

TWENTIETH YEAR.

STANLEY-TENNANT NUPTIALS

Westminster Abbey Compelled to Put Out Her "Standing Room" Sign.

THOUSANDS OF GUESTS TURNED AWAY.

All the Flowers in England Tossed at the Bride's Feet—The Cream of English Society Pay Their Tributes.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to This Bureau.]—Henry Morton Stanley and Dorothy Tennant were married at Westminster abbey today in presence of a company representative of all that is most distinguished in English society. Not often has Westminster abbey been more densely thronged, and not often have approaches to it been so packed with people as was the case today. The admission to the abbey was by ticket, yet in spite of the care that was taken to limit the number of guests to less than the capacity of the choir stalls, there were many ticket holders who were glad to find even standing room. Before the time set for the wedding had arrived.

The scene in the vicinity of the abbey was of a character entirely suitable to the occasion. Hard-hearted as the rain had been for weeks, it had too fine a sense of propriety to fall this afternoon. It fell on a few who formed the advance guards and spectators who secured advantageous positions in the courtyard as early as 10 o'clock in the morning, and by the time the thousands who followed the early birds did not fall, and the vast assemblage were permitted to devote all their time, energy and ingenuity to watching those who were doubtless looked upon among the favored ones of earth, because they possessed the open sesame to Westminster abbey on the day when it was accessible to the public.

It was slow work reaching the abbey, for the crowd was so dense that only a single line of carriages could make headway, and then only foot by foot, even with the aid of the police, for a time. The great part of the crowd wasted its energies, but finally discovered guests were to enter the abbey, not at the main entrance, but by way of the Dean's yard. For about two hours a steady stream of vehicles—nearly all them admirably appointed, with coachmen and footmen wearing immense wedding favors—poured into the dean's yard.

They guessed then made their way through clusters of the old monastery. The crowd was very keen for a glimpse of Stanley or Miss Tennant. The former did not escape unnoticed, but Miss Tennant was expected to be the main attraction. Inside the abbey, long before 2 o'clock, there was a distinguished company. The fair sex was largely in the ascendant, therefore the scene was full of color and animation. England's gardens must have been robbed to provide the bouquets that met the eye at every turn.

Through the hum of organ, though low-toned conversation, all eyes were turned to the point where a young man in a white tulle would appear. Many a glance lingered over the square of gold cloth and a magnificent floral tribute sent by Stanley that marked the grave of Doctor Livingstone, Miss Tennant came early. She carried an immense bouquet and sat in one of the seats next to the entrance of the chancel.

In the next seat was Baroness Burdette Coutts, an Elizabethan. The Duke of Buccleugh was satisfied to walk about and chat with friends. With Miss Tennant were Mr. and Mrs. Bruce of Edinburgh, Mrs. Bruce was the favorite daughter of Dr. Livingstone. Within a few seats of them sat the widow of Dr. Livingstone's son, who died only recently. Near their mother sat Mrs. Tennant's two daughters and Mr. and Mrs. French Sheldons, and not far from them sat Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. It would take a page to enumerate the names of all those in the Abbey. The American minister to London and the secretary of the legation were among the audience. As Stanley entered the abbey, music from Lohengrin was played. Stanley was conducted to a seat under the lantern by his future brother-in-law. The great explorer was accompanied by M. de Comte de la Roche, who had been sent to represent the King of Belgium, Mr. Jeppson, Captain Nelson, Lieutenant Stairs, Mr. Bonney and Hys, his black man, who wore his fox. Stanley looked very worn and weak. He walked as if with difficulty and used a cane. He bowed in response to the salutation of several friends. It had been feared Friday night that his physical condition would not permit him to leave his room. He said there should be no postponement of the wedding if he could avoid it, and he managed it, though only after a severe struggle. He arrived ten minutes before 2 o'clock, and after his arrival the minutes passed so slowly that the impression became quite general that Miss Tennant would be late.

But Miss Tennant was not late, in fact, she arrived two minutes before the hour set for the wedding. She entered by the west door, which only opened for the entrance and exit of royalty and brides. Miss Tennant was accompanied by her brother, Charles C. Tennant, who gave her away, and followed by her two bridesmaids, Miss Sylvia Myers, her niece, and Miss Brenda Stanley. Both were nice and were dressed in white satin slips, with white crepe lisse overskirts. They wore wreaths and carried bouquets of white lilies. The bride's train was borne by two pages.

The bride walked to her place beneath the tower with quick steps and erect carriage. She looked stately in a white silk dress such as was worn in days of Tudors. The seams were sewn with pearls and the satin front was embroidered with pearls. Her high embroidered collar was cut low in front. She wore a magnificent diamond necklace, the gift of Sir William McKinnon, and from this hung a miniature of the Queen set in brilliant, the gift of her majesty. Sprays of emerald blossoms ornamented the left side of her dress. As the Tennants approached Mr. Stanley rose and walked toward her, turning as she arrived within a few feet of the chancel steps, where the officiating clergy were standing. Stanley stood with bowed head, but Miss Tennant preserved an erect attitude and looked almost a head taller than the groom. He kept his eyes either on the officiating clergyman or on the floor, and his responses were made in a very low tone. The bride's eyes were sometimes on the clergyman, sometimes on her mother and sometimes on Stanley. Her voice was strong and clear as she made the necessary responses. At the close of the marriage service and before the address was made by the master of Trinity the choir sang an anthem. The address having been delivered, the choir sang a marriage hymn. The final blessing was then given and Mr.

CUT SHORT HIS JOURNEY.

Emperor William Changes His Plans Because of the Balkan Situation.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

Official Confidence Remains Strong in Spite of Its Doubtful Character.—The Czar's Advisors Insist on War.

[Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 12.—Emperor William, on arriving at Ploie, Thursday, sent a dispatch to Chancellor Caprivi announcing his intention to shorten his voyage and return to Kiel July 21. The gravity of the situation in the Balkans, the increased prospect of trouble with France and the English agreement makes necessary the emperor's presence and keeps both the chancellor and Minister Miquel from taking a holiday. Although the prospects of permanent peace in Europe begin to appear doubtful, official confidence remains strong. Even the probable abdication of Prince Ferdinand with a subsequent revolution in Bulgaria will not be allowed to involve an immediate European war. The maintenance of peace, according to an official view, is certain until after the conference between Emperor William and the czar, when the resources of diplomacy will be exhausted in a final effort to harmonize Austrian and Russian relations in the Balkan peninsula. The Russian newspapers—the Novoye Vremya, the Novoye Slovo and the Evropeiskoye—have reported that Emperor William, freed from the tutelage of Prince Bismarck, will succeed in his efforts to effect an amicable arrangement with the czar. Official opinion here, based on the known fact that Emperor William has definite proposals to lay before the czar, is also hopeful. The czar has as yet given no sign of how he will receive them.

The Berliner Tageblatt has a telegram from Rome which purports to give information drawn from Prince Mierow's diary. In this it asserted that the czar's advisers, considering the time opportune, insist upon war. The chiefs of the department, the telegram adds, will make united efforts to maintain peace. M. de Geers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, is now making a tour of Finland. He will return to St. Petersburg to assist in the imperial interviews.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Germany, will leave here for St. Petersburg at the end of the month for the same purpose. The exact date of these momentous interviews has not yet been fixed, but they will probably begin on August 17. A fresh difficulty has arisen in France over the fifth article of the convention, which affirms the reciprocal regime of Germany and England within the territories between the Benue river and Lake Tchad. The article did not appear in the first published draft of the convention and since the official text has been issued the French government has discovered that the article is an interference with the French claim to the upper Niger, besides leading to the future extension of the Anglo-German spheres of influence from the Niger to the Nile. If M. Ribot continues to make the recognition of the French claim in the Niger an object of the withdrawal of his opposition to the Zanzibar protectorate an amicable settlement is improbable.

Phelps, American minister, has received from Harburg a copy of the petition which has been sent to Chancellor von Caprivi and which bears the signatures of various steamship companies and leading firms and corporations. The petitioners ask for the rescinding of the prohibition against American pork. They argue that Germany has not enough pork to satisfy her own wants. The price of pork has risen so enormously that poor people cannot buy it. The wholesale price of German salted bacon is 130 marks per 100 kilograms, while American bacon can pay a duty and be sold at 85 marks. Pork imported from neighboring states, although bringing high prices, is not so good as the American article. When production was limited to the object of the limitation of pork in America, while the United States government is now ready to make whatever inspection Germany may ask. When American pork was allowed to enter the country no cases of illness were ever added to its use. If the American inspection should be insufficient there could be one made in Germany as well.

The feeling against Prince Bismarck has been heightened since the report of the interview appeared in the Frankfort Journal. Even his friends admit that he has been indiscreet in the revelation of knowledge obtained by him while in office. His statements that the emperor's labor programme as originally sketched was much more extravagant than as issued, and that he supposed the programme would tell that either Ribot or Caprivi would be overthrown, are regarded as having been intended to influence the election of M. Ferry. It is believed that this will pave the way for M. Ferry's resignation, and that he will be replaced by a man who will be more popular in 1891 than his present position was removed, owing to the agitation against him, and the threats that it would be his last year in office. The memoirs of Prince Talleyrand have been edited and arranged for the press in the French language. A small but active party in the chamber of deputies still desires of using the establishment of an English protectorate over Zanzibar, as provided for by the Anglo-German agreement, as a pretext to oust the minister of foreign affairs, from office. The extreme radicals remember M. Ribot's former imperialist sympathies and they do not consider it prudent to support a man who is a republican to hold such an office as that of foreign minister. The chamber, however, has not yet taken any action on the subject.

THESE RIVAL TEXAS MAYORS.

Their Fight Ends in a Peaceful Surrender to the Sheriff.

El Paso, Tex., July 12.—The following particulars in regard to the battle between the rival mayors of Ysleta and their adherents have been received here: The sheriff from El Paso reached Ysleta at 3 o'clock this morning and succeeded in stopping the battle by persuading the forces of Mayor Alderette to withdraw. The party headed by Gual, who resisted arrest, is in his house, which the sheriff has surrounded. It is believed that there were but three men killed instead of six, as at first reported. It is feared that the trouble will continue in the way of Benigno Alderette, as mayor of Ysleta, has charge of the aquia and had a couple of men clothing and when Alderette's men from their work. Gual claimed that he was mayor and put his men to work and refused to do so. The mayor then secured a warrant for the arrest of Gual, to put him under a peace bond and deter him from further interference with Alderette's men. Gual summoned his armed followers around him and refused to be arrested and the fight followed.

The fight at Ysleta terminated in a peaceful surrender to the sheriff. Gual, who resisted arrest, cannot be held. Sixteen men were arrested and brought here to the county jail. It turns out that only one man was a Mexican of Mayor Alderette's posse. Another has a slight wound in the head. No further trouble is anticipated.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair weather; stationary temperature. For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair; southerly winds; stationary temperature in Iowa and Nebraska; southerly winds; cooler in western Nebraska. For South Dakota—Fair; stationary temperature in eastern, lower in western portion; northwesterly winds.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Iron Chancellor Speaks Nicely to a German Journalist.

READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Tonnage and Postal Subsidy Measures Go Through the Senate—Detailed Doings in Both Branches.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, July 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to This Bureau.]—Herr Julius Ritterhaus of the Frankfurter Journal published an interview with Bismarck whom he visited at Friedrichsruhe. Herr Ritterhaus expressed surprise that the prince consented to receive a German journalist. The prince answered: "Why should I refuse to receive representatives of a respectable press? Had the German journalists asked me I would have received them, but I have fallen from greatness and especially for those once dependent upon me. The Post and Kolnische Zeitung neglect me, the German press is covetous and lacks courage; only the socialist press has any pluck."

It is not true, as alleged, that I threatened to squeeze them against their will, until they squealed. They rather tried to wrest power from me. As to Miguel and Berningens, the former is one of the best speakers we have. Miguel played an active part with me in converting the Catholics. His plans of fiscal reform I know not in detail, but they must have been approved in high quarters."

The prince said he was not indispensed to accept the national general candidacy if it were offered, but would not oppose to the present government and would prefer waiting or rather occupying a position in the bundsrath from some other German state than Prussia, in which capacity he could address the reichstag. He continued on the East African treaty: "I can only say I would not have made it. Heligoland could have been more valuable to us as a German territory than in the hands of a neutral state. That there existed secret clauses to the treaty could only be believed by the very innocent. Miguel had nothing to do with the emperor's rescripts on the labor question. He is too clever a politician to have done so on the eve of an election. Douglas Hintzper and others have been responsible for that—he himself would have advocated a more stringent socialist law."

The prince said he might possibly write his memoirs, but the archives were not now so easy of access as formerly to him. The prince declined to enter on the causes of his retirement beyond saying that it was brought about by a difference of opinion between him and the kaiser.

FASHION'S CAPRICE.

The Latest Come Its in Parisian Society.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, July 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to This Bureau.]—The weather continues dark and overcast, with occasional rain. This has not been wasted. The cables published in the Paris edition of the Herald relating to the hot wave, with a bright sun, caused a flutter of envy among Parisians, who have not had a single day's sunshine to air their last caprices in hats, toilettes and underlinen. In spite of the bad weather preparations are being rapidly pushed on for the fete on July 14 in Champ de Mars. The showmen have set up their booths in exterior galleries and are preparing for the crowds expected on July 13 and 14.

The famous fountains have been put in working order and are to play every night for a fortnight, beginning tomorrow, until the patrie is in course of erection. At this performance all those who have taken part in the erection of the tower will be grouped to the right and left, and afterwards they will receive the commemorative medals presented by the Paris municipal council.

The debate will be given twice, first in Court de Louvre at 8 o'clock and afterwards at the Champ de Mars. It is worthy of remark that the banners of the corporations and the flags of the districts of 1790 are to be displayed in the procession. Many of those very curious and interesting American girls, duly provided with a matron, but unattended by companions of sex, departed yesterday at 3 o'clock in a little boat from the Hotel de Ville, on their voyage of discovery to Rouen. As there are no longer any passenger steamers on the Seine between Paris and the ancient capital of Normandy, this trip attempted by our fair compatriots is altogether out of the beaten tracks of travel. One of the young ladies has a literary turn of mind, another has a decided talent for sketching, a third plays the mandolin and a fourth has a fascinating soprano voice. Weather permitting, they should have a delightful time on the Seine, which after all is prettier than the Rhine, and is one of the most picturesque rivers in Europe.

The utmost care is still exercised at the southern ports of France to guard against the introduction of cholera. A disinfecting apparatus has been established at Gue and at Ville Francaise, and disinfecting parlors have been set up at the principal ports. A large number of the skirt is trimmed with galon of the same fabric, and the opening of the skirt is fastened with flat bows of the same. Black tulle and net dresses are much worn this season and especially over the shoulders. Countess Potocka wore at the preceding fete a toilette of olive green satin, covered with black tulle, embroidered with small flowers in jet, with a band of jet embroidery on the bottom of the skirt and an elaborate waist, with large motives of jet on the skirt.

Hats still continue at the extremes of large and small. Capelins are especially reserved for races and small toques for more elegant occasions. Many birds are worn on hats—owls, doves and swallows, as well as feathers, black and white. The fashion of large birds on hats is too absurd for comment. Two large sized hats do not on the front or side of hats seem decidedly out of place.

An Abandoned Vessel.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LIVERPOOL, July 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to This Bureau.]—July 8, last, the republic will be requested to appoint three of the best lawyers to examine into the case and fix the indemnity to be paid by Portugal.

An Arbitrator Appointed.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LISBON, July 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to This Bureau.]—It is authentic that Switzerland has been selected as an arbitrator in the Delagoa Bay railway question. The republic will be requested to appoint three of the best lawyers to examine into the case and fix the indemnity to be paid by Portugal.

READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Conference Report on the Silver Bill Adopted by the House.

IT IS PASSED BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

The Tonnage and Postal Subsidy Measures Go Through the Senate—Detailed Doings in Both Branches.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In the house today Mr. Dingley of Maine presented a memorial of the state conference of Congregational churches of Maine for the passage of the original package bill. Referred. Mr. Conger of Iowa then called on the conference report on the silver bill. He said the bill presented in the report was in the nature of a compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the house would like to have passed if he were preparing a measure to state his views on the subject, but it was a bill that would answer the demands of the country, that would answer the demands of the agriculturalists, laborers and business men of the country. The bill would give the country at the present price of silver an increase of \$75,000,000 a year. If silver went up to a parity with gold it would give an increase of \$70,000,000. The last section of the bill unlocked \$70,000,000 not only for the redemption of bank notes, but also for the redemption of circulation in the next twelve months at \$14,000,000.

Mr. Williams of Illinois inquired whether Mr. Conger would be nearly that anxious to see the bill passed. He said that he was not so anxious as Mr. Conger. He would be nearly that anxious to see the bill passed if he were preparing a measure to state his views on the subject, but it was a bill that would answer the demands of the country, that would answer the demands of the agriculturalists, laborers and business men of the country. The bill would give the country at the present price of silver an increase of \$75,000,000 a year. If silver went up to a parity with gold it would give an increase of \$70,000,000. The last section of the bill unlocked \$70,000,000 not only for the redemption of bank notes, but also for the redemption of circulation in the next twelve months at \$14,000,000.

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READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Conference Report on the Silver Bill Adopted by the House.

IT IS PASSED BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

The Tonnage and Postal Subsidy Measures Go Through the Senate—Detailed Doings in Both Branches.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In the house today Mr. Dingley of Maine presented a memorial of the state conference of Congregational churches of Maine for the passage of the original package bill. Referred. Mr. Conger of Iowa then called on the conference report on the silver bill. He said the bill presented in the report was in the nature of a compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the house would like to have passed if he were preparing a measure to state his views on the subject, but it was a bill that would answer the demands of the country, that would answer the demands of the agriculturalists, laborers and business men of the country. The bill would give the country at the present price of silver an increase of \$75,000,000 a year. If silver went up to a parity with gold it would give an increase of \$70,000,000. The last section of the bill unlocked \$70,000,000 not only for the redemption of bank notes, but also for the redemption of circulation in the next twelve months at \$14,000,000.

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