Part 1.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

Pages 1 to 8

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CURIOUS CONTRASTS.

Ancient and Modern Characteristics Elbowing Each Other at Holland.

SKETCHES OF CITY AND COUNTRY.

Commercial Push and Energy Fringed with the Mass of Antiquity.

IRRIGATION ON THE GREAT PLAINS.

Frugality, Happiness and Content the Rule Among the People

FROM AMSTERDAM TO BRUSSELS.

Mr. Rosewater's Observations in the Netherlands—Public Buildings and Public Works—Marvelous Growth of Cities.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—[Editorial Correspondence.]—You take the Great Eastern railway train at London at 8 p. m., embark on the steamer two hours later, and when you get on deck by 6 o'clock next morning, you are sailing up the river Scheldt, through a landscape dotted with windmills and interlined with canals and irrigating ditches, with here and there a village, with those quaint steep-roofed, red tiled cottages. And when the steamer drops its anchor by 9 a. m., at the docks of Rotterdam, you realize that "the Dutch have taken Holland," and are still holding it. True, the porters, baggage smashers and professional guides assail you from all sides in pigeon-English and try to make you feel at home, but the clatter of wooden shoes on the brick pavement, the jabber and chatter of the hackmen and hucksters, and the outlandish appearance of everything and everybody impress you forcibly with the fact that you are no longer among anglo-Saxon people.

The first thing that struck me as suggestive, upon setting foot in Rotterdam, was the extensive use of brick for street pavements. The brick in use for this purpose is very hard, almost vitrified. These bricks are only 1½ inches thick, and set up edgewise in two layers over a sand and gravel base. At Amsterdam there are miles upon miles of this pavement, which I presume is given preference over stone by reason of its cheapness.

The Plains of Holland.

Holland is as level as a barn floor. The great plains of America, better known as the Platte Valley, would suffer by comparison with the plains of the Netherlands. The valleys of the Platte and Republican are nearly everywhere bounded by bluffs and high hills, but Holland is simply a dead level in which the monotony is only varied by groves of trees and thousands of windmills that are perpetually pumping water from rivers into canals, and from canals into irrigating ditches, that enable the cultivation of the land to its utmost productive capacity.

You see no fences or hedges in Holland. Irrigating ditches traverse the country in every direction. They not only diffuse abundant moisture to the soil, and afford an inexhaustible supply for watering the hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep, that graze upon these plains, but they effectually keep these herds within the bounds allotted to them, thus saving the farmer the expense of herding, and serve as boundary lines between each farm and parcel of land. It goes without saying that this irrigating system has reached perfection in the Netherlands and affords a profitable study for the promoters of irrigation in our Trans-Missouri states.

Transportation and Products.

While the inland canals and waterways of England have been to a great extent superseded by the railroads, I find that in Holland and Belgium, the inland transportation is carried on by river and canal. At Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Antwerp vast quantities of garden-truck, butter, eggs, cheese and farm products generally, are landed by canal boats and vessels that ply up and down the rivers, and this traffic by water ways is carried on almost all the year round, as the winters in this region are comparatively mild. With every inch of ground cultivated to perfection by hand labor; for I noticed very little harvest machinery anywhere, and with every acre made available by irrigation and fertilization, Holland and Belgium do not, as I am informed, raise food products enough to supply their dense population. Belgium with over five millions of people, occupying an area smaller than that of Custer county, Nebraska, is obliged to import food products from foreign lands. As far as I can learn the people of Holland and Belgium are not discontented, and but very few of them have any disposition to migrate. Their cities certainly show a great deal of enterprise and vitality.

How Hollanders Live.

How do these people live? Have they food enough to keep soul and body together? Are they comfortably housed and decently clothed? These questions naturally presented themselves to me, and I have endeavored, so far as possible during a week's junket in the Netherlands, to ascertain the facts by personal inspection and contact. To my own surprise I found that the common people of the country, embracing workmen in cities and farm laborers, enjoy life as well and in some respects have more real enjoyment than the same class of our people. I have seen nothing that would indicate real want. There is a marked difference in the dress of the farmer and common laborer and that of the mercantile and wealthier class, but everybody, men, women and children, appear comfortably clothed at all times, and on Sunday the masses going to worship in churches or seeking amusement on excursion boats and at the great galleries of art and zoological gardens and parks are as well dressed as are the mass of people you meet in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Wooden shoes are worn by porters and women scrubbing the sidewalks and front stoops and field hands on the farms wear the clumsy footgear, but I have seen nobody barefooted and nobody in rags. The houses of the working people are very plainly furnished, but kept more cleanly than those in crowded streets of American factory cities. Beyond noticing the school buildings in the larger cities I am unable to say to what extent educational facilities are furnished, but I am assured that an elementary education is within reach of all. For the higher branches, especially what pertains to art and science, there is greater opportunity for thorough instruction than on our side of the Atlantic.

One thing strikes the traveler everywhere in Holland and Belgium, and that is the extensive cultivation of flowers and their general appreciation. Everybody, men, women and children, workingmen and tradespeople, all invest in flowers and wear bouquets on the promenades.

Quaint Amsterdam.

Amsterdam still retains much of the antique and medieval, by reason of her peculiar location and environment, with canals running in every direction through the very heart of the city and all buildings resting upon piles driven into the marsh-like soil, she is another Venice. A reconstruction of any large building involves enormous outlay.

In marked contrast to Amsterdam, Antwerp is rapidly modernizing, while Brussels has become a miniature Paris. Those who desire to see the architecture of the middle ages, and the characteristic Dutch and Flemish styles of architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries must not postpone their visit more than another decade.

Antwerp and Brussels.

I have viewed miles of painted canvas in museums, art galleries and churches, and gazed upon hundreds of celebrated pictures by the most famous Dutch masters. Antwerp, the home of Rubens and Van Dyck, outdoes herself in displaying a prodigious number of portraits from their prolific brushes. I have traversed the great zoological gardens, which in some respects exceed those of London. The aquarium of Amsterdam, with its wonderful aggregation of fresh and salt water fishes, as well as seaweed, mollusks, crabs and shell fish, and marvelled at the ingenious contrivances improvised for the care and feeding of this collection. A description of these places visited by nearly all American tourists, would scarcely be interesting. I will not, however, close this letter without calling attention to the fact that both Antwerp and Brussels have had as rapid a growth within the past twenty-five years as any of our most progressive American cities. Within that time Antwerp has increased from 150,000 to 225,000 population, and Brussels, which in 1835 had a population of less than 250,000, now contains over half a million population. And Brussels boasts the most magnificent public building erected in modern times. Her palais de justice (court house) covers an area fifteen times as large as the Douglas county court house square at Omaha, and the monumental structure was erected at a cost of $10,000,000, which in America would mean double that sum. A less modern but more interesting public building at Brussels is the Hotel de Ville (city hall) which contains the historic banquetting hall of which Byron wrote:

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered there
Her beauty and her chivalry."

The night referred to was that preceding June 15, 1815, on which the battle of Waterloo was fought, and from the tower of this city hall, with its gorgeous council chamber more magnificent than the chamber of the house of lords, may be viewed the lion monument on the top of the pyramid of earth erected over the remains of the heroic dead on the battle field of Waterloo ten miles distant.

E. ROSEWATER.

DESERTING PARIS.

Visitors Find the French Capital Unpleasant During July.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Aug. 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—We are just on the verge of the bain demer season, and already hundreds of Parisians are flitting off to Trouville, Dieppe, Cabourg and Houlgate.

The Paris edition of the Herald most emphatically denies the movement and Figarro and Gaulos publish entrefilets announcing the Forain notre excellent artiste. The Parisian will commence Sunday in the Herald an amusing series of sketches and caricatures of scenes on plaze at Trouville. Forain is a young artist who possesses the truthfulness of Hogarth with the inspiriting dash of the Parisian impressionist, Verve. His drawings are looked forward to with great interest. The Herald is also about to publish during the Trouville racing week, a colored illustrated supplement especially devoted to Trouville which will be largely contributed to by G. M. Forain and for which many really good lifelike sketches are all ready. An innovation has been made in the delivery service. The Paris Herald together with other Paris papers only reached that popular watering place by the express train arriving at 4 in the afternoon but now the Herald's bicycle service brings the Herald from Lisient, a junction on the Cherbourg line and the newsboys sell them on the plaze at 2 o'clock.

Arrivals and Departures.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Legrand Cannon of New York have arrived in Paris from London, and are at the hotel Westminster. Charles Warburton, proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, and Miss Warburton have arrived at the Hotel Continental. Dr. M. L. Ruth, a surgeon of the American navy at Washington, is at the Hotel Athenee. John H. Harjes and family are making a tour in Switzerland. Mrs. John H. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, wife and daughter of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, are at the Royal. Miss Sara Hallowell of Chicago is spending a few weeks at Moret Sur Loing. Miss Hallowell has recently been offered a position as assistant director in the world's fair art department, but declined unless her conditions are accepted by the committee. Mrs. John Monroe, wife of the Paris banker, has taken a villa at Etrate for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers and Mrs. William Hilton of Boston have arrived at the hotel Bristol. John Davis and Miss Davis, New York, left Paris to take cure at Spa. Mrs. John Lowry of New York has left Paris for Baden-Baden. Charles Singer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Aronson and Fay Templeton are en route to New York. Frederick Coudert and family of New York have returned to Paris from Germany and are at the hotel Meurice. They sail August 8 for America.

Mrs. S. T. Gorman, wife of the president of the Anglo-American bank, Mrs. Edmund A. Smith and Miss Irene Smith of New York have arrived at the Hotel Continental en route to Hamburg. Mr. C. P. Clark, president of the New Haven railway, who has been spending a few days at the Grand hotel has left Paris for London. Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railway, arrived by the Lucerne, reaching Paris Tuesday. J. Neilson Howard of Newport has arrived at Paris. After a brief visit to England Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Galbraith and Miss Duhme, of Cincinnati, have arrived at the hotel Belleme. Mrs. T. D. Broadman of Boston has left Paris for Divonne Les Bains. Mrs. James Brown Potter arrived in Paris Thursday night from Marseilles, and is stopping with her parents at the Hotel de Hollande. Miss Urquhart has gone to St. Moritz to visit Princess Hatzfield, nee Miss Huntington. Kyrle Bellew has left for London. Mrs. Potter's plans are to visit her father and mother for a short time before going to London.

EXILED TO SIBERIA.

S. Gerber of Omaha Sentenced to the Mines for Life.

ALL HIS PROPERTY IS CONFISCATED.

From a Well-to-Do State, His Family is Reduced to Want.

AND YET, HE HAD COMMITTED NO CRIME.

He Had Absented Himself from Russia for Five Years.

APRIL 6 SOLOMON GERBER GOT A PASSPORT

The Banishment Ordered Notwithstanding Gerber Had Shown His Declaration to Become a Citizen of the United States.

THE BEE, several days ago, published an article telling of the arrest in Russian-Poland of Solomon Gerber, a citizen of Omaha, his imprisonment in Lomzy, the capital of his native province, and of his eventual life banishment to Siberia.

The information on which the article was based was rather meager. It consisted simply of the recollection of a party who had read in the letter of a friend a short reference to the subject. Since then but few additional facts have been brought to light although THE BEE has studiously endeavored to obtain all the points in the case. In this respect it will continue until all the features shall have been laid before its readers.

Who and What He Was.

Gerber was a peddler. He was well known throughout the state. He was especially well known in this city, doing business with several of the banks and regularly remitting money to his family, all of whom save two boys, one about sixteen years of age, remained in their native place.

Gerber came to this country about five years ago and immediately settled in Nebraska. He made his headquarters in this city and returned hither several times a year in order to replenish his stock.

In the latter part of January of this year, Gerber made up his mind to return to his native place. He desired, he said, to sell some property he held there and return with his wife and children to America.

He made application for steamer tickets at the B. & M. city office and was accompanied thither by Mr. A. Bernstein of this city. The latter remonstrated with him regarding his journey. He advised him to send for his family and authorize an agent to dispose of the property at home.

Gerber, however, would not hearken to the remonstrance.

"I will go back," he said, "see my wife and children once more in my native land and I will be able to get more money for the land which I own there. If I should change my mind and remain at home, I have money enough to support me the rest of my life."

As he said this he displayed a roll of bills of several denominations which contained $3,000.

Prophetic Words.

"Yes," exclaimed City Passenger Agent Dowling, you'll go home and the first thing you know they'll throw you into prison and keep you there the rest of your life."

Mr. Dowling didn't know that he was a prophet. He scarcely believed what he had asserted. He simply gave expression to the belief that the czar of all the Russians was a dangerous customer with whom to have dealing. At the present writing, Mr. Dowling's prophecy is in a fair way to be realized, if indeed it has not been realized already.

Gerber bought passage for himself and son on the Hamburg-American packet line and also bought tickets to Mishenitza, Russian Poland, February 6. The presumption is that he sailed in the first steamer after his arrival in New York. Last May his son followed. Up to the receipt of the news of Gerber's arrest, nothing had been heard from him by his friends. The latter information was contained in a letter to Mr. B. Schomberg, Graf, Neb., and of that letter THE BEE has obtained a translation. The missive was written by Mrs. Schomberg at Mishenitza, who still resides in Russian-Poland, and the part relating to the point at issue is as follows:

Story of His Arrest.

That man Gerber is arrested, and if you want to come home you must come pretty soon. If you don't come right away you will get the same as Gerber. When he was first arrested he got away from the police and went to Germany. The Russian authorities then telegraphed to the German officials of the fact and requesting that he be delivered to them as soon as possible. In the meantime Gerber sent his father to a Russian lawyer and authorized him to offer the latter 600 rubles if he would secure his liberty.

The attorney, however, said that he could do nothing for Gerber. The Germans then caught Gerber and conducted him to the frontier, where they surrendered him to the Russian police. The latter bound him hand and foot with chains and dragged him to the jail in Lomza, where he will remain for one year. After that he will be sent to Siberia for life. His wife and children cry all the time and nobody can afford them any consolation.

It is only by inference that the reader will be able to determine why Gerber has been consigned to a living tomb.

The missive must therefore be explained. The Russian empire does not recognize expatriation. It never relinquishes its hold upon one of its subjects unless it be those whom it expels from the country, and woe be to them if they are detected upon their return.

Why He Was Arrested.

It is equally severe upon a subject who, without permission, absents himself from the empire for more than three years. This was the offense charged against poor Gerber. He had left his native land five years or more ago, and his absence had not been excused. This was a heinous offense in the eyes of the government. Gerber, however, was not aware of the fact. Innocently he returned to his native land, hoping to depart thence with his family for these shores. The rest is known. Gerber is doomed to the horrors of Siberia, his property has been confiscated and his family are paupers.

There is no doubt that the minions of the Russian despot take especial delight in enforcing this tyrannical law or custom. It is to their interest to be vigilant and unrelenting. To them comes a large proportion of the chattels and money confiscated. In Gerber, with his ancestral farm and home, and the $3,000 which he had acquired in this country, they found sufficient incentive to a strict compliance with the robber law. As a consequence, while they are reveling in the posession of their ill-gotten wealth, the man who created it will be plodding along on the dreary treadmill of death in dreaded Siberia.

It is difficult for an American to believe that any government can have such authority or rather inflict such a penalty for such an alleged offense.

The opening lines of the extract in question show that the same fate stares Shomberg in the face: "If you don't come right away, you will get the same as Gerber."

From this, it may be inferred that Mr. Shomberg has been in this country very nearly three years and that, as a consequence, before long his excusable leave of absence will have expired. With Gerber's fate before him, Shomberg would be an adventurous mortal indeed to run any risk of "going home," especially when the chances are that he would have to go to Siberia.

SOME RUSSIAN HUMOR.

In another part of the letter in question it is explained that the year's confinement of Gerber at Lomza is in punishment for his escaping from the officers and running into Germany. This is one of the humors of the case. The government seeks to inflict greater punishment by an imprisonment which in severity is not to be mentioned in connection with that of Siberia.

There are few people who could not commiserate any mortal, of what race soever, who, for so trivial an offense—if indeed it be at all an offense—should be consigned to such everlasting punishment. What must be the feeling, therefore, of the American citizen, when informed that this punishment is about to be meted out to a man who had renounced allegiance to the czar of Russia.

According to the records of Douglas county Gerber had not yet acquired citizenship, but had taken the first step in that direction. It is thought, however, that he perfected his citizenship in New York in 1889. The record in the district court of Douglas county is as follows:

Declaration of Intention: I, S. Gerber, do declare on oath, that it is bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce and abjure forever all allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the czar of Russia, of whom I was a subject. S. GERBER.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, at my office in Omaha, this 25th day of September, A. D., 1890.

FRANK E. MOORES,
Clerk of the District Court for Douglas County, Nebraska.

When Gerber was arrested he declared that he was a citizen of this country and produced his paper. But it had no effect. In fact, it simply attested that he had abjured his allegiance to the czar, a circumstance not calculated to sweeten the disposition of a potentate whose hold of a subject is never relaxed.

Solomon Gerber Was Naturalized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On April 6, 1891, Solomon Gerber, a native of Poland, took out a passport. He was naturalized in the superior court of New York in 1889. There is nothing in the record to show whether or not he is the Omaha man.

The state department officials will not say whether or not the fact that S. Gerber abjured allegiance to the czar will entitle him to the protection of this government. If he merely declared his intentions to become a citizen he is not a citizen. If he secured his full citizen papers, commonly known as "second papers," he is a citizen of the United States and entitled to the protection of this government. He could not secure a passport unless he had taken out his second or full citizen papers. If he is a citizen he should appeal to the nearest United States consul in Russia or to the United States legation at St. Petersburg. There has nothing been brought to the attention of the state department as yet regarding any trouble that S. Gerber may have gotten into in Russia.

Who Got the Passport?

While it is not absolutely clear that S. Gerber, who left Omaha in February, and Solomon Gerber, who secured a passport in April of this year, are identical, it is certainly a remarkable coincidence that two men of the same name, both natives of Poland, should almost at the same time take passage to the fatherland.

THE BEE will endeavor to ascertain the identity of the man who secured the passport.

HOLY COAT OF TRIER.

Garment Supposed to Have Been Worn by the Savior Now on Exhibition

TRIER, Aug. 1.—The "Holy Coat of Trier," the garment supposed to have been worn by the Savior, will be exhibited in the cathedral here for six weeks, commencing August 18. Fully two million pilgrims are expected to visit Trier during that time.

An earnest and long controversy has been waged regarding the genuineness of the relic. Chaplain Dasbasch, member of the Prussian diet and one of the committee for the exhibition of the holy robe, think that there can be no possible doubt as to its genuineness. It has been exhibited only twice during this century—in 1810 and in 1844. Many miracles are claimed to have been performed by this garment and it is said to still possess great merit.

The relic is said to have been given as a present to the bishopric of Trier by St. Helen, the mother of Emperor Constantine, upon the latter's conversion to Christianity. The robe itself is a tunic about five feet long, cut narrow at the shoulders and gradually widening toward the knees. It is woven out of one piece without any seams whatever. The material is supposed to have been linen, but its great age prevents any exact examination. It is enclosed in an outer casing of purple and gold cloth, supposed to have been some time in the seventh century in order to preserve the relic. During the exhibition extra trains will be run daily to Trier from Cobleze and Cologne.

Bank of Rome in Trouble.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Figaro from Rome says that some excitement was occasioned in banking circles in that city today by the threatened suspension of the Bank of Rome, one of the Catholic institutions. The trouble arose over an order from the pope for the withdrawal of $2,000,000 deposited in the bank to the credit of St. Peter's pence. Not having the necessary funds on hand to meet this order when it was received the Bank of Rome notified his holiness of the state of affairs and requested that he issue an order countermanding the first one. For a time it was feared that serious trouble would result from the sudden demand for such a large sum, but happily a crisis was averted by the pope delaying the withdrawal of the $2,000,000.

A financial paper here says that the Bank of Rome would have been compelled to ask for a moratorium but for the assistance rendered by a French financial syndicate. The collapse of the Bank of Rome, the paper continues, would not affect the general credit because the bank had taken no active share in general business affairs. The clerical papers of this city neither confirm nor deny the truth of the report of the threatened suspension of the Bank of Rome by a large order made on the institution by the pope.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; stationary temperature.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday: A storm attended by cloudiness and rains over the country from Missouri to Virginia. In the Carolinas the rain has been very heavy. Considerable rain has fallen on the New Jersey coast. Showers have occurred from Colorado to Michigan.

For Missouri—Generally fair Sunday; slightly cooler; westerly winds.

For Iowa—Generally fair Sunday; westerly winds; stationary temperature.

For North Dakota and South Dakoto—Fair; variable winds; slightly warmer by Monday.

For Nebraska—Generally fair Sunday; stationary temperature; northwesterly winds.

For Kansas and Colorado—Generally fair Sunday; variable winds; stationary temperature, except cooler.

Swiss Centennial Celebration.

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—The celebration of the sixth centennary of the Swiss confederation was commenced today by a series of fetes in Schwyz, one of the four forest cantons situated near the center of the confederation. Delegates from all the cantons and cities of the republic, hevded by President Weitt, assembled in Schywz today and witnessed a beautiful historical procession. In the evening the delegates attended a gala concert performance and were afterwards entertained at a special splendid banquet given in their honor. Tonight the whole place was brilliantly illuminated by a display of fireworks and a number of huge bonfires, which were lighted on the various heights in the environs of the town.

MAY RESULT IN WAR.

Tranquility of European Politics May Be Suddenly Disturbed.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA ARE PREPARED.

English Visit of the German Emperor Caused Dissatisfaction.

WILD RUMORS OF THE SITUATION.

Great Britian to Be Forced to Desert Egyptian Territory.

GENERAL PLANS FOR COALITION.

Prevailing Discord Deeper Than Supposed—Solution of the Problem Rests with the People—Ministry Perplexed.

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LONDON, Aug. 1.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]—The close and intimate relations which have been established between Great Britain and Germany in consequence of the emperor's recent visit have given great umbrage to France. Some purblind persons supposed that when Emperor William went to visit Lord Salisbury at Hatfields it was only to talk about Queen Elizabeth, the weather and crops. It was said by some at the time that the occasion was of high political importance and France and Russia have now become fully alive to the fact, hence the treaty or agreement just signed by the French and Russian minister, the exact purpose of which cannot be made known, but I learn by excellent authority that the object is to make a formidable counter movement against Britainize-German alliance and to hold in reserve a severe check for England should events call for it. Your readers will see what sort of a check and how it can be delivered. Let them remember the position of England in Egypt. She remains there against repeated protests from France. Over and over again the French government has made known its disapproval of English occupation and insisted that it must look upon it as an unfriendly act. Still England sticks fast and the sultan has thus far acquiesced but he will not run any risk of quarreling with the czar to accommodate England. He has no desire to get another squeeze from the Russian bear. What more natural than that France and Russia should put their heads together to incite the sultan to clean England out of Egypt? Of course the sultan would not say to England in so many words "You must go," for that would provoke bitterness and perhaps hostilities between himself and the greatest naval power in the world, but roundabout methods can be used.

There is nothing to prevent his pendatory, Tewfik Pasha, from making it unpleasant for England to remain in Egypt or supercede Tewfik altogether and establish the khedive who would promptly obey orders. This scheme is now agitating the various courts of Europe. It was observed that Lord Salisbury at the Mansion house was laboriously effusive in his expressions of good will for France and of his delight at the approaching visit of the French fleet. Also it was noticed that he declared he had never known foreign politics to be in a more tranquil condition. When Lord Salisbury talks in this way there is generally mischief in the wind. He knows well that the czar is greatly disgusted by the recent demonstration here, popular as well as official, in favor of the German emperor. France has looked on with ill-disguised displeasure. Both powers undoubtedly think that this new approachment is a menace to them. But what would England do if the sultan, through his khedive, gave her notice to quit Egypt? Would parliament and the people go to war for the sake of holding Egypt, knowing well the constitution of our great parties here? I say that if parliament would utterly decline the embarkation of an army in such an enterprise there are many conservatives and liberals who would contend that England has no real right to be in Egypt.

No Right in Egypt.

Some say she is there in the interest of Egyptian bond holders. It would be impossible to get £100 voted in parliament for fresh warlike operations in Egypt, no matter how they might be disguised, for it would rouse the whole country against another expedition. If, then, Russia and France persist in their present intrigue, great humiliation would be inflicted on the English and that would not only be inviting, but an encouragement to the German emperor to persevere in cultivating close relations with Great Britain. He would naturally interpret it as a sharp reminder that it is not safe for him to choose an ally without the consent of Russia or France and that England is but a broken reed to lean upon. Such is the problem before Lord Salisbury. It will not tend to sweeten his holidays. Uneasy lies the head of England's foreign minister. These ticklish times one false move in foreign politics and the present ministry is gone. The undercurrent in favor of Gladstone is always in motion. The conservatives in England are prominently outnumbered by the liberals and it is only when dissensions break out among the latter that the former ever get into office. The liberals are now closing up their ranks in all directions. Instead of union, they are talking of a great reunion which next year is to witness. If they hold together the conservatives must inevitably be thrown out of power. How, then, can Lord Salisbury decide on a permanent foreign policy, or how long can the German emperor place dependence on the English alliance? These are questions which have to be weighed in London and Berlin as well as at St. Petersburg and Paris. Momentous interest clusters thickly around them.

May Make a Sensation.

When the American immigration commissioners now on an investigation in Europe get through their work they will certainly be in a position to make a sensation. They have found many organized systems which are unloading poverty stricken humanity on the western continent. Half the truth is not yet known. If the commissioners have the nerve to tell all the facts without regard to whom they hurt it will open the eyes of the blatant demagogues who have so far prevented sensible legislation.

The subject of a general strike among Welsh tin plate makers, which is to decide whether the men will go to America or not has been partly postponed. The Herald's special correspondent at Swansea, telegraphs today that the men are furious at the treatment of the masters, but they recognize that the present is the wrong time to fight, so have they resumed their places, but the Melyncrythan works, owning eight mills and producing 12,000 boxes of tin plate per week, will stop Monday. This will give Americans a chance to get the best of Welsh labor if they desire such service. The editor of the Welsh Industrial Times has received applications for the names of American agents, so that the men can make arrangements to go. The American Tin Plate Workers union propose to stop a half day every Monday and so make a reduction of 840,000 boxes per year. The masters have met and determined to oppose the plan to the utmost. The members of the British Steel Mill Men's union have decided to refuse the prices offered by the Forest works at Swansea, so that the largest tin plate works in Wales is indefinitely closed. I am satisfied that Americans can get all the Welsh workmen they want, although the rumor that Secretary Foster has revoked the decision exempting the tin plate men from the operation of the contract labor law has created great excitement. The London edition of the Herald has received by mail a sheet of tin plate with the following letter:

To the Editor of the Herald: The enclosed piece of tin was made in St. Louis, Mo., recently, and there were no Welshmen at the barring. A LIVE YANKEE.

Parnell and His Plans.

"Parnell is said to have still another card up his sleeve," the London correspondent of the Yorkshire Daily Chronicle wrote his paper a few days ago. "A fresh scandal is whispered in connection with the parliamentary party. There is, of course, a woman in the case, but no implication of the guilty party has been made yet. The member whose name has been mentioned has simply been a victim of misfortune, the story being, with a slight difference, similar to that of Enoch Arden." Naturally the first question is, who is it!! A member of the Irish parliamentary party says Parnell has passed through the fire and come out considerably charred. I think the Yorkshire Chronicle's correspondent only has a slight inkling of the truth. If my information is correct there is no Enoch Arden in the case. The story as told to me is that a member of the Irish parliamentary party married his wife some years age and the union produced two children. Their separation is credited to incompatibility but the separation was described to me as desertion on the man's part. Not long ago the man married again, now it is said the first wife is alive and if such is the case and Parnell has the necessary evidence there is little hope that he will keep silent, for in spite of desperate efforts on his part, he is unable to hold the member in question to his side.

The bugle blast blown by the Chicago world's fair commissioners in London is echoing throughout Great Britain. The serious utterances of Sir Richard Webster and Viscount Cross shows that the government has taken up the matter in earnest and that Great Britain will probably take the lead of the world in many exhibits. The most impressive fact is that India is to dazzle America with her treasures. I am able to announce that the Indian government will make a huge display. The American consul at Bristol, Lorin A. Lathrop, has written an official letter calling attention that Bristol was the home of the Cabots, who discovered the American main land, and for that reason their achievements ought to rank with those of Columbus. It is proposed that Bristol shall have separate room for exhibiting her ancient charters, memorials of antiquity, municipal regalias and everything illustrating the time of the Cabots.

Washington's Autograph.

A Bristol firm of tobacconists, Messeiur Wills, have an autograph letter signed by George Washington, notifying them of a shipment from Virginia of four hogshead of tobacco. The Ancient Navigation Guild of Merchant Venturers still exists. It's first governor was Sebastian Cabot. The guild wishes to be represented at Chicago and it is likely the mayor of Bristol and several deputations will attend the opening ceremonies.

Robert McCormick, the resident commissioner in London for the fair, haf resigned to accept the secretaryship of the American legation, and yesterday began his duties, a magnificent suite of rooms in Victoria street being fitted up for him.

The tremendous winnings of an Englishman named Bell at Monte Carlo is exciting interest. Correspondent Nettingham Guardian is authority for the story that during three days he won $100,000. He sat at the table eleven hours each day without food and sent all his winnings to Ehgland so he could not be tempted to lose them.

Grouse shooting opens August 12. Experts state that England young birds suffered severely through heavy thunder showers. Part of the birds were drowned in the nest during the hatching period. Cold weather in Scotland injured the hatching. The second nesting has been good. A report from Caithness states that birds are numerous and there is no disease. There is an extra stock on the Shurrey, Webster and Westfield moors. There is magnificent grouse prospects on lower moors.

The bitter quarrel and separation of Actor Harry Lee and his newly married wife is talked of by all Americans in London. It is said that Lee this week locked his wife in her room for three hours and threatened her with death if she did not live with him again. The threats had no effect on Mrs. Lee, who yesterday consulted an eminent solicitor with a view to bringing a suit against her husband in connection with the pawning of her diamond necklace. Lee is said to be uttering threats against any man who associates with his wife while she is separated from him.

I have inuestigated the report that Brown & Shipley, bankers, are in trouble and find that it is absolutely false.

While General Booth is on his way to astonish the Africans London is being flooded with Salvation army looters labeled "Light in Darkest England." The following reasons are given why the public should buy army matches: "First—To raise the wages of match and box makers. Second—To fight against the sweating. Third—To help the poor to help themselves." The other labels on the boards are: "Love thy neighbor as thyself," "Provide things honest in the sight of men," "A ray of hope for the match workers," "Rub lightly and strike quickly." General Booth claims to pay his match makers higher figures than any other other manufacturer.

The Herald is authorized to deny the cabled story that Sir Augustus Harris, George Edwards and Horace Sedger propose to build a combined theater and hotel on Broadway. Edwards says there is no foundation for the story.

There is widespread interest in the decision of Judge Bapley in the Westminster

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SWINDLED THE BANK.

Deutsche Bank is Heavily Defrauded by Two of Its Clerks.

ALMOST PRODUCED A FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Other Berlin Banks are in a Very Weak Condition.

TOO MANY DRUNKARDS FOR THE EMPEROR

Poor Quality of Alcoholic Drinks Responsible for the Increase of Suicides.

SURE CURE FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

Prof. Schuller Springs a New Remedy Which He Calls "Guaicol"—Prof. Koch Being Assisted by the Government.

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BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The shares of the Deutsche bank which Saturday last were quoted at 150 closed today at 140. The frauds on the bank perpetrated by its clerk, Francke, and the broker, Schweiger, have excited the whole German world to a degree unknown since the embezzlements of the two directors of the Leipsic Disconto Gesselschaft.

The full extent of the frauds on the Deutsche bank has not been disclosed. The admission made by Schweiger, who is under arrest, covers only the operations carried on by himself and Francke in paper roubles during the month of July. Both of the men were well qualified to effect the swindle.

Schweiger, who is an ex-manager of the Berliner Handel Gesselchaft, had a good connection as a stock broker. Francke had been for fifteen years in the service of the Deutsche bank. He was entrusted with the duty of revising and stamping brokers' memoranda sent into the bank.

Couple of Daring Rogues.

The manager of the Deutsche bank was away on a prolonged leave of absence when Schweiger and Francke arranged the plan to buy roubles for a rise for the July settlement and by means of forged memoranda represent the purchases as made on account of the bank. Francke falsified the bank entries to enable him to carry over his engagements. Among these the July purchases are discovered. But the contracts falling due later, some of which are now known as having been carried over month after month, will swell the total amount involved in the frauds to an enormous sum.

Francke dealt largely in lottery speculations and carried on a general speculative game under the very noses of the bank directors with an adroitness suggesting that Schweiger is right in his statement that Francke originated the frauds and used him as a tool. The bank has offered a reward for Francke's capture. He has been traced to Bremen but there he was lost sight of. The immediate effect of the swindle threatened for a moment to produce a grave financial crisis.

Financial Situation Very Delicate.

The position of several banks involved in the South American collapse and weakened through the existing bourse embarrassment is so delicate that any sudden strain may lead to a break down. The press and public luckily accepted the statements of a reassuring character issued by the various banks. It was also seen that isolated frauds, however gigantic, did not warrant a panic. The committee of the Reich was appealed to and urged to ease the position by a reduction of the official rate of discount. The recent influx of gold to the Reich bank from America, France and England was so large that the hope of a reduction in the discount was justified. The directors of the Reich bank considered the request, but after deliberation decided against making any alteration in the rate because, says a semi-official communication tonight, though the bank holds a large stock of bullion international gold displacement would inconvenience the large central banks and the general position requires a cautious policy.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with his majesty, the emperor, on board touched at Drontheim today homeward bound. All the party is in the best of health and are timed to arrive at Kiel on Wednesday.

The emperor's projected measure for the depression of public drunkenness has become, under the manipulation of the ministers, merely a proposal that the landtag should increase the penalties imposed on drunkards. Ministers Herrfurth and Mique and others concur in the belief that the public would not tolerate active legislative interference with drinking. The emperor thinks differently. A draft of the proposed bill was sent to him and was returned with suggestions concerning state supervision of the healthy quality of beverages.

Bad Liquor Causes Suicides.

Impressed with statistics concerning the growth of criminal offenses and suicides arising from drink, the government has opened an inquiry in regard thereto and is drawing evidence from hospitals and other medical sources concerning the increasing use of potato spirits and other impure alcohols and how far the use of these spirits may be regarded as a leading factor in crime. The official returns of suicides committed in Berlin during the first fortnight of July shows a total of 147. The cause of this enormous self destruction is attributed chiefly to drink.

The emperor is a friend of good beer, but he blames bad drink for many of the violations of law throughout the empire but more particularly in the great cities, especially Berlin. He means to try to attach such penalties to the sale of bad liquors, both malt and spiritous, that it will not be worth while to run the risk of incurring them.

A fresh decision of the Russian government concerning its policy towards the Jews debars the children of Hebrews from having the right of sojourn in Russia without a permit. The Nova Vremia today in announcing that this order will take effect at the beginning of the next scholastic year, praises the regulation as assisting to reduce the Jews to their natural society level.

The influx of Jewish emigrants into Germany is rapidly abating. This is partly owing to the strict official supervision. Hundreds of these emigrants who succeeded in reaching Thorn have been sent back to Russia on the ground that they have fraudulent passports or that they did not possess means to proceed to their destination outside of Germany.

The great number of Americans who attended the Bayreuth festival has been the subject of much remark on the part of the German press. It seems to be generally admitted that the financial success of the undertaking was practically due to the great American patronage.

Another Cure for Tuberculosis.

Prof. Dr. Max Schuller of the Berlin university has a new cure for tuberculosis. He says he has experimented with it for the last twelve years, and that he is perfectly sure of his results. Prof. Schuller is a surgeon and consequently his experiments have mostly been made in cases of so-called surgical tuberculosis, such as affections of joints, bones, glands, lupus, etc. He says, however,

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