THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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AMERICANS ABROAD.

A Good Week at Berlin For Visitors From the United States.

SAYINGS OF SOME OF THEM.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, Talks on the Battle Flag Incident.

BISMARCK REGAINING HEALTH.

More Incidents of the Deep Hatred Between the French and Germans.

FRENCH EXILES IN JERSEY.

Gladstone Still Sticks to Home Rule For Ireland and Criticises Hartington—True Statements About Wagner's Operas.

Americans in Berlin.

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BERLIN, July 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—As the hotel keepers say, this has been a good week for Americans. They have crowded into Berlin from many quarters, but chiefly from the English jubilee. Senator Spooner and family of Wisconsin are among this week's arrivals, coming from Venice and Florence and bound in a few days for the American headquarters in Europe, namely, Switzerland. The senator laughingly told me after an incidental allusion had been made to the good effects of traveling, that his newspaper name was the "kid" of the senate. Speaking of the intense American feeling aroused in his children by the summer abroad, the senator seemed to echo most heartily the answer given by him in the English hotel to the question, "Are you an American?" "I am, thank God," was the deep reply, given with such emphasis as to startle the English porters. Interest in Florence art, Dresden music and Berlin's affectionate loyalty to the emperor seemed to most strike the senator during the trip. Even in three or four days he noticed the intense admiration for Prince William. The general expectation is that the prince will be a great leader, perhaps even another Frederick the Great. This popularity, the senator thought, is due in a large measure to the German feeling that some one is needed who will stay further anxiety by crushing France, and the German belief that the prince's disposition and ability warranted this.

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

American politics are of little interest to Americans abroad. The senator knew little of the controversy regarding the confederate flags but thought it largely political rather than sentimental. The feeling aroused is not hurting the president so much as his vetoes of small pension bills in which by consent of both houses some old soldier would otherwise have got $12 per month.

Colonel Yates, who sat talking with us, took a different view of the flag matter, and as a soldier of a Wisconsin regiment during the war thought the project of returning those flags would prove to be a serious matter to all concerned.

GENERAL CHETELAIN'S MISSION.

Major General Chetelain, foreign commissioner of the international military encampment at Chicago, left here Wednesday. He had a pleasant reception by military men, but failed, I think, to obtain the promise of German troops being present in Chicago. Members from the German band sent to Boston some years ago will effectually prevent the success of Chetelaine's errand in Europe. Some officers are likely to represent Germany at Chicago's semi-centennial, but no body of German troops.

AMERICANS COMING HOME.

Among the American students returning home are several who have completed their musical education under Prof. Klinsworth. Emma Kahy of Alabama, Benjamin Jarecki of Colorado, and Virginia Bollie of Wyoming are those graduating this week. The first begins concert work soon after reaching home. Prof. Mason, of the Troy Polytechnic, has been in Berlin some days, as has also Prof. Merrinam of New York, and F. C. Roberts, of the Ft. Madison (Ia.) Democrat.

CHEERING THE EMPEROR.

We have had fine weather, the Kaiser was at the window each day, so the average Berliners passed a contented week in spite of a little shakiness on the bourse and some rumblings in higher politics. The crowd in front of the Kaiser's window when the guard marches past has been all the week one of the main sights of the city. The police keep the roadway nearest the palace clear until the guard passed with flying colors, the band playing. As the Emperor appears the cheering begins. When the guard has marched past the crowd makes a wild rush for the Emperor's window and disappears for a moment under a cloud of waving hats and caps. It is a little amusing to see a considerable proportion of Americans in this crowd as enthusiastic as the most Prussian of Germans. Generally the enthusiasm carries them off their feet and they rush with the crowd to cheer as loudly as any one before the window. For instance, Senator Spooner was not the least enthusiastic member of Wednesday's crush. The French 8,000,000 franc mobilization budget is responsible for the weakness on the Berlin bourse. It was a weakness with nothing panicky about it, and so the financial magnates say nothing serious will happen for a while yet.

TWO PLEASING INCIDENTS.

Two Americans attracted some attention during the week. Prof. Arthur Classmen, of the New York mannerchor, has been wined, or perhaps rather, beered, by leading musical lights of Berlin, in which it was also aided by large choruses of the lesser vocal lights. There was a little speech making, much chorus singing and endless beer, until the early morning hours. A Berlin paper delicately put it toward the middle night. Director Moher was given a parchment diploma from the mannerchor, and Director Kestner a golden leading baton from the New York Eichenkrany verein.

The other New Yorker, an importer of considerable wealth, had, so it is stated, a long controversy about some goods sent him from Berlin. After much letter writing he was forced to accept the goods. Being beaten, he wanted to see the person clever enough to beat him. He found on arrival here that his antagonist is a girl of twenty, pretty as well as clever. Being a man of sense he saw his opportunity and the engagement was announced with business-like promptness.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH BETTER.

Bismarck is better. He walks and rides daily in Sachsen wald near his summer home, reads no state papers, and sleeps well. Recently he telegraphed Burgomaster Miquel, of Frankfort: "I thank you heartily and can tell you of already noticeably improvement in my health."

OTHER LITTLE ITEMS.

A new German dialect has been discovered in Kaiser William's land. The natives speak German, but F becomes B and H and F are totally dropped. Moltke therefore becomes Motseki and Kaiser Wilhelm Kaitsor Weillelm.

The German papers, I notice, pay considerable attention to the details of Karl Schurz' recovery.

The emperor's ninetieth birthday present has been placed on exhibition in Hohlenzollern museum.

French Hatred For Germans.

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BERLIN, July 2.—The North German Gazette reprints an article from the National Zeitung, of which the following is an abstract: "What will seemingly justify the European governments in refusing to enter the Paris exhibition is a persecution of foreigners. Not only Germans but German speaking people, Swiss and Austrians, even Englishmen, are objects of rude and incessant attacks by the French press, and in numerous cases they are molested and maltreated. It is absurd to invite the people they hate to participate in the exhibition, and unless a chance occurs the absurdity will be reflected in the fate of the exhibition."

BOULANGER'S COUP-D-ETAT.

The Cologne Gazette asserts that General Boulanger, before his deposition from the war ministry, really intended a coup-d'etat, and was only prevented from carrying out his designs by General Saussier.

HARD LUCK FOR GERMANS.

The Mulhouse Correctional tribunal has just sentenced a German domestic, who originally belonged in Hesse, to nine months imprisonment and a small fine for crying "Vive La France" in a tavern at Saushine. The heaviness of the sentence was due to the fact that the culprit was a German. The relations beetween Germany and Russia are becoming incomprehensible. While there is seeming concord between the two courts, the war of extermination against everything German is ever increasing in Russia. This action on the part of Russia results in intense bitterness against that country in Berlin, where the leading journals talk of reprisals and self-defense. These articles showing the growing distrust of Russia have already had their effect in the falling prices of Russian securities.

THREE DISAPPOINTEES.

The unceasing efforts of Prince Hohenlohe, Count Henckel and Herr Kramer, the largest Germen land owners in the Russian provinces, to have themselves exempted from the effects of the czar's ukase, failed of the desired result, the St. Petersburg government refusing to make any exception in favor of anybody.

IN WORKINGMEN'S FAVOR.

The plan of the government to provide for workmen in their old age will be applied at first only to industrial workmen, of which it is estimated the number is 725,000. The minimum pension to be allowed is 120 marks yearly. the state employes and workmen each contributing one-third of the pension fund, which will be a tax on each individual of three marks yearly.

WAGNER'S OPERAS.

Correct Statements About Two of Them in Dispute.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, July 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—So many misleading statements regarding two of Wagner's early operas—"The Fairies" and "Forbidden Love"—have recently gone the rounds of the American and English press, that I am glad to be able to give Prof. Clendworth's authoritative statement regarding these operas. Clendworth has transcripted all Wagner's operas, and is a well-known orchestral leader and composer, as well as an expert in musical matters. He said: "When the king of Bavaria took Wagner into his service he paid his debts and otherwise placed him in a position to work to the best advantage. Wagner, out of gratitude presented the king with all his scores. Afterwards there came a difference of views as regards the production of his operas. Wagner wished all the operas to be brought out at Baireuth, while the king desired the first performance at Munich. There was an especially strong feeling regarding "Parcelfal," but finally Wagner obtained the king's permission that the production of "Parcelfal" be confined to Baireuth. After Ludwig Second's death the prince regent wished to produce "Parcelfal" at Munich." To prevent this Wagner's heirs reluctantly agreed to the production of "The Fairies at Munich. It was sung last winter, but attracted little attention and added nothing to Wagner's reputation, in fact quite the contrary. It is interesting historically as showing the growth of a great musician's mind. It is otherwise of no importance whatever. My impression is that Wagner never intended to have all this youthful work produced. At any rate its production was contrary to the wishes of the heirs, who regard it a great sacrifice made to save "Parcelfal" Neumann, who had a ten years' right to produce the Nibelungen series, has also bought the right for "The Faries" and will soon mount it. As regards "Forbidden Love," I do not know that ever a score existed. Certainly it has not been produced yet, nor is it likely to be very soon. You see, therefore, there is very little truth in the clippings you have shown."

Clendworth goes to America in the fall to spend the winter studying American musical resources. I found the professor strongly of the opinion that the coming musical center of the United States will be in the west rather than in the east, Chicago, in his opinion, offering the best opportunity for great success, and a leader with energy and time to cultivate an audience up to high musical standard.

FRENCH EXILES IN JERSEY.

Arrival and Reception of the Count de Paris.

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ST. HELIERS, Island of Jersey, July 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The royalists of Verdee, Britany Normandy, have been excited at the expected consequences of the visit to Jersey by the head of the Maison de France, Comte del Netra. A legitimist, overflowing with the chivalrous convictions of the days of St. Louis, said to me: "Now is the time for our prince to throw himself on his horse and, with drawn sabre, appear and conquer his own again. Frenchmen are ready to follow him from Granville to San Malo." Delegations of royalists are embarking on a pilgrimage to Jersey under the belief that the Count de Paris' trip to Saint Aubin marks an epoch in the annals of French royalty far surpassing the prince's recent visits to San Remor, Geneva. The population of Jersey is also stirred and hundreds of Jersey's prettiest women and brawnest men thronged the red granite rocks of Victoria pier which forms the entrance to St. Helier harbor and gazed seaward at an early hour to-day. Among the spectators noticed was dear Le Breton, Mrs. Langtry's father, whose fine Greek head and firm, sensual mouth were pointed out by knots of curious idlers. Jersey's fashionable maidens and young married women looked their very loveliest. They wore white or cream colored dresses, and delicious little straw hats. It was the lilies of Jersey paying homage to the lilies of France. The weather was superb, the sky absolutely cloudless, the sea was beautiful, the turquoise blue Jersey coasts fringed with myriads of little islands and inlets in reality that of southern Italy and Saint Aubin's bay incompassing, like horses, Leo island. The fortresses of Elizabeth's castle and St. Aubin's castle rival the Bay of Naples. At 12:15 the steamer Ella with the Count de Paris on board, rounded Novimont point and steamed into St. Aubin's bay. Faint murmurs, "Here comes the prince," rose from the coral lips of bevies of Jersey lilies. An ambiguous photographer leveled a camera at the two masted steamers bringing the exile prince. The Ella came quickly alongside, but the prince was invisible. The first passenger to jump ashore from the Ella was a wiry little jockey with a saddle on his arm. A crowd of passengers followed. At last came the prince. He wore a dark colored traveling suit. All present uncovered and shouted, "Vive Roi." The prince raised his hat, bowed, and entered a barouche in waiting, followed by Duc Trevenoville, with a long flowing redish beard and a dupish secretary. Then Porten, grand royalist chief of five royalist departments, arrived from Rennes to receive the prince. Half an hour's drive along the road fringed with meadows filled with gazette colored Jersey cows, tied by the horns to stakes, brought the prince to Sommerville hotel, a little three-story villa with a peaked roof, hired by the prince for the visit. I called on the prince in the afternoon and was received in a small library fronting the sea. The prince seems in splendid health, slightly stouter since last June when I crossed the channel with him in the ill-fated Victoria, when he went in exile to Dover. I said to the prince the impression gained ground that the pilgrimage to Jersey will assume the form of a manifestation, and a zealous nobleman from Brittany says the time is near when the royalists should appear mounted with drawn sabres. The prince interrupted me. "All that is perfect nonsense. I came here in a quiet and the most unostentatious manner possible. I take a modest little cottage. My only object is to have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a few conservative leaders and the Normandy Brittany deputies who care to come to see me. Owing to my exile it is impossible for me to meet them in France. Nothing approaching a manifestation was ever thought of or even dreamed of."

I asked: "Your eldest son, duke of Orleans, does not accompany you, sire?" The prince replied: "Oh, oh, not now. He is hard at work at Sandhurst studying for examination. You see I came here very quietly, merely to make a personal acquaintance and fete political friends. Nothing more."

I took leave of the prince just as Porten De la Martinieve and drillers, deputies, and M. De Masan arrived. Numerous steamers especially hired for the occasion, will bring General De Charitte and the papal zouaves from St. Melo and Granville. The Jersey pilgrims will not exceed 300 and the prince will not receive them as a body, but a few at a time, and in the quietest manner possible, The weather continues superb. The sea is as calm as a mirror. Bevies of deliciously beautiful young Jersey lilies walk by the cottage in the vain hope of getting a glance of the prince. The only inhabitants not excited by royalty are the little fawn-like Jersey cows, who continue chewing their cud as if French politics never existed in the channel island. Thus has the most distinguished exile since Victor Hugo been received.

Gladstone's Talk.

LONDON, July 2.—Sir Joseph Pease gave a banquet to-night, in honor of Mr. Gladstone. The ex-prime minister made a long speech, it being chiefly an elaborate criticism of the speeches of Lord Hartington at Manchester and Blackburn. "Ireland," he said, "was stronger now on the home rule question than ever before. There is a crisis in Ireland, where, after giving her large representation, we trampled under foot the whole wishes and convictions of her people as expressed by five-sixth of their members. The second crisis is the reduction of parliament to paralysis and impatience. I predicted that unless the Irish question was settled parliament would find greater difficulty in performing its duty toward England and Scotland. That prediction has been more than verified. We have reached such a point that not only does Ireland monopolize the time of parliament, but parliament is incapable of dealing with the whole Irish question. We are forbidnen to say a word on the most vital point in the question, and are confined to the most miserable corner by the framing of the coercion bill to put down the liberties of Ireland."

France Will Fight.

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PARIS, July 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Your correspondent has interviewed M. DeLesseps on Egypt affairs. The veteran's views on the subject are gloomy. "If England does not clear out Egypt," he said, "sooner or later it will have to fight France. I don't say France will go to war at once, as at present she has not funds enough, but kowever low her finances may be she is sure to rise, and when she does rise England will have to settle accounts with her. It is a life and death question with France. She can never consent to England's capture of Egypt. If this Anglo-Turkish convention is signed the sultan will lose his throne. I have letters here announcing that a religious chief in Arabia is preparing a revolution.

The Thistle Gets There.

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KIRK, Scotland, July 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—At the Royal Clyde regetta to-day the wind was moderate from the northwest. The Thistle got three minutes' start and finished at 7:46 p. m., the Irex being one hour behind.

After Dynamiters.

LONDON, July 2.—The Globe says that detectives are watching a number of persons suspected of belonging to a sworn band of dynamiters and "skirmishers," whose existence has been discovered in an English provincial town.

In Favor of Sexton.

DUBLIN, July 2.—A meeting will be held in Phœnix park to-morrow to protest against the exclusion of Sexton from the lord mayoralty. Sexton and several members of parliament will be present.

Fool's Errand.

LONDON, July 2.—The united socialists clubs of London, comprising five German and Sweedish organizations are arranging a big excursion to Epping forest, July 10, and will send the proceeds to Chicago to relieve the anarchists under sentence of death.

O'Donnell and the Times.

LONDON, July 2.—O'Donnell, in his suit against the London Times for libel, on account of its charges against him and other Irish leaders, in its articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," will summon as witnesses Parnell, Dillon and Sexton.

Turkey Snubbed.

LONDON, July 2.—England has refused to grant Turkey any further time for signing the Anglo-Turkish convention.

Luke P. Holland Dead.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 2.—Hon. Luke P. Holland died at his residence in Waterville to-day of apoplexy.

PIPING PEACE PAEANS.

A Conflict of Eloquence between "Blue and Gray" at Gettysburg.

WORTHY WORDS OF AFTER-WAR.

A Characteristic Letter From the President—The Press Complimented—The Proposed Monument—A Grand Anniversary.

Twenty-Four Years Ago.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2.—The city is thronged and jammed with people to-night and the streets and houses brilliantly illuminated and decorated in honor of the meeting of the blue and greys. The Philadelphia brigade arrived this evening, and after securing quarters marched to the depot to receive the guests. At 8:35 a ringing cheer from the Philadelphia brigade was answered by a well-known rebel yell, which announced that the visitors had arrived, and 200 of Pickett's veterans marched out and surrendered to the hospitality of their friends. A grand procession formed and marched up town surrounded by thousands of enthusiastic and excited people, yelling themselves hoarse. A camp-fire was held at the court house, which was crowded to suffocation. When all was ready, General Burns assisted Mrs. General Pickett to the stand amid tremendous cheers which shook the building, and introduced her and her son to the audience. She was visibly affected by the reception accorded her.

At 9 o'clock the meeting was called to order by John W. Frazier, who welcomed the visitors to the first fraternal meeting of the blue and gray which has taken place on these historic grounds, and he presented Comrade Stockton, the presiding officer, who in turn presented Colonel Charles H. Kane, of the Philadelphia Brigade association. The latter addressed himself particularly to the members of Pickett's division of the army of Northern Virginia present, saying that the old issues were all now dead, and welcoming the visitors with a soldierly greeting and extending to them a cordial invitation to be the guests of the Philadelphia brigade, which had met them in hostile array in the old days. "May our stay here," said he, "be one of pleasure to each of us, and of fraternal greeting that shall guide us to higher resolves for the perpetuity of the union and the constitution."

On behalf of Picketts' veterans, Captain C. P. Reeve, of Richmond, responded, tendering the sincere thanks of himself and comrades for the cordial and heaty welcome. He said that if in the remarks he was about to make he should say something that better be left unsaid, bear in mind he was solely responsible for the sentiments he might utter. He referred to the proposed project of erecting a monument on Gettysburg field, not to any particular army or state, but national in its character and to the memory of both armies, a monument to American valor and magnanimity, which should stand as a pledge of perpetual union. He referred feelingly to the deeds of valor in the war. He said: "Leave to time—the touchstone which tries human action—questions of right and wrong involved, let the future historian—probably yet unborn—try the cause, and posterity will render a verdict which is apt to be just. To them let us leave it. Its deeds have been done, its drama closed, but for our country there remains a future, if this occasion, being in the interest of peace and reconciliation, will fill a bright page in that history, with what lustre would that one shine which would record similar reunion, national in its character, in which should be buried all rancor and hatred, from which we could go forth not merely as citizens, but as friends and brothers, animated by one great aim—the greatness and glory of our common country. Adopt in its true spirit the union monument suggested, and with a magnanimity broad enough to embrace all good feelings and deep enough to bury in oblivion the bitterness and hate of the past strife, and to fill on the spot the suggested monument to immortalized American valor, and demonstrate American magnanimity. Let the whole country join with the national government and every state in the union for this work. Let it be completed, if possible, by the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle. Send out your invitations and Gettysburg will witness such a gathering as the world has seldom seen. Let us, my countrymen, embrace the opportunity and make one page in American history which shall shine with a lustre unsurpassed by any recorded since the world began.

Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, then extended a welcome from the citizens of Philadelphia, particularly, and from the state of Pennsylvania generally to the Virginians. Colonel William Raylett, who succeeded General Armstead and was commander of the brigade upon the death of Armstead, responded on behalf of the state of Virginia to Pennsylvania's welcome. He said:

"Not only do we receive and shall ever treasure the noble sentiments of Colonel McClure as a veteran of Pennsylvania and her chief city, but also of those brave men who met us here twenty-four years ago with a valor that we could not overcome and who meet us here to-night with a loving welcome so dear to us and to our people. Remembering the avocation and profession of the gifted speaker, we hear in loud tones the voice of the great American press—that power that is mightier than armies or navies, mightier than the swords and scepters of kings—on whose supporting arm the goddess of liberty leans, and whose daily utterances proclaim that peace, friendship and love once more binds the American people with gold bands of indisoluble and perpetual union. The press and brave and generous soldiers of our land have brought this night and these scenes to pass. All honor and love to both. I utter it as the sentiment that comes swelling up from every bosom or Virginia and the south. That man who would rekindle again that feeling which filled our land with death and tears and grief and mourning, with graves and suffering, is not only unworthy of the high title of American citizen, but even that of a human being, and should find no home or friends on earth or in heaven. There is not a true man at heart in the south to-day but who feels as if he would like to stand at the tombs of Lincoln and Grant, to plant a flower there, and water it with a manly tear in the presence of a feeling like this, too sacred and deep for utterance. What matters it who shall keep the battle flags? They passed into your hands in brave and manly combat, untouched by dishonor after baptism in blood that made the gray jacket a mantle of glory, and we are as willing your people should keep them as ours. They are in the hands of our government, and brethren to whom our honor should be as dear as their own. Never again will our old battle flags wave in strife. They have gone down forever, but they went down in glory and honor. They are dead, and we love and follow alone now the living flag which floats from Key West to Behring straits—from Bunker Hill to San Francisco."

Speeches were also made by General W. F. (Baldy) Smith, General Joshua Towen, General Isaac P. Wister, Colonel John T. Taggart, and others, for the "blue," and by Colonel Charles T. Loehr, secretary of the Pickett's division association; Colonel J. F. Crocker, Colonel Robert M. Stribling, Dr. J. A. Marshal, Colonel William Smith, Colonel Kirk Otey, and others, on behalf of the "gray." John W. Frazier, secretary of the committee of arrangements, stated that letters of regret had been received from the president and his cabinet from Senator Sherman, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, Hon. George W. Childs, George William Curtis, Charles A. Dana and others. The president's letter was read and was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1887.—I have received your invitation to attend, as a guest of the Philadelphia brigade, a reunion of the ex-confederate soldiers, of Pickett's division, who survived their terrible charge at Gettysburg, and those of the union army still living, by whom it was heroically resisted. This meeting of soldiers upon the battlefield, where, twenty years ago in deadly fray they fiercely fought each others' lines, where they saw their comrades fall, and where all their thoughts were of vengeance and destruction, illustrate the general impulse of brave men, and their honest desire for peace and reconciliation. The friendly assault there to be made will be resistless, because inspired by American chivalry; and its results will be glorious, because conquered hearts will be its trophies of success thereafter. This battlefield will be consecrated by a victory which shall presage the end of the bitterness of strife, the exposure of that sincerity which conceals hatred by the professions of kindness, the condemnation of frenzied appeals to passion for unworthy purposes, and the beating down of all that stands in the way of the destiny of our united country. While those who fought, and who have so much to forgive lead in the pleasant ways of peace, how wicked appear the traffic in sectional hatred and the betrayal of patriotic sentiment it surely cannot be wrong to desire the settled quiet which lights for the entire country the path to prosperity and greatness; nor need the lessons of war be forgotten and its results jeopardized in the wish for that genuine fraternity which inspires national pride and glory. I should be very glad to accept your invitation and be with you at this interesting reunion, but other arrangements already made and my official duties here will prevent my doing so. Hoping that the occasion may be as successful and useful as its promoters desire, I am yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Senator Sherman's letter, which has already been published, was also read.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the whole proceedings, and after the reading of the president's letter was finished three cheers were given for the president of the United States. The festivities lasted till a late hour and then the first campfire ever held between blue and gray was over.

HENRY GEORGE TALKS.

McGlynn's Case and the New Political Party.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Henry George, passing through the city to-day, was interviewed briefly. "The present status of the McGlynn affair can be briefly summarized," he said, "It is reaching its most interesting phase now. Either to-morrow or Monday his forty days expire. Then the question as to whether he will be excommunicated will be definitely settled."

"What are the prospects of the new political party?"

"Our party is strong and is showing increased strength every day. We will be able to prove this when we hold our state convention in New York on the 17th of August."

"Our candidates for the presidency? We are not thinking so much which of our own people shall be our standard bearer as we are how the aims of the party shall be obtained."

George wore an elegant new suit of clothes and high hat, giving him quite a distinguished appearance.

Arch Bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who was passing through the city also, said to a reporter that McGlynn's story of a Roman Ambassador at Washington is mere talk. He had nothing to say on the subject of McGlynn's excommunication. The affair, he said, would create no breach in the church, as people only followed McGlynn in a political way.

Chicago Current Events.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Judge Tulley has been selected to act as arbitrator in the work of settling the building trades lockout expected to commence Monday.

The Chicago Cracker company was closed by the sheriff this evening. Liabilities, $16,000, assetts, $21,000.

Chairman George L. Carman, who was relieved of occupation by the abolition of the Iowa, Minnesota & Dakota Railway association Wednesday, has been appointed commissioner of the Western Railway Weighing association. He will also take charge of the Northwestern Inspection bureau now presided over by Chairman Faithorn.

Mexican Earthquakes.

EL PASO, July 2.—Heavy earthquakes continue at Bavispe, in the Mexican state of Sonoro, twenty-five miles southwest of El Paso. J. J. Deaver, a miner, one of half a dozen Americans there, has just arrived here and brings the first detailed and authentic report. He says over three hundred shocks have occurred since May 3. On the day he left Bavispe, June 25, two shocks were felt, one heavy enough to crack walls. He says he has thoroughly explored the country and there is no volcano within sixty miles of Bavispe.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Local rains followed by fair weather, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa: Local rains, variable winds, becoming easterly, lower followed by higher temperature.

For Central and Eastern Dakota: Winds generally northeasterly, fair weather in northern portion, local rains in southern, higher temperature.

Sensible Canadians.

DRAYTON, Ont., July 2.—A large meeting was held here to-day to endorse a commercial union with the United States. Addressess in favor thereof were made by Professor Goldwin Smith, Erastus Winman, Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, General Maul, of Texas, and others.

Captured With a Gatling Gun.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Four convicts at work outside the walls of Falsom prison made a dash for liberty to-day. The guard fired at them with a rifle without effect, and then, fearing a serious attempt would be made by the other convicts to get away, opened on the fleeing men with a Gatling gun. One convict was instantly killed and another fatally wounded. The other two surrendered immediately.

Funeral of A. A. Talmadge.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The funeral of Archibald A. Talmadge, general manager of the Wabash railway system, was attended by immense throngs. The remains were lying in state at the residence for two hours this morning and were viewed by thousands of friends and employes who had come on special traips from nearly all points of the system. Rev. D. C. Marquis, of Chicago, delivered the funeral address. The remains were interred at Bellefontaine cemetery.

Big Railroad Earnings.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—The semi-annual financial statement of the Milwaukee & Northern railroad was issued to-day. It shows that the gross earnings during the past six months amounted to $441,403, an increase of $149,712 over the corresponding period last year. The net earnings are $168,919.

Poisoned By Church Ice Cream.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Nearly 200 people were poisoned last night at Ambey, O., by eating ice cream at a church sociable. None of them are dangerously ill. The physicians are unable to explain the presence of poison in the cream.

Two Children Murdered.

SELMA, Ala., July 2.—At noon to-day, two negro children, six and eight years old, were killed four miles from Selma. One was shot and the other's neck was broken. Suspicion rests on two negro boys, thirteen and seventeen years old.

A More Solid Union.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Delegates from all assemblies to the Textile Workers' Progressive union, holding a convention here, propose forming a more universal organization to govern the interests of the trade.

Heaven's Joyous Tears.

BISMARCK, DAK., July 2.—The heaviest rain since June, 1885, has been falling almost without intermission since last midnight, doing untold good to crops, which now promise a heavy yield.

Railroad Fatality.

KNOBNOSTER, Mo., July 2.—Two freight trains collided seven miles from here at 1 o'clock this morning. Engineer Sam Smith was killed and several men body injured.

FATAL FIREWORKS FIRE.

Condensed Fourth of July Does Damage in New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A fatal and exceedingly obstinate fire broke out late this afternoon in the middle of the dry goods district, and for a time threatened destruction to much of the adjacent property, caused by the unaccountable explosion of fireworks stored in the cellar of a six-story building at 343 Broadway, occupied by P. J. Keary & Bro. Two lives were lost, a fireman was overcome by heat and smoke, and nearly $140,000 damage was done. The work of the day was practically ended when a snapping in the cellar among some goods packed for shipment was heard. Once started, the explosives spread rapidly and increased in intensity, and with an amount and character of noise such as only a large amount of condensed Fourth of July could make. The employes were warned to flee for their lives, and the fire department was summoned, and arrived within three minutes. There were twenty persons in the building and they came streaming out on Broadway in very short order. Many left their street clothing and some their salaries, which had been paid to-day and placed in their hand bags. The continued explosions in the cellar rent the flooring and the flames had a clear duct to the second floor through which they ate their way in quick succession through the upper floor, and then it became a fight against enormous odds, for every loft in the structure was stored with toys of all sorts, they being as tinder to the flames. The firemen, inch by inch, had fought back the flames to the third floor, when, nearing the stairway, they stumbled over the body of Albert A. Eils, a stock clerk in the Leonard street part of the store. Half an hour later, in the first story, the firemen found another corpse, which was identified as that of Gustave Hassler, another stock clerk. One fireman was overcome by the heat; another was somewhat burned, and another received severe cuts from broken glass.

Horrible Fireworks Accident.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 2.—In connection the celebration of Canadian federation a frightful accident occurred while the fireworks display was in progress here last evening. A huge rocket was being set off, when the stick broke, and the missile, with terrific force, shooting downward struck Joseph Thompson of the Whig office and president of the Limestone Typographical union, and almost decapitated him. His whole neck was torn away, and, from the explosion which followed, his breast was frightfully mangled. Ten thousand spectators were horror stricken and immediately dispersed. Several other persons had narrow escapes. Robert McFaul, a merchant, had his face mangled by the same missile.

Durkee's Will Sustained.

RACINE, Wis., July 2.—Judge Gresham rendered a decision in the contest over the will of Charles Durkee, who died while holding the office of governor of Utah. Previous to his appointment to the Utah governorship Durkee had been a very prominent public figure in Wisconsin. He was in the house of representatives for two years and represented Wisconsin in the United States senate from 1855 to 1861. At his death he conveyed all his property, valued at between $400,000 and $500,000, to Harvey Durkee and Franklin H. Head, as executors in trust, and directed them to expend for educational purposes all the property left after the satisfaction of certain minor legacies. The complainants held that the county court of Kenosha, Wis., where the executors named in the will took out letters testamentary, had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that the estate should be settled in Utah. The educational clause of the will was also held to be void. Judge Gresham's decisions are in favor of the executors, Durkee and Head, and sustain their demurrer to the bill of the plaintiff.

The Mitchellville Fire.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Fire broke out at Mitchellville, in the eastern edge of this county, about midnight last night. It threatened to sweep the town and the mayor telegraphed to this city for help. A special left here soon after 1 a. m. with a chemical engine and other appliances, but the fire was gotten under control and the outside help was not needed. The flames were confined to five principal storerooms with the following losses: W. H. DeLong, hardware, loss $5,000, insurance $2,600; S. W. Booth, empty building, loss $1,500, insurance $1,000; Dr. Zeems, loss $2,000, insurance $1,100; Braden tin shop, loss $4,000, insurance $1,800; G. D. Moore, dry goods, loss $2,000, insurance $700; F. A. Dunham, furniture, loss $1,200, insurance $600. Total loss $15,700; insurance $7,800. The places were all west from a recent heavy shower was the chief reason that saved the entire town from being burned.

National Opera Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The directors of the National Opera company, who were to meet a committee representing the unpaid members of the company at the Academy of Music yesterday, failed to do as promised.

Theodore Thomas will publish a card to-morrow announcing that he has severed all connection with the National Opera company. He has written the directors saying he would not attend the meeting which they asked him to come to and adding that the company owes him $5,000 or $6,000. He has put his claim in the hands of a lawyer. He adds that the company had all the elements for good work and prosperity had the directors observed the first principle in a business undertaking, namely, the prompt payment of employes.

Jewish Rabbis to Meet.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—The coming conclave of rabbis of the Jewish church of America, which will begin Friday, July 8, will be one of the most important ever held in this country. It is expected that there will be no less than 250 delegates present, representing every state in the union. There will be representatives of both the orthodox and reformed branches of that faith. The chief work of the convention will be to endeavor to reconcile all existing differences between Jewish congregations and place them on the same level with regard to forms, ceremonies and observances.

A Babe's Horrible Death.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 2.—In a tenement last night Thomas Reilly and Michael McGarran quarreled and after a fight separated. About midnight Reilly entered McGarran's apartments, where Mrs. McGarran was alone with an infant, and threw a lighted lamp at her. The lamp missed the woman and struck the bed, burning up the babe before it could be saved.

Patriotism Prevents Business.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Members of the chamber of commerce assembled as usual this morning to transact business, but as the first call was made, a shower of torpedoes, giant fire crackers and other fireworks landed among the operators. Pandemonium reigned until the speculators gave way to the patriotic spirit. Very little trading was done.

The Suit Dismissed.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The suit of Mrs. Belle S. P. Harvey against De Forest F. Rolfe and Hon. J. Sterling Morton, for an accounting as to certain business transactions between them, has been dismissed, the differences between the plaintiff and Rolfe having been settled and amicably adjusted. Mr. Morton was merely a co-defendant.

County Officials Indicted.

READING, Pa., July 2.—The grand jury, which for two weeks has been investigating charges of corruption and mismanagement against county officials, this morning returned indictments against tax collectors for retaining over $22,000 belonging to the county and using county funds for private gain.

Vanderbilt's Big Trip.

NEW YORK, July 2.—W. K. Vanderbilt and family sailed to-day on Vanderbilt's yacht, Alva, for a cruise around the world. The trip will occupy about eighteen months, and will cost $15,000 per month.

ON THE BANKS OF THE BLUE

Pleasant Days and Pleasant Exercises at the Nebraska Chautauqua.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FOURTH.

Jesse Overton Killed at Anselmo, the Fatal Shot Supposed to Have Been Fired By His Wife—Old Richards Convicted.

The Crete Assembly.

CRETE, Neb., July 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—Monday, July 4, promises to be a gala day at the assembly grounds, and it is certain that the management has left nothing undone that would tend to make the day one fittingly observed by all. There could be no handsomer grounds found in the state for a celebration, and here are 3,000 people forming a town of their own as a nucleus of the throngs of people that will arrive on excursion trains on that day that run from every part of the state. Last year 10,000 people celebrated the national day at the assembly, and the attendance will be much larger this year. One good feature is that there is room in abundance for all, and no fear need be entertained but that all will have room in which to enjoy themselves. The boating is elegant for a distance of three or four miles, and beside the steamer there are fifty to seventy-five row boats at the landing that are furnished at reasonable rates. Swings, hammocks, croquet and lawn tennis abound in the groves and on the open lawns, and a multitude of ways for amusement abound with a total absence of Helen's Babies, shooting galleries, swinging horses and like fakir amusements that help to make life miserable at the average celebration. There is a home-like atmosphere that adds to the pleasure upon the grounds, and the sociability of the best classes of people, such only as are found on the grounds, is noticeable to all. No intoxicated person is allowed to enter the grounds and cigars are not on sale within the inclosure, consequently those addicted to the weed will add to their enjoyment if these necessary supplies are brought with them.

On Monday the usual programme of class exercises and class lectures will be continued as usual, the special feature of the day being the illustrated lecture by Frank Beard, at 11 a. m. To those who have heard Mr. Beard no word need be said, and to those who have not heard only can appreciate what is to be enjoyed by the hearing. The Twenty-first Infantry band, which arrived on the grounds to-day, will, with Prof. Sherwin's chorus class, furnish a musical programme that the announcement is sufficient to show what may be expected. General H. A. Morrow and John C. Cowin are the orators for the afternoon, and in the evening a programme of war songs, with addresses by Senators Manderson and Paddock, Congressmen Dorsey and Laird, Governor Thayer, Attorney General Leese, Judge Morris and others, all to conclude with a programme of fireworks that, from the money expended, will undoubtedly be very fine. It is in order to state that the dining hall will furnish good substantial meals on that day, as on all others, at very reasonable rates. Mr. D. J. F. Reed, who runs the dining hall, is a man who will do thoroughly whatever he undertakes, and the dining hall is managed right. Mr. Reed was fortunate in securing Mr. Bartram, of Lincoln, to superintend the dining hall, Mr. Bartram being most favorably known at the capital city as the caterer at the Hurlbut hotel.