

AT HIS OLD HOME.

Mr. Rosewater Pays a Visit to His Birthplace While in Europe.

DOWN IN A BOHEMIAN SILVER MINE.

Description of an Industry Now Seven Hundred Years Old.

ALONG THE HIGH ROAD TO BUKOWAN.

Emotions Awakened by the Sight of Well Remembered Objects.

BACK TO THE OLD ROOF TREE.

Tender Memories of Childhood Recalled Through a Visit to the Scenes of Youth—The Changes of Years.

Bukowan, Bohemia, Aug. 22.—[Editorial Correspondence.]—I frankly own that Bohemia has always held a warm spot in my heart. For years I had devoutly desired to visit the land of my birth, and the little Bohemian village around which are clustered the memories of my childhood. This long-cherished dream has been realized at last. I breathe there a man with soul as dead. Who never to himself hath said, "This is my own, my native land, my home. Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned. As home his footsteps he has turnd, From wandering on a foreign strand? If such there breathe, go mark him well; For him no soldier battles on the field. How rich his little, how poor his name. Howless his wealth as wish can claim; Beside those titles, power and pride, The wreath, conceived all in self, Living and dead, shall go down And, doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust, from whence he sprang, Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

From Prague to Pribram, a mining town of 10,000 population, the railroad traverses forty odd miles of landscape varied by the most charming scenery. Just south of Prague vast areas of land are planted in sugar beet, and almost every town of over five thousand population boasts a sugar refinery. New refineries are being erected in various parts of Bohemia to meet the demand created by the increasing export of beet sugar to America since sugar has been placed on the free list. According to Consul Huber's report the increase for the last year is estimated at nearly \$1,200,000. The cultivation of beet sugar in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and other western states will, however, cut the Bohemian sugar export down within the next few years.

Met a Jovial Priest.

At one of the railroad junctions our compartment was entered by a jovial and intelligent priest who appeared fairly well informed about America, and expressed surprise and gratification at my ability to speak Bohemian so fluently after living so many years away from Bohemia.

"From Pribram to Bukowan is only a two hours' drive," said the priest, "but you should by all means stop over until tomorrow and go down into the mines, and take a jaunt up to the 'Holy Mountain,' where thousands of pilgrims from the most distant parts of the country come to worship at the great shrine to the virgin every summer."

I knew that the mines at Pribram were the deepest silver mines in the world, and still remember that some of our village workmen were miners, but I knew also that outsiders were always excluded by the government officials.

"Oh, leave that to me," said my reverend companion. "I will procure a permit for yourself and son from the overseer."

So we walked up from the railway station directly to the mining bureau, and though it was out of office hours, the bureau officials placed themselves at our service.

"This is an American editor who would like to go down into the mines and I ask it as a favor that you grant a permit," said the priest.

The request was granted after a good deal of formality, and a card directing the supervisors and employes at the various shafts and smelting works to permit inspection above and below ground was handed to me.

Silver Mining in Bohemia.

The ascent of the steep hill within half a mile of the town where one of the four great shafts is located, was soon made, and we at once entered the preparation room, and directed to don a full miner's suit, consisting of pants, blouse, slouch hat, belt, a leather apron and miner's lamp. The guide detailed to escort us led the way to the steam hoist that operated the cage which has barely room enough for five persons standing and clinging fast to the hand-rail, on which our lighted lamps were hung. Down into the bowels of the earth we rapidly descended, down, still downward for more than six minutes until we had reached a lateral at the depth of 712 meters, or over 2,100 feet. Then we started on a tour through the lateral tunnels that had been excavated by the miners in the course of more than seven centuries. Through these rock-ribbed tunnels we groped our way for nearly two hours, descending still deeper by hand ladder into another shaft and inspecting the beds and veins of ore and appliances for blasting, sorting, hauling and concentrating the ore, which would take several weeks," said our guide, "to walk through all the tunnels in these mines."

One of the shafts has reached a depth of over 1,000 metres (nearly 3,300 feet) and they are tunneling now for that shaft. Almost every device known to mining engineers has been introduced. Electric lighting has, however, not been found expedient. The vast area of shafts and tunnels which would have to be wired and lighted would require a colossal plant and the expense of operating such a plant would not be warranted.

We have retraced our steps and the ascent is fully as rapid as was the going down. The ascent is completed at eight o'clock. The day is decidedly agreeable even though our mining suits are dripping with water, our faces and hands are begrimed with dirt and the profuse perspiration makes us feel as if we had just taken a Turkish bath.

The mines and smelting works of Pribram are government concerns and afford steady employment for nearly 4,000 men, and boys above the age of 14. In the mines the work is divided into two shifts of six hours each and as it takes the miners an average of one hour daily to get to their work and another hour to get above ground the average day's labor is completed at eight hours. The pay is graded according to skill and length of service and ranges from 40 cents to 65 cents a day.

Nearing His Old Home.

We are on the broad, smoothly macadamized roadway that leads over the rolling prairie

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Russia Accused of Arranging to Immediately Seize Constantinople.

SITUATION EXCEEDINGLY THREATENING.

All Europe Believed to Be on the Eve of Hostilities.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY ON THE ALERT.

Any Overt Act Will Precipitate a Terrible Affair.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Cereal Supply of the United States in That Event Practically Priceless—Where Supplies Must Come From.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Sept. 12.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—The foreign office here has been kept in a state of some uneasiness over projects ascribed to Russia, involving opening of the Dardanelles and the seizure of Constantinople. These intentions may exist only in the imaginations of certain correspondents, but there is information in the foreign office sufficient to warrant the belief that Russia is about to start on a new and important line of policy. The contingencies in question have not sprung on us unawares. They were foreseen when the German emperor was here. Beyond a doubt they were entered into and the subjects discussed during his visit to the queen at Windsor and to Lord Salisbury. They were considered on all sides and the tone of the German press at this time shows the impression which was made, the most important journals declaring that an attack by Russia upon Constantinople or a hostile movement against England's interests in Egypt would not affect England alone but would concern all Europe and that we would be left to deal with the difficulty single handed.

Very Much the Same Place.

The village has changed very little in all these years, but the people I used to know, my early schoolmates, are nearly all gone. I have roamed over the old playground during the past two days. The old roads and footpaths are as familiar as if I had only left here a month ago. I have walked over the paths that lead through the pine forest and by the grain fields and pastures to the neighboring villages, climbed the mountain that overlooks village and valley, and found the old monument of tablet amid the ruins where stood the proud castle of the Knight Bukowan who was imprisoned and deprived of his estate for marrying a common cause with the Hussites in the initial year of the reformation. The giant pines I used to climb in hunting squirrels still rear their heads skyward, but the great orchards which attracted the boys of my time have been particularly replanted, but most of the veteran orchard trees, plum and apple trees, are still surviving the ravages of time. The ponds in which we used to go swimming remain unchanged and the grain fields which my father cultivated as a tenant farmer are still being harvested with the hand sickle as of yore.

The Black sea clause of the Treaty of Paris will have to be abandoned. The French ambassador in London is in a state of some uneasiness over the prospect of a new war about that. Russia, by a little tact might easily accomplish this object, even before the meeting of parliament, but if she means to pounce down suddenly upon Constantinople, that would be a very different affair.

Its Effects in America.

Then a great war would be inevitable and the breadstuffs which America has to sell would be worth anything merchants choose to ask for them. That is one reason why the accumulating complications in European politics are of great importance to the American people. Other things beside bread stuffs would be wanted from across the Atlantic, for we have no reserves of anything here, not even ammunition. We cannot properly fit out vessels which are ready for the sea. This gathering storm may disperse without bursting, as so many have done before, but it is worth watching.

Why Repose is Positive.

"The reason why there is so little change in the village and in the people is, of course, the only relative remaining in Bukowan, as we wandered through the grain fields which are just being harvested, 'is because most of the land in this entire valley is owned by Duke Schwarzenburg. His lordship does not live here and only comes here when he is on a grand hunt, and his tenants and serfs cultivate his lands are barely able to subsist. So we have only few land owners and can hardly compete with the duke.'" My cousin, who is a very thorough practical farmer, has managed to acquire title to forty or fifty acres of land but it is only by the strict economy and close attention that he can make his serfs pay for the labor, and meet the heavy taxes imposed on real property.

My arrival has created quite a stir among the oldest inhabitants. While nearly all the men and women I used to know in boyhood's days have gone over to the majority or have died, a few have managed to discover a large crop of former schoolmates; women who carried me around when I was in my swaddling clothes and men who were intimately acquainted with my parents. All this because I started a distribution of American souveniers. As a matter of fact, I can only find two persons out of the whole village who really were companions in the pasture and school grounds. This morning I have taken a last look at the home cottage and within an hour we shall drive past the old graveyard where my grandparents sleep their eternal sleep, and on through the village to the station, where I shall probably find a dwelling in which my mother was born and reared.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair, slight change in temperature.

For Missouri—Generally fair-Sunday, cooler in southeast; stationary temperature in northwest portion, northerly winds.

For Iowa—Fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary temperature.

For South Dakota—Light local showers, northerly winds, and slight rise in stationary temperature in southwest portion.

For North Dakota—Fair, warmer in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion.

For Nebraska—Generally fair, slight changes in temperature, variable winds.

For Kansas—Generally fair for Sunday; easterly winds, warmer in western; stationary temperature in eastern portion.

For Colorado—Fair, southerly winds, warmer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—It is warmer in the middle Atlantic states, lower in the region and higher in the north and at northern Rocky mountain stations, and cooler in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. The storm which is south-east of Hatteras will probably move to the east of north, causing dangerous gales during Sunday and Monday to the east of the coast line. The weather will be cooler in the lower lake region and the Ohio valley during Sunday and Monday.

Havaged by Cholera.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.—Cholera in a severe form has broken out on board her majesty's ship Blanche and Marathon, now at this port. There have been 208 cases of this disease on board the two ships within twenty-four hours. Six deaths have already occurred.

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Positive War Preparations.

That is surely a very important notification to all whom it may concern that Russia is rapidly increasing her fleet and is trying to get finances and means to have a general mobilization of all her forces next year. It may be that all this means nothing. The view taken of it at Berlin and London is that preparations on one side justify preparations on the other. England and Germany will not be idle during the next few months. As for helping Russia permanently out of the Dardanelles trouble, it cannot be done and it ought not to be attempted. There is a growing feeling that the Black sea clause of the Treaty of Paris will have to be abandoned. The French ambassador in London is in a state of some uneasiness over the prospect of a new war about that. Russia, by a little tact might easily accomplish this object, even before the meeting of parliament, but if she means to pounce down suddenly upon Constantinople, that would be a very different affair.

Curious Case.

The following hand bill printed in flaring type, was forwarded to me by Mr. Britton Sprague, of the town of Chicheston, Sussex county, and for nearly eighteen years a resident of New York, United States, has been wilfully robbed of registered letters by a public servant of the United States government and kept now for several months in prison. This is an act equivalent to a declaration of war, and though the foreign office has been respectfully requested to demand the surrender of said letters, Lord Salisbury refuses to interfere in the matter. Is this right or wrong? FRED MYALL, 31 Russell road, Wimbledon, S. W.

A curious case of suicide by drowning in the reservoir at Springwood, near the center of the town of Chicheston, was reported by the name of Margaret Valenta Bell Anderson. In a note found at the scene of the death, the suicide pathetically says: "Bury me and think no more about me. God forgive me. Give my clothes to Jella. I did it myself. Get the brass band to play over me."

Great Britain's Death Record.

As regards the register of general deaths in Great Britain, nearly double in twelve years. Sir Arthur Sullivan is not in good health. It is feared he may have to undergo another operation.

Lord Hawke, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer and his team of amateur cricketers will sail for New York Wednesday. The team is a representative of English cricketers but the tour is only for pleasure.

Dr. Baldwin of Florence, who has just been to America to see Blaine, has returned to London. He is the physician who attended Blaine in Florence, just before the nomination of Harrison. He says the statement in the New York World that Blaine declined the nomination on his or any other physician's advice is false. The fact is, the letter declining the nomination was written before he saw Blaine.

Blaine's Physical Condition.

I saw Dr. Baldwin tonight, but he declined to discuss the Maine statesman's condition. In a position, however, to say that Blaine is not suffering from Bright's disease and is not seriously a sick man. The trouble is, he imagines himself to be sick occasionally, or rather permits very slight illnesses to worry him.

Charles Emery Smith, minister to Russia, and wife, are having a good time in London, and will start for Petersburg in a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin are in town. Colonel Ochiltree has just arrived from Doncaster, where he has been all the week attending the races with Colonel North.

Craighead Webb is preparing to go to America after closing some important business transactions. Thomas Bailey Aldrich is in town. Misses-Lady and Lady London for a few days. During his absence his place will be taken by Secretary White, who did not sail for America, as was incorrectly announced last week.

ENGLISH ACTORS.

Theatrical News from Across the Atlantic. LONDON, Sept. 12.—The London theatrical scene has been opened with vigor and the theater managers are hopeful of a prosperous winter.

Berthold Tree's assumption of the part of Hamlet to Henckels' music has fairly aroused London's curiosity. Mr. Tree says that his object in this producing Hamlet was to give the play the mysticism its supernatural elements. He adds, suggests to the reader. In addition Mr. Tree has introduced, with great effect, some new and interesting stage business in his Hamlet.

The theatre at present are those presented at the Empire and at the Trocadero, the flourishing music halls, which are packed nightly.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is indisposed and probably will have to submit to another operation. It is only able to work slowly and at intervals.

It is understood Rubenstein has completed his new oratorio "Moses," and that he has decided upon the framework of a new Russian opera. The musical world is interested in a volume of reminiscences, "Appropos de la Musique," which Rubenstein is to publish in Russian and in German.

Crushed to a Pulp.

ATLANTA, Mo., Sept. 12.—Floyd Brower, foreman of the Floyd crusher, was yesterday caught in the rollers and literally crushed to a pulp.

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Adding to the Uneasiness.

Some of the phrases used by his majesty in his speech at the banquet at Cassel have attracted the uneasiness which now prevails throughout the country. He recalled the time when as a staff officer he entered Cassel in 1871 with the victorious Hessian troops. He trusted, he said, that the Hessians in the event of a future struggle would help him to fulfill his duties. Coming so soon after the allusions made at Munich to the future triumph of the Bavarian troops, his majesty's utterance at Cassel is felt to be a veiled menace to foreign enemies and as a warning for the country to courageously prepare for trouble. Still the conviction remains unshaken in official circles that a protracted period of diplomatic negotiations will precede the collision of the powers.

The leading political development of the week has been the practical adhesion of the Italian prime minister, Marquis Di Rudini, to the policy of Lord Salisbury, the English premier.

Turkey's Bias for Russia.

The sultan of Turkey's new bias in the direction of favoring Russia, as instanced in the Dardanelles affair, will now be seen to have the weight of the counter influence of Austria and Italy, and probably Germany, for it is stated that Her Von Radovitz, the German ambassador to the porte, at an audience with the sultan on Wednesday last, urged that a favorable hearing be given to the view of Great Britain and that through his representations Sir William White, the British ambassador to Turkey, was given an audience by the sultan yesterday. The gravity of the situation is indicated by the summons calling the envoys of the porte at Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg and London to Constantinople. The French ambassador to the Count of Montebello, who was on the eve of presenting his letters of recall to the sultan, has been instructed by his government to remain at his post to prevent the sultan, under the pressure of other diplomats from weakening and breaking his resolutions.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople indicates the continuous success of French and Russian diplomacy in Turkey. The sultan has offered a place in the ministry to Chakir Pasha, a declared partisan of Russian alliance, and known to be a foe of England. The foreign office regards England's difficulty with complacency. Lord Salisbury's solicitations for diplomatic aid forces England into alliance with the triple alliance, and thus tends in the direction of bringing about a formal compact between England and the triple alliance.

Lord Salisbury has rejected all overtures looking to England's becoming a party to the dreadnought pact.

Claims Russia Will Seize the Bosphorus.

The Hamburg Correspondence publishes an account of a conversation between a Russian officer and another, in which the former announced that Russia is preparing a coup, by which she will seize the Bosphorus. A report which is circulated in diplomatic circles credits England with intention to seize and fortify Toledos and other islands at the mouth of the Dardanelles in the event of the failure to establish a renewed entente with the porte.

The fact points out how the triple alliance may be drawn into intervening through Marquis Di Rudini committing Italy to an active armed support of England.

There is a little uneasiness in the ranks of the new Russian loan. The agreements ought to have been signed today by the French financial minister, but the negotiations have been postponed and it is now feared that the risk and they now want lower terms and are offering seventy-eight against the first price, which was eighty-two.

Better Crop Prospects.

Agitation looking to the abolition of the grain duty in Germany is becoming less fervent under better weather, increased supplies and lower prices. Wheat was quoted at 22 1/2 marks for one thousand, and today the quotation was 23 marks. The prices of rye show a corresponding decline. This difference alone does not affect the triple alliance, but the probability of the duty, but the conviction that the government has decided to at least reduce the duties when official inquiry into the subject is completed, appeases the clamor.

An Emblem of Approaching War.

The Munich Tagblatt denies the official statement that Emperor William was accorded an enthusiastic reception on the occasion of his late visit to the Bavarian capital. On the contrary, it says that he was received with chilly indifference by the people; it attributes his late visit to the Bavarian capital to the fact that the emperor, emblem of the earnestness of living, and the source of an approaching war, threatening the ruin of the country. "If the imperial government," the Tagblatt says, "desires to be loved instead of detested, it must cheapen food and abide by a policy of peace."

Chilian Sailors Mutiny.

The Chilian warship, Presidente Plata which has caused uneasiness to several of the powers by her attempts to procure arms, is lying at Hamburg with her crew mutinous. Her commander seeks the assistance of the police to arrest three sailors, but as the vessel belongs to a foreign power, the police refused the request, to the senate. The mutiny is riotous and refuses to perform their work.

Events and People.

Since the successful issue of the negotiations for a treaty of commerce approaches completion, efforts have been renewed by the Russian government to secure the assistance of Russia and Servia within the Zollverein on special terms. If the Herin proposals are accepted a conference of delegates will open on October 15.

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