Lascelles. When the diplomats withdrew the prince addressed his officers and held Lascelles, who had also wished to retire, so that he could witness the scene. The prince addressed the officers in a low voice, choked with emotion, and they were greatly affected. The prince said that he could never forget

THE BLOW DEALT HIM

by that portion of the corps of officers whom he had treated as brothers. Others had redeemed this disgrace, but the memory of it was ineffaceable. At a meeting of the officers held in the palace late last night it was decided to resist outside aggression to the last, and that foreigners should never enter Bulgaria except over the body of the last Bulgarian soldier. An ultimatum was delivered to the prince by the German legation to-day, giving the prince the limit of ten days in which to fulfill the desire of Germany and Russia.

NEWS FROM THE PRISONERS.

Some hours ago there arrived news of Warsoff, who, with other fugitive officers, were taken prisoners by the Bulgarian gendarmes. The last act of the prince as a ruler will be to pardon them. Clement, the metropolitan, is back, and was pardoned by the prince. Clement now says that the best solution of the problem is for the prince to become reconciled to Russia. Necledoff, second secretary of the Russian embassy at Constantinople, arrived here to-day to succeed Bogdanoff.

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

An Edinburgh Home Ruler on Movements for a Change.

EDINBURGH, Sept 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE]—I have called on Mr. Waddie, secretary of the new Scottish Home Rule association. Waddie is an influential business man and is also known as the author of the tragedy, "Dunbar," under the pseudonym of "Thistlewood." He is of dark complexion, and his manner is pleasant and genial. I found him sitting at a desk in his printing works. I explained to him the purpose of my visit, and he replied promptly: "I am glad to give any information in my power.

THERE IS NOTHING TO CONCEAL.

I have already been in communication with several Scottish friends in America, who take a deep interest in this matter. What I can, I will tell you. What originated the movement? Well, we have been of this mind more than thirty years. It was then regarded as somewhat singular. Now it is not so. Opinion is rapidly ripening in a direction this. Speaking generally, it may be said that

THE PROGRESS OF HUMANITY

is due to small nationalists. It is like the movement in the Netherlands, and not in the great empires of the world. That theory, however, is practically contrary to the express provision of the articles of union be- Scotland and England. The English courts have been striving in recent years to extend their jurisdiction into Scotland to the contempt of the Scottish courts, and this, more than anything else, has stimulated the determination

NOT TO SUFFER ENCROACHMENT,

and has drawn renewed attention by the articles of union. Those articles were at best bad. You will remember their history. Before 1707 the two countries were at daggers' drawn. England had determined with her naval force to suppress the Scottish attempts to carry on commerce, while Scotland had resolved,

AFTER THE REVOLUTION,

not to have the same sovereign as England. The situation became strained and war seemed imminent. Scotland kept the trump card—her right to choose her own sovereign. Still Scotland showed her willingness to come to terms on the basis of equal treatment for the countries concerned in a federative union for commercial purposes, leaving her laws and institutions, including the

SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT, INTACT.

Commissioners were appointed, but when the terms of the proposed union came to be revealed much tumult ensued and the popular indignation had to be quelled by dragoons. The commissioners being disgracefully bribed, circulated petitions all through Scotland against the Scottish scheme, and articles of union were adopted which threw away the

TRUMP CARD OF SECESSION

to the throne of Scotland; destroyed the Scottish parliament, accepted forty-five representatives in the commons out of a total of 558, whereas the number of Scottish members ought to have been 171, thus leaving Scotland no practical influence in parliament and making Scottish representatives simply

WITNESSES OF ENGLISH VOTES.

Apprehension that the articles had not been respected led very early to Daniel Defoe's argument to the effect that the English and Scottish parliaments were originally based on the people's rights and that the British parliament originating from the union of 1707 would perish, if the articles were violated. But this, if true, theoretically, is practically futile. Illegal encroachments upon Scottish rights as a nation have been accumulating. At the same time the nationalistic decentralization feeling has been greatly developed during recent years.

NATIONALISM IS IN THE AIR

in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Much correspondence on the subject in the newspapers suggested our association, and so far remarkable success has been experienced. But progress has been temporarily checked by the excitement of a general election. Still a busy campaign for the autumn and winter is looked forward to.

PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION.

The leading principles of the association of which Professor Blackie is the chairman are to protect the integrity of the empire; to secure for the voice of Scotland in the imperial parliament a hearing as full as that now enjoyed by Scottish members when discussing imperial affairs; to promote the establishment of a legislature sitting in Scotland, having full control of all purely Scotch questions, with an executive government responsible to it and their own; to secure to the government of Scotland the same degree of authority as that at present possessed by the imperial government in the control of civil servants, judges, and other officials, with the exception of those engaged in the military, naval and diplomatic service, and in collecting the internal revenues. Singularly, few are to be found opposed to the platform and principles of the association.

A VARIED MEMBERSHIP.

Our members comprise extreme radicals, whigs and tories. Some wish the details had been more developed, but the greatest hinderers of the spread of our views are the class of anglified Scots, who disparage the national feeling and are not to be argued with, for Scottish character is the product of Scottish history. Patriarchs and others, who think themselves canky and canny, say, "Never mind; don't trouble about home rule; it is sure to come." But it won't come from the clouds. Englishmen are excellent fellows, but they have a domineering spirit, and if the sects do not stand for themselves Englishmen won't stand for them. At present

SCOTLAND IS OVERTAXED,

and there is the source of most of her grievances. It is a hasty assumption of Englishmen that English methods are the best and must suit everybody. John Bull has not time and no knowledge for the management of Scottish affairs. They are as distinct and as complicated as those of the larger nation. Much attention to them is needed, but little is obtained. Indeed, some antagonistic English interests maintain deer forests as the Scottish maintain the people of the highlands. Further, many Scottish questions are viewed through English spectacles. Scottish opinions favor the abolition of the law of hypothetic. English members dread the effect of precedent on English law. Cases of distraint in England actually far outnumber such cases in Scotland, Ireland and Wales put together. The result is that there are immense

ARREARS OF LEGISLATION

on all manner of subjects in Scotland. I may mention the amendment or alteration of the codification of the Scottish civil and criminal laws, which are quite distinct and we think superior to the English laws. Then there are such subjects as encouragement of the fisheries, construction of harbors, the settlement of the trawling question, an amendment to the poor laws, encouraging thrift and repressing vagrancy; an arrangement for securing better county government and a widening of municipal administration; the keeping up of the standard of education, the stimulation of universities, and a plan for dealing with the present ecclesiastical dead-lock—the whole field of so-called private bill legislation, including matters relating to railways, docks, water, gas, and sanitation.

AN ECONOMIC FEATURE.

This can be covered in Edinburgh at half the cost involved in doing the work at Westminster. The majority of the inhabitants of Scotland are at easy distance from Edinburgh. Moreover, economy is promoted by making inquiries in the localities themselves.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT BUSINESS.

The imperial parliament ought to retain the army, navy, diplomatic and consular services, the excise customs, the control over the colonies, India, the foreign policy and the decision as to peace or war. All these are enough to occupy the most august assembly in the world. Members ought to sit in local legislatures, and the Westminster objections that Gladstone's plan for the extension of local government to England and Scotland would annihilate the imperial parliament is thereby obviated. Scotch bills considered at Edinburgh might go to Westminster to be put on the table of the imperial parliament, and unchallenged to become law; if they were challenged, passed or rejected no alteration could be made in them, the technical form being for the imperial parliament to memorialize the queen to refuse her assent to the Scotch bill in question. Suppose all Scotch bills were rejected. If an election followed in Scotland, the bill, if reaffirmed, must soon pass, for the friction would be unlikely to extend beyond a postponement over one session.

NOT REVOLUTIONISTS.

You see we hardly contemplate bills passing that ought not to pass. We are not revolutionary fellows here. Administrative legislature business means good hard work, and things would wear a different face. Instead of from six hundred to nine hundred men, a great lot of orators, we have a hundred quiet Scotchmen, carefully legislating upon Scottish interests under the eye of Scotland. If they could not do the work well, then I should like to see the imperial parliament that can. We are not enemies of England, nor are we allies of any particular political party. But we insist upon seeing Scottish work done and the removal of the congestion in parliament.

THE MANY DETAILS.

Many details are necessarily left over. For example, details of finance. It would be the duty of officials to work up these. Perhaps a portion of the direct taxes set apart for Scottish purposes would promote economy. A big purse at London tempts extravagant demands that are readily granted by England and Scotland with a response inadequate in many things. Patents, copyrights and factory acts must be identical, but their administration might be local.

THERE CAN BE NO SEPARATION.

No sane man—no man whose opinion is worth consideration—approves of Scotland withdrawing from the empire. Are we, who have spent so much of our blood and so much of our treasure in building up that empire, to walk away and leave it to the English? Not likely. I do not apprehend any drifting apart of this kind. Brains always command attention. Besides, the Scottish field would then be larger and there would be less need for the Scottish youth to go to London. Our greatest apprehensions are of the refusal by preponderant influences among the English of a system of local government. A mere county management scheme is insufficient, not meeting the national demand for home legislation, not constituted in a form fit to be entrusted with legislative powers. A refusal might raise angry feelings, but the adoption of the association plan would pave the way for incorporation with our kinsmen across the seas in all colonies.

THE PRESS ON THE POWERS.

English Editorials on Alexander's Abdication—They Like it Not.

[*Copyrighted.*]

LONDON, Sept. 6, 4 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—That England feels the slight inflicted upon her through the forced abdication of Alexander by Russia is evident, and is shown by the action of Salisbury in summoning Thornton, as well as by the tone of the papers standing near the government.

The Post, the paper of Sir Algernon Borthwick, M. P., thus concludes a

LONG AND ANGRY EDITORIAL:

"We cannot believe that in the end the whole of Europe will approve of a policy which tends to make the czar the arbiter of the whole continent."

The Telegraph is still more angry. It has an editorial in the course of which it says: "The czar wants to control Bulgaria because through its ridge of hills run the road to Constantinople. The central European states appear indifferent to his aims, and the French, and at least the Prussians, are delighted at this progress. If Austria, France, Germany and Turkey are content, we way congratulate them on

THEIR ASTONISHING PERSPICUITY

in judging what is for their welfare. But we are a maritime power, and it is our business, our duty, to be strong at sea and in the great stations laved by its waters. Looking to the dark and lowering future we cannot too soon take all the needful steps and rely on ourselves."

The Chronicle is rather more sorrowful than bitter, and thus hangs its editorial head: "Prince Alexander's public announcement of his intention to resign the throne of Bulgaria will be read everywhere in England with genuine grief. It would be a strange

RENUNCIATION OF TREATY RIGHT

if the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty are quietly to stand aside while Russia takes the future of Bulgaria and of Eastern Roumelia into her own hands.

The News is also sad. It observes that the event in question is, of course, a great triumph for Russia. At one stroke it restores the prestige of the czar in the Balkan peninsula. It is a warning to the nascent nations of the east that they must look to St. Petersburg, if they would be safe.

THE TIMES DISLIKES

England's position in the matter and says editorially that: "The central European powers may be making the best of unpleasant and unavoidable circumstances, but they cannot successfully contend that the course of events is precisely such as they would prescribe were they masters of the situation."

The "Standard," which, of course, is close to the tory government, scolds Alexander and makes him out

TO BE A SEMI-POLTROON,

and not a hero. It makes faces at Germany, saying: "This is the first serious check that Bismarck has received, and it will fill the hearts of the French people with joy and hope." The attempt to represent what is occurring in Bulgaria as disappointment and

DISASTER FOR ENGLAND

is useless in the face of so patent a fact as this. The Standard, however, takes consolation in believing that anything that increases Russia's interest and absorbs her attention in Europe, will divert it in some measure from Asia. Thus it proceeds: "We shall acquire more time to make our own arrangements, and to render Russian machinations in Asia more harmless."

BETWEEN TWO MILESTONES.

An Irish member of parliament, at one of the clubs last night, was heard to say: "Poor Salisbury! Unhappy Randolph! Perplexed by Parnell in western Europe and by the czar in its eastern extremity. Between two such millstones how shall they escape being crused?"

BOATMAN BEACH.

He Will Row Any Man That Breathes On the Paramatta.

[*Copyrighted.*]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Beach, since his victory in the regatta, has been at Ramsgate for a short holiday, whence he returned to-night to resume his training at Barnes, where are his training quarters. The editor of the Sportsman met him and your correspondent is indebted to the Sportsman for an account of the interview. It seems that the latter on Saturday received a cablegram from Hamilton Bushby, New York, as follows: "Will send Hanlan's forfeit (£100) when notified that Beach accepts."

This being shown him, he remarked: "Hanlan knows that I have been over here for months and have been ready to row him and I do not intend entering into any more matches in England. I have two more on hand, and all being well, intend sailing for home October 13."

Replying to a question as to rowing Hanlan in America Beach said: "I have received an offer of £2,000 to row Hanlan in America, but I intend going home and if Hanlan, or any one else, wishes to try their hand with me, you can say I will pull any man breathing, on the Parametta river, for from $500 a side upward, and will post half or all that amount at once. Beach looks wonderfully well, and is all the better for his trip seawards. He has gained seven pounds in weight. To-morrow he attains his thirty-fifth year, and in reply to a query as to having a spree, said: "Yes; a return to hard work in my boat."

DID THEY BREAK THE LAW?

The Delegates Speeches in America—A Clever Cartoon.

[*Copyrighted.*]

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE]—O'Brien and other returned Chicago delegates have been making this a holiday, receiving the congratulations of a very large number of citizens to inquiries whether it was true, as has been intimated in a recent speech in the house of commons, that it might prove to be the case, that Redmond and Deasy would be called to account as members for utterances in Chicago, alleged to be incompatible with their relation toward parliament. It is implied that even treasonable utterance outside the jurisdiction of the realm would not be cognizable within the realm by the courts, nor can parliament now take up breaches of the privileges of its members committed outside the houses, as when Sir Frances Burdett was committed to the tower for writing a pamphlet against the speaker's outrageous conduct in imprisoning John Gale Jones, who made remarks in his club about certain parliamentary proceedings. Clearly there is no procedure proper for an alleged breach of privilege outside the realm.

O'Brien's return was signalized by an unusually cheery, yet pungent, number of his weekly paper, United Ireland, just out. It has among many clever things a cartoon of a stalwart British workingman and taxpayer, who stands before a union workhouse. The back ground to him bows Salisbury, wearing a green Prince Albert coat, orange colored trousers, with a jaunty Chesterfield top coat, thrown open and holding a Piccadilly hat, out from which is dropping a paper labled "Landord Relief Scheme." He is introducing to the taxpayer an obsequious person, who with a white hat held in both hands at his breast, is seemingly bowing. He wears a scarlet hunting coat and top boots, into which buckskin breeches are tucked. This is a repretentative landlord. Behind them stands Joe Chamberlain, in a dude costume, with a glass on his eye, also smiling, and who has just dropped a torn document endorsed "Gladstone Land Purchase."

Salisbury is saying to the taxpayer: "Dear sir, I introduce a deserving person, who sadly needs the relief of a couple of hundred millions." Chamberlain adds: "The security is so excellent." The taxpayer remarks: "Why, you be the two chaps who a couple months ago told me not to give a beggar a shilling." Chamberlain adds: "But the is such a good friend to the union." To that the taxpayer, jerking his thumb toward the workhouse, responds: "Then let him go to the union for relief." The cartoon is being multiplied by hundreds and thousands and will be sent by O'Brien to all parts of the realm together with a penny edition of Gladstone's pamphlet issued by the publisher, Murray, yesterday.

TO BE TAKEN CUM GRANO SALIS.

A St. Louis Man Feels Insulted By Parnell.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World's special London cable says: A very angry man, who left here for Paris yesterday, was Marcus A. Wolff, real estate dealer of St. Louis and leading member of the Knights of St. Patrick of that city. When he came over two or three weeks ago he brought as a gift to the Irish cause £1,500, collected by the St. Louis Knights of St. Patrick, with instructions to send it over to Parnell. He went on a tour through Ireland and Scotland, and did not reach London until this week. One of the first things he did was to write Parnell a note saying he would be pleased to call when it would suit his convenience, adding that he was from St. Louis and a member of the Knights of St. Patrick, who had entertained Parnell when he went out to America some years ago. He said nothing about the money. No answer came and the next day Wolff sent a telegram asking if his note had been received. No answer came. Waiting still another day he wrote a letter of some length explaining more fully who he was and his anxiety to see him in regard to the mission, with which he has been entrusted, but still reserving all mention of the money. Again no answer. He then wrote to Parnell an explicit letter saying that he had £1,500 for him, but as it seemed impossible to see him he would return it to the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis, and this brought a telegram from Parnell saying that the first note had not been opened and that he would be glad to see him (Mr. Wolff) at the house of commons that evening at 8 o'clock, but Wolff did not go. He took his draft for £1,500 and went over to Paris. He says he will return next week and send Parnell his card, and if he wants the money he can call and get it. Wolff puts his own construction on the failure of Parnell to see his first message, and it may be mentioned that Wolff is not the first to make complaint of this kind. Friends of the Irish cause, who came over here expecting any efforts on Parnell's part to make them feel at home, will be generally disappointed. For a leader of the cause of democracy and human rights he is strangely reserved and exclusive.

BURGLARY AND BLOOD.

Terrible Tragedy, in Which a Husband Accidentally Shoots His Wife.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Word has reached here from Carlinville, Ill., of a terrible tragedy which occurred there yesterday morning at the residence of J. B. Willoughby. Two burglars entered the room of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby and while searching the room they awakened Willoughby. Both thieves immediately attacked him and struck him over the head with a revolver. He seized the revolver and succeeded in wrenching it away. The room was pitch dark, and in the struggle Mrs. Willoughby was knocked down and beaten. Her screams almost maddened her husband, and as soon as he secured the revolver he turned it in the direction he supposed the burglars were standing, and fired five shots. One of the men dropped, but immediately arose and both jumped through a window and made their escape. The husband then lighted a lamp and was horrified to discover the body of his wife lying on the floor with a stream of blood flowing from her left side. Her white night garments were saturated with her life blood and the room looked more like a slaughter house than anything else. A physician was called and pronounced Mrs. Willoughby's wound fatal. She was accidentally shot by her husband while he was firing at burglars. The bullet passed through her body, and death is expected hourly. One of the burglars was shot as he left a bloody trail for some distance. Neither has been arrested.

The Worst Land District.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Smith M. Palmer has filed his bond as register of the land office at Salina, Kan., and his commission was sent him Friday. Special Agent Cleary, of the general land office, has been ordered from Mitchell, Dak., to Garden City, Kan. This land district is said by Mr. Sparks' assistants to be the worst district for frauds in the United States, and Cleary, who has panned out pretty well for a new appointee, (he succeeded Special Agent James of Kansas), is to be sent to root out the rotten entries. Cleary had just got his family settled at Mitchell.

MANY MANAGERS' MEETINGS.

But No Harmonious Pool Settlement as Yet Arrived at or Likely to Be.

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR CANADA.

Its Pacific Road Will Make the Low Rates for Americans—Extension of the A., T. & S. F. to Chicago.

No Pool Settlement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It can hardly be said that the series of general manager's meetings which were held here during the past week, for the purpose of pooling all the freight and passenger business between here and points in the west, southwest and northwest has been sufficiently successful to warrant the belief that the desired pools will be formed at once. It is expected that the meeting to be held here Tuesday will be in the nature of a very strong battle between the lines which, during the past week or ten days, have been doing some very diplomatic skirmishing. They have been trying to secure positions of strength to hold them secure in the conflict that is to ensue. Thus far no complete and no absolutely correct reports of the managers' deliberations have been published, or made public in a verbal way, for every manager colored the news to suit the position his line wanted to take. For this reason some of the lines are greatly exasperated because of the peculiarly malicious reports that have been published in certain places, where bigoted views from the outside were made to do service as the actual records of the proceedings at certain meetings.

It has not heretofore been mentioned that the chairman of one meeting deliberately left the gathering when certain names were mentioned for committemen, and that he told those present to fight it out themselves. Meetings yesterday accomplished but little. Northwestern passenger affairs are apparently far from settlement, and western freight matters received but very little amicable impetus, for the reason that the Wabash will not consent to joining any pool, or becoming a party to any new agreement, until the indebtedness of the Western Freight association is wiped out. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road will also decline to become a member of any agreement until it is paid the moneys due it by other lines that are now anxious to begin anew. Neither the Burlington nor Alton roads are over-willing to join any pool for five years, while the Rock Island is anxious to enter into a pooling contract for that length of time.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Canadian Pacific is stirring up the other transcontinental roads in a way not altogether to their liking. It promises to give them no peace in its competition for through traffic, and although it has not opened fire on passenger business yet, it is making things warm for the freight men. It was stated by a prominent freight agent yesterday that a leading San Francisco commission firm had secured a rate of 55 cents a hundred on canned goods from San Francisco to Chicago over the Canadian lines and their connections. In many other lines of shipment, upheld by the old transcontinental pool, the rates have been cut by the Canadian Pacific from 30 to 50 per cent.

"The Canadian Pacific people are getting after us with a vengeance," remarked a traffic manager yesterday, "and it looks serious for American roads. What is worse, there is no prospects of the ultimate victory of our lines. To buy off Van Horne's company would require an annual subsidy of $1,000,000. That is what it has cost to keep the Pacific Mail out of the field and the Canadians have a very high opinion of their road and the place it fills in transportation. Compared with other lines running across the country the Canadian Pacific is almost free from debt, and can therefore be operated on a closer margin than American lines, which means low rates and fierce competition."

The A., T. & S. F.'s Chicago Visit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There are new rumors of the extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe line into Chicago. This special dispatch was received and generally credited as semi-official in Wall street from Boston, the company's headquarters:

The proposed Chicago extension of the Atchison has been under consideration by the directors recently, and the prevailing strength of stock is due to the favor with which the project was received. As it is now talked, the old route, surveyed two or three years ago, from Randolph, a point on the Missouri river, to Cameron, Mo., and through Peoria, Ill., stands a good chance of being chosen.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Two sets of engineering corps have just finished surveying two routes thorough Missouri, Iowa and Illinois to Chicago for the eastern extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, and officials of that road are now considering reports submitted with a view of building the road contemplated at once. One route through Illinois strikes points on a line with Galesburg, and the other extends east from Keokuk, Ia., toward Pekin, Ill., and from there north. The work has been in progress quietly since early in the spring.

A GIANT LABOR ORGAN.

The Knights Propose to Publish a Paper of Their Own.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At a special session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor in Cleveland in May the subject of establishing an official organ was much discussed, and finally a circular was ordered sent to the local assemblies throughout the country giving a prospectus for the paper, and requesting their action. This circular has just been prepared and was sent out yesterday. It states, among other points, that a a public journal of the order is necessary, which shall be an exponent of the principles of the order, thoroughly educational in its relations to labor, non-partisan and non-political; that not more than one-fourth of the space of the paper should be allotted to advertisements, and that these advertisements should be confined to concerns of a legitimate, co-operative nature. It recommends "Equity" as its title, with the sub-head, "The Official Journal of United Labor;" that a per capita tax of five cents be levied on the members of the order to absolutely guarantee a secure basis for the publication of the paper; that when paid in and the subscriptions shall amount to the sum of $100,000, the general executive board shall be authorized to proceed with the establishment of the newspaper, with a proficient editor and a sufficient number of able associates, who should comprise the staff and that the publication be placed in the hands of a manager, selected for ability, who will be appointed by the general executive board from members of the order. The general supervision of the publication is to be vested in the general executive board.

The circular, which is signed by General Secretary Turner, then says: "It is estimated that the running expenses of the publication, based on an ultimate circulation of 500,000 copies, would amount to $250,000 per annum. The most approved appliances would be required to meet such a circulation. About $30,000 would be required to procure an improved perfecting press, type, etc., necessary to meet the printing requirements of the order. The necessity for a public journal, which will be an exponent of the principles of the order, and through which matters of public interest could be reviewed and attacks answered, is manifest to all members. You are therefore requested to take action on the following propositions and submit the result to this office: 'Shall the paper be issued weekly as a public newspaper?' 'Shall it be by compulsory or voluntary subscription of members?' 'Shall the subscription price be 50 cents or $1 per annum?'"

Snow at Helena.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—The signal service reports snow at Helena. Thermometer 31°.

THE SITUATION SAFE.

Every Prospect of a Bull Campaign in Stocks and Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—The stagnation which marked business on the stock exchange the early part of last week, has made the commission houses feel blue. The business which was done was done at declining quotation but only to the extent of a fraction. A great many traders began to think that the only way the market could be moved out of the rut was by sharp drops. There seems to be nobody here to buy at these prices, they argued, but if there was, at a rattling decline of 5 or 6 per cent, it would wake up the market, and buyers would soon come in at the lower level and a foundation would be laid for a bull movement. But there is no one in the street now to lead a dash like that. Gould could not do it if he chose, but he remains quiet, probably because the state of his health compels him to. Gould has overworked himself in the past, and appears now to be taking an enforced rest; that is, compared with his former labors.

There is no organized bear force in the market, and when bull leaders cannot manipulate stocks their way, because of adverse conditions, the market sinks into a state of comparative stagnation. They began to manifest signs of renewed activity the latter part of the week, and prices have been rising as business increased in volume. While the money market was in a dangerous condition they were afraid to do anything, but it appears to be working to a condition of ease. Of course the banks are anxious to keep rates stiffy at 6 per cent, as it enables them to make time loans at that figure which is a bonanza to them, after seeing their money go begging so long at 2 per cent, yet they are not likely to be able to keep up this more than a couple of weeks longer, unless the movement of produce from the west continues in unexpectedly large volume. It is making big earnings for railroads, which report an enormous increase over the same time last year.

Bull operators derive great encouragement from this, and point to it as insuring a rise in the market to an absolute certainty later on. They had much anxiety about the earthquake calamity in the south, as the effects of so terrible an event are far reaching, but it passed with no worse effect on the street than to temporarily indispose the rank and file of traders to do anything, thus deepening the dullness. Encouraged by this the bull leaders are beginning to act again. They point to the fact that but little stock comes out on bad news, and that holders seem confident by the way they hold on that better times and higher prices are surely ahead of us. Holding to their position, as they did through what looked like serious danger, the leaders say the time is about ripe now for an upward movement.

It is further argued that railroad building, now starting into renewed activity, operates to distribute immense amounts of money throughout the country, and this makes business good everywhere. The railroad companies themselves are financially much sounder than they were, because, in one way or another, they have largely fed themselves from the floating debt. Some have done it by passing dividends, others by reducing them, and others by funding it in long bonds at low rates of interest. They are in a comparatively clean shape for a new start, and the increasing demand for our grain abroad promises a growing business, when for a long time there has been very little to give encouragement to either the producer or carrier. True, prices are so low that profits are at a minimum, but these must certainly rise, if business continues to grow, as there are so many promising signs of its doing. At any rate, holders of large stocks consider they are past the dangerous rocks, or most of them, and that the situation is safe enough to warrant a fall campaign on the bull side.

FIRST FROST FEARS.

Corn All Right—An Average Yield—Pastures Dried Up.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The Farmer's Review, in this week's issue, will print the following crop summary: The frost, which has prevailed throughout a portion of the corn belt during one night of the past week, causes very little damage to growing grain. Reports indicate that while the drought and continued hot weather seriously injured the general prospects of corn, it also accelerated the ripening of grain, and in sections of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion of the crop has sufficiently matured to be beyond danger from frost. Reports indicate that, as a whole, the corn crop will be out of the way of frost within fifteen days if not attacked prior to that time, and a large proportion of the crop cannot be seriously menaced even now. The general prospects for the output of corn show no marked improvement. The tenor of the reports from all the states, except Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota, continues to predict a short crop. In the four states named prospects continue favorable for a full average yield, while the majority of counties estimate a yield at from 45 to 65 per cent. Reports from one-half of the counties would indicate a general average of 65 per cent.

Twenty-six Ohio counties estimate an average of 61 per cent. Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin give promise of about one-half the usual yield. Reports indicate that the pastures are rapidly drying up, though in portions of Illinois and Iowa late rains have served to renew grass somewhat.

Early planted potatoes are generally good, but the late planted are poor, and in many districts a flat failure.

Hogs are generally reported healthy, with only scattering reports as yet of cholera.

EARTHQUAKE AMONG PRINTERS.

The Coming of Boss Benedict Liable to "Pi" Some Political Forms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Twenty-seven hundred appointments, not one of which is controlled by the civil service regulations, makes the government printing office a campaign auxiliary not to be dispised by the democrats. It is safe to say that Mr. Benedict's coming will work the beginning of an exodus of a remarkably stalwart nature, and then the demands for patronage from democrats struggling for re-election will be from now to November largely answered by places in this department. Already consternation reigns at the office. The majority of the foremen, for it is they who were most concerned, were confident that General Rogers, of Buffalo, was to be Mr. Round's successor, and so they fixed up a nice little slate among themselves and worked their influence in that direction. There were two other cliques, however, one believing that Keating, of Memphis, would be the new public printer, and the other hoping for the success of a Baltimore man, whom Senator Gorman was said to be backing. These parties made up two different slates. The appointment of Mr. Benedict took every one by surprise and broke all the combinations that had been so carefully prepared. The amusing thing is that men, who heretofore professed to be strong republicans, are now playing the democratic racket. Although Mr. Benedict has not yet taken charge of the office, it is safe to say that he will surround himself with men who are in perfect accord with the administration. These foremen are not under the civil service protection, and it is quite possible that the new public printer will consider that a democratic printer, binder or pressman can perform the supervisory duties of foreman just as well as one of republican proclivities.

Stone-Cutters Make a Break.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The stone-cutters' union of this city to-day withdrew from the Trades union. The stone-cutters number about fifteen hundred, and their withdrawal caused the first serious break in the amalgamated organization. The reason given for the withdrawal is that brick and stone masons belonging to the Trades union are allowed to do stone-cutters' work for 25 cents less per day than the established rate.

BELLE PLAINE'S BIG SPOUT

The Gushing Geyser Under Control and the Impression It Made.

A LITTLE DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Partisan Removal by a Des Moines Official—The Second District Split —Successful State Fair— Other Iowa News.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special to the BEE.]—"Some people never know when they've got enough," said a veteran observer from down east the other day. "Here you people in Iowa have shut up the saloons and taken a water diet, and yet you're not satisfied, but have to turn loose the waters of the over regions."

He had just been reading about the geyser that was deluging Belle Plaine, and very naturally thought that people who wanted water bad enough to set a river loose weren't entitled to much sympathy. That experience at Belle Plaine is indeed very singular. For the last few years the people of the state have been somewhat troubled to get all the good water they needed during dry weather. Wells would fail, and small brooks and creeks run dry, and farmers especially were frequently embarrassed to find enough water for stock. So they began introducing the artesian well system into Iowa, and in the last few months there have been a number of artesian wells bored, and a general interest has been taken in the subject. But there is little general knowledge on the subject, and people are not so much to blame if they fail in some instances to take the proper precautions. The artesian wells at Belle Plaine were discovered last March, with the exception of one on a farm five miles from town. There are no other wells of this kind within a hundred miles. But this one which is doing so much damage is in the main street, and it appears that the borers neglected to put in sufficient tubing to carry off the water safely, and the first they knew a torrent was turned loose upon them. The well is 210 feet deep, and the subterranean lakes or rivers which it seems to have penetrated is at a distance of 193 feet from the surface, leaving a depth of seventeen feet for the lake or river itself. The discharge through the well is at a pressure of thirty-five pounds to the square inch, and at the rate of about five thousand gallons a minute. That is enough to send out a stream large enough to frighten the most confirmed cold water man in the country. The discharge, happily now, is under some control—extra tubing, cone shaped, having been forced down the well—and fears of an inundation are over. However, it is pretty hard work to make the people of Belle Plaine believe in the old theory, that the interior of the earth is a moulten mass. They are ready to swear that it is full of water, and that if an earthquake ever strikes the town they confidently expect to be drowned in about one minute.

WORK OF DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS.

The insincerity of the democratic party's contempt for the principles of civil-service reform was strikingly shown here the other day. Revenue Collector Thompson discharged a young lady—chief clerk in the deputy's office—for the sole reason that she had been appointed by his predecessor—a republican—and he wanted the place for one of his friends. She had been in the office a couple of years, was master of the details of her work, and was pronounced by her superior officer the most efficient clerk that had ever been in the place. She was a self-reliant girl, engaged in supporting a widowed mother, but she had to go because a republican had appointed her. That's the kind of reformers Iowa democrats are.

THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

There is a queer state of things in the second district, where the republicans are running two candidates for congress. The democrats nominated as their candidate the notorious Judge Hayes, who barely escaped being impeached by the last legislature. The better democrats of the district are disgusted with the nomination and intimate their desire to escape from voting for him. So the Knights of Labor nominated another democrat, Mr. O'Meara of Davenport, and many republicans thought their chance had come to down Hayes and so favored making O'Meara their candidate also. When their convention met the majority nominated O'Meara, but the minority, who had ten votes less, insisted that they must nominate a straight republican, and failing to have the convention do so, withdrew and nominated Sam Kirkwood, the old war governor, who is very popular all over Iowa. So now the republicans of the district are supporting two candidates—one a thoroughbred republican and the other a Knight of Labor Democrat. The latter are the extreme prohibitionists, who think that it is of more importance to beat Hayes than it is to stand by their colors whether they win or lose. A good deal of hard feeling has been developed, one side calling the other side bolters, and the other retorting by calling them deserters who have abandoned their flag to gain a little temporary advantage by uniting with the enemy.

SUCCESSFUL STATE FAIR.

The state fair now in session has exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine. The new grounds