

DISRAELI'S DEBUT.

His First Appearance in the Political Arena.

SOME SENSATIONAL SPEECHES.

The Preliminary Steps He Took to Make Himself Famous.

NOVEL WAY TO GAIN NOTORIETY

His Acting Relied Upon as Much as His Oratory.

PERSECUTED BY THE PRESS.

A Successor to the Celebrated Englishman Makes His Bow in the Person of a Near Relative.

Probably a Coming Premier.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, May 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—When Mr. Disraeli first appeared in the political arena he made up his mind that the preliminary step to success was to create a sensation, hence his wild radical speeches, his challenge to O'Connell, his outbursts on the platform and elsewhere, which made him the butt of all the wags in London. It may, indeed, be stated with truth that he never ceased to be an object of ridicule with a large part of the press and his own party till just before his debut, when "New, the adventurer," "The mountebank," "these were about the mildest epithets which were flung at him. Whether he cared for them or not, must remain a matter of conjecture. Some of his friends have told me that he was indifferent alike to praise or blame. I have known many men of whom that has been said, but never one of whom it could be said with truth. Disraeli, I doubt, had much more skill in disguising them than nine men out of every ten. I always regarded him as the most accomplished actor on any stage, and very few persons ever saw him without a stage make-up. This may be said without any disparagement of his great penetration, foresight and courage as a statesman. Still, every one who has seen him in the English English is essentially a hum-drum actor and that they always distrust a man who is too clever.

One thinks of these things in noticing that another Disraeli has appeared on the political stage and that he has begun by making a general attack on various cabinet members, somewhat in the style of his distinguished relation. Coningby Disraeli is a portentous name to bear. How in the world is a man to live up to that? Was there ever such a combination seen in real flesh and blood as that which these two names would imply? Coningby was the favorite creation of Disraeli, the novelist, and, no doubt, it was for that reason that the name of Ralph Disraeli was named after him, but it was not enough to be called upon to carry the name of Disraeli with credit through the world? Why pile upon ossa by adding Coningby to the Disraeli of Ralph Disraeli? No one has ever expected anything of him, because, during his brother's life, he was eclipsed, and he has always been a bit of a recluse. Some years ago he obtained a very comfortable post in the house of lords as an assistant clerk with a salary of £2,100 a year. You will not see his face if you go into the house of lords, for he sits with his back to the door, opposite the lord chancellor. If you see him, you will find little or no resemblance to his famous brother. His features are much more strongly Hebrew than those of Benjamin were even in his latter days, when decidedly great statesmen suffered much in personal appearance from the ravages of time. As for Ralph, he has always carried the broadest mark of his race in his countenance. It is Ralph's son, as I have intimated, who has now made his debut at Hoth, the old city associated with Ben, Nash, Sheridan and Mr. Pickwick. Coningby Disraeli informed his audience that the Irish question was very engrossing, but he never has been able to understand it. A good many other and wiser men are in the same position. If they only had the courage to confess it. He also declared that the representatives of Ireland in parliament had no sense of honor or shame and no thought for the welfare of their country. The very name of patriot shrank in connection with Mr. Farrell. Well crowded, young bantam. Perhaps a wren smile crossed the face of Mr. Farrell as he read these words. It is something to have one's speech reported, however briefly, at the age of twenty-one. It is a beginning. Whether the new Disraeli will come to anything or not remains to be seen. At any rate, he will have an easier start than his uncle. There will be no lack of helping hands stretched out to him. Of course he will desire to enter parliament, and the way will be smoothed for him. When Benjamin Disraeli tried to get into the house everybody was opposed to him, including his own relations, one of whom condemned it as the maddest of all mad acts. As Disraeli wrote and told his sister at the time: "It is not very often, perhaps, that help or encouragement comes from one's own relations when it is most needed." Disraeli's sister believed in him, but we have no record of the opinions of his father or brother. He got into parliament in spite of all obstacles and on his first day he took up his seat immediately behind Sir Robert Peel, on the second bench, the place which is usually occupied by some old and well-tried friend of the party if not a minister. "Toujours audace" was the motto of Benjamin Disraeli. People laughed at first, but they soon began to see that they had a formidable power to reckon with. "Next to undoubted success," wrote Disraeli to his sister, "the best thing is to make a great noise, and many articles that are daily written to announce my failure only proved that I have not failed." It may be that Con-

How Not to Do It.

The Problem the Government Laid Awake to Solve.

WHAT PEOPLE DIDN'T WANT.

Was Very Gratefully and Graciously Given to Them.

A PERVERSE ADMINISTRATION.

Abram Hewitt's Non-Partisan Un-biased Opinion.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PALMER.

He is Delighted With His [Appointment and in Love With] Romantic Spain—How He Regards Egan.

Hewitt Unbosoms Himself.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, May 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Ex-Mayor Hewitt leaves London this morning to join his family in Paris. In speaking of the death of Allen Thordike Rice, he said: "Mr. Rice was eminently fitted to be a foreign representative of the United States, and his death is a loss not only to his friends but to his country. He did not want the appointment of minister to Russia, I know, and it is rather surprising that he accepted it. He would have liked to be appointed to England, but no one seems to have got what he wanted. Reid did not want to go to Paris, Grant did not want Austria, Lincoln did not want England. The administration seems to have laid awake nights trying to find out what people did not want, so that it could give it to them. Murray Halstead did not want Germany, I believe, but the administration said that he couldn't get it, for the senate objected." Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, the newly chosen United States minister to Spain, said to the Herald reporter: "We remain in London for a week yet, probably, and then go to Paris and stay there about the same length of time. I think that we shall reach Madrid in the first week in June." In using the word, we, Mr. Palmer included besides himself Captain B. F. Hamilton, of the United States army, who holds an appointment from the United States as military attaché to the legation in Madrid. When asked concerning his family, Minister Palmer said: "I did not bring my family with me, neither did Captain Hamilton bring his. We want to make some preparation for them in Madrid first. We expect they will join us in July, possibly in June; that will depend somewhat on their ability to secure passage over. The steamers will all be so crowded that the matter may be attended with some difficulty." "Are there any questions now disturbing the relations between the United States and Spain?" he was asked. "None at all. I think the correspondence is all in regard to commercial matters, and is entirely pacific." "Was it not published that you hesitate about accepting your appointment?" "I should not be surprised. I had assurances that I could be elected to another term in the senate, but I did not want to go back for six years. When I was a senator I could find no time outside of my duties. I had no leisure at all. I made up my mind that I would not have to leave home some leisure. My appointment to Spain came unexpectedly and in a way so flattering that I could hardly refuse it, so I accepted. I can say truly that there is no foreign appointment I would prefer to the one I have. When I was a boy six boys of us went to Spain and spent several months there making excursions. My little sentiment entered into my willingness to take the office I have received." "How has President Harrison's foreign appointments been received in America?" "With the exception of mine (this with a modest smile) all are universally approved." "They then have been very good?" "I think sentiment prompted the appointment of Lincoln largely. He had no idea that he would be selected, and was not consulted before the appointment was made. I understand people are well pleased with his selection. They feel that too much can't be done for a son of Abraham Lincoln, who is regarded with wonderful affection by the American people. Mr. Lincoln has been tried and has not been found wanting. People rejoice to see him honored. I am certain he will be a very good representative here. The appointment of Colonel Fred Grant is regarded in much the same way." "Do you think he will be president some day?" "It is the unexpected that happens, it is said, and it may be so. He has shown no desire for office, and if he keeps on in that way and exhibits no wish to be president, the people are quite likely to insist that he shall be president." "The appointment of Mr. Egan to Chili is severely criticized by ex-Mayor Hewitt." "I understand that Mr. Egan is an able man, and the administration is not supposed to know anything about him, except as an American citizen. There might have been objection made properly, perhaps, had he been appointed to England, out members of the national league sit in parliament. I believe I should wish his belonging to the national league to make him an unfit representative minister." Palmer expressed great regret at the sudden death of Allen Thordike Rice.

Yankton's Board of Trade.

YANKTON, Dak., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Yankton board of trade was reorganized to-night. The following officers were elected: George R. Scougal, president; John P. Cronan, vice president, and F. J. Kahn, secretary. L. M. Purdy, J. L. Pierce, Frederick Schrauber, E. P. Wilcox, William Powers, F. J. Kahn, Newton Edmunds, J. M. Fogarty and R. J. Gamble, directors. The board is composed of some sixty members. The officers are among the most active business men of the city and good work may be expected.

Bull Dogs For Tramps.

LIMA, O., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is understood here that the Standard Oil company has placed an order in Philadelphia for 300 bull dogs, which will be used to guard Standard tanks in the Ohio fields against tramps. Numerous fires have been caused by fire from the pipes of tramps, and it is thought bull dogs will keep them away.

SECRETARY'S SACRIFICE.

His Valuable Art Collection to Be Sold at Auction.

A HOWL IN BERLIN.

The American Commissioners Getting What They Want.

EUROPEAN PAPERS COMPLAIN.

They Accuse the Germans of Foolish Generosity.

DRAWING TO AN EARLY CLOSE.

With the Exception of Details, Matters Are About Settled.

PROGRESS OF THE MINE STRIKE.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. BERLIN, May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The fourth session of the Samoan conference was held yesterday. The meeting was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock by Herbert Bismarck, who presides at all the meetings, in accordance with the established custom that the highest representative of the government of the country in which a conference is held shall preside. The proceedings were almost entirely formal. They consisted chiefly in listening to the reports of the various sub-committees which have been holding daily sessions ever since the conference met. At these meetings the real work of the conference has been transacted, and as nearly as can be learned the American commissioners have succeeded in carrying over important points they set out to obtain. Indeed, so prevalent is this feeling in Berlin that the Berlin press and other influential papers in Germany complain of the success of the Americans. While the greatest secrecy in regard to the proceedings is maintained, and heretofore nothing much beyond the fact that the meetings have been held was known, it can now be stated that excepting the question of indemnity for the German sailors killed and beheaded by the Samoans and one or two other minor points, the work of the commission has been completed. It is thought the ratification of Malaita is now assured, and that the plan for a tripartite government in Samoa, for which the American commissioners contended against the German plan for one representative selected by the three powers, will surely be put into effect. It is also more likely that the commission has decided in favor of the absolute independence of Samoa as soon as the people there demonstrate their ability to go alone. The indemnity question is yet to come up. It may prolong the meetings some weeks, but this is believed to be the only point on which there is likely to be a serious contest. The question of German protests against the killing of the German sailors were killed, has never come up, nor is there any likelihood of its doing so. Neither will the commission hear testimony of any kind. During the greater part of the meetings of the conference and the committees the only points of difference have been between the German and American commissioners, the attitude of the English members being neutral. Their influence generally has been cast with a view to settling the question as expeditiously as possible. They have, however, been strongly in favor of having a protestant in power in Samoa, which is thought to indicate their preference Malaita, who was trained in an English protestant college. It is rumored the plan agreed upon is that America, Germany and England shall each appoint representatives, and that three more members of the board of control shall be chosen by the rate payers. No liquor shall be sold to the natives, although foreigners can have such stores as they choose in their private homes. The natives are only to be sold to the government, and they only under certain restrictions, which prevent their use except for keeping peace. A plan for giving the Samoans a revenue has also been devised, which provides for the re-establishment of their right to impose import and export duties, which right is taken from them by the existing Samoan treaty. It is understood the representatives of the three governments have expressed confidence of being able to obtain from their government this concession to help the Samoans. To a representative of the Associated press, who called on him to-day, Mr. Phelps said: "The proceedings of the conference I can not disclose, but I may say through you to America that nothing is interfering with the successful course of our labors but the cry of the European press that Germany is crying up everything. This charge is persistently made, and is naturally irritating our co-laborers. Moreover, it is not true that mutual concessions are not made. Still, Germany is more willing than America to yield anything that would insure Samoa's independence and give the natives a better chance. This is the prime impulse of the German as well as of the American delegation. The best indication that the conference is nearing a successful close is found in the fact that the emperor has invited the members to a reception at the Schloss on Monday. Only a few days ago the delegates were informed that an audience could not be given earlier than the 23rd inst. The proceedings at yesterday's sitting showed such progress toward an assured settlement on every point that Prince Bismarck decided to expedite the reception. CHRISTIANOGA, May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Southern Presbyterian general assembly to-day had an animated discussion on the question of what disposition to make of the report of the committee appointed to confer with the committee from the northern assembly in regard to the union of the two churches. Finally the report was referred to a special committee, which will report Tuesday.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The Celtic, from Liverpool. Queenstown—The Umbria, from New York. At Rotterdam—The Voordaan, from New York. At London—The Missouri, from Baltimore.

Arrest of a Forger.

ATLANTIC, Va., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sheriff Jones and A. Block returned from Davenport this evening, where they identified and brought back one Frank Hall, who passed a forged check on Block & Haynes ten days ago. Hall is in the county jail.

A Fatal Street Fight.

LITTLE ROCK, May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Arts says D. M. Wilson, sheriff of St. Francis county, Frank Folbre, city marshal, and Thomas Parham, were killed in a street fight yesterday.

ALONG DRAWN GROWL.

The French Exhibition Universelle is Not Perfect.

VERY HARD TO WORK A PASS.

American Exhibitors Complain of Scant Courtesy Shown.

THINGS IN A STATE CHAOTIC.

The Exposition Will Not Be Running Smoothly for Some Time.

FRANCE'S FINE ART EXHIBIT.

Her Display, as Expected, a Credit to Her Genius and Characteristic—American Work Lacking in Originality.

A Discontented Note.

Copyright 1889 by New York Associated Press. PARIS, May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Americans coming to the exposition need not make excessive haste. Although President Carnot ceremoniously opened the exposition on the appointed day, it is, up to this writing, fragmentary. The great belts in the machinery palace have not yet started a tache. The movable railway which was laid in flexible routes all through the grounds was taken up on the eve of the opening to clear the official path. It has not been put down again. Not one section of the fine art exhibit is complete. Only two catalogues are out—the French decennial and the British. Neither is satisfactory so far as present information justifies an opinion. There is no good reason why American visitors should buy any catalogue except the American, unless they have a special reason for doing so. Various causes are assigned for the delay in all the departments. The American commission alleges, so far as it is concerned, that on one hand the French authorities have not furnished the labor indispensable, either in the preparation of the show cases or the equipments of the rooms, and on the other that many Americans who applied for space, and a considerable number who shipped goods have not appeared. If the arrangements of discourtesy and injustice toward the specialists of the country on the part of the French direction toward the American commission, as related to a representative of the Associated press by officials, were frankly disclosed, an international episode might be created not wanting in the elements of grotesqueness. This word of warning should be heeded by the correspondents and the specialists of the professions coming here expecting the usual treatment common in our own country. There are no complimentary admissions. It is said that this rule applies unexceptionally to all persons, native and foreign writers, no matter how well known in their own country. Even if their personal credit be above suspicion they cannot procure any attention unless they bring duly authenticated credentials in writing. If his written credentials be complete the applicant must wait several weeks for an acknowledgment of the fact that his right to special recognition is admitted. Then he must have two photographs taken, one to be put in a private gallery of direction, and the other to constitute, with his name and function printed on it, his ticket of admission. After a fair trial of this circuitous and expensive road to the assumed universal courtesy of the exposition, the individual desirous of studying its departments generally resolves to pay his 20 cents admission daily and dispense with petitions and appeals of all kind. Fine art is a splendid feature of the exposition. The French exhibit, as might be expected, is brilliant and grandiose. The entire exhibition, with the exception of certain distinct qualities in the art of Holland, is evidence of the homage of the supremacy of France. The American exhibit, it must be admitted, is entirely creditable to our national pride, taken comparatively and only from the artists' way of examining canvas. But with a country of unsurpassed scenery, with a moral history deep enough to afford that ideal perspective essential to art, and with incidents to inspire a legitimate elevated emotion, the American architect may be said to be in favor of national self-reproach. Every other country proclaims to the assemblages who gather here from all quarters of the globe that it has a national story, a national landscape and a moral elevation.

SCARED THE BEARS.

A Hic all Along the Line in the Stock Market. NEW YORK, May 18.—On the stock exchange to-day the corner in Oregon Transcontinental was still in force and in the first hour stock moved up 30 per cent to 55. There was a flood of stock offered at that figure, and the price dropped 5 per cent at 40. It later sold at 43, but there was a demand for many thousand shares at that figure and it quickly moved back to 43, and at the close sold at 42. The unlooked-for discovery of a big short interest in Transcontinental made the brokers anxious about their own accounts on other stocks, and fears were everywhere expressed that the entire market was heavily overbid. The feeling was increased by the course of St. Paul, which advanced five per cent on an attempt to cover some short stock. Tag buying fever extended to Atchison and orders to cover shorts in that stock caused it to advance sharply. Burlington moved up two per cent and Iowa followed. The entire bear contingent left the street anxious about the future and they wait for Monday's opening with fear and trembling. Villard's secretary said that the fight for the control of the stock at the election is over, and that Villard has sold 700 shares out of a total of 400,000. He added there will be nothing new in the affairs of the company until the election at Portland, Ore., in June. The other party, to which belong Elijah Smith, Sidney Dillon, Frederick L. Ames and other well known men, claim they hold the majority of the stock and that Villard cannot possibly vote 300,000 shares unless he has issued some of the remaining 400,000 of treasury stock, in violation of the contract that was issued restraining such a proceeding. The opposition issued a call for proxies this morning, and stated their policy to be in favor of an amicable arrangement with the Northern Pacific. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and Union Pacific, including its connecting line, the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, are also in the company. The proxies are signed by Frederick L. Ames, Sidney Dillon, Elijah Smith, John A. Hall and Samuel Thomas.

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The Government Warns Employers That They Must Grant Just Demands or Certain Privileges Enjoyed Will Be Cut Off.

The Samoan Conference.

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