

ROYALTY IN SERVICE

How the Queen's Sons Are Ruled in the Great British Army.

POPULAR BUT INCORRECT IMPRESSION

People Are Wrong in Thinking the Regal Soldier Enjoys a Snag.

HARD WORKED AND VERY WELL POSTED

Experiences of a Parliamentary Committee in Dealing with a Soldier-Duke.

SURPRISED AT HIS MINUTE INFORMATION

He Was Thoroughly Well Acquainted with Every Branch of the Service—Admitted to Be Earning Their Salaries as Officers.

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A few days ago an agitation which promised to afford rare sport for the nation, and to give the Duke of Hyde Park a new and most susceptible theme for their denunciation of wickedness in high places, was started by a news agency. The rumor went forth that the duke of Connaught, third son of the queen, was to succeed Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief of the forces in India.

It was a capital hare to start, but it did not run very far. An official contradiction appeared almost instantly, and the agitators with their alarming cries and blue hair had to beat a retreat.

Of course the duke of Connaught is not a soldier in the sense that Lord Roberts is one, but the bitterness of the attacks upon him cannot be explained by that fact.

The general impression in the public mind is that the queen's sons are not only put into the army and navy as a means of providing them with handsome incomes, and that they never take the least trouble to learn their duties.

No far from being negligent or ignorant, all these persons have worked hard to fit themselves for their position, and are quite on the level in point of technical proficiency with their brother officers.

The duke of Connaught was a cadet at Woolwich when only 16, and from that day to this has been studying military duties.

At one time I fully shared popular impression, which has since been corrected, but it happened that I was called upon to serve on a parliamentary committee which was inquiring into the condition of the army and kindred questions.

He was at first looked upon with great suspicion by the radical members of the committee, who expected to see him bowled over with the first few questions.

"If you want a good army," he said, "you must pay for it. The House of Commons is always crying out for economy. You can't get a first rate article for a low price."

"Some one asked him why it was necessary to have such a showy uniform on most of our soldiers."

"Because," he said, "a showy uniform attracts Mary Ann, the house maid. That makes them clean, join the army. Put them into ordinary street dress and women would not look at them. You would then find recruiting a harder job than ever. It is not for honor and glory that the British soldier serves his queen and country."

They Earn Their Wages. The duke made a great impression on the entire committee. We had Lord Wolsey, General Brookenbury and other distinguished soldiers before us, but none of them were more at home in dealing with military technicalities than the duke.

"This is not at all what I expected," remarked a radical colleague to me, with a smile. "Upon my word, I believe he mostly earns his money."

I will venture to say as one who is in favor of cutting down salaries and the most rigid economy, that this man's remark applies to the other sons of the queen and the prince of Wales, who are in the army or navy. They have been too well trained to run any risk of appearing ignorant by the side of other officers in the service.

I am no courtier, but I am in favor of ranking everybody according to his merits, whether he be the son of a monarch or the butcher's boy who joins the army.

George IV. wanted to be commander-in-chief, and although that wish was not gratified, he succeeded in persuading himself that he only was he at the battle of Waterloo,

but that he commanded a division there. At last he had the audacity to appeal to the duke of Wellington to confirm his story.

"Is it not true, duke," he said at dinner one day, "did I not command a division at Waterloo?"

"I have heard your majesty say so," judiciously replied the duke, and the matter was pressed no further.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. AFFAIRS IN HAMBURG. Awful Death Rate Among the Cholera-Stricken—The City Crisis Treated.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the News says: Affairs in Hamburg are improving a little, but the total number of funerals of cholera victims which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday were 600 as against 300 on Saturday.

The extent of the panic caused by the epidemic in Hamburg is shown by a letter which the burgomaster of a town in east Prussia recently sent to a citizen of Hamburg, who, it had been learned, intended to visit the city.

The Hamburgers themselves say it notes with satisfaction that the German people are wrong when they say that the epidemic accented Hamburg in entering quarters.

The Borsenborsaists that those merchants are wrong who think they can free themselves from their obligations by a ransom in the form of a gift of money.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ROMANIAN TRIP BRINGS HIM IN CONTACT WITH BISMARK. (Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.)

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The emperor's trip to Romania has somewhat disturbed Caprivi, who knows that during his journey his majesty is likely to be in contact with persons well disposed toward the Bismarcks.

There is no doubt that the emperor's health has had a great deal to do with his Romanian excursion. The change of air and mental rest, which his majesty is now enjoying, may soon set him right.

There is talk of a visit of his majesty to Constantinople, and the emperor is at present staying at his estate in East Prussia.

At the request, it is supposed, of the Russian government, the minister of the interior is having a list of all Russian subjects now in Prussia drawn up.

General Lanza, the Italian ambassador, is hastening his return to Berlin, where he will probably confer with the chancellor on the subject of the general policy of the powers in the Dnieuburg.

At one time I fully shared popular impression, which has since been corrected, but it happened that I was called upon to serve on a parliamentary committee which was inquiring into the condition of the army and kindred questions.

He was at first looked upon with great suspicion by the radical members of the committee, who expected to see him bowled over with the first few questions.

"If you want a good army," he said, "you must pay for it. The House of Commons is always crying out for economy. You can't get a first rate article for a low price."

"Some one asked him why it was necessary to have such a showy uniform on most of our soldiers."

"Because," he said, "a showy uniform attracts Mary Ann, the house maid. That makes them clean, join the army. Put them into ordinary street dress and women would not look at them. You would then find recruiting a harder job than ever. It is not for honor and glory that the British soldier serves his queen and country."

They Earn Their Wages. The duke made a great impression on the entire committee. We had Lord Wolsey, General Brookenbury and other distinguished soldiers before us, but none of them were more at home in dealing with military technicalities than the duke.

"This is not at all what I expected," remarked a radical colleague to me, with a smile. "Upon my word, I believe he mostly earns his money."

I will venture to say as one who is in favor of cutting down salaries and the most rigid economy, that this man's remark applies to the other sons of the queen and the prince of Wales, who are in the army or navy.

George IV. wanted to be commander-in-chief, and although that wish was not gratified, he succeeded in persuading himself that he only was he at the battle of Waterloo,

but that he commanded a division there. At last he had the audacity to appeal to the duke of Wellington to confirm his story.

"Is it not true, duke," he said at dinner one day, "did I not command a division at Waterloo?"

"I have heard your majesty say so," judiciously replied the duke, and the matter was pressed no further.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. AFFAIRS IN HAMBURG. Awful Death Rate Among the Cholera-Stricken—The City Crisis Treated.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the News says: Affairs in Hamburg are improving a little, but the total number of funerals of cholera victims which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday were 600 as against 300 on Saturday.

The extent of the panic caused by the epidemic in Hamburg is shown by a letter which the burgomaster of a town in east Prussia recently sent to a citizen of Hamburg, who, it had been learned, intended to visit the city.

The Hamburgers themselves say it notes with satisfaction that the German people are wrong when they say that the epidemic accented Hamburg in entering quarters.

The Borsenborsaists that those merchants are wrong who think they can free themselves from their obligations by a ransom in the form of a gift of money.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ROMANIAN TRIP BRINGS HIM IN CONTACT WITH BISMARK. (Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.)

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The emperor's trip to Romania has somewhat disturbed Caprivi, who knows that during his journey his majesty is likely to be in contact with persons well disposed toward the Bismarcks.

but that he commanded a division there. At last he had the audacity to appeal to the duke of Wellington to confirm his story.

"Is it not true, duke," he said at dinner one day, "did I not command a division at Waterloo?"

"I have heard your majesty say so," judiciously replied the duke, and the matter was pressed no further.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. AFFAIRS IN HAMBURG. Awful Death Rate Among the Cholera-Stricken—The City Crisis Treated.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the News says: Affairs in Hamburg are improving a little, but the total number of funerals of cholera victims which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday were 600 as against 300 on Saturday.

The extent of the panic caused by the epidemic in Hamburg is shown by a letter which the burgomaster of a town in east Prussia recently sent to a citizen of Hamburg, who, it had been learned, intended to visit the city.

The Hamburgers themselves say it notes with satisfaction that the German people are wrong when they say that the epidemic accented Hamburg in entering quarters.

The Borsenborsaists that those merchants are wrong who think they can free themselves from their obligations by a ransom in the form of a gift of money.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ROMANIAN TRIP BRINGS HIM IN CONTACT WITH BISMARK. (Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.)

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The emperor's trip to Romania has somewhat disturbed Caprivi, who knows that during his journey his majesty is likely to be in contact with persons well disposed toward the Bismarcks.

There is no doubt that the emperor's health has had a great deal to do with his Romanian excursion. The change of air and mental rest, which his majesty is now enjoying, may soon set him right.

There is talk of a visit of his majesty to Constantinople, and the emperor is at present staying at his estate in East Prussia.

At the request, it is supposed, of the Russian government, the minister of the interior is having a list of all Russian subjects now in Prussia drawn up.

General Lanza, the Italian ambassador, is hastening his return to Berlin, where he will probably confer with the chancellor on the subject of the general policy of the powers in the Dnieuburg.

At one time I fully shared popular impression, which has since been corrected, but it happened that I was called upon to serve on a parliamentary committee which was inquiring into the condition of the army and kindred questions.

He was at first looked upon with great suspicion by the radical members of the committee, who expected to see him bowled over with the first few questions.

"If you want a good army," he said, "you must pay for it. The House of Commons is always crying out for economy. You can't get a first rate article for a low price."

"Some one asked him why it was necessary to have such a showy uniform on most of our soldiers."

"Because," he said, "a showy uniform attracts Mary Ann, the house maid. That makes them clean, join the army. Put them into ordinary street dress and women would not look at them. You would then find recruiting a harder job than ever. It is not for honor and glory that the British soldier serves his queen and country."

They Earn Their Wages. The duke made a great impression on the entire committee. We had Lord Wolsey, General Brookenbury and other distinguished soldiers before us, but none of them were more at home in dealing with military technicalities than the duke.

"This is not at all what I expected," remarked a radical colleague to me, with a smile. "Upon my word, I believe he mostly earns his money."

I will venture to say as one who is in favor of cutting down salaries and the most rigid economy, that this man's remark applies to the other sons of the queen and the prince of Wales, who are in the army or navy.

George IV. wanted to be commander-in-chief, and although that wish was not gratified, he succeeded in persuading himself that he only was he at the battle of Waterloo,

but that he commanded a division there. At last he had the audacity to appeal to the duke of Wellington to confirm his story.

"Is it not true, duke," he said at dinner one day, "did I not command a division at Waterloo?"

"I have heard your majesty say so," judiciously replied the duke, and the matter was pressed no further.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. AFFAIRS IN HAMBURG. Awful Death Rate Among the Cholera-Stricken—The City Crisis Treated.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the News says: Affairs in Hamburg are improving a little, but the total number of funerals of cholera victims which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday were 600 as against 300 on Saturday.

The extent of the panic caused by the epidemic in Hamburg is shown by a letter which the burgomaster of a town in east Prussia recently sent to a citizen of Hamburg, who, it had been learned, intended to visit the city.

The Hamburgers themselves say it notes with satisfaction that the German people are wrong when they say that the epidemic accented Hamburg in entering quarters.

The Borsenborsaists that those merchants are wrong who think they can free themselves from their obligations by a ransom in the form of a gift of money.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ROMANIAN TRIP BRINGS HIM IN CONTACT WITH BISMARK. (Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.)

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The emperor's trip to Romania has somewhat disturbed Caprivi, who knows that during his journey his majesty is likely to be in contact with persons well disposed toward the Bismarcks.

TIME RIPE FOR WAR

Signs of European Politics That Point to the End of Peace.

EFFECT OF RUSSIA'S NOTE TO TURKEY

Reproach of the Sultan That May Lead to Grave Entanglements.

OBJECT OF WILLIAM'S TRIP TO AUSTRIA

Supposed to Be Going to Hunt With Aged Emperor Francis Joseph.

SOME THINGS THEY MAY TALK OVER

Feasibility of Enlarging Their Armies to Oppose the Franco-Russian Alliance—Pegs on Which Peace Hangs at the Present.

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.)

PARIS, Sept. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—I have often remarked to the readers of the Herald that in European international politics what seems of least account is often of the greatest importance to the peace of Europe.

First, the note of Russia addressed to Turkey, in regard to Bulgaria. The Russian government reproaches Turkey with having entered into relations with the emperor of Europe with the prince of Bulgaria.

Another symptom is the visit of Emperor William to Vienna. The announcement is suddenly made, and that is rather astonishing, as it had been said he would go to Hamburg.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

What William Wants. Here is another motive: Germany is increasing the strength of her effective army and her war budget.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair and cooler.

1. British Royalty in Britain's Service. Politics from Paris. Nebraska Political News. New Army Bill in Form.

2. Omaha Democrats Have a Rally. Session Gravesend Sta. 3. Rum Canned by Emigration.

4. Frontier and Interior. Health's Washington Letter. 5. Nebraska State News.

6. Council Bluffs News. 7. Last Week in Society. 8. Local News Items. District Court Doings.

9. Factories for Nebraska. 11. Grain, Provisions and Live Stock. 12. Carpenter on Russian Railroads.

13. Wakenham on Canterbury. 14. Jesse Benton-Fremont's Story. History of a Splendid Band.

15. Among the Dead Game Sports. here last night. Orders were sent in for torches, caps and caps for marching purposes.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT. Nebraska's Treasurer Denies That Affairs of His Office Are Complicated.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Considerable comment was caused in this city today by the appearance of an editorial in the Omaha World-Herald in which irregularities in the management of the state treasury were alleged directly charged. The editorial referred to said: "In plain English, the suspicion is that the assets of the state treasury have been so managed that the value is less by many thousands of dollars than it should be."

There have been vague hints about certain notes carried on the treasurer's books as cash, but which are not cash, bonds or certificates of deposit. There are grave suspicions and demand an investigation.

State Treasurer Hill was seen in reference to the above this evening. He made a most emphatic and indignant denial of every allegation and insinuation in the paragraph quoted, as well as to the entire editorial. He said that when he assumed the office of state treasurer nearly four years ago, he received from the previous treasurer a number of cases said to be worthless. There are grave suspicions and demand an investigation.

Received With Enthusiasm. PEER, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Messrs. Field and Wilson spoke to a large crowd here last night. The meeting had been advertised to be held in Lincoln's hall at 8 p. m., but before that hour the hall was full and the speaker and half of the crowd had arrived, and it was decided by the club to have the speaking in the open air.

The militia boys showed their enthusiasm for the republican cause and regard for the speaker. The militia boys showed their enthusiasm for the republican cause and regard for the speaker. The militia boys showed their enthusiasm for the republican cause and regard for the speaker.

Dependent Upon Alliance Votes. SCHUYLER, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The democratic county convention was held this afternoon to nominate representatives and commissioners of districts one and three. Two anxious aspirants for representative made it very interesting, some sharp work being done.

Representative H. G. Branch, who was laid out two years since by Francis Dana, alliance nominee endorsed by republicans, said that he would not be before the convention, but he saw that it would be easy to secure the nomination. He did not stay out, but he was being tonight the nomination.

George H. Thomas was nominated for county attorney and will be endorsed by the independent voters. The nomination of Districts 1 and 2 then went into session and nominated for commissioner of District 1, D. B. Birken of Leigh, for commissioner of District 2, J. B. Birken of Leigh.

The Twelfth senatorial district convention of Platte and Colfax counties followed. Platte by a vote of 100 to 80 nominated James E. North of Columbus as presented and nominated.

Nemaha Republicans in Convention. AUBURN, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention today was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the county for years.

The following nominations were made: Churches, A. J. Burnham for county attorney, B. F. McInch for county commissioner and E. B. Hubbard for board of health.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention to hold the next legislature to United States senator.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention that his colleagues on the legislative branch should support in his candidacy for that position.

Not Satisfied with the Crowd. NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The independent of the Eleventh senatorial district held their convention in this city yesterday and nominated Herring of Warren for senator.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention to hold the next legislature to United States senator.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention that his colleagues on the legislative branch should support in his candidacy for that position.

Not Satisfied with the Crowd. NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The independent of the Eleventh senatorial district held their convention in this city yesterday and nominated Herring of Warren for senator.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention to hold the next legislature to United States senator.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention that his colleagues on the legislative branch should support in his candidacy for that position.

Not Satisfied with the Crowd. NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The independent of the Eleventh senatorial district held their convention in this city yesterday and nominated Herring of Warren for senator.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention to hold the next legislature to United States senator.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention that his colleagues on the legislative branch should support in his candidacy for that position.

Not Satisfied with the Crowd. NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The independent of the Eleventh senatorial district held their convention in this city yesterday and nominated Herring of Warren for senator.

Resolved. That it is the wish of this convention to hold the next legislature to United States senator.

GERMANY'S ARMY BILL

Objections Raised to Emperor William's Pet Scheme.

REGISTERS A VIGOROUS KICK

the Feeling Against it the Introduction of the Bill is Uncertain.

SOURCES OF GREAT DANGER TO BERLIN

Its Water Supply Said to be Contaminated with Cholera Germs.

WILLIAM STARTS ON A HUNTING TRIP

Over Cautious People Afraid That He Will Be Kidnaped by the Russians—American and Naval Military Attaches Received—German Notes.

(Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Before placing the new army bill, on which hangs the fate of the government, before the Bundsrath, the emperor has sent State Secretary Maltzahn to confer with the finance ministers of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg.

Upon the reduction to two years of the military service, concurrent upon raising the annual contingent by 35,000 men, he found the governments of the federal states ready to give their assent, but on the financial projects for meeting the extra budget, there was extreme diversity of opinion.

One important feature of the bill, proposing to unify military legislation in accordance with the Prussian law, met with the strongest opposition of the federal states. The Bavarian government brusquely declined to discuss the proposal.

The present state of the negotiations leaves the period of introduction of the bill uncertain. In official circles it is believed that the government will await the result of the Landtag's vote on taxation reforms before passing a resolution for the increased corporal taxation arising from the army bill.

Contaminated Water Supplies. The people of Berlin expect the chance of cholera becoming epidemic very quietly. A careful watch is kept upon the water supply.

The vigilance of the sanitary authorities gives the public confidence that the outbreak will not attain serious proportions. It has been clearly traced that those stricken with the disease have, apart from the imported cases of other illnesses, contracted the disease owing to the extremely filthy water of the Spree.

The announcement that the river is infected with the cholera bacilli has set the people of Berlin on their guard. The inhabitants of the city now filter and boil all the water they use for drinking.

The sanitary committee has stationed sentries along the banks of the Elbe, Oder, Spree and Havel to keep watch upon the barges which are now recognized as carrying the infection.

The Hamburg Board of Trade today issued a notice of the establishment of two central sanitary stations on the upper and lower Elbe, where all the passing river craft will be subject to inspection and where certificates of health will be given.

The expedition commenced today of merchandise passing between Hamburg and Altona and also of all vessels. No restrictions are placed upon the passenger traffic, but visitors remaining in Altona for twelve hours must report themselves to the authorities.

William Goes Hunting. The emperor started yesterday for Romania on a bear and deer hunt. The members of the court circle profess anxiety about his majesty going there to hunt.

The lodge lies in the midst of dense woods, four miles from the Russian frontier and is far distant from any railway. His majesty has but few attendants and no German troops are near him.

Numerous bands of Cossacks are scattered along the frontier near which the hunting preserve lies, and it is urged that in the event of a sudden outbreak with Russia, some reckless Cossack band might swoop down on the lodge and carry off the emperor into Russia.

He will return to Berlin at the end of next week and will go to meet Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna on October 9. On the way to Vienna he will stop to attend the golden wedding of the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar.