NUMBER 57.

FROM A NEW PLACE

Jacques St. Cere Discovers the Germ of

European War in Montenegro.

ONE BOLD CONSPIRACY THAT FAILED

ROYAL INCOMPETENCY

William's Intermeddling Calls Forth Angry Protests from the German Press.

HIS MINISTERS VIGOROUSLY ATTACKED

They Are Denounced for Their Slavish Truckling to the Will of Royalty.

SEVERE AND SCORCHING CRITICISMS

Discontent Everywhere Pravails Over the Emperor's Unstable Policy.

TARIFF ARRANGEMENTS WITH RUSSIA

Details of the New Commercial Treaty to Be Adopted-A German View of Gladstone's Policy-Soldiers Drowned -Crop Reports.

[Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Aug. 13 .- Emperor William has decisively squeiched the proposed Berlin in ternational exhibition. Tonight's Reichsanzieger states that the emperor, acting on a report from Chancellor von Caprivi, has withdrawn all official support from the scheme. The chancellor's report declares, it is said, that the reasons for not approving of the exhibition are that only a small portion of the German industrial societies held that an exhibition was desirable and that a majority of the federal government demed its necessity on economic grounds. In this in stance the emperor, who personally favored the holding of an exhibition, has bowed before the will of the majority.

Attacks Upon the Ministry.

An influential section of the press, chiefly the mational, liberal and freisinnige organs, has been indulging in outspoken attacks upon the ministers for submitting to the will of the emperor regardless of their duty to the country, and upon the emperor for exercising despotic sway over every ministerial department. The resignation of Herr Herrfurth. Prussian minister of the interior, is now credited not to a difference in a point of policy with Herr Miguel, Prussian minister of finance, but because he incurred the emperor's disfavor by combating the Schloss

The Vossische Zeitung risks prosecution by the publication of an article under the caption of "The Crown and the People," protesting against the personal bias of the emperor in swaying all important affairs of state policy. "The iministers slavishly ask," says the Vossische Zeitung, "not what is best for the country, but what will please the emperor. Everywhere the imperial person is brought forward and the responsibility of the cabinet is more and more disregarded." This, the paper says, is a dangerous policy, because public opinion is far from approving measures supposed to have their origin with the emperor. M'nisters having no other ambition beyond the carrying out of the wishes of the crown are hardly endurable even in an autocratic state. German statesmen ht to resign if they find their protests against the emperor's designs made impotent.

Discontent Prevails Everywhere,

The article reflects with fidelity the feeling which pervades all classes. Discontent with the emperor's imperious intermedaling prevails everywhere. The instability of public affairs, the constant change of high officials the recent removals of mintary officers, the suddens turns in policy, now radically liberal and now extremely conservative, have aroused a general longing for firm, unswerving meth eds of government, even if they are sometimes oppressive, as under Prince Bismarck. Officials and the public now don't know what to expect. Under Bismarck they had confidence that the measures proposed would be carried through at all risks.

Some satisfactory assurances have alread reached the foreign office here through the London embassy confirming Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy. All the German political parties viewed Mr. Gladstone's advent as prime minister with regret, as likely to imperil the solidity of the triple alliance, unless Lord Rosebery was foreign minister in his cabi net. As inte as yesterday the advices from the German embassy positively stated that Lord Roseberr, finding that Mr. Gladstone refused to follow his lead in the position of England toward the triple alliance, Egypt and Russia, and differing with him in the essentials of his policy, refused to accept office. Today's official dispatches announce a prob able entente between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, the former assenting to a continuance of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy on its main points.

Commercial Treaty With Russia.

The commission on a commercial treaty with Russia has concluded its discussions. It has recommended as a basis for the negotiations a decrease in the tariff on Russian grains and timber in exchange for a lowered tariff on German manufactures, especially on iron and steel. The Russian commission has already been appointed to meet the German mission. Baron Laneran, consul general at Amsterdam, is at the head of the Ger-

man commission. Apart from the tariff arrangements, the Russian government asks an important concession in the rescinding of the edict preventing the Reichsbank from making advances on a Russian loan. The council of the Reichsbank has been consulted and it favored the repeal of the prohibition, but the government is understood to be averse to granting the concession unless some politica! entente with Russia is associated with the commerciatione. In the event of a treaty being concluded, merchants and shippers en gazed in the Baitic trade hope that the government will declare Stettin, Dantzic and

Kiel free ports. When the Reichstag Meets.

The Reichstag will resume its sitting in November. The proposed gevernment measure prohibiting the culture of native topacco. while increasing the duty on foreign tobacco. may never see the light. The ministers have been warned of fleres opposition to the bill. The prohibition will mean ruin to thousands of topacco growers in Germany, even if they are reimbursed by a government bounty, while thousands of persons employed in the production of domestic cigars will be thrown out of work without compensation. This would add largely to the socialist discontent. The minister must devise other fiscal methods to raise the money necessary for the increased army expenditures, or risk a storm, against which the emperor's favor will be

A convention of German horse butchers here for the purpose of educating the upper class to the use of horse fiesh as a viand, the principal attractions of the World's fair.

The report submitted to the convention stated that there are 2,400 horse butchers in Germany, who kill 86,000 horses annually. These horses are mostly fattened for the meat market. No worn out animals are

Public Indignation Aroused. The public is Indignant at the drowning of seven soldiers in the Neisse river while engaged in swimming exercises. Two hundred men were ordered to swim across the river in linen suits and carry their rifles. They swam in three rows. The first row was half over, when cries for help caused general terror. The rows got mixed confusedly and seven men, seizing each other, sank. No boats followed the swimmers, and but for the presence of some pontoon men, who rescued many of those who had lost their presence of mind, the loss of life would have been terrible. The military authorities are blamed for taxing the strength of the

men beyond endurance. The statistical bureau reports the harvest outlook to be very favorable. The condition of wheat averages 100 per cent, winter rye 103, barley 96, oats 84, potatoes 102 and

FRENCH WOMEN AT THE FAIR. Mrs. Potter Palmer's Work in Europe Bear-

ing Fruit, Panis, Aug. 13,-Mrs. Potter Palmer's visit to Paris this summer has already borne fruit. A very distinguished committee of ladies was recently appointed by the government, with Mme. Carnot at the head as nonorary president. The first meeting was held the other day in the winter garden of the Elysee palace, and Mme. Carnot opened it with a short speech, in which she expressed the hope that the women of France would be worthily represented at Chicago. An elegant buffet was installed at once in the garden and everybody was highly pleased with the way in which the president's wife conducted the first meeting, which was adjourned until autumn,

The Associated Press correspondent here has asked the various members of the committee for their views concerning the woman's exhibit. Comtesse Gresfothe-Chemay said: "I am attending most especially to the artistic and literary feature of our exhibit, which will be fine."

Comtesse de Monsaithin, wife of the deputy from Cher, says: "My part will be the domestic work of woman, in which sphere we hope to make an interesting exhibit."

Mure. Leon Bertaux, the well known sculptre a said: "I will call on the leading female artists to co-operate with us and I feel sure we will make a good showing." The well known philanthropist, Mme. Gabriello Frank Prauax remarked: "The work of the four sections of the committee will not begin seriously until October, for everybody has now left the town. My labors will be confined to the charities, which will be represented at Chicago by collections of n onographs, reports and photographs showg our various charity buildings, etc."

Mme. Emma Lourdet, wife of a prominent member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. remarked: "We are highly thankful to the movement of a feminine exhibit at Chicago, and we will participate with onthusiasm." The distinguished prima donna, Mme, Carvalho, wife of the manager of the Paris Opera Comique, writes from the country: "When I return to town in October, I will do my share of work for the committee."

Mme. Mesereruer, wife of the deputy of the Seine, remarked: "The aim of our committee will be to expose at Chicago all the documents that will enable one to judge the exact social condition of French women, to show the real influence which women exercise in our society and at the same time to give much place to the artistic and industrial side of the subject. We hope, notwithstanding the high intellectual development of the American women, that this exhibition of ours will not place our women in too unfavorable a light."

Comtesse Foucher de Careil, president of the association of French ladies which corresponds to the Red Cross society, said: "Our society, one of the most important in France, will make a fine exhibit at Chicago."

Among the other active members of the ommittee who make similar replies are Mme. Fevrier, wife of the general and minister of war; Comtesse Horace de Choiseal, the wife of M. Georges Berger; M. Leamire, the well known painter of still life; the wife of M. Camille Krantz, French commissioner general for Chicago, and Marchoness de Moustier.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.

They Give the City of Ostend a Genuine

Auarchist Scare. OSTEND, Aug. 13 .- An ordinary sardine box fiiled with gunpowder was exploded today under a window of a cafe in Maria Kirke. At least this is the statement of the police as to the cause of the injury to two persons who were near, their hands and faces being scorched. According to the police, who made an investigation, the affair was undoubtedly the work of mischievous boys who thought they would startle the people in the cafe by their triok. The affair had nothing whatever to do with dynamite or dynamiters, though exoggerated reports were early sent out that dynamite had been exploded with serious results.

CLOSED THEIR DOORS.

Cuban Merchants Protest Against the Ex-

orbitant Tariffs. HAVANA, Aug. 12 .- Nearly all the business establishments in the city have closed their loors in consequence of the refusal of the minister to suspend the new tariffs. The mercharts and others sent a telegram to the minister at Madrid a few days ago, asking him to suspend the tariffs. At a meeting here August 8 to consider the subject a majority of those present announced they were ready to close their places of business if their request was not granted. It is probable that the merchants will make a demonstration to show their disapproval of the action of the colonies, but the government has issued an order probibiting anything of the kind.

British War Vessels Collide.

Loxnon, Aug. 13.-Her majesty's twinserew cruiser Apollo , 3,000 tons, mounting eight guns, struck the docks of Bremerhaven yesterday. She narrowly escaped sinking the Naiad: The report of the accident says that a terrible loss of life or wreck or both was only avoided by the coolness and promptness of the captain of the Apollo.

The Apollo has a great bole in her bottom and her machinery badly crippled. The Naiad has eight inches of water in her after compartment and is otherwise damaged. But for their double bottoms both vessels would have sunk.

Aztec Curiosities. Pauls, Aug. 13 .- M. Desier de Charony, the French explorer of Phanton City fame, has just received an invitation from the government of the United States to go to that country in October so as to be able to prepare his exhibits for the Chicago exposition. He will make exact copies in plaster has agreed to open a first class restaurant | of paris of all the Aztec curiosities he found in Mexico, which no doubt will form one of

IN JOYLESS TRIUMPH

Gladstone and His Lieutenants View a Victory That Was Dearly Purchased.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

How Members Dressed and Acted on the Night When Salisbury Fell.

WEAK LAST WORDS OF THE VANQUISHED

Chaplin's Tedious Speech and the Depressing Effect it Had on All Sides.

DR. TANNER'S DARING ACT OF INSULT

Not a Breach of Order, but a Deep Affron -After the Vote Was Taken-What Will Gladstone Do With

His Prize ?

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Ben 1994.] LONDON, Aug. 13,- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The deed is

Gladstone is once more prime minister pending a few formalities which nobody de sires to impede. You will have heard about the great excitement attending Thursday night's debate and final vote. To my eyes the whole business had a theatrical, artificial look about it. One of our papers speaks of the fate of the ministers "trembling in the balance," just before division. What nonsense! We all of us knew the result days ago, and, except for death or illness, not a single vote could be affected. But an ovation had to be got up for Gladstone, and his entry after division was well timed for the purpose. He was kept back to the last, Then a lane was made for him through the crowd, and all his party stood up and shouted. The Irishmen worked themselves into a genuine fever. The old man walked to his seat, careworn and weary looking, with a faint deprecating gesture, as much as to say: "Do not make all this fuss about me. I am not worthy it," and soon burried himself off to bed.

How the Members Acted.

It was a crowded house. Every seat was taken and a lot of members were obliged to stand. The new members were fussing around as if they were about to decide the fate of the universe. All that was a matter of course. There was Blake with his sombrero hat, but with an amazing display of shirt front, sitting on the Irish benches. Many of the new nationalists were there, wild and unfettered in their cries and general behavior, interrupting Chamberiain with yells and groans, and later on, when a member women of America for naving started this of the government was foolishly put up to speak, almost beside themselves with rage. There was Keir Hardie, with his yellow trousers, brown flannel shirt and traveling cap costume, which never seems to change, even when he goes to bed. None of your clean shirt nonsense for this gentleman. Blake might lend him one or two of his Niagara shirt fronts the next time he drives down to the House with a brass band in i bank holiday van, with his portrait exhibited as if he were the veritable "Old Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla."

The conservatives were all as spruce as new pins. Most of them in evening dress wore gorgeous flowers on their coats. There is a gentleman with an orchid rivaling Chambertain's and another one with green carnations which the young daudies now affect. Balfour has a white rose. Gladstone, opposite, sports a red rose. Harcourt flugets about all through the night as though on a gridiron.

First he comes in, has a long animated talk with Gladstone, then he goes out ten minutes, comes back and has another talk, then off again, comes back, and altogether seems as uneasy as a man waiting to have s tooth out.

It Brings Them Little Joy.

Indeed on the front of the Giadstonian each there were no signs of joy or victory. Morley was grave, even downcast. What with the Welsh party, with their ultimatum and the labor party with theirs and two Irish sections with theirs and Gladstone manifestly yielding at last with the weight of 83 years, what sort of a government is possible! Who would be rash enough to insure its life over 1893? Rumor is that Harcourt does not want to take office at all under present circumstances. Moriey must be still less inclined. Gladstone alone smiles when the figures are read out which proclaim his success over Salisbury. A more funereal party returning from what is alled victory I never came across.

Why in the world Balfour should at the last hour-past 11-put up our horsey friend Chaplin to speak no M. P. can guess. The house was tired of the debate and the winding-up speech was not required. Poor Chaplin went floundering into his Serboniau bog of old speeches, extracts from the blue books and rakings and scrapings of the political dustheap. The new members, who had never seen him before, pursued him with jeers, jibes and mocking laughter. The portly figure, the tub-thumping style of oratory, the dreary excursions beginning with what Gladstone did in '85, sent them into fits of mirth.

Tanner's Sublime Impudence.

In the midst of all Dr. Tanner walked down the floor of the house with a large glass of water in his hand and coolly deposited it in front of Chaplin-the most impudent thing I have ever seen done in the House of Commons. The speaker could not interfere. There was no breach of order. and yet a most insulting act had been perpetrated. The Gladstonians cheered Tanner till they were hourse and the conservatives could only look on in gloom, for Chaplin's speech vexed their souls also, and as midnight approached and he was still at it. an open revolt nearly broke out. Never did a great ministry die uttering so weak last words as that. Then the bells, the rush into the division lobby, checking our names by the cierks, the return to the house, the great reception to Gladstone, ditto Balfour, the radical yells on one side, the deep-toned tory cheers on the other, the crush outside for cabs and carriages, cheers for Balfour as he walks homeward, and all is over.

Thus ends a ministry which has lasted six years, and thus begins another which is committed to a policy its own chief has never We have turned over a new page in En-

glish political history. Already the band of fate begins to make faint marks upon it. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Newfoundland is Grateful. St. Johns, M. F., Aug. 12.-The special session of the Newfoundland legislature,

the recent fire, has been apened. The governor's speech contained, besides reference to the fire, expressions of thanks to the people of Great Britain, Canada and the United States for their generous contribution and Newfoundland's heartfelt gratitude

INTERESTING LAW SUITS.

Anti-Semites Stift Burden German Courts With Their Spleen.

Copurighted 1892 by James Gardan Beaust. 1 BERLIN, Aug. 13. - New York Herald Cable -Special to Tun Bus, |-It might have been supposed that the acquittal of Wolff Bischoff at Cleves would have checked the zeal of Germany's anti-Schiltes. Their arior has, however, not been damped. They are, if possible, more active than before and it is clear that they have not the faintest thought of interrupting the crusade they have begun against what they regard as Anti-christ incarnate.

The Jewish question has many sides. One was shown us here this week at the trial of Carl Paasch, a well known German merchant, and several less known on a charge of grossly libeling Herr von Brandt, the Prussian envoy at Pakin, and various others. The affair has made a great commotion and attention has already been attracted to it in the Prussian Diet.

Herr Hans von Brandt is accused by Carl Pansch of having tatriqued at Pekin some years ago to prevent him from obtaining certain railroad and intining concessions, which, it is alleged, the Peussian envoy was auxious to secure for himself and for the Jewish ring in China.

Inculpating the Government. But this is not the heaviest charge which Paasch has brought against him. In sundry pamphlets, containing supposed libels, von Brandt is accused of having outraged the defendant's rights as a German citizen, ransacking his private papers, locking him up in

a room for several days, and attempting to transfer him to the madhouse. Baron von Schelling, minister of justice, Baron Bleichroeder, and many other public personages are more or less directly assailed by Paasch, who, having, he dectares, been ruined by his rivals, has since returned to Germany, made his real or fancied grievances his text for a determined and not wholly unconvincing it dictment of Semitic ways and customs in the east.

After a three days hearing the case was this week adjourned to allow the return of you Brandt and other persons with affidavita from China, Under the cloak of a demand for redress for private wrongs the charges contained in the criminated pamphlets have been made an impeacament of the Prussian government and of all Israel.

Horr Paasch, whom I have just interviewed, eems very sane to me, and has at all events the courage of his convictions. He does not hesitate to say that he believes Baron Bleichroeder has more influence over the course of German policy in certain instances than the responsible rulers of the state. At the trial Dr. Lenz, who attended the defendant in Pokin, declared that he believed Passch was mad at the time. A Mayor Pauly who was called for the defense, however, asserted that e tad also had madness imputed to him or on Brandt and it was stated by Pausch that at least three other people had been marry treated. The court refused o ac spt the mayor's evi-

More Interesung Than Any.

A case of far wider public interest will oon be tried in Berlin. Herr Obewinder the much talked of state socialist and disciple of Lascalle, will be arraigned for libels in connection with the conduct of the Bischoff case, which in a paper called the Volks Hess Oberwilder he recently denounced as a miscarriage of justice. He professes to have proof that the officials who directed the trial either mismanaged the task or were dishonest. More than one prominent witness, and the notable experts who helped disculpate Bischoff, will hear hard things about themselves from Operwinner.

It is doubtful whether Baron von Schelling and Herr von Herfurth, who are here, both to be subposnaed by the defense, will consent to give evidence. If they do, we may expect a sensation. MELTZGER.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service. Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—[Special Telegram to The Bee,]—The following army

orders were issued yesterday; Leave of absence for four months, to take effect upon the termination of the season of target practice, is granted Capiain Hobart K. Bailey, Fifth insantry. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Stephen M. Fourth artillery, is extended ten The following assignments of addidays. tional second lieutenants to vacancies of sec ond lieutenants are announced: Cavalry arm-Second Lieutenant Julius T. Conrad arm—Second Lieutenant Julius T. Conrad, to be second lieutenant, Third cavriry, troop K, July 3, with rank from June 11, vice Thayer, promoted. Artillery arm—Second Lieutenant Arthur W. Chase, Second Lieutenant Arthur W. Chase, Second artillery, to be second lieutenant, Second artillery, battery K, July 1, with rank from June 11, vice Parker, promoted; additional, Second Lieutenant Frank W. Coe, First artillery, battery D, July 13, with rank from June 11, vice Hubbard, promoted, additional, Second Lieutenant

moted, additional, Second Licutement Kenneth Morton, Second artillery, to be second heutenant Second artillery, battery G. July 23, with rank from June 11, vice Cree, promoted; infantry and additional, Second Lieutenant George M. D. Weeks, Fifteenth infantry, to be second lieutenant Fifteenth infantry, company G. June 18, with rank from June 11, vice Mitchell, pro-

First Lieutenant Edmond L. Fletcher, Thirteenth infantry, having been found by an examining board unit for promotion on account of physical disability will proceed to his home. Captain John Pitman, ordinance his home. Captain John Pitman, ordnance department, will visit the powder mills near Wilmington, Del., on public business connected with the ordnance department. The following transfers of officers are ordered to take effect this date: Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Noyes, from the Fifth cavairy to the Second cavairy. He will report by letter to the commanding eral, Department of Arizona, for assignment to a station, and will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absance, join the station to which he may be assigned; Lieutenant his present leave of absence, join the station to which he may be assigned; Lieutenant Colonel Louis H. Carpenter, from the Second cavalry to the Fifth cavalry; First Lieutenant Frank De W. Ramsey, from the Fourteeath infantry to the Ninth infantry, company K; First Lieutenant James Mitchell, from the Ninth infantry to the Fourteenth infantry, company F. He will join the company to which he is transferred: First Lieutenant Dannel B. Devore, from the Seventeenth infantry to the Twenty-third infantry, company B; First Lieutenaut Evan M. Johnson, jr., from the Twenty-thire infantry to the Seventeenth infantry, Company I; First Lieutenant Goorge S, Cartwright, from the Sixteenth infantry, Company I; First Lieutenant Goorge S, Cartwright, from the Sixteenth infantry to the Twenty-fourth infantry, Company H. He will join the company to which he is he will join the company to which he transferred; First Licutenant Frank Raik, from the Twenty-fourth infantry to the Fifth infantry, Company H; First Lieu-tenant Harry Freeland, from the Fifth in-fantry to the Thirl infantry, Company K; First Lieutenant Frank Mclutyre, from the Third infantry to the Nineteenth infantry, Company H; First Lieutenant Beaumont B, Buck, from the Nineteenth infantry to the Sixteenth infantry, Company K. Ralk, from the Twenty-fourth infantry to

De Witt's Sarsapartila destroys such poisession of the Newfoundiand legislature, called to consider questions arising out of matiem. Its timely use saves many lives.

ON RED FACED MARS

M. Flammarion Writes Another Letter About Earth's Most Cordial Neighbor.

REWARDS OF PERSONAL RESEARCHES

What Has Been Ascertained at the Juvisey Observatory This Summer.

SCHIAPPERELLI IS WARMLY DEFENDED

His Discoveries Upheld and an Explanatory Hypothesis Set Forth.

ON INTERPLANETARY COMMUNICATION

It is Not Impossible That Earth and Mars

May Yet Exchange Greetings and

Know Each Other Very Much Better. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gardan Bennett.] Panis, Aug. 13 .- | New York Heraid Cable

-Special to THE BEE.]-Everyone can admire at the present moment the brilliant red star which brightens the heavens with its flery light. This star will reign for several months overhead. It shines with a greater justre than any other in the heavens, because it is now at its nearest point to the earth, an event which has not teken place since 1837, and which will not recur before

For more than two centuries and a half scientific observation has been directed to the analysis of this neighboring world. We have gradually learned that this globe only shines by reflected light; that it is composed. like the globe on which we dwell, of continents and seas; that it is surrounded by an atmosphere in which the spectral analysis reveals the presence of watery vapor; that its years are twice as long as ours; that the seasons are of about the same intensity as ours but twice as long. That its poles are covered with snow in the winter and are almort entirely free from it in winter, and that its climate closely resembles that of the earth. In a word, that this other world appears to be habitableable just as ours is.

The last perinelic appearance of Mars in 1877 resulted in curious discoveries, and since then the progress of discovery has rapidly increased. At the observatory of Milan Schiapperelli succeeded in making the topographic triangulation of a map of Mars with a precision almost equal to that of terrestial maps. He discovered the famous canals, which were at first the object of so mbch natural skopticism, but whose existence has been confirmed by observation.

Researches at Juvesy Rewarded, Mars naturally occupies a foremost place in the work of the observatory at Juvesy, and since the beginning of May not a day has etapsed without the planet being observed and drawings made.

Its astral declination, however, has kept it very little above our horizon, and it has not been able to disengage itself from the low lying mists. Nevertheless, we have obtained results which are not wanting in interest Firstlar, with regard to the polar snows. It is no longer possible to doubt that the white spots at the potes are due to snow which accumulates during the winter and melts under the rays of the summer snn. Douotless, this snow, this water, may differ in some chemical properties from terrestrial water, but it is analagous in aspect and transformations. Mars' atmosphere is more rarified than ours and lighter. The barometer is always at a low point and evaporation is easier. The snows are less dense and the ice softer and meits easier, but there remains the great analogy between them Astronomical observation and spectral analysis combined show us there is real

water like, not identical with, ours. The most characteristic fact this year relating to the higher austral polar snow, now toward us, with an inclination of 140 in May, 16° in June, 14° in January and 12° in August, has been rapidly disappearing under the heat of summer. The austral hemisphere of Mars had its spring equinox May 20 and will not have its summer solstice until October 13 next. Nevertheless, the austral polar snow has already diminished by three-fourths. Should this rate of progression continue the polar snow of Mars will have almost entirely melted by the summer solstice, a thing not hitherto seen. May there has not been in Mars as with us, a hot summer without rain.

Schrapperelli's Canals Confirmed. A short and altogether senseless paragraph, concocted by some ignoramus, has recently appeared in newspapers, stating that the observations now being made of Mara have not shown the enigmatic lines to which the name of canals has been given, and thesp alleged formations are only fads of the Italian astronomer. It is a pity such gross, idiotic observations, which displas a want of even common courtesy towards one of the most eminent astronomers of modern times, should have been laid before some millions of readers. The truth is exact opposite. In spite of the law position of the planet with regard to our norizon and the consequent difficulty of making observations, it is certain that a number of these canals have been clearly defined even at the observatory of Juvesy, whose equatorial is of very moderate dimensions, 9.15 inches, but whose observers are zealous, ardent laborers.

The Paris Herald gives many illustrations drawn by M. Fiammarion's colleagues at Juresy and described by M. Flammarion, who then continues :

I have been especially occupied in measurmust be appointed within five days from the time the decision is rendered. The chairman ing the diameter of Mars and of Cape. As regards the canals I have only been able to recognize personally the passes of Nasmyth, the Indus and the Ganges. The diameter of Mars, I have ascertained, be nine minutes thirty-nine seconds instead of eleven minutes then seconds, the measurement adopted by Laverries. We learn that the canals, those already named or others, have been seen by observers, notably through the enormous Grand Army excursions to Washington.
The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis
took the initiative in this movement, and
other western roads are anxious to make the magnificent equatorial at Mount Hamilton.

Canals and Continents. Astronomers are not agreed as to the na-

ture of these strange formations. That the continents of Mars are crossed by a network of lines, often perfectly straight and of gecmetrical aspect, is undoubted by all who have studied the question, but it is difficult to decide what is the origin of these tracings. The mouths of the principal ones seem to be those of former rivers. Nevertheless they are not real rivers, because they do not have their origin in shutin land, but run direct from one sea to an other, and further, because they cross each other. This leads to the conclusion they are water causes on the same level between flat | pested.

THE BEE BULLETI

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity— Futr, Warmer, Southerly

- 1. Kaiser Wilhelm's Peculiar Polit How Salisbury Fell from Power.
- More News from Mars. St. Cere's Latest War Project.
- 2. Comparing the Two Gladiators. 3. News from Nebraska Towns.

In the Political Field.

Lincoln Social News.

7. Last Week in Society.

6. News from Council Bluffs.

8. Grand Army Department.

9. About the Mystic Shriners.

10. Theatrical Gossips and Facts.

11. Omaha's Local Trade Review.

British Old Soldiers' Home.

15. What the Women Are Doing.

Wages in Omaha and Loudon.

King Cotton Meets King Corn.

ground. Now it has been found that

the effects of time on the arographic

surface of the continent in Mars, which is

much older than the earth, is to flatten them-

It is probable that 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of

years hence all the land on earth will be lev-

eled. On the other hand, it is probable thou

are water courses because they are of the

same color as the seas of Mars, because they

communicate with the seas, and because

they change in width and even position. Are

they for that reason full of water? Certainly,

there is nothing to prove it? Is their vege-

tation tender! Perhaps so. Science does

not forbid the supposition that the inhabi-

tants of Mars were able to change the

courses of old rivers, with a view of making

a more general distribution of water which

had already become scarce, but in places

was threatening the surface of the conti-

neats flattened by the wear and tear of ages.

Defeduing a Hypothesis.

to science, and the geometrical and intion-

tional appearance of this network of

lines warrants it. It is to be feared

it will never be possible to explain

out of sight the possibility of an identical

rectification of the water courses any more

than the astronomers of Venus could explain

our railway systems, if they persisted in re-

fusing to admit any other influences affect-

ing the surface of the earth than the blind

forces of nature. We cannot say this is; we

can only say this might be, and should any

better explanation of the things that have

been observed on Mars be forthcoming, we

are quite prepared to accept it. If the

above, being only provisional, until a better

It has been observen that at certain

seasons canals have been seen doubled,

formed of two parallel tines. That extra-

ordinary phenomenon was first observed in

1881 and will probably not be seen this year.

because it only occurs in the spring and

autumn of Mars-that is to say, at the equi-

noxes, and not in summer, because the in-

habitants of Mars are approaching their sol-

stice, but whether they may be seen or

not this year they exist. It is more difficult

to explain, then, than even canals. May

they not be due to some atmospheric refrac

tion caused by the crystals of ice, as hap

pens with us, produsing halos and parhelia-

resembling more or less the double refrac-

May Yet Communicate.

existing problems set by our neighboring

planet, we may state that Mars of all planet

in our system is the most interesting.

throug its resemblance and difference from

our earthly habitation. We can only repeat

what Herschell said more than a century

ago: "Its inhabitants probacly enjoy

situation in many respects similar to ours.

our other neighbor planet, Venus, as those

will pass away and tinue its upward way.

FLAMMAHION, Committee. will pass away and progress will long con-

WILL REDUCE THE RATES.

to Kansas City.

Pythias encampment. He has decided to

wait until Monday before giving his decis-

ion. It is practically settled that the \$5

rate will be put into effect even if the appli-

cation is refused, in which case the Atchison

F. C. Donald, O. G. Murray and S. H. Holding, the arbitrators appointed to settle the question in dispute between the Atchison

company and Chairman Caldwell relative to the proper interpretation to be out upon the

spetion of the agreement limiting the time

in which arbitrators may be appointed in cases of an appeal, held their first meeting

today. Arguments were heard on both sides and a decision will probably be submitted

This is the case in which the Atchison

contends that when a member appeals from a decision of the chairman, all the arbitrators

holds that the appellant must select it

arbitrator within five days after the date of

the appeal in which to make his selection

and the two thus chosen have still another

five days in which to agree upon the third

Chairman Caldwell is taking a vote of the

members of the Western Passenger associa-tion on a proposition to abandon the use of the signature form of ticket adopted for the

same terms with the Grand Army posts and

Mysteriously Disappeared.

other excursion rate that have been

will appeal to arbitration.

early next week.

However uncertain I may be in regard to

tion of the Spath of Iceland.

appears, it is beyone doubt.

canais of Mars by leaving

This is one hypothesis. It is not opposed

13. Carpenter in Rural Russia.

16. Sunday's Sporting Melange.

Grain, Provisions and Live Stock. 12. Colonel Mosby on General Grant.

- Kansas City and the Pythian Knights. Tennessee Miners in Arms. Fruitless Efforts to Abduct the Reigning 4. Editorial and Comment. Heath's Washington Letter.
- Prince of the Hapless Country. 5. Conneilman Steel on Europe. What Omaha Pays for Janitors. Why the Schultz Sisters Died.
 - RUSSIA'S TRUEST FRIEND IN DANGER
 - Strife Against Uitka Stirred Up By Partisans of His Yout'iful Son.

AUSTRIA ALLEGED TO BE IMPLICATED

Baffled Conspirators Cross the Border-Franz Josef's Government Accused of Being Privy to the Plan-What

May Come Of It.

[Copperighted 1892 by James Gordon Bonnett.] Paris, Aug. 13 .- | New York Horald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- While Europe and he whole world are following with the closest attention the parliamentary crisis in England, an event has happened in a little country along the shores of the Adrlatic. This event is worthy of more than passing notice. A plot has been on foot against Prince Nikita of Montenegro. The conspirators want to deprive him of his crown and place it upon the head of his son, who is 21 years old. The royal parent was to have been seized one night and put on board a vessel bound for some foreign port, out the conspiracy was discovered and such

plots more often fail than succeed. Two councillors of the prince are strongly suspected of participation in the conspiracy, and are now refugees in Austria. The Austrian government has given permission for the sojourn of the crown prince, but every person who is suspected of having had a hand in the plot is placed under the closest surveillance. Order seems to have been reestablished in Montenegro.

Gloomy Forebodings.

If we are to take special notice of this affair, it is in connection with the famous "question of the east," which has never been set at rest. It is again coming to the front. We do not know the hour when it shall once more arouse the world. When it does there will be a terrible awakening and Europe will be shaken to its center.

Montenegro was talked about in 1889 on the occasion of the double marriage of the princesses Stalo and Militza to the twe grand dukes of Russia. It was also talked about when the ezar gave the celebrated toast which drew the attention of Europei The prince of Montenegro, the only true friend of Russia." This thrust had the effect of causing alarm and public discussion, but peace was not disturbed. But there is a conspiracy which hides something else. Who are at the head of those who have fled from Montenegro, whose prince is the friend of the czarł Are they so very welcome in Austria! Must we believe the Austrian lournals, which assert that Prince Nikita has an understanding with Russia, and is thinking of adding to his crown that of Servia, so troubled and distracted, and which the "peace party" wanted to prevent

by deposing Nikita. All that signifies nothing, but it is certain hat on the side of the Balkans, in Servia, in Bulgaria or in Montenegro, sooner or later will come that spark which will set all Europe on fire. JAQUES ST. CERE.

LONDON'S MONEY MARKET.

Very Little Doing, but Securities Trading Generally Firm in Tone. [Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett,] LONDON, Aug. 13.—[New York Horald

Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Business in Stock Exchange today has been almost at a Novelty has alwas special attraction for us andstill, only a few securities meeting any Tais is the first time since the origin legree of attention. Consols are one-sixof manking that we have discovered eenth of 1 per cent easier, money for acin the skies a new world sufficiently like count and India rupec paper opening oneour own to awaken our sympathies. Many fourth of 1 per cent lower, closing unyears will doubtless pass before science is changed. Indian sterling loans still mark able to acquire ideas as complete respecting a fall of one half of 1 per cent. Forign government securities closed tolerably we now passess respecting this world of Mars, but what wonders has not the science of the future in store for our successors, and who shall dare say that manking of Mars and manking of irmly in spite of little doing. Home railways, after being generally depressed, closed with a steadier tone. At the same time dealings have been almost at a standstill and the this earth will not one day be able to com-municate one with another. Generations changes established, while mostly adverse, do not exceed one-half to one-quarter of 1 per cent. Canadian lines close duil, a decline of one-quarter of 1 per cent having taken place in Grand Trunk guaranteed and Grand Trunk first preference, Among forcign railways Mexican first preference has Five Dollars Will Be the Round Trip Fare risen one-half of 1 percent, Mexican ordinary one-quarter of 1 per cent, Mexican second CHICADO, III., Aug. 13.—Chairman Caldpreference has fallen 1 per cent. There has well still has under advisement the Atchibeen scarcely any demand for money, short son's application for authority to make a loans having been freely offered at one-half round-trip rate of \$5 between Chicago and of 1 per cent discount. The market, how-Kansas City on account of the Knights of ever, has been firm, two and three mouths'

pills oot being taken under I per cent. AFFAIRS IN CONGO.

Belgium Preparing to Wage War Against the Arabs There. BRUSSELS, Aug. 13 .- Waile the government doubts the reports from the Congo Free State that Arabs are sweeping the

country along the upper Congo, it is taking measures to concentrate forces at Basoko camp and establish a post at the confluence of the Lomani and Congo rivers. Letters received here from Commander Hodister, dated from Lomani in April, show him at that time to be trading directly with the negroes as against the Arabs, who

claimed a monopoly of the ivory trade and

were putting to death all the negroes whom

they caught dealing in this commodity. Doctors and Teachers Wanted, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18 .- The civil service commission has requisitions for nine physicians for the Indian service and it is in need of eligibles to fill the vacancies. There are no female physicians now on the register of eligibles. There is also a scarcity of eligible teachers for the Indian service. The regular fall examinations are being held in different parts of the country at which ap-plicants can be examined, and it may be found necessary to hold some special examinations to replenish the registers. Those wishing to be examined should write to the civil service commission. Washington, D.

C., for application blanks and information Weather Sharps to Mest.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 13 -Great excitement prevails at Middlefield over the WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13 .- Prof. Mark disappearance of Captain Henry A Miller, as aged and very wealthy citizen. He was W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has called a convention of the directors of seen last evening by his nephew, Henry Ives, but this morning he had disappeared, Searching parties have scoured the country the state weather service, representing all the state weather service, representing all states and territories in the union, to meet at Rochester, N. Y., on August 15 and 16, to immediately proceed the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which latter meeting wal obver the period from August 16 to 24. and drawn off ponds bereabouts, but no trace of Mr. Miller has been found. A gang of toughs was seen in the vicinity of his bouse last night and kidnipping is sus-