

IT CAUSES REGRET.

German Army Officers on the Illness of Little Phil.

MONARCH AMONG CAVALRYMEN

The Opinion the Veteran Von Moltke Expressed of Him.

ALL THE AUTHORITIES AGREE.

The Late Emperor Spoke of Sheridan Highly.

HE ADVOCATED HIS METHODS.

The Crown Prince Refers to the Hero's Illness at a Banquet During the Late Military Manoeuvres.

German Opinions of Sheridan.

Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett. BERLIN, June 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—General Sheridan's dangerous illness causes comment and regret among the older officers of the German army, especially those who knew him personally when Little Phil visited the headquarters staff of the German army, near Sedan, in 1870, and subsequently accompanied it during the campaign. As already cabled you, the Kaiser Frederick, the moment he heard of Sheridan's illness, expressed his warmest sympathy and hoped that the gallant little general would pull through all right. To day I am enabled, thanks to the courtesy of a general officer who was for many years one of the general adjutants of Emperor William, to make public my impressions made by General Sheridan and the opinions formed in regard to him by General Field Marshal Graf Von Moltke, chief of the general staff, and General Der Cavallerie Graf Von Deroltz, who commanded the cavalry division of the guard during the Franco-German war.

General Field Marshal Von Moltke lives in the large red brick general staff building of the Thier Garden. The windows of his study are the large gilt column of victory made of cannons captured in the last war. It was this study that I was received by the first living strategist at shortly after 2 o'clock, just as he had finished reading the reports of his adjutants. The room is a small one and the walls are covered with cork cases filled with military books and map cases filled with military maps. Over a porcelain stove is a portrait of the late emperor. An old engraving of Frederick the Great occupies a prominent place opposite the door. A white table is placed next the writing table—Count Von Moltke is, by the way, considered the best whist player in the army. Count Von Moltke was seated in a straight back queen plush chair when the distinguished person who accompanied me explained the object of my visit. Count Von Moltke at once politely but firmly objected to being interviewed, or to having anything published in the form of an interview, but he finally consented to express the following impression in reference to General Sheridan: "I have always regarded General Grant, Sherman and Lee as the representatives of the highest form of modern strategists, but General Sheridan struck me as the type of a thoroughly American general, with all the wonderful energy and fertility of resources that characterized no nation, and probably no better cavalry commander has ever taken the field. He was a past master in using horses for all that they are worth, and all the armies of Europe have adopted many of the lessons taught by him in the tactical use of cavalry."

I next called upon General of Cavalry Count Von der Goltz, who has a pied terre in Berlin at the officers' club on the Pariser Platz. Count Von der Goltz is the ideal of a beau sabreur. He is now about seventy years old, of medium height, strongly built, with keen flashing eyes, and a long snow white moustache. He wears a dark blue and gold uniform of the Seventh kings hussars. General Von der Goltz said: "I first saw General Sheridan in 1870, just after the battle of Sedan, and was impressed with the way in which he examined the horses' feet and the field forges of the different cavalry regiments. I met him afterwards at Versailles, shortly before Paris was declared, and remember him saying that had the German cavalry been organized on the American basis, that all the French railways connecting the Friedlander army in the north and the Champs army on the Loire would have been totally destroyed immediately after the isolation of Paris. I consider General Sheridan one of the ablest cavalry commanders of the world."

General of Infantry Von Pope, who commands the entire Prussian guard corps—comprising about 35,000 men—said that he had not met General Sheridan personally, but that he studied carefully his campaign in Western Virginia, which he considered to be a model of the way in which large masses of cavalry should be handled in warfare in the future.

Major General Frederick Eugene, Prince of Hohenzollern, who commands the Thirtieth brigade of cavalry of the guard corps, was found at the officers' club on Pariser Platz. Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern is a well built, solid looking, and is about forty-five years of age. He belongs to the Roman Catholic branch of the Hohenzollern family, and during the Franco-German war was attached to the staff of Emperor William. Said Prince Frederick: "I remember meeting General Sheridan at Versailles. The late emperor afterwards

spoke of him as the man who knew best how to make cavalry horses do more work than any other cavalry commander ever got out of them. I recollect, also, that the Emperor William once told me to study Sheridan's West Virginia campaign, as a great deal of Sheridan's methods of destroying an enemies communication would some day be very useful in a campaign in Europe. I am also authorized to say that Lieutenant General Graf Von Walderze, the quartermaster general of the German army, who by the way is married to a relative of General Robert E. Lee, holds a very high estimate of General Sheridan as a cavalry commander."

General Von Walderze, who is regarded as the successor to Count Von Moltke, is now at Metz making, with about 20 young staff officers, the annual staff tour of inspection along the French frontier. General Sheridan was also spoken of in a very complimentary way by the crown prince at a meeting of all the officers of the Second brigade of infantry of the guard corps in the marble hall of the Munchener Lowenbrau, where the crown prince had invited them to a beer banquet after the close of the spring manoeuvres. The crown prince sat a little wooden table between General Von Pape and Lieutenant General Von Schlichting. General Sheridan's illness was spoken of and General Von Schlichting, who also commands a brigade of the guard corps, raised a stone jug of beer to his lips and said, "Poor Sheridan; I remember seeing him ride about at our headquarters north of Paris in 1870. He was a capital fellow and a first-rate cavalry commander."

RUSSIA IN FOR RAILWAYS.

Another Stupendous Scheme Backed by the Government.

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ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Another vast railway project follows fast on the completion of the Trans-Caspian railway. The government is already considering the details. The proposal is no less than uniting the extreme eastern terminus of the Russian railway system with the Siberian coast on Pacific ocean. Plans for this great enterprise were examined at a recent sitting of the Imperial Russian Technical society, on which occasion Vice-Admiral Kryloff pronounced himself in favor of the Orenburgh route, but according to the government the Samara-Nertschinsk route is to be preferred, and the majority of the members of the society favored this latter proposal. The czar is of the opinion that it should be built gradually, beginning by small sections where local circumstances render it advisable and constructing the rest according to requirements. The chief difficulties to be encountered do not consist in the undulations of the country traversed, but the large rivers across which it is necessary to throw bridges. The Russians would have preferred one of the Korean ports for the Pacific railway terminus. Port Lazareff or the Bay of Nozan would have suited them better than Vladivostok. It is thought the English government had an inkling of this when they caused Port Hamilton to be occupied. The new Russian railway will be about 6,400 kilometers long and the cost will be approximately 400,000,000 roubles. The first section projected will cost 3,500 kilometers and will cost about 240,000,000 roubles. Both for political and military reasons the Russians attach the utmost importance to the prompt execution of this mighty scheme, which becomes the more popular as it is discussed.

BETRAYED IN OMAHA.

A Simple Girl the Victim of a Malicious Lie.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Another one of those all too numerous cases of woman's weakness and man's duplicity came to the knowledge of Relief Agent Hutchins and City Physician Ancker yesterday. It was represented to the officers that an unsophisticated Norwegian girl was held unwillingly in the house of a woman named Jones or Johnson, at No. 65 East Tenth street, a place which is under some suspicion. An investigation showed that the girl and her effects were detained by the Johnson woman, as the information conveyed, and that the girl was about to be confined. She was at once removed, and told her story to the officers in broken English amid tears. It appears the girl, whose name is Maggie Nelson, came to St. Paul May 15. She is simple and uneducated, and on arrival at the union depot she was picked up by a colored man named Jones, who picked her up and conveyed her and her trunk to the house, No. 65 East Tenth street, where she had been working ever since, anxious to get away yet afraid to do so. She came from Omaha, and was sent here by her betrayer, Cyrus Terrill. According to her story Terrill and a man named J. T. Rice ran a restaurant on the Tenth street between Harney and Farnam. The two men are mulattoes and the girl found employment in the place. Terrill, the junior partner, showed the girl attention and asked her to marry him. She promised and he brought a piece of paper which purported to be a marriage decree. She proved an easy victim. The illicit relations continued until the girl became enceinte, when Terrill told her he was coming to St. Paul to open a restaurant. He bought her a ticket and started her for this city, promising to join her next day. She has wept, but he came not. Yesterday Agent Hutchins telegraphed to Rice, Terrill's partner, signing the telegram Maggie Nelson. An answer was received saying Terrill left the man who said the girl did. Information from the Mounihan detective agency says Terrill is still there and operating the restaurant. Accordingly, the girl was returned to Omaha at 6 o'clock this evening.

Asked to Resign.

CHICAGO, June 2.—W. J. O'Banion, who has faithfully served as city collector for the past eleven years, was prominently discharged this afternoon. Technically he was permitted to resign at the request of Mayor Roche. Mr. O'Banion says his relations with the mayor have been of a pleasant character and his forced resignation was a surprise. O'Banion is a high license democrat, and it is believed that his recommendation to banish saloons from the neighborhood of churches and schools has placed the mayor in a delicate position between different elements of the republican party.

Grant's Birthplace on Exhibition.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The frame house in which General Grant was born has been floated down the river from Point Pleasant, O., on a raft, and to-day was hauled up to Race and Canal streets, where it is to be placed on exhibition under canvas.

CARNEGIE ON BLAINE.

The Millionaire Manufacturer Hears of His Friend's Last Letter.

SHAKES HIS HEAD IN SORROW.

He Says the Maine Man Makes a Great Mistake.

AN ELECTION SEEMED CERTAIN.

The People Demanded His Nomination and He Should Obey.

THEIR TRIP TO THE HIGHLANDS.

The Plumed Knight in Excellent Health and Eager For Their Seven Hundred-Mile Jaunt Over Scotland's Hills.

Triumphant Democracy Disconsolate.

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LONDON, June 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Andrew Carnegie and his traveling party arrived here yesterday evening. He received me at his hotel and discussed his plans for the summer, already known in New York. There seemed to be only one cloud in his horizon—the political result of his friend Blaine. "Ah," he said, shaking his head sorrowfully, "it's too bad. I hear that Blaine has written a letter to Whitelaw Reid reiterating his refusal. Having been shown the copy of it, which was cabled to the European edition at Paris, Mr. Carnegie continued: 'I was afraid of it; in fact a private letter I received from Mr. Blaine before I left, left little doubt as to the course he would pursue. Now that he has made public his determination I have no hesitation in saying that I regret it deeply. I will even go farther and say that Mr. Blaine has made a great mistake. It is right and proper that he should write the Florence letter. It was doing what was highly honorable as regards his party at that time. He substantially said to the republican party: 'Gentlemen, I led the republican army in the campaign of 1854, and was defeated; now I step aside, so you can now choose a new commander, and I will fight the next campaign under him.' So far so good. But since then the republican party have answered him as they had a right, and have shown Mr. Blaine unmistakably that they want no one else. In short, they refused to accept his withdrawal and said: 'Pick up the standard where it fell and lead us again. This being the case I consider Mr. Blaine, as a loyal servant to his party and as a loyal citizen, has no right to persistently ignore the plain wish of the millions who claim him as their leader. Whatever are his individual preferences, whatever his private reasons, all these should have sunk before the great imperative questions of duty and patriotism. There are the hardships connected with the position of first magistrate of our country. There is a mass of care and responsibility. There is such a bitter campaign to be fought through that when the republican party calls to Mr. Blaine, or any other of its leaders, to come to the front I maintain he is bound as a good soldier to respond to the summons. He, no doubt, has overwhelming reasons, but of one thing I am certain, Mr. Blaine is sincere. He was so in 1854 when he expressed the same reluctance. I know that the people are disposed to receive such statements with incredulity, but these are true in Mr. Blaine's case.'

One thing more. I do not believe Mr. Blaine is stepping out of the race because he believes his defeat would be a foregone conclusion. On the contrary, he must see that the laurels of victory would probably be his, for the chances of republican success are vastly greater now than they were a short time ago. To mention only a single element which must throw a vast weight upon the republican side. The present depression in manufactures and in trade, aggravated by President Cleveland's proposed reduction in the tariff will bring into the republican ranks from the manufacturing interests in the doubtful and decisive states of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, a whole army opposed to this change of policy. Neither can Blaine's withdrawal be attributed to any failure in his health. He is not a sick man, some newspapers to the contrary. If you knew the enthusiasm with which he looks forward to our coaching trip through England to the Scottish highlands, you would quickly abandon any idea of his being an invalid. Sick men do not undertake a 70-mile continuous excursion upon the top of a coach. Our party will consist of ten persons."

SHERMAN'S MODESTY.

He Strongly Objects to Making a Circuit of Himself.

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Ohio centennial commission received a letter from General W. T. Sherman to-day, containing the invitation to be present at the opening exercises. In the course of the letter he says: "Please consult the governor, who has had experience and who knows these popular demonstrations are more dangerous to life than battles, as illustrated by General Sheridan's recent experience last summer at the unveiling of Burnside's statue, came nearer death than at Shiloh. Five and a half hours in a Fourth of July sun making a tour of Providence, a la Harlan's circus, for the sake of the inhabitants from the windows and balconies, to reach the statue, not four hundred yards from the place of starting. Now I profess to be a plain citizen, and I would not wish to escape the circus part of our centennial, yet will be too happy to spend a couple of days, preferably September 10 and 11, giving the people a good measure of leisure than at any other time. I would be glad to do this for me you will do me a favor, as these calls upon my time and purse have become an intolerable burden."

YACHTMEN'S TALK.

English Lovers of Watercraft Interested in Coming Matches.

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LONDON, June 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—This has been a grand yachting as well as racing and musical week. The sensation was the trial to the South end and return of the new yachts Petronilla, belonging to Lord Dunraven and the Yarra, to Paul Raill, who lately owned the Cambria, as against the Irex. In the first race the Irex won, with five minutes between the two. In the second race the Yarra won, with the Petronilla second, the same difference between these, and Irex the fourth. Commenting on these races to-day Field observes: "In the Garana Mr. Watson appears to have hit off the short craft for the new rule to perfection, and it looks like a winner all over. The pity is she is nothing

A BREAK THREATENED.

Relations Between Bismarck and the Emperor Again Strained.

REASSERTING HER ASCENDANCY.

The Empress and the Liberals Working Against the Chancellor.

THE EMPEROR WORSE AGAIN.

Greatly Fatigued By His Journey to Potsdam.

THE PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Alsace-Lorraine Passengers Not Obligated to Produce Them If They Remain on the Train—Gobelet and Von Tizza.

The Chancellor and the King.

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BERLIN, June 2.—No sooner has Emperor Frederick seemed assured of some prolongation of life than influences hostile to Prince Bismarck have displayed renewed activity. The conflict between the liberal tendencies of the emperor and the chancellor's policy, which has been latent at the outset of the reign, now threatens to end in open rupture. The emperor is swayed by the opinion of the empress, who has resumed the active domain she secured during the illness of the emperor at San Remo. Prince Bismarck had warning of the coming troubles last week in a communication from the emperor blaming Minister von Puttkamer for abusing the government influence at elections. Prince Bismarck returned from Varzin, and in an interview found the emperor desirous of reconstructing the ministry and also opposed to giving consent to the quinquennial landtag bill. Under the advice of Dr. Frieburg, the emperor signed the bill, at the same time advising Bismarck that he hoped this concession would be followed by reforms in the ministry. When Bismarck left the emperor on Thursday the crisis appeared to have been settled. To-day it transpires that Bismarck had been consulting his colleague on the order of the emperor for the postponement of the publication of the law. It was reported that the emperor had cancelled his signature. The ministerial circle look for the worst. The progressists rejoice at the prospect of the advent of a liberal regime. The crisis has not reached the climax of the resignation of the ministry and until Prince Bismarck has again consulted the emperor, the issue of the conflict is doubtful, but the situation is grave enough to cause profound uneasiness. Owing probably to anxiety, combined with the emperor's fatigues, the emperor became worse to-day, his fever reappeared, the discharge of pus became copious and his general exhaustion greater. The doctors forbade his going into the park this evening seeing that the government's sole object is to keep out of Alsace-Lorraine that class of travelers who foment agitation for the reunion of the province to France. M. Gobelet's speech in reply to Premier Von Tizza's statement has been badly received in the Berlin and Vienna foreign offices. His thrusts at Hungary and his allusions to German frontier measures decided the Austro-Hungarian ministers to curtly reaffirm their peaceful intentions toward France.

FIGHTING THE BURLINGTON.

The St. Paul & Kansas City Road Dons War.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is reported here to-day that the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road has decided to ignore the long and short haul clause of the inter-state commerce law between Minneapolis and the Minnesota transfer. This is the first step by any road in the direction of freedom from the yoke of the inter-state and the officials mean business and will push the matter. They claim that the Burlington has a rate on the lake and water route, until the business has warranted some such action as they have decided to take. The long haul clause will also meet the new rates of the Burlington to St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Minnesota transfer and Chicago, but these rates will not govern before the commission of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, to the inter-state commerce commissioners, reciting the numerous tariffs the previous Saturday. The long haul clause will also meet the new rates of the Burlington to St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Minnesota transfer and Chicago, but these rates will not govern before the commission of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, to the inter-state commerce commissioners, reciting the numerous tariffs the previous Saturday. The long haul clause will also meet the new rates of the Burlington to St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Minnesota transfer and Chicago, but these rates will not govern before the commission of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, to the inter-state commerce commissioners, reciting the numerous tariffs the previous Saturday.

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FOUND HIM WORTHY.

A Back-Slider Received Into the Episcopal Fold.

NEW YORK, June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The committee appointed by Bishop Potter to investigate the history of Abbe (he prefers to be called Monsignor) Holand, who caused such a stir recently in the Catholic church by renouncing that faith, made its report to-day. Bousiana, it will be remembered, wrote a letter to the pope stating his reasons for abandoning the faith and wrote for admission to the Episcopal church. He had been commissioned by the pope to collect Peters pence in this country, among others those of "General of the Society of the Advocates of St. Pierre in North America," "member of the Arcades in Rome," and "Commander of the Holy Sepulchre." He gave up the mission to collect the American pence. As soon as he renounced the faith the Catholic papers came out strong against him, charging him with knavery and adultery. Bishop Potter, before receiving him into the church, appointed a committee to inquire into these charges. They made inquiries into his record in the different places he has been in in this country and abroad. In their report he is expatriated from every charge and is declared eligible to membership in the Episcopal church.

The Pope's Last Allocation.

ROME, June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The pope corrected the proofs of the authorized publication of his allocation delivered at yesterday's consistory. After condemning provisions affecting the clergy in the new Italian code, his holiness says: "What causes us the greatest pain is the desire to maintain as at the highest a conflict between the papacy and Italy, which we, in the different places he has been in in this country and abroad. In their report he is expatriated from every charge and is declared eligible to membership in the Episcopal church."

Weather Indications.

Light to fresh southerly winds, warmer, fair weather, followed by light rains.

SPAIN HONORS COLUMBUS.

A Statue to Our Discoverer Unveiled By the Queen Regent.

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BARCELONA, June 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The queen regent unveiled at sundown last evening the much-talked of monument to Columbus. It stands on the central quay of this fine harbor, is of bronze, twenty-five feet high, and the pedestal in proportion, on which is pictured base relief incidents of his career. He is sculptured in the familiar known dress of the period. A royal cavalcade passed between the lines of troops and sailors from the war ships, and drafts from each arm of the Spanish army formed a large, deep, picturesque square around the monument. But the striking feature was the bare headed groups of delegates from the academic and geographical societies of the Kingdom and from Italy. Prince Toriellii of the Genoaese family especially represented King Humbert of the land of Columbus' birth. As the monument was unveiled it was greeted with salutes from the war ships in the harbor. It had been intended a monster allegorical procession, planned on the most elaborate scale, representing the various nations and industries of the world, should pass in review before the queen regent, but this feature had to be omitted, as the preparations were too incomplete. At night there was a great naval fete, the whole harbor, Mount Monjuich and all the ships being illuminated, and the quay around. The statue of Columbus is represented as looking steadily toward the sea. Groups surrounded the statue in the bright moonlight almost all night.

ENTITLED TO BETTER RATES.

Lincoln Merchants Win Their Suit Against the U. P.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The consolidated cases of the Lincoln wholesalers against the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad, a branch of the Union Pacific, were tried to-day. The Union Pacific has been charging on shipments from the Pacific coast to Lincoln the through rate to Omaha plus the local rate to Lincoln. For example, on sugars the rate is 60 cents to Omaha and 75 cents to Lincoln; on canned salmon it is \$1 to Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo and New York and \$1.15 cents to Lincoln. The distance to Lincoln from the coast, via the Union Pacific, is twenty-two miles, etc. The wholesalers tendered a rate computed from the Omaha rate on a mileage basis. The railroad would not accept it unless the wholesalers relinquished the goods. This trial was to determine the rights of possession. Judge Chapman instructed the jury that the rate recently charged by the road, sufficient points was by a fair presumption not less than a reasonable rate, and that it was not less than a reasonable rate for a shorter haul. The jury found that the tender made to the wholesalers relievied the goods. This trial was to determine the rights of possession. Judge Chapman instructed the jury that the rate recently charged by the road, sufficient points was by a fair presumption not less than a reasonable rate, and that it was not less than a reasonable rate for a shorter haul. The jury found that the tender made to the wholesalers relievied the goods. This trial was to determine the rights of possession. Judge Chapman instructed the jury that the rate recently charged by the road, sufficient points was by a fair presumption not less than a reasonable rate, and that it was not less than a reasonable rate for a shorter haul. The jury found that the tender made to the wholesalers relievied the goods.

A Mad Dog at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This evening at 9 p. m. intense excitement prevailed among the citizens in the bottoms. A mad dog was discovered roaming in the streets, and after he had bitten nine other dogs. The police have dispatched a number of the dogs and are in search for the rest.

Supposed Omaha Jewel Thieves.

CRETE, Neb., June 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Four seedy looking characters have been arrested in town on suspicion of having committed the jewelry robbery at Omaha. They were disposing of rings, watches, lockets, etc., in an unreasonable manner. They are held to await the arrival and identification of Detective Pound, of Lincoln.

Hailed Hard at Curtis.

CURTIS, Neb., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 7 p. m. a very violent storm of rain and hail swept over this place. The pieces of hail were about the size of hickory nuts, and the wind accompanying the storm sent them against the north side of the Curtis building in such a way as to break the force to break all the window panes exposed.

Electric Light by Water Power.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. George W. Frank has to-day closed a contract with George W. Coster, of Omaha, for a complete Edison plant for incandescent lighting. The Western engineering company of Lincoln will do the constructing and furnish Sprague motors for the electrical transmission of power for the city of Kearney. The plant is to be run entirely by Kearney's great water power.

The Bonds Probably Failed.

ARLINGTON, Neb., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The court house bonds cannot be delivered. Arlington cast 360 votes, everyone against the bonds. The election passed off quietly in all the towns, 5, 6 and 7.

The Thirsty Jubilant.

WARNOB, Neb., June 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The thirsty have a legal opportunity to quench their thirst. The council last night overruled the remonstrance against the application of J. F. Corison, and no appeal being taken a license was granted and Warnob has a legal saloon. It was rumored that the prohibitionists will now let up on the fight and if so there will soon be a saloon in Warnob. Frank Havlik withdrew his petition for license before a hearing was had on his case.

Hebron Items.

HEBRON, Neb., June 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The appeal from the decision of the village board of Chester, in this county, granting a license to H. Kantzman, was not decided in favor of the petitioner, as stated by a correspondent in our issue of Sunday last. The appeal has simply been filed and docketed in the district court and will probably not be decided till court meets in September.

A Nebraska Railway.

SUPERIOR, Neb., June 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Nebraska Southern Railway company has lately been incorporated under the laws of Nebraska with general offices at Superior. The capital stock authorized is \$5,000,000. The time of commencement of the corporation is January 21, 1887. The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by seven directors and the following named persons have been duly chosen and elected directors for the first year: Aaron S. Everett, C. E. Adams, James H. Kesterberg, Asahel Beal, J. M. McElhinney, A. C. White and F. P. Howell. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the construction, maintenance and operation of a railway with telegraph lines in connection therewith.

Then the Ice Melted.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The ice houses of the Kansas City Ice company burned shortly after noon to-day. The company purchased the business from the Polar Ice company only a few days ago. The officers are Kansas City men. The origin of the fire is unknown. The buildings were valued at \$2,000 and the ice stored in them at \$7,000.

FETES AND FLOWERS.

Paris Enjoying Her Annual Outing Under Garlanded Arches.

WEATHER IS MOST PROPITIOUS.

Diversions of Every Character to Please the People.

AN OPINION FROM BOULANGER.

In Which He Compliments America's Dying Commander.

IMPIETY AMONG MEN OF FRANCE.

A Society Organized to Oppose Atheism and Propagate Religious Ideas—The Last Production at the Gaite.

Roaming Among Roses and Lilies.

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PARIS, June 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There are grand doings in the Bois de Boulogne to-day. The Fetes des Fleurs in previous years have been too often marred by wind and wet, but this year everything has smiled upon the festival and this afternoon the verdant avenues of the wood were filled with dashing carriages and fragrant with flowers. What may be lacking in luxury and extravagance is amply compensated by Parisian taste. No fingers in the world are apt at decoration than those pretty little fleurists, who for a week past have been busily weaving garlands and wreaths for the adornment of the carriages which were seen in the Bois to-day. The fetes began at 2 o'clock, with a CORSOLASTING several hours. Besides this, there were minor attractions—military music, all fresco balls, restaurants, swings, roundabouts and all the usual fun at fairs one would expect to see. In the evening the Bois was prettily illuminated and there was a grand display of fireworks. The day's delights closed after dusk by a military torchlight procession. To-morrow (Sunday) there will be a popular repetition of the fete, with Blondin and a variety of aquatic diversions thrown in to vary the programme. I saw General Boulanger to-day and in the course of our conversation he thus spoke of General Sheridan: "The judgment I personally formed of him was that he was the most intellectual man and the most competent soldier I had met. Of course I read the history of all he had done during the war but the impression left upon my mind was that of one soldier judging another. He must be a most clever officer and possess a very large degree of what we call in our language, un superbe coup d'oeil du terrain. I regret very much to hear that he is ill, but was very pleased to notice the steps taken by the American government to confer upon him the honor he had so justly deserved. The American government certainly shows its appreciation of good services," concluded the general, with a slight tinge of sarcasm and bitterness.

Mr. Waddington, with some academicians, have founded a league against atheism of an aggressive kind, and a new paper will be issued to advocate this propaganda. Interviewed by the Herald reporter on the subject, he said: "Yes, we shall never make anything of France without resisting this tendency to violent impiety. The people often wonder why Frenchwomen are superior to Frenchmen. Simply because they are governed by a religious, and in them sacred spark which they never lose to a unit and without which they become insufferable."

A sparkling lyric comedy was produced at the Gaite last night, entitled, "Le Dragon de la Reine," in three acts, words by M. M. F. Bevallet and P. Decourcelle, music by Leopold Wenzel. The story is trifling enough, being the adventure of one Sedaine during the war.

Affairs at Minden.

MINDEN, Neb., June 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The second annual tournament of the Western Nebraska State Sportsman's association will be held at Minden, Neb., June 5, 6 and 7.

Prepared For Invaders.

BARBADOS, June 2.—H. H. W. transmitters that H. M. S. Canada was ordered to Trinidad to take care of any over-zealous Venezuelans who might feel inclined to invade the island and kidnap General Crespo, candidate for the presidency of Venezuela. The troops and police of Trinidad, commanded by an officer of the British army, are ready for any emergency and a warm reception awaits any rash individuals who may invade British territory.

Kansas Men Undecided.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A canvass of the eighteen delegates from Kansas to the Chicago convention since Mr. Blaine's last letter, shows that Gresham is the personal preference of a majority. One delegate is for Depew, one is supposed to be for Sherman and three are unable to express their preference. The delegation will probably unite on some man when the convention meets, and the probability is that Gresham will be the choice.

Buffalo County Court.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The district court adjourned late to-night, after three weeks' hard work. Judge Hamer commenced on the docket of 250 cases and has got a good share of them out of the way. The court adjourned to August 13, when business will resume by commencing the trial of Murrish, the man who shot his wife this spring.

Then the Ice Melted.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The ice houses of the Kansas City Ice company burned shortly after noon to-day. The company purchased the business from the Polar Ice company only a few days ago. The officers are Kansas City men. The origin of the fire is unknown. The buildings were valued at \$2,000 and