

OLD MAN GIVING OUT

Gladstone is No Longer Able to Bear the Brunt of Active Politics.

RUMOR THAT HE IS GOING TO THE LORDS

In Order to Escape the Hard Work of Commons He Will Take a Peasage.

PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH HUSTINGS

Extremely Favorable Outlook Just Now for Gladstone's Coming Into Power.

STANLEY IS CERTAIN OF ELECTION

He is Running for a London Seat in the Liberal Union Interest—The Queen Will Stay at Windsor Some Time.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, June 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—For some weeks past there has been a rumor afloat in London to the effect that Gladstone intends to take refuge in the House of Lords after the approaching general election. It is not at all unlikely that Disraeli is not particularly anxious to become a peer, but the time has arrived when he could no longer stand the hard work and late hours of the House of Commons, and that either to have the advantage of the leisure afforded by the upper house or to retire from active politics altogether. Gladstone finds himself in much the same position now. Although his health is surprisingly good for a man of his age, still the inevitable infirmities of 81 years are pressing heavily on him. His physical strength is failing and he is growing very deaf. His eyesight is also giving him trouble. His election campaign in Scotland will be completed within the narrowest limits. We all know that even if he came into power his reign must be brief. By removing himself to the House of Lords it may be somewhat prolonged, but in any case he cannot occupy a prominent position in public life for more than a year or two at the longest.

All Occupied with Elections. Meanwhile the din of the general election is heard all over the land. The season is virtually over. The friends of society are lessening more invitations, and the theaters are getting ready to close. Some of them might well have been shut up weeks ago. Members of Parliament have gone to their constituencies, a journey from which a good many are never likely to return.

How is the battle going? At present it is impossible to say. The conservatives will lose some of their seats in the rural districts; the liberal-unionists will also suffer. A scarcely seen in what direction these losses are to be made up. If some of the English boroughs also pronounce for Gladstone the fate of the unionists will be sealed for the moment, but the contest would have to be fought all over again in a few months hence.

Stanley's Chances. Stanley has decided to stand in one of the London constituencies in the liberal-unionist interest. He explains in an address how he became an American citizen and why he resumed his birthright of English citizenship. He is dead against an Irish Parliament. I think his chances of being elected are good. His name and reputation are very powerful among all classes and his great knowledge of Africa will render him very useful in Parliament.

The first election will take place Monday, July 4, for the English boroughs. Their decision will influence the others. Therefore each party is extremely anxious to score.

The queen will remain at Windsor until the result is known and a new ministry formed. Even if the conservatives win the day Salisbury will have to reconstruct his ministry. The queen, therefore, keeps near at hand. When everything is settled she will seek repose for a time in the Isle of Wight.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

GLADSTONE ASSAULTED

He is Struck by a Stone Thrown by a Hidden Enemy.

LONDON, June 25.—Gladstone, while driving through Chester, today to attend a meeting of the liberal club was struck by a flying stone near the eye. He announced his determination to attend the meeting regardless of the accident, and was cheered lustily by the crowd who witnessed the deed. The motives of the stone thrower are not known. Since the first report of the assault on Mr. Gladstone it has been ascertained that the guilty person is a woman, and that the missile which she employed was a large piece of glass, the fragments of which were thrown with considerable force and struck Mr. Gladstone on the nose just beneath the left eye and then glanced upward, grazing the aged statesman's eye and causing him much pain. Mr. Gladstone endured great discomfort throughout his drive to the place where the meeting was held. As the pain increased he began to fear that the organ was seriously injured, and decided to seek medical assistance as soon as possible.

When Mr. Gladstone arrived at the headquarters of the liberal club two doctors were immediately summoned. They made a careful examination and found that the injured eye was considerably inflamed and that the skin on the nose was grazed. They applied some soothing remedies and succeeded in moderating the pain which the patient was suffering. After copiously bathing his eye with a wash prescribed by the doctors, Mr. Gladstone felt somewhat relieved and decided to address the meeting. In spite of the disturbing incident which marked his visit to Chester, Mr. Gladstone made a spirited speech which was applauded throughout and at its close the speaker received an ovation.

Dr. Gladstone complained of the difficulty which he experienced in reading certain quotations during his speech, and when he had finished speaking he found that his injured eye had become very painful, becoming irritated by the use it had been put to. Mr. Gladstone again sought the assistance of the doctors and they made another examination. Apparently the injury which had been inflicted on the eye was considered to be serious enough to warrant the sufferer in taking the greatest precautions to prevent any serious consequences. Mr. Gladstone at once repaired to the office of an oculist and placed himself in his hands for treatment.

When Mr. Gladstone arrived at the hall in

WILL ASSIST ITALY

Emperor William Pledges Her Support to Maintain Her Military Strength.

IT IS NECESSARY FOR EUROPE'S PEACE

Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs Talks to Newspaper Men.

BISMARCK'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS

It Ends at Munich, Where He is Enthusiastically Received.

PREPARING FOR A VISIT FROM CHOLERA

St. Petersburg Alarmed Over a Threatened Outbreak of the Dread Disease—Precautions Being Taken—News from the Fatherland.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, June 25.—[The interview between Signor Brin, Italian minister of foreign affairs, Chancellor von Caprivi and the emperor resulted in a promise of German support for Italian finances on condition that the Italian army and navy be sustained at their present strength. King Humbert proposed a large reduction in the army, reported to be as much as 50,000 men, pleading absolute financial necessity for such a reduction. The emperor succeeded in persuading him against making any reduction, mainly through pledging the assistance of the leading banks of Germany in an operation for the purchase of existing Italian bonds, and also, if required, the assistance of a syndicate to take a new Italian loan. A German banking syndicate has long been silently but patiently operating to distribute throughout Germany large amounts of Italian loans. The operations have been fostered by secret promptings from the foreign office, which seems to regard the absorption of Italian bonds as a subsidy to a needy ally.

Prospect of Permanent Peace. The prospect of permanent peace is the strongest factor toward obtaining more money for Italy and was frequently referred to in the interviews. In an interview that Signor Brin accorded a number of journalists prior to his starting on his return to Rome yesterday, he said that he could foresee nothing that was for a long time to disturb the peaceful relations of European powers. When asked whether it was true that the czar had invited Emperor Francis Joseph to a conference at Skirvitz, or Salsitz, Signor Brin cautiously admitted that he had heard something to that effect, adding that the arrangements were still a matter of reserve. He hoped, however, that if a conference occurred between the czar and the emperor the best results would follow. Signor Brin declined to say anything as to the financial position of Italy, except that such a position as Italy's military would be strengthened by the friendly attitude of the German government. According to the foreign office here, Italy will be financially strengthened until she has time to arrange her affairs. The emperor's resolution to maintain the credit of Italy for the sake of the triple alliance constitutes a leading element toward the financial order.

Bismarck's Triumphal Progress Reached its climax tonight at a reception given in his honor at the Rathaus at Munich. The prince was never popular in Bavaria during his tenure of office, but since his fall, and especially since his opposition to the emperor, his popularity has been greatly enhanced. The prince's reception at Munich and all of the royal family left Munich in order to avoid giving the prince a reception, but before going the regent directed the organizers of the fetes in the prince's honor to spare nothing to make them successful. At the banquet given at the Rathaus, all the guests brimmed over with enthusiasm. Prince Bismarck expressed his thanks for the reception given him. He hoped that peace would continue to be assured by the emperor by the existing alliances, a matter which was of special import in connection with the security of the Bavarian frontier. Every imperial government, he said, was in duty bound to promote an imperial policy in harmony with the national tradition. The prince here called for "hechs" for the regent of Bavaria. These were given with a good will by all present and the assemblage then joined in the singing of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

Criticized the Emperor's Policy. Some allusion in the speech plainly indicated Prince Bismarck's desire to convey the impression that the policy of Emperor William and Chancellor von Caprivi was a failure and a menace to the future of Bavaria as it did that of the other parts of the empire. It is believed that the regent of Bavaria will meet Prince Bismarck privately at Kissingen, where the ex-chancellor is now going. The regent is thoroughly in rapport with Prince Bismarck.

The projected economic entente between Germany and Russia has collapsed under the combined opposition at St. Petersburg of the minister of finance and the minister of war. The question came before the council of St. Petersburg after the czar's return to Copenhagen from the Kiel interview. It is understood that the czar commanded the establishment of an entente. Germany offered to make a fractional reduction in the duties on cereals in return for reduced duties on German iron and coal imported into Russia. The Russian cabinet, backed by the minister's veto, objected to making any concessions to Germany, so a commercial entente between the two countries for a long time to come is hopeless.

Fear an Outbreak of Cholera. Alarming advices come from St. Petersburg, showing that that city is preparing for an outbreak of cholera. The medical department of the ministry of the interior has issued instructions giving special information as to the course to follow in case of an invasion of Asiatic cholera. In the case of cholera, the commissions of doctors have been ordered to be furnished to carry out sanitary measures. The commissions will be empowered to require householders to keep their premises clean and to enforce the sanitary measures in the town. Funds will be placed at their disposal to allow them to take the requisite measures for safety among the poor. All new comers to the town will be subjected to an examination, and all who show symptoms of cholera will be isolated. Unusual ceremonies of those who die from the disease will be rigorously curtailed. The clothing of the sick will be burned and the

houses will be disinfected. The commissions must keep the public informed as to the progress and proportions of the epidemic and advise the population how to repel the disease. The fulminant and precision of the government order is likely to strike the public with the sense that a great epidemic is impending.

An emperor is at Stettin, where he is launching the warship Aviso. He will return to Kiel on Tuesday and will then start on a month's voyage to Norway. VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT. Arrangements Being Completed for the Selection of a President. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Via Galveston, Tex. June 25.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The President Villagran, who has been acting as chief magistrate of the republic since ex-President Palacios has left the capital, is hard at work forming a new cabinet to act until the next congress, which has been called to meet, shall have elected a president and established a constitutional regime. He has sent a warship to Caracas so that ex-President Rojas Paul may be brought back to Venezuela with due honor.

VALPARAISO, Chile, (via Galveston, Tex.), June 25.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The general elections of the dead ex-minister of foreign affairs, Senor Manuel Antonio Matta, were of the most imposing character. While the funeral cortege was on its way last night to the hall where the body of the dead statesman lay in state, a number of ex-officers or Balmaceda's army, who were in a restaurant, began to quarrel with "Matta," and their opprobrious epithets. The people were aroused to a state of frenzy by this action, and threats were made to sack the restaurants in which the Balmaceda were dining. The police had much difficulty in restraining them.

There is much complaint at the loss of life and property in the vicinity of St. Louis, in a recent heavy rain. The rains have caused the government to give immediate attention to this question, and it alleges that the police are both corrupt and inefficient.

ELECTED J. A. WILLIAMS.

Successor to County Commissioner Timme Finally Chosen. J. A. Williams of Elkhorst was elected county commissioner, vice George C. Timme, deceased, by a vote of 1,200. The appointing commission held at the court house last night. The commission consists of County Judge Eller, County Treasurer Irey and County Clerk Sackett.

The meeting was emphatically a star chamber session and the object of so much secrecy was to prevent THE BEE from obtaining the names of the candidates. The choice for the vacant office lay between Mr. Williams, W. G. Whitmore and J. H. Ingram of Valley and Mr. Noyes of Waterloo. It required eleven ballots before Mr. Williams was declared the winner.

Kansas City's Program. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—[Track fact; attendance very large.] First race, five-eighths of a mile: Zoellie won, Fairly second, Rebecca third. Time: 1:34.5. Second race, three-quarters of a mile: Bryan won, Locomotive second, Bay Chester third. Time: 2:10.5. Third race, six-sixteenths of a mile: Carter won, Fairly second, Danse third. Time: 1:34.5. Fourth race, one sixteenth mile: Carter won, Fairly second, Danse third. Time: 1:34.5. Fifth race, half mile: Kate Chase won, Artless second, Heck third. Time: 44.5. Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile: Vohn won, Fairly second, Danse third. Time: 1:34.5. Seventh race, quarter mile: Carter won, Fairly second, Danse third. Time: 33. American boy won. Boston second. Time: 33.

Important Sioux Council Will Be Held Under Catholic Auspices. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—What is expected to prove one of the most important Indian councils ever held has been arranged to meet on the Big Sioux reservation, near Forest City, S. D., on the 27th inst. The council will embrace all the Indian tribes in the northwest and will be held under the direct auspices of the Catholic church. Bishop Marty of South Dakota will be in charge of the exercises, and many distinguished Catholic clergymen will be present. The purpose of the council is to consider the educational, moral and industrial progress of the Indians, and it is intended to make it an important step toward facilitating their civilization. Complete harmony has been restored between the Catholic church and the government. The Catholic clergyman, who had been expelled from the reservation, has returned to his home and is now teaching in the ordinary manner. This will be the first general council of the Indians ever held under the direct auspices of the church, and it is expected to be attended to by the Washington authorities.

Think the Americans Lie. There is a widespread rumor, though up to the present nothing has occurred to justify it, that the French government has demanded a recall of the United States legation in Paris. The United States legation has issued an official note in which it compliments Borup and says there is no truth in the story about him, and he has no connection with either Italy or Germany, for my part I hope the truth will be brought to light, but I must say that no official of the French government believes the statements which have been made by the United States legation.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. de Fredelet delivered a speech in regard to the recent trouble between officers of the army, and in words that were applauded by the entire chamber he maintained that all the officers in the French army were Frenchmen and nothing else, and that no time has there been any question as to their religion.

de Mores Still in Prison. The marquis de Mores is still in prison, but it is likely that he will be released pending his trial. His wife will probably visit him today.

JACQUES ST. CLAIR.

UNJUSTLY ACCUSED. Charges Made Against the Military Attache of the American Legation Denied. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, June 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Captain Borup, U. S. Army, who has been accused in the French press of furnishing confidential information received from the authorities to European governments, was interviewed by a Herald correspondent this evening. He spoke in a frank, manly way, saying: "I don't want exoneration—I merely want equity before the law. I don't even know the man Granier, who accuses me. All I have done has been absolutely within my legitimate duties, as military attache of the United States legation, toward friendly powers. It is absolutely false that I have communicated any information obtained by me to representatives of foreign governments. If this man says he has sold confidential news to me he is simply using me as cover, because it would be less incriminating to sell such information to the United States than to Germany. I have never had any relations of the kind implied by the charges with

CLOUDS THE SKY

Little Specks Obscure the the Bright Blue of Europe's Political Heaven.

HUMBERT WORKED WILLIAM EASILY

Diplomatic Manoeuvre by Which Italy Secured Germany's Financial Assistance.

WHEN ENGLAND COMES ON THE SCENE

Her Colonial and Balkan Interests the Subject of Some Concern.

FRANCE'S LATEST DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL

Captain Borup of the American Army Charged with Selling Stolen Information to Germany and Italy—Do Not Believe Americans.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, June 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There are dark clouds on the political horizon and for the first time within a long period the visits of monarchs to each other have acquired a serious political significance.

In regard to King Humbert's visit to Berlin it is known that the sovereigns had several long interviews and that Minister Caprivi had many conferences with the foreign minister. According to dispatches which have come from both Berlin and Rome these conferences and interviews have produced some decisive results.

Quietly Coerced Him. King Humbert, we are told, asked Emperor William to instruct German bankers to give Italy some substantial assistance in her financial crisis, to which the emperor is said to have replied it was out of his power to render assistance to the Italians. In this way he explained King Humbert's sudden resolution to ask England for a subsidy, in return for which he expressed his willingness to grant her whatever advantages she may desire in the Mediterranean. We are assured that this diplomatic stroke produced a great impression on the emperor, and impelled him to decide in favor of assisting Italy with money on other terms.

This is just what took place at Berlin, and in these facts we see an explanation of the dispatches that have been passing to and fro between the various European capitals and that has caused such a state of nervousness in the political world.

Where England Comes In.

As political events the successive visits of the Balkan sovereigns to London are of special significance. Scarcely had the prince of Bulgaria gone when the king of Romania arrived. Family reasons were given as the pretext for both visits, but the truth is that the British minister desired to learn the truth in regard to English influence in the Balkans.

France is entirely at ease in regard to her colonial possessions, though discussions with England are increasing every day. In Morocco England has lost influence, and has failed to obtain the object of her wishes. In central Africa, on the other hand, she has won considerable advantage. Several disturbing rumors are being circulated in regard to the situation in Africa, but the truth seems to be that in view of the approaching general election the British government is doing its utmost to arouse the national patriotism.

Another Diplomatic Scandal.

Another scandal has come to light. Two employes of the ministry of marine have been arrested on the charge of stealing documents relating to the mobilization of the fleet. From certain proofs in possession of the authorities it now appears that the documents were loaned to a foreign diplomat, who photographed them, and after returning the originals, sold the photographs to the ambassadors of Germany and Italy. An official investigation has been made, and it is stated that the diplomat photographer Captain Borup, a military attaché of the United States legation. One of the thieves, named Granier, was arrested as he was entering Borup's residence on the Avenue Marceau, and he then had in his possession the stolen document. I ought to say that Captain Borup has not a very good reputation in military circles.

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THE BEE BULLETIN

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity.

Warmer.

1. Windstone to Become a Peasant in Italy.

2. An Outsider Defeats the Derby.

3. After a New York Victory, Nebraska Political News.

4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Omaha's Fourth of July.

6. Council Bluffs News.

7. Last Week in Society.

8. Weather Crop Bulletin.

9. Gossip of the Theaters.

10. American's Public Schools.

11. Omaha's Trade Reviewed.

12. Customs of Cornish Folks.

13. Lively Sports of June.

14. Omaha Church Notices.

15. Week in Woman's World.

16. Short Hand Lesson.

17. Omaha's Trade Reviewed.

18. Live Stock, Grain and Provisions.

19. Real Estate News.

20. Nebraska Local News.

21. Omaha's Fourth of July.

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