SERVIA AND BULGARIA

NUMBER 214

CLARENCE'S FUNERAL.

Much Uncertainty Exists Yet As to the Details of the Burial Services.

WILL BE INTERRED AT WINDSOR,

Remains of the Dead Duke Will Be Placed in the Albert Chapel.

PLANS SUGGESTED FOR THE OBSEQUIES.

Routes For the Procession Through London From Sandringham to Windsor.

HIGH AND LOW ARE ALL IN MOURNING.

Grief Occasioned by the Death of the Hei Presumptive is Widespread-Orders to the Army and Navy-The Commercial Side.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 16 .- [New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE |- The duke of Clarence will be buried Wednesday from St. George's chapel, Windsor. There will probably be a public military funeral-public that people may show their sympathy military because the duke was an aide-de-campe to the queen and major of the Tenth Hussars. The Third City of London Rifles, of which corps the duke was honorary colonel, had applied for leave to form a guard of honor at the expected wedding. It has now applied for leave for a similar position at the funeral. It was mentioned at the headquarters of the corps as a singular coincidence that his royal highness died on the same day of the year as his predecessor in the honorary colonelco-Lord Napier of Magdale.

Several official bodies have asked to be allowed to attend the Juneral. The House of Lords will be represented and, if the funeral is to be considered a public one, the speaker of the House of Commons will be present. The feeling in favor of a procession through London is strong and probably the lord mayor and the president of the County Council may be called upon to give official expression to it.

Suggested Programs for Public Obsequies. Two proposals have been made informally. The first is the remains shall be brought to St. Pancras and transported thence on an open bier along Euston road, Marylebone road and Praed street to Paddington station, whence the railway journey to Winds would

The other plan is that the body should be conveyed by rail from Sandringham to Liverpool street, and thence past St. Paul's through Legate hill, Fleet street, the Strand and Pall Mall, post Marlboro house, St. James street, Picadelly and Edgeware road.

Whether the remains of the late prince passes through London or be taken direct to Windsor, it has air addy become apparent that the day will be observed as a day of national mourning.

It is expected that on their arrival at Windsor the remains of the duke will be placed in the beautiful Albert Memorial chapel, which will be converted into a chapelle nadente, and will not be taken to St. George chapel until the morning of the ceremonial observed at the duke of Albany' funeral be followed, the body of the decease prince will be conveyed by train from Nor-folk to St. George's chapel and the interment will be a stately and imposing function. At the funeral of the queen's youngest the remains were met at Windsor station on the Southwestern railway and conveyed upon a carriage to St. George's chapel whither the were fol-lowed by the queen in her carriage, the princes of the royal family walking near the coffin as pall bearers. The burial service was read in St. George's chapel and the remains were lowered through an opening in the chair to a subterranean passage and re-moved to the royal vault. There they remained for some time and were finally deposited in a marble sarcophagus at the west ead of Albert chapel.

Mourning of the Court.

No definite instructions have been received at any of the departments at Windsor Custle, but state apartments have been closed to public in consequence of her majestys com-mands. The duke of Norfolk, earl marshal has issued an order from the college under yesterday's date in the quaint form of words used on these melancholy occasions: "It is expected that all persons do put themselves into mourning for three weeks, to commence

Court is to wear full mourning until the 5th of February, and to go out of mourning on the 26th of February. From the 15th of January until the 26th of February uniformed officers of the army are to wear a band of crepe around the left arm, and a similar order has been issued to the officers of the royal navy and royal marines.

London is mourning in more ways than ne. Nearly all of the shops have mourning boards. These are about eight inches wide the same length as the shutters, and stained, not paluted, black. The shopkeepers are in despairi The duke's death has stopped the buying of wedding presents, and six weeks of court mourning means the loss of a great deal of money, for the example of the court will be followed by the multitude who are at their wits' ends to keep up appearances dur-ing the gay season and by the inner circle of what is termed the middle classes.

Some surprise has been expressed that the funeral should be delayed so long, but the representatives of foreign courts could not possibly arrive before that time. The duke's death will be the subject of nearly all the sermons preached in Great Britain tomor-

RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Changes of Interest Occurring in the Regu lar Service Yesterday.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. | —The following army orders were issued today:

An army retiring board is appointed to meet from time to time at the call of the president thereof at Washington Barracks, president thereof at Washington Barracks, D. C., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Colonel R. L. Livingston, Third artillery; Major Joseph K. Carson, surgeon; Major Joseph G. Ramsay, Third artillery; Captain James Chester, Third artillery; Captain William E. Birkhimer, Third artillery; recorder; Second Lieutenant Hampton A. Roach, First infantry, will report in person to Colonel la Rhett L. Livingston, Third artillery, president of the returing board, at Washington Barracks, for examsoard, at Washington Barracks, for exam

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect between February 1 and 15, is granted Lieutenant Colonel Caleb H. Cariton, Seventh cavalry. Captain Cornelius C. Cusick, Twenty-second infantry, baving been found Twenty-second infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated, is retired from active service this date. Major Amos Stickney, corps of engineers, will report by letter to the secretary of the treasury for assignment to duty as engineer of the Fourteenth lighthouse district. Colonel William P. Carlia, Fourth infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened at the Wardepartment, Washington, November 5, 1891, for the examination of officers with the second of the se November 5, 1891, for the examination of of-ficers as to their fitness for promotion, vice Lieutenant Colonel John R. Fark, Second in fantry, relieved. The following named of-ficers will robot, in person to Colonel W. P. Carlin, Fourth infantry, president of the ex-

amining poard at the War department at such time as he may designate for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Second Lieutenant John Little, Twenty fourth in-fantry: Second Lieutenant George S. Cartfantry; Second Lieutenant George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth infantry; Second Lieutenant William F. Martin, Twenty-fifth infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward P. Lawton, Thirteenth infantry. The following named officers will report in person to Colonel Edwin F. Townsend, Twelfth infantry, president of the examining board, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board as to their board, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieutenant Alfred C. Sharpo, Twenty-second infantry; Second Lieutenant Robert L. Bullard, Tenth infantry: Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Smiley, Eighth infantry; Second Lieutenant Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth infantry. Second Lieutenant Daniel B. Devore, Twenty-third infantry, will report in person Twenty-third infantry, will report in person to Colonel John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third infantry, president of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for examination by the board as to his fitness for promotion. The following officers having been relieved from duty January 5 as nides de camp to Brigadler General August V. Kautz, will join their proper station at the expiration of their respective leaves of absence; First Lieutenant Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth infantry: Second Lieutenant Lewis M. Keeb-Lieutenant Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth infantry: Second Lieutenant Lewis M. Keehler, Sixth cavalry. The extension of leave of absence granted Captain John S. Loud, Ninth cavalry, December 16, 1891, is further extended twenty-three days. The leave of absence granted Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second infantry, December 9, 1891, Department of the Platte, is extended to include Echrugry 1, 1892. Leave of absence for four February 1, 1892. Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about February 10, is granted Second Lieutenant James H. McRae, Third infantry. The leave of ab-sence granted Captain Harvey C. Carbaugh, acting judge advocate on December 21, 1891, Department of Texas, is extended twenty

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

Many Nebraska Farmers Discuss the Subject with Enthusiasm. CREWFORD, Neb., Jan. 16.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. - Pursuant to call of the Crawford Board of Trade a large and enthusiastic convention of farmers assembled here teday. The sugar beet industry was thoroughly discussed and not only was the favorable side heard but the drawbacks were thoroughly presented. A large amount of information was gathered by asking questions of those who had raised sugar beets in this and foreign countries. The sentiment of the convention was that here we have

of the sugar best.

An organization was effected under the name of the Northwestern Nebraska Sugar Beet association, and the following officers were elected from the counties of Dawes and Sloux: President, S. M. B. Stuart; vice presidents, B. H. Miller, M. H. Underwood. W. G. A. Raul; secretary, Charles J. Grable of Crawford. Resolutions were adopted pledging the association to encourage the growth of sugar beets and to use all honor-able means to secure a factory in this vicinity. Resolutions were adopted asking the legislature of Nebraska to give the growers of sugar beets \$1.50 per ton bounty on all beets grown during five years.

the model soil and climate for the production

THE DEATH ROLL.

Judge Layman of Illinois Passes Away—Mrs.

Charles Garfield. DENTON, Ill., Jan. 16.-Judge Thomas J. ayman, one of the best known land and bond litigants in the United States, is dead. He has probably litigated more bonds than any other man in Illinois. In one suit he defeated over \$150,000 worth for this county. At the time of his death he had a suit in the United States supreme court involving \$200,000 for Perry county, and others for various parties involving large amounts. He was prominently spoken of for a place on the new court

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 16,-Mrs. Charles Garrield, wife of General James A. Gartleld's cousin, a prominent member of the State Board of Agriculture, died here yester day of grip. Her husband is very low with the same disease.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 16.-J. R. A. Kern, a well known miller, died this morn-Her husband is very low with

ing of la grippe.
ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—E. P. Hutson, a wealthy farmer and stock raiser of Buchavan county. Missouri, died of the grip at his home opposite Atchison, last night. He was worth \$125,000 which he left to his wife and children

Failed to Hear the Whistle. EDGAR, Neb., Jan. 16.- Special to THE BEE. |-A wagon loaded with hay was struct by an engine on the Kansas City & Omaha railroad this forencen. On top of the hay were a young farmer and his wife, but they evidently failed to hear the warning whistle They were thrown into the ditch and escaped with but few bruises. The wagon was wrecked, but the horses were uninjured.

Nineteen Horses Burned to Death. FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 16 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Nineteen horses were burned to death last night in the livery barn of E. C. Smith, and all the carriages and other stock was consumed. It is supposed that the fire started from an overturned lantern. The loss on building and contents is about \$9,000

Opera House Burned and Fire Still Raging WAUSAU, Wis., Jan. 16.-The opera house burned early this morning. The building was occupied by five firms and was valued at \$50,000. The fire spread to the granite block and that structure and the entire square is considered doomed, as the water supply is giving out.

Nincteen Buildings Burned, Oscopa, Mich., Jan. 16.-Nineteen build ings in the business center of Au Sable burned last night. The heaviest losers are D. Rosenthal & Co., ≰20,000, and Wilcox & Richards, ≰20,000. The total loss on buildings and stocks is estimated at \$75,000 partly insured.

Speaker Crisp Still Very Weak. Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Speaker 'risp's condition today is somewhat better than yesterday. He is still very weak and it not likely he will be able to resume work before week after next. His complete recovery is now thought to be simply a matter

of time and prudence. Wheelmen's President Resigns. Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.-This week's issue of the Bicycling World will contain a letter from James R. Dunn resigning the presidency of the League of American Wheelmen Business cares make the resignation neces

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 16 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Lehman, the Custer murderer who was adjudged sane by the

by Judge Gardner to hang February 19. Archbishop Ireland Sails, New York, Jan. 16 .- Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul sailed for Havre this morning He will call on the pope and will attend the international Catholic conference at Leige,

Increase in the Bank Reserve. NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has increased \$5,615,000. The banks now hold \$24,579,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Two Men Frozen to Death BELLARIE, O., Jan. 16.-John Manley, pro prictor of a whalebat, and his son, Peter, were found frozen to death this morning.

Judge Lindsey Will Not Accept. Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Judge Lindsey of Kentucky, whose nomination as a member of the Interstate Commerce commission was sent to the senate last week, today informed the president that he declined to Prench violation of this territory

accept the appointment. Later Judge Linasoy told an Associated Press representative that he had informed the president that personal interests compelled him to decline the appointment. He fully appreciated the honor and deeply regretted he could not ac-

THREATENED TO KILL HIM.

Saloonkeepers of a Pennsylvania Town Make a Bad Break.

PITTSTON, Pa., Jan. 16 .- Rev. H. J. Kane, pastor of Broad Street Methodist Episcapal church, has been conducting a series of gospel meetings in the church during the past two weeks. Among the subjects upon which he preached was temperauce. The proprietors of saloons became indignant at the preacher's persistent attacks upon their traffic and set about to find a means of sliencing him. A number of tough characters were hired to attend the meetings and en-

deavor to break them up. They were promptly arrested and jailed. Every day for the last week the minister has been in receipt of anonymous letters, threatening him with bodity harm and even death if he persisted in his crusade against the liquor traffic. In most cases the letters are made up of printed words cut from newspapers and pasted together. Detective learned the name of a man who was said t said that a conspiracy had been formed by six taloonkeepers to effectively silence the preacher. The plan was to warn him by anonymous letters to abandon the crusade or take the consequences. If the warning was noot heeded he was to be "removed."

The names of saloonkeepers in the conspiracy were given and it is aspected that spiracy were given and it is expected that they will be arrested as soon as the infor-mer's story can be subscantiated.

The wildest excitement prevails. The law-abiding citizens are ranged on the side of the preacher and have formed a vigilance com mittee and will make it warm for the saloon-keepers. The saloon men on the other hand disclaim all knowledge of letters.

MINISTER MONTT INTERVIEWED.

He Thinks the Baltimore's Officers and Sailors Must Have Lied. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15 .- The Post omorrow will print an interview with Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, on the subject

Chilians for Americans. "Is there a general unfriendly feeling against Americans in Chilif" was asked Mr. Montt.

"No, that is false," he replied,

of the unfriendly feeling entertained by

"The officers of the Baltimore themselve must say the same. Their sailors had some trouble on the streets, to be sure, but that did not hinder, not many weeks afterwards, the officers of the Baltimore giving a ball to Chilian people. Then these officers raised a hue and cry in this country over the insult Chili had offered their flag and uniform, that did not prevent them putting on their very best uniforms and summing Chilian ladies and gentlemen to dance around their insulted flag on a warship belonging to their outraged government. I cannot think my people realize the feeling that exists here, and you see the impossibility of their gauging their acts accordingly. Then you know the sailors of the Baltimore give one testimony on which our courts in Chiti base their action, and when they get back to the United States they will give their testimony quite different. So what is to be done!"

"But the sailors explain this difference in that they had to sign a paper in the Chilian courts without knowing what was in it.

Then there was a realistic portrayal of Senor Montt of what the eruption of a vol-

Voluntary Liquidation. ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 16 .- The North western National bank of this city, organized in 1888, has gone into voluntary liquidation by the action of its stockholders. Its stockholders come quite largely from the east, particularly from Chicago. In the first year of its existence the bank made a number of big loans to parties who have not been able to pay the interest thereon on account of poor crops and hard times. This, with heavy taxes and large investments on building, made a heavy load to carry. Both President Barnes and Cashier Briggs say there is plenty of cash on hand to pay depositors and the creditors will not lose a cent. The loss, if any, will fall upon the stockholders.

Marshalltown Litigation MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 16. - Much litigation is likely to ensue here over the title to 216 residence lots in the most populous por-tion of the city. Mrs. L. W. Giddings of Los Angeles, Cal., claims she never signed the deed to a tract of eighty acros conveyed by her late husband to Wells Rice thirty nine years ago.

Graves Asks for a Reprieve. DENVER, Colo., Jan. 16. - Dr. Graves has applied to the governor for a reprieve for sixty days. He denies that he is guilty and avers that it will require at least thirty days to prepare a transcript of the case for his appeal to the supreme court.

Guatemala's New President. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 16.—Dispatches from Guatemala sstate that Dr. Lamfista basbeen

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Domestic.

An association of colored men are preparing a protest against further congressional aid to the World's fair. They claim that they have been discriminated against.

The exhibit of business at the New York custom house shows imports valued at \$62,-438,000 for 1891, against \$36,057,000 for 1890; and exports of \$42,845,000, against \$36,462,000 during the previous year. previous year.

W. H. Painton of York, Pa., has been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Strominger of Lewisburg, Pa.

John P. Sheehan shot and fatally wounded David Patton. Both were employes of the Cincinnati postoffice. John O. Bowman of Philadeiphia his brought suit against D. C. Elisworth of Ne York to recover \$100,000, the value which he Bowman, places upon his wife's affection which were stolen from him by the doctor.

The Vigetala hardstream The Virginia legislature has appropriated \$22,000 toward finishing a monument for the confederate dead, to be erected at Richmond

The steams to Lord O'Neili, from Beifast to Baltimore, arrived at the mouth of the Poto-mac river on Src. Sha has been run aground and tugs are alongside working to extinguish the Src. the fire.

David W. Sandbore, a well known citizen of Salisbury. Mass., was called to his door and shot. A young man named Guy Brown has been agrested for the crime. Sanborn had drawn a large amount of money from the bank a few hours before, and it is thought robbery prompted Brown to kill him.

The expedition fitted out by the Peabody museum of Boston to explore the ancient rulns of Honduras, has arrived safely at its destination, and is prosecuting the work with vigor.

Patrick Boyle, under sentence of death at Edwards, Iil., has been granted a reprieve by Governoe Fifer.

Dr. Morrison Munford, who has for a long number of years controlled the business and editorial policy of the Kansas City Times, has severed his connection with that paper.

The fate of the miners who in June, 1890, were imprisoned in the Hill Farm mine, at Dunbar. Pa. Workings in the mine have been extended now within a few feet of the chamber where the men were known to have been working when the explosion came that wrecked the mine.

Cardinal Rampolia of Rome, who has been suffering from influence, is now better. He was well enough to hold a conference with the

The following appointments to the new Por-tugal cabinet have been announced: Senor Diaz Dierra, premier and minister of the in-terior: Senor Costa, to be minister of foreign M. Lelpeiletir, a journalist of Paris, fought duel with the son of Mme. Rute. M. Lelpei-tir was slightly wounded in the side.

Rear Admiral Edward Kelly, chief of the hatham, England, dock yard, has died from

Differences Between Them Threaten the

Peace of Europe.

WAR CLOUDS ARE AGAIN GATHERING.

Bulgaria Thinks She Has a Good Cause for Complaint. GERMANY WILL REPRESENT AT THE FAIR.

ter of an Appropriation. COLLAPSE OF THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Action Taken by the Reichstag in the Mat-

Importation of Foreign Compositrs Defeats the Plans of the Union Men-Death of an ex-United States Cavalry Officer -News From Fatherland.

[Copyrighted 189] by New York Associated Press.] Benuts, Jan. 16.—In the course of the discussion in the Reichstag today on the question of a grant for a German exhibit at the Chicago Columbian exposition in 1893, Dr. Rottenburg, secretary to the chancellor, said that while a large number of manufacturers in some trades, such as the silk and leather trade, would be represented at the fair others. notably the owners of iron works, had refused to send exhibits. This, Dr. Rottenburg said, was a wrong policy and especially in view of the German interests in the South American trade, which trade the United States government is now aiming to optain under reciprocity treaties as part of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, German manufacturers, he declared, would best consult their own interests by sending exhibits to Chicago, where their products would be seen by South American and other traders throughout the world. The all feeling entertained against America on account of the McKinley bill was all wrong. Every state had a right to pro-

Passed the Grant Unanimously. Other speakers took similar views and the grant was passed unanimously.

The house then proceeded with the debato on the budget. Dr. Witte said he hoped the government would come to a decision at an early date concerning the projected interna-

tional exhibition in Berlin.
Dr. Von Rottenberg vaguely promised that
the government would favor the organization of a general exhibit. The nebulous condi-tion of the project prevented him from mak-ing any more definite response. The indus-trial associations differ as to whether the ex-hibition should be gational or international. Some oppose any exhibition to be held in

Emperor William also supports the International scheme, and thus reinforced its pro-moters look forward with confidence to Berlin succeeding Chicago as the place of the holding of a World' fair. The date first pro-posed for holding the exhibition, 1894, was considered to encroach upon Chicago's date, and it is believed that 1886, the date now proposed, will allow of a lapse of a prudent interval. Servia and Bulgaria.

The foreign office here expects a crisis shortly that will probably lead to war between Servia and Bulgaria, but no fear is entertained of active Russian intervention. The Buigarian government considers the time opportune for bringing the differences between Bulgaria and Servia to a climax. So it has opened the quarrel again by notify ing Servia that it will no longer permit the gathering of Bulgarian refugees and on the frontier forts at Pierot, Nisch and Velika Plana. M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian prime minister, intimated to the German and Aus-trian governments the necessity of Bulgaria taking military measures on the frontier to taking military measures on the frontier to protect the country from a sudden attack. The Austrian azont warned the government that Servia would be held responsible for breaking the peace of Europe unless the demands of M. Stambuloff were conceded. The reply of the Servian government offers to expel the refugees if it is proved that they are conspiring to make a raid upon Bulgaria. This response is held to be unsatisfactory, and the Bulgarian preparations are being acceler-ated. The best chance of preserving the peace in the weakened state of Russia, which is causing Servia to disband and expel from he country groups of Russo-Bulgarians still supported by Russian money.

Retrenchment in Germany. The deficit in the Prussian budget an nonneed yesterday by Dr. Miquel, minister of finance to the Landtag, is chiefly due to he state railway account, in which there is a deficit of 42,000,000 marks below the esti mated returns. Dr. Miquel proposes to enforce stricter economy in the railway admin-istration and less money will be spent on public buildings. He also nopes through the new income tax to increase the revenue 7,000,000 marks. The disclosure of the bad

financial situation has made a disagreeable impression. Dr. Miquel is not blamed, except by the opponents of his system.

Right occurring is now extending to all the departments depending on the finance ministry. The workmen who have been dis-charged from the railway, and a large num-ber of other men, who are suffering through the limitiation of the expenditures, are making an outery, but a majority of the members of the Landtag support the minister of finance, whose intense business activity, toresight and financial dexterity can be de pended upon to make the national account

Minister Seedlitz's education bill has been presented to the Landtag and confirms the worst fears of the Freisinnige party, as ex-tending to the ciercals control of the schools. The centrist and the conservatives welcome the measure, and there is a strong probabil ity that it will pass. Notes and Gossip,

The collapse of the printers strike is absolute. This was partly due to the influx of a thousand foreign compositors. The loss to the strikers amounts to 750,000 marks, while the total to men and masterr is over 3,000,000

Mrs. Coleman, wife of the American charge d'affaires, is sufforing from an attack of in-fluenza. The legition is ousy with military cases of German-Americans who have gotten cases of German-Americans who have gotten into trouble by returning to this country. These men ought to understand that all of them are leaving Germany after having been recruited are liable to a fine and imprisonment. Only those emigrating before becoming "military pflichtig" can return for a short time without being molested.

Captaig Valois, formerly an United States cavalry officer, died today at Rugen.

Mr. Paxton of Denvey, Colo., is betrothed

Mr. Paxton of Donvey, Colo., is betrothed to Miss Mason, a relative of the American minister to Russia, The Standard Oil company has purchased land in Berlin on which to erect tanks,

WEATHER FORECAST,

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA Jan. 17.

The storm has now moved into the upper Mississippi valley attended by moderating weather on its southern side but it is being followed from Minnesota and North Dakota by another cold condition in which the temperature in those states has again fallen to near 200 below zero. A general snow is prevailing in the mountain regions and has extended eastward across Nebraska and the north of us.

Fair weather prevails in the Mississippi valley and from Kansas southward. For the week ending at 7 c'clock last evening the average temperature at Omaha was 32 above zero. The range of temperature in this city during the week was from 152

below zero on the early morning of the 12th to 26° above yesterday afternoon. It was a week of wintry weather, abundant ice being made and excellent sleighing enjoyed. The wintry condition will probably be prolonged.

For Omaha and vicinity—Snow and colder weather on Sunday.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—For Missouri and Kansas—Light rain; colder by Sunday night: variable winds.
For lowa and Nebraska-Snow flurries; cold wave; northeast winds.

For Colorado-Snow flurries; colder; north

For the Dakotas-Snow flurries; colder;

For the Dakotas—Snow flurries; colder; northwest winds.

The storm has moved with very great rapidity from Montana to Lake Superior. The clearing condition has moved from Lake Superior to eastern New York. A second clearing condition has moved south of this to Alberta. There have been snow flurries in the upper lake region and the northwest. The temperature has failen in the middle and North Atlantic states and extreme northwest, and has generally risen elsewhere. west, and has generally risen elsewhere.

REFORM CLUB'S REASONINGS.

Annual Meeting of That Democratic Organ-Ization in New York. New York, Jan. 16.—The annual dinner of the Reform club came off tonight at Sherry's. The banquet hall was tastefully decorated and the menu was all that could

be desired. When the cloths were removed, Mr. Anderson, the presiding officer called the members to order, and in a brief address extended a greeting to the banner bearers of tariff reform, and said that the choice of the democracy of the nation for the presidency would be the choice of the people of the state of New York. Gave no Thought to Hill.

Chairman Anderson then introduced Hon. Chairman Anderson then introduced Hon.
William F. Vilns, senator from
Wisconsin. He responded to the toast
of "The Presidency in 1892." He
said the subject was being considered
by millions in the streets and in the columns
of the press. The speaker scored the
republicans for what he termed
their spacious schemes. He recommended
organization the use of all proper organization, the use of all proper means, the enlistment of all justifiable influences. He deprecated impractical methods and said that democrats always would be outmatched in fraudulentaris by republicans. [applause.] The way to win the national government was the good old fashioned democratic way; of honestly deserving that trust at the hands of the people as their wisest choice for their own good. [Applause.

"It is for the democratic party to win if it wili," he said: "tariff reform and free silver coinage are not twin brothers. [Prolonged cheers. I do not think in our good state of Wisconsin the democratic party can be made to see in 73 cents of silver, even with the mint stamp upon it, a dollar of our wheat or, corn. [Cheers.]

Mr. Springer, s Remarks.

Mr. Springer began his remarks by point-ing out the difference between the ways and means committee of the house of representameans committee of the house of representa-tives and the ways and means committee of the House of Commons in England. Con-tinuing, he told of the purposes and opinions of the democratic members in the ways and means committee in the present house of representatives. "No definite action," he said, "has been taken by a majority of the committee up to this time. They will at an committee up to this time. They will at an early day bring forward for the consideration of the house such measures in reference to the tariff as will in their judgment best meet the requirements of the situation and respond to the Jermand of the country for a genuine reform of the tariff.

Any measure bearing upon the tariff as this is a political question, which would pass the house of representatives would in all probability fail in the senate, or if it should pass the senate would be vetoed by the president. A general revision of the tariff, therefore, by this congress is utterly impossible. The position of the democratic party in reference to tariff reform is scarcely a subject of doubt. What the democratic party would do if the law making power was in its control is well known. It will be the duty of every demo-crat and tariff reformer in the United States resentatives in congress to use every effort to secure a democratic president and demo-cratic congress. If this issue is kept steadily in view and is made paramount to all others there can scarcely be any doubt of the result. In fact, upon this is issue success is already assured.

Should Define Its Policy. "The question on which most concerns the

democratic majority in the house of repre-sentatives, and the solution of which is es-pecially imposed upon the democratic mem-bers of the ways and means committee, is, what can be done during this session which will improve our chances of success and, i possible, bring some tramediate relief to the people! It is my opinion, and I apeak for myself alone, that much good can be accompilshed by the introduction and passage through the house of separate bills having for their object the enlarging of the free list, the securing of free raw material and the cheapening of many of the necessities of life to the great mass of the consumers of the to the great mass of the consumers of the country. Something should be proposed also which would more clearly define the nosition of the democratic party on the subject of reciprocity. Our party is in favor of that kind of reciprocity which will bring reciprocal benefits. If free trade in some things with some countries or lower duties upon some articles of commerce is desirable, why released the principle to all countries. why not extend the principle to all countries alike situated, and where important results may be anticipated. I would favor the ad mission into this country of all products of the soil and mines of Canada and Mexico and all products manufactured in either country from the products of such country or of the United States, or of materials which might be imported into the United States free of duty if similar products of the United States

could be admitted into these countries. All Genuine Tariff Reformers,

"I do not know what position will be take: on this subject by the committee of ways and means, or by the house itself, but I am confident that some measure will be proposed which will be more in harmony with the views and policies of democrats generally than that which is contained in the McKinlev act: nor can I state what measures gen reported to the house for its consideration.

Every member of the committee, in my judgment, earnestly desires to do that which will best promote the public weal. They are all genuine tariff reformers and will do that which they may deem to be best to promote this great reform. They may differ among themselves and with others upon methods, but there is no difference among them, so far as I know, upon the great question which has become a cardinal principle of democratic

Mr. Springer closed as follows: "I ask of all true democrats and tariff reformers that our motives may not be impugned and that criticism upon our acts and upon the measures which we will bring forward will be reserved until our work is done, and when it is inished I hope and believe it will receive the approbation of the people and be ratified at the polls in November next by the election of a democratic president and vice president and a congress, democratic in both branches, Mr. Breckinridge Talks.

"The issues of 1890 were extravagance, usurpation of power in the house of representatives from elections, and the republi can idea of tariff. Upon all of these propositions we triumphed over our opponents by a victory that will ever be remembered in our history." The speaker then referred to the elections

of 1891, and declared that the only issue was the question of the tariff, and though but

state officers were to be elected, the question of the tariff kent democratic success up to the high mark of the year before. Continuing he said: "This, gentlemen, is the great issue before us now. To us this is the legacy of those elections. In all things the democratic party must be a safe place of refuge for those who want a moderate and good government, but the taruf is the one current' unded, vital and presaying matter

hat demands immediate attention and

Mr. Breckinridge next referred to the depleted state of the United States treasury, and made a comparison between the revenues and the disbursements, and showed that \$30,000,000 of last year's appropriations had

not yet been paid. He said: "Gentlemen, it is easier to deal with a surplus than it is to

deal with a deficit.
Relative to the McKinley bill and the time It had been in force he said: "Our exports have exceeded our imports; presumably an evidence of profit, by nearly \$130,000,000. Yet the commercial fallures for the past twelve months are, roundly, \$193,000,000, compared with \$175,000,000 for the much-talked-of hard year before, and increase of 13 per cent, and for the same period the failures have increased 16 per cent."

Lays It All to the Tariff.

In conclusion he said: "If under condi-tions exceptionally, phenomenally favorable, we have these results, what vill be the condition of our country with normal crops in Europe and normal crops and prices here! What is the plain remedy for all this! It is to radically reform the tariff, I urge you, gentlemen, to begin at once the most important operation of which you are capable. Bring all your great powers into capable. Bring all your great powers into ceaseless and sympathethic exercise to make the issue prominent and clear, to have it emphasized in congress and by the people, and I believe your efforts will reflect the most distinguished honor upon themselves, and that the result to our country will be the most beneficial that can be bestowed by the power of men.

Harping on Silver.

Hon. M. D. Harter of Ohio spoke on the sliver question. His remarks were very emphatic and accompanied by the historical facts, which made them additionally im-pressive. Mr. Harter said that volume was the least important factor in any currency of we keep our hard money where it should be and enforce absolute stability in it we can never have too little money, for then we are able to draw as we need it from the world's great stock. Unlimited coinage of silver would contract the currency while at the same time it would decase it.

The speaker said that the volume of money was increasing at a rate, including gold and silver, of between \$60,000,000 and \$100,000,000 silver, of between \$60,000,000 and \$100,000,000 a year. Free coinage would cause a startling decrease. "Tader the present system," said Mr. Harter, "The \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of annual profit go into the public treasury. Free coinage of silver is simply a trick of the silver producer by which he hopes to transfer this huge annual was from the yearly a trick of the his huge annual sum from the vaults of the United States treasury into his own coffers." He declared that the free coinage of silver He declared that the free coinage of silver would defraud the mechanics, the farmers, the working people, and in short the rank and file of the country. "It is proposed to the democratic party to turn these people over to the tender mercies of the silver kings, Was ever the proposition more monstrous: We hear the foolish cry that it is Wall street which would suffer by free coinage. How silly is this when we remember age. How silly is this when we remember that the profits of Wall street are made by the fluctuations of the market. The free and uniimited coinage of silver would be a procla-mation to the sections of the country that need them most, that no more railroads shall be built among them, and that to enrich a handful of silver producers and schemers the entire south and west is to be set back a generation or two from their natural and certain fortunes.

"Free coinage is surely a scheme for skin-ning the agriculturist out of any loose and portable property which protection has left him. Free coinage and protection are syconymous, and the former threatens to do more harm to the public in twelve months than ever such a monstrous iniquity as the McKinley bill can probably do in twelve years. Proclaim the fact that with free silver in the national democratic platform or a free silver bill in congress, passed by demoa free silver bill in congress, passed by demo-cratic votes in the house, we cannot hope to carry New Hampshire, democratic Massa-chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey or Maryland in 1892, and we shall have in support of our efforts for a sound currency the powerful influences of every hesitating leader in the democratic party of the United States.

"With the memory of long years of wan-dering in the politicall wilderness, led by the ignus fatuus of incidental protection and the awful blunder of our inpse into green backism just behind us, the democratic party is in no humor to drop the cause of the whole people in order to become the attorney for the

silver ring. Warner's Free Trade Talk.

Congressman Warner spoke on the tariff He held that the tariff was a tak, that it fell with greatest weight upon the laborer and agriculturist, and in conclusion said: "There is no reason why self-supporting men should heed the shrill clamor of those who croak disaster. You will recall how when Couer de Leon escaped from his Austrian prison and the news came westward, to his kingdom, the people, devouring courtiers, that stood about the usurper, John, turned pale and passed about the word, "the devil is broken loose," but through the length and breadth of England the same news was passed as a holiday benediction from village to village and church to church, until to the humblest subject it came in agitated cries, "The king is coming again to his own," and so, in the general downfall of the protective system, which the obstinacy of its benefici-aries is fast preparing, their startled cry. "The free trade devil is broken loose." hised nation. The people is coming again to

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

Electric elevators increase There is an electric pool table. We have 400 electric roads.

London and Brussels will talk by 'phone An electrical stop watch has been tested in a bicycle race, where it determined the wun-ner, although he was only one-hundredth of a second ahead. The electrical exhibition at Frankfort

demonstrated that while Germany probably stands at the front in electrical science the United States is far ahead of any other country in the practical use of electricity. Electric motors have been so greatly im-proved of late that the will now pull nearly

30,000 pounds. The city of Pueblo, Mexico, has 200 arc lamps, of 1,230 candle power each, which are supplied from dynamos at a station thirteen miles distant, where the river Atoyac furn ishes power to a 200-horse-power double tur-bine wheel. Each of the four circuits is about twenty-six miles in length.

It has been found that incandescent lights in which the filament has been brought incandescence by direct currents, are less harmful to the eyes than those in which the light has been produced by alternating cur-rents. The alternations have an injurious affect on the retina, and the remedy proposed is that of frosting the globes. Electricity is to be introduced as a motive

power in a large flour mill to be built in St. Paul by Mr. Kingsland Smith. If it proves as successful as expected, the water power of St. Anthony Falls will be used only for generating electric power for the mamme mills of St. Paul and Minneapolis. N Smith is a practical miller of thirty years' experience and has been experimenting for a year past on electrically driven mill ma-

An interesting experiment has been made by the postmasters general of Victoria and South Australia, it long distance telephon-ing, a conversation lasting over an hour be-ing carried on between Adeiaide and Melbourne-a distance of about 500, miles. chimes of the post office clock in A were distinctly heard in Adelaide. in Melbourne

Some interesting and rather surprising statistics on the use of the telephone in Furopean countries have been collected. In ondon, the greatest commercial city in the world, only 1.5 persons in 1,000 use the telo-phone. The telephone is used most in coun-tries where the service is owned or con-trolled by the state. In Germany, Switzer-land and Sweden from 100 to 400 persons in every 100,000 of the population are subscrib-ers. In Great Britain only fifty-eight persons in 100,000 use the telephone. In Berlin 11, and in Paris, 4-3 out of every 1,000 in habitants use the telephone.

for evening wear are of an entirely different itic. The evening wear shirts are of the cate-gory of full dress, while the shirts for night wear belong to the vocabulary of undress and are to be worn when we wrap about us the drapery of our couch and ile down to

MADE TO BE BROKEN

ears Predictions of Peace Like th Proverbial Pie Crust, ALT TOPE WAITING FOR THE WORL

I rlike to Their Generals.

3. d Russian Emperors are Talkin

ANY PRETEXT TO FIGHT WILL SERVE First Shot Will Probably Be Heard From

- the Balkan Territory. CONSOLIDATION OF THE DREIBUND

Much Diplomatic Effort Being Expende

to the End of Making the Triple Alliance One in Purpose as In Same,

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]
Panis, Jan. 16.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- For some days pas there has been an undeniable feeling of neasiness in diplomatic circles. There is n special fact of importance to chronicle, bu there are numerous minor events to speak of and these ought not to be glossed over. Or the 1st of January peace was officially pro-nounced everywhere, but since then other declarations have been made. Empero William nas already made a warlike speed behind closed doors to his generals. It also appears that on January 13, which is the beginning of the new year in the Russian calendar, the czar made a disquieting speed to his generals. This was emphasized by the movement of Russian troops to the frontier The troops of Russia are advancing from both sides of the Baikans, and it is necessary to turn attention to what is going on, for the

first shot will be fired in that direction. The Servians are hankering for independ ence and giving Austria anxiety. Bulgaria is unwilling to make reparation to France for the expulsion of M. Chadburne, the French journalist. It is plain that Bulgaria has special reasons for acting in this manner. There is much significance too in the manner in which Russia has ceased to take interest in the Chadburne affair, leaving France to get out of the scrape as she best

Plenty of Other Symptoms. France has not yet recovered from her sur prise at being treated in this fashion. More over events in Morrocco are causing anxiety. There is an uneasy feeling abroad that England wishes to repeat the Egyptian coup de main. As the commercial war between Spain and France renders a political under

standing difficult, if not impossible, England will be able to do what she pleases unless France chooses to resort to arms to preven

So long as complete order has not been restored at Tangier the peace of Europe will be endangered. Another symptom which distresses the diplomats is the attempt which Austria is making to reconcile Italy and the holy see. This move is due probably to the Emperor William's wish to remove the extension of the concile its concileration. isting friction between the two Roman powers, which is America to the triple alliance.

The speech of Count Kalnoky proves that testant monarch he can hardly interfer however much be might desire to do so, be tween the vatican and a Catholic power. He has therefore induced his Austrian ally to act as an inter-mediary between the vatican and Italy. By this action he thinks to make the triple By this action he thinks to make the triple alliance less distasteful to Austrian Catho-lies, and to delight the Catholic element in Germany. He also hopes to induce the hely see to use its influence on behalf of the triple alliance of which Mgr. Galimberti, the papal nuncio at Vienna is a warm and re-spected partisan whose opinion is much sought after in Rome.

sought after in Rome. Dreibund Charged with Fomenting War. Strenuous efforts will now doubtless be made to win over the vatican for the dreibund aims at getting every friend it can. A political personage well posted on the state of things in Europe wrote from Rome yester-

day that "the triple alliance was slowly stirring up war." In Austria things seem calm enough, however. In Germany the government has won over the center and the Polish party to its policy. All home considerations are being sacrificed in the Reichstag to foreign policy. In Italy things are less smooth. The triple alliance is weaker there than elsewhere. The people are more divided. The crown is anxious to conciliate the radicals and to plunge the Catholies into a whirly ool of parliamentary embarrassment. Italy is locked in a struggle for existence and the Driebund aims at any examples and the problem of the property of the property of the problem.

at universal supremacy.

The world is watching these events intently. If to all those events we add the alarming commercial crises in Spain and Portugal it will be seen that there is good cause for disquietude. Altogether the state of affairs in Europe is not brilliant. It is easy to understand why the diplomatic world takes a less hopeful view of things than the

general public. JACQUES ST. CERE. CHARGES AGAINST A MINISTER,

hange of Religion and the Inconvenience it Will Cause Rev. Worden. New York, Jan. 18.-Rev. Jarvis Worden former pastor of the United Prespyterian City Temple church, who resigned last Docember from the denomination and has entered the Episcopal church, in which he in-

some serious charges brought against him, a member of the presbytary said yesterday, when the committee meets next Tuesday morning in the Charles street church. Mr. Worden's change of faith has stirred up a good deal of feeling in the presbytery, and he says that the bitterness of a few members has caused the whole trouble. When asked if he knew what the charges

tends to take orders as soon as the six pro-

bationary months have passed, will have

were or what their nature was he said he had no idea. The prosbytery still owes him, Rev. Dr. Smitn, a member of the presby-tery committee, said yesterday that one of the charges which would be brought against Mr. Worden, was that for nine months he had been undermining the faith of his congregation in the United Presbyterian church, and had been planning to take his people with him into the Episcopal church, and that be had done this while receiving a salary from the Presbyterians. Mr. Worden yesterday stamped this statement as entirely untrue The chairman of the committee, Rev. Dr. Auderson, refused to say anything in regard

to the action the presbytery would take.

Dr. Worden is at present lay remier in the chapel of the Mossiah, Ninety-fourth street. and Second avenue. Enroute to Iowa,

PHOENEX, Arlz., Jan. 16.-Governor Irwin of Arizona leaves this morning for Keekuk,

la, in answer to a telegram calling him to the death bed of his mother. Lost Both of His Legs. Panis, Jan. 16.—The Duc Alveres, formerly Spanish ambassador, had both legs cut off in

Bishop Katzer's Resignation Not Accepted. Rose, Jan. 16.-Bishop Katzer of Green Bay, has sent his resignation to the vatican. It will not be accepted.

a carriage accident yesterday.