THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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ONE COUNTRY AND ONE FLAG

Congressman Jerry Simpson Has a Plan that Beats Wearing Rocks.

HE WANTS TO BUY OUT GREAT BRITAIN

Sage of Medicine Lodge Proposes to Purchase the Entire Interests of Her Majesty in North America Out of Hand.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Congressman Jerry Simpson of Medicine Lodge, Kan., has declared his intention to introduce during the coming session of congress a resolution that will probably cause quite a sensation.

Mr. Simpson's resolution will propose that the United States acquire by purchase all the British possessions in America, including the Hudson Bay territory. He argues that the Canadians are so anxious to become citizens of the United States that they would willingly contribute a portion of the purchase money.

Representative Simpson holds that if it was good policy on the part of the government to purchase Alaska, the arguments in favor of obtaining British America are stronger in a ten-fold degree.

FORECASTING THUNDER STORMS.

What the Weather Bureau Expects to Do in that Line in the Future.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Desiring to have a practical study of thunder storms during the summer of 1892 to determine the feasibility of making thunder storm forecasts and to obtain a better knowledge of their characteristics, Prof. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, began preparations in April of that year for systematic work in this line, by issuing a circular to selected stations, together with a supply of record cards, upon which reports of storms in the respective localities should be made. The data has been compiled from a large number of these reports and has been condensed from separate state charts into one general chart, and a bulletin based thereon has been published. In regard to heat and thunder storms the bulletin says: It is found that two distinct thunder storm belts may traverse the same territory, but that the second storm does not appear to hold its force to the same extent after it reaches the territory which has been covered by a previous storm on the same date. This was well defined in the thunder storm belt of June 6. While there is no infallible rule to be laid down for forecasting thunder storms, from the daily weather charts, yet, certain conditions which indicate the development of a thunder storm belt, generally follow. During the season nearly 90 per cent of thunder storms occurred in the belt covered by the isobar of 30 inches, and at or near the isotherm of 70 degrees. In heated terms thunder storms may be looked for along the line of change in pressure (30.01 inches) and where the temperature in the afternoon continues high. These storms are more liable to occur the day after the maximum temperature heat has passed.

Prof. Harrington says he is of the opinion from the facts now at hand that the time has not yet come for more definite forecasts than are given at present.

ENLISTING SOUTHERN SUPPORT.

Silver Senators Expect to Receive Aid from the Southland.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Congressmen who were most interested in defeating the passage of the force bill, it is reported, may aid their western colleagues in opposing the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver bill. This state of affairs is represented to have been brought about by correspondence between the western silver senators and many southern senators. It is said that at the time the force bill was before the senate the western silver senators bolted their party to aid their southern friends, and resented to the bitter end all efforts to whip them into line, that it was through their efforts, united with those of the solid democratic minority, led by Senator Gorman, that the fight against the force bill was successful and that much diplomacy was necessary to gather sufficient strength from the republicans to defeat the force bill and obligations were consequently then incurred which have since benefited the republican senators who aided the democratic tariff, silver and other questions, which were at the time relegated to the background, and every energy was put forth by the southern people to prevent the passage of the force bill. It is cited that by a strange coincidence the very republican senators in the west who helped to defeat the force bill are now the most interested in continuing the use of silver as money, and are calling upon the southern senators to help them to prevent action which, they believe, will prove to be a calamity to the business interests of their states.

It Was an Erroneous Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The statement made public yesterday that the First National bank of Vernon, Tex., had failed, proves to be erroneous. The First National bank of Russell, Kan., has failed.

WILLIAM WILL NOT COME.

Obstacles of Etiquette Which Will Prevent Germany's Monarch Visiting America.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Times' London correspondent has this to say regarding Emperor William's visit to the World's fair:

"The fact of such world-wide complications suddenly looming up on the international horizon should be enough in itself to brand as nonsensical the report that the German emperor dreams of putting the Atlantic between him and his empire. Two or three years ago a fancy to see Chicago caught what may be called the tourist, and he talked half jestingly about it for a week or so. That is all. An official friend at my request asked a member of the German diplomatic staff here about it last night, and the answer was that the rumor must be absurd buncombe. One of the reasons given for this opinion may strike Americans as curious. This German attache pointed out that the Infanta Eulalia was actually at present in England on a visit to somebody or other in royal circles; yet her coming was so unimportant that not a single English paper, to his knowledge, had heaped on this insignificant princess such a repletion of the highest possible honors and established for her such formula for a royal reception that a reigning soverign who went over would find it quite impossible to handle himself, much less his accompanying suite, on the basis of these precedents. Anybody who knows the Prussian court at all will understand how vital this consideration would be, even if there were an imaginable chance of William's absence from Europe for even a month.

Another Kansas City Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 23.—Another deliberate murder took place here today, and following so soon after the murder of Lawyer Johnson by Banker Little, has increased the excitement caused by the previous crime. Charles Blunk, a saloon keeper, being jealous of his wife, sent a messenger to his home to see if any man was in the house. The messenger, returning, told him that William Blackford, a barkeeper, was there. Blunk put his revolver in his pocket and going home, shot and killed Blackford. He also assaulted his wife, inflicting serious injuries upon her, and then gave himself up to the police.

Turners at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Forty thousand people thronged the athletic and shooting parks and campus connecting them today to witness the exercises of men and women participating in the bundes turnfest of the North American Turnerbund. The program was a long one. One of the most enjoyable occasions of the day was the convention of the pioneer turners of the North American Turnerbund. The day's program was concluded with gymnastic exercises and a grand concert this evening.

ENGLAND'S EFFECTIVE NAVY.

Bad Showing She Would Make in Siamese Waters in Event of Hostilities.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Herald's London correspondent says: "The attention of naval men in England is directed to the aspect of affairs in the east. It is admitted by the most competent authorities that the need of defensive measures may soon arise.

"A naval officer of high rank whom I saw, says that both England and France are, to a certain extent, out of hand as regarding their nominal ruling authorities, and there is no knowing what circumstances may result from apparently inadequate causes.

"The English naval position in the east does not appear of a nature to inspire confidence. On the China station there are twenty ships, headed by the Imperius, which is the only armored vessel among them. On the East Indies station there are ten vessels, headed by the Bodice. France is not so well represented as England on either station.

"It is understood that the admiralty has decided that, if necessary, at least two war ships could be sent to Bangkok. The foreign office has received intimations that all possible precautions have been taken for the protection of British interests in Siam. Communications have passed between Lord Roseberry and Lord Ripon.

Talk with a Naval Officer.

"I saw a naval officer of rank who talked as to the strength of the fleet which could be sent to Siamese waters. With one or two exceptions, said he, there is hardly an available vessel which could be placed in active service. The naval authorities, I believe, are convinced that some vessels of size and speed should immediately be dispatched to Bangkok to give effective protection to British interests. The only vessels, however, which could be called into service would consist of a number of small gunboats and cruisers, most of which are of an obsolete type, and which are serving on the China squadron, and some even smaller vessels—torpedo boats, gunboats and third-class cruisers—which are in the East India squadron.

"Some of the latter, though comparatively new built and newly commissioned boats, are regarded now as of little use in actual warfare. The Lapwing, Pigeon and Redbreast are vessels of the latest type commissioned upon the station. They are all classed as first-rate gunboats, with an average speed of thirteen knots. The Plover, also, is regarded as a gunboat of the first class, but it is known in naval circles that her speed does not come up to anything like thirteen knots, although she is so rated.

"There are the new Australian cruisers which could be called upon in case of grave necessity, namely, the Boomerang, Katoomba, Mildura, Rengaroo and Tauranga. It is not thought, however, that these vessels, which were especially designed under an arrangement with the Australian government for the protection of these colonies, could be removed from their present service unless under the most stringent necessity.

As Compared with the French Fleet.

"I do not like to make any definite comparison between our own and the French squadrons, but I am convinced that the latter is even more inefficient than our own. The river gunboats, which form a large proportion of its apparent strength, would be absolutely useless for actual service.

"I saw Vice Admiral Philip Colombe and asked him if he could give any opinion as to the comparative strength of such fleets as could be quickly massed in Siamese waters by England and France respectively.

"'I am afraid,' said he, 'that you have put a query to me which is quite out of my power to definitely answer. Speaking roughly, I should say that England is so vastly superior in the number and strength of her vessels as to render a close comparison almost unnecessary. We would call, of course, upon the China and East Indies squadrons, and it is a simple matter of calculation with a map and a pair of compasses, reckoning with an average speed of ten knots in an hour, as a basis to determine how long it would take to mass these at any given central point, such as Hong Kong. I sincerely trust that this may remain a theoretical instead of a practical problem.'"

FOUND A RUINED CITY.

Remarkable Discovery Made by Prospectors on the Yuma Desert.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 23.—The ruins of a prehistoric city have just been discovered by a party of prospectors from Yuma when on the Colorado desert in search of the Pegleg mine. The wind had laid bare the walls and the remains of stone buildings. For a distance of 420 feet in length by 260 feet in width gigantic pillars, quaintly carved to represent dragons' heads and arms, still stood in the sand of the desert, supporting on their tops huge slabs of granite weighing many tons. The frieze ornamentations resembled Egyptian sculpture and exhibited a greater degree of skill than is possessed by the Indian artisans of the present day. Fragments of pottery were found underneath the debris, and together with the crumbled pieces of the frieze were brought by one of the prospectors to this city. Prospector Ferguson called the matter to the attention of H. C. Gordon, who interested John F. Gay, jr., a wealthy man of this city, to the discovery, and a week ago yesterday, in company with four others they went to the desert to explore the ruins. They were driven back by a sand storm, reaching this city today, but they will make a careful examination of the ruins in a season when the conditions are favorable for extended explorations. From the relics exhibited it is evident an important archeological discovery has been made.

WHERE THE HEAT WAS INTENSE.

Buffalo, Wyo. Reports Some Very Warm Weather—A Discouraging Outlook.

BUFFALO, Wyo., July 23.—Yesterday and today at Fort McKinney the temperature was 112 in the shade, at Buffalo from 4 to 6 o'clock the mercury in the sun stood at from 128 to 130. Not a drop of rain has fallen for nine weeks, and the range is completely destroyed. Buffalo is surrounded by forest fires. To the southwest twenty miles, fire has been burning with more or less intermittent severity since July 7. The fire at one time came down into the valley, destroying all of Tully's fields, pasture fences, corrals, etc. on Poison creek, and burning half of the places in Muddy creek district. By great trouble the fire was checked. Up Clear Creek canon another fire is burning. The cavalry troops from McKinney went out yesterday to endeavor to extinguish it, but nothing can be done without rain. Many acres of choice timber are already destroyed just east of Buffalo. To the north another huge timber fire is reported in Sheridan county.

Mr. Rust Has Nothing to Say.

E. Hyde Rust, the ex-receiver for the American Water Works company, who returned from Washington Friday night, was seen at his apartments in the Madison house last night by a BEE reporter. When asked to make a statement regarding the late litigation, he replied that he had no statement to make, had made none, and would make none until the case came up in the court. He branded the so-called interview and statement that was published about him in a certain newspaper as being a "fake."

Veragua is Willing.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The World says that Thursday it cabled the duke of Veragua, asking him:

Should American gratitude for the service of Christopher Columbus take the shape of a fund, would it be accepted?

This morning's paper prints this reply:

Telegram received here today. I accept as an honor the sympathy of American people.
VERAGUA.

IN THE COTTON FACTORIES

New England Towns Suffering from the Financial Stringency.

MILLS FORCED TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS

Lack of Orders Causes the Discharge of Numerous Operatives—An Earnest Plea for the Repeal of the Sherman Silver Law.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Herald's Boston correspondent says: "A review of the situation among the cotton factories of New England is not assuring, but there is nothing to occasion alarm. Managers of companies think they are in a perplexing position, such as has never been forced upon them at any former period in a quarter of a century. Ordinarily, at this season of the year, it is nothing strange for some of the factories to shut down, but the shutting down now has much significance, far more than common. There is an uncertainty in the air which may swell into momentous proportions or dwindle into nothingness, just as the wind wafts, and a canvass of some of the leading cities indicates that silver has much to do with the situation. Many of the manufacturers say they await the decision of congress on the question, whether the the silver law shall be repealed, with fear and trepidity, and the companies and industries, which are more or less allied to cotton, maintain a similar view.

At Fall River a shut down will be enforced unless the demand for cloth picks up, for of course the mills cannot keep on spending money with none coming in to replace it. In the present state of the money market the print cloth brokers cannot get money to buy cloth or do not dare to risk a possible panic by doing so, and so cannot buy. Neither can the manufacturers borrow to carry on their business and so a shut down is inevitable, unless the business of the whole country improves before the summer is over.

Depressing Outlook.

In Lowell a lack of orders is troubling mill men and one concern has but half of its looms running. The outlook is very depressing, and if the present condition of things continues, there is every possibility that several industries will have to shut down. Lowell people are absolutely dependent on the mills, and a shut down would mean great hardship and suffering to the working classes. There is absolutely no new business there at present. All the mills are running on old orders, and when these give out there is no knowing what may happen. If no new orders come in, there must be a shut down. At present there seems very little prospect of new orders and, to make matters worse, a large number of orders have been cancelled. As things look now, there is every indication that unless the conditions change, the machinery will be idle within thirty or sixty days. This means no work for more than 2,000 persons, but it all depends upon the attitude of congress on the Sherman law.

Lawrence is feeling the effects of the depression and there are diverging opinions as to whether the repeal of the Sherman law will be beneficial to the trade. It is certain if the great amount of overproduction continues, which must be the case with all hands employed, then a shut down must follow in the half dozen mills which are concerned, with their 3,000 hands. The owners hope to tide against this alternative and await anxiously the attitude of congress on the silver question.

Textile Industries Dull.

In New Bedford for the past six months business in the textile industries has been extremely dull, so much so, in fact, in several instances the mills have not received an order since the first of the year. This is due largely to the uncertainty as to the action to be taken by congress regarding the currency problem. Just at present the action, with relation to silver, is giving the manufacturers more concern than the tariff, inasmuch with a favorable money market the goods manufactured in New Bedford are of such quality that the mill men will be able to stand considerable tariff tinkering without fear as to the competition which a reduced tax on cotton goods will engender.

One establishment in Taunton has discharged 150 hands, but the leading concerns anticipate no serious trouble. There has been a cancellation of orders caused by the uneasiness of the money market.

At the Crompton loom works, Worcester, 100 men have been idle during the summer and the Knowles loom has let as many go in the same time.

In New Hampshire the condition of affairs caused by the Amoskeag mills shutting down is shaky. In Bradford, Me., the Pepperill and Laconia mills have 5,000 hands, and they view the outlook by no means kindly. The York mills in Saco have 1,250 employes and the idea is that they may be obliged to close up. In Lewiston, Auburn and Waterville, Me., the same uneasy feeling prevails.

CALIFORNIA RESOLUTIONS.

Silver Men Give Expression to Their Thoughts at a Mass Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—A mass meeting in the cause of silver was held here last night. There was a large attendance. A series of resolutions were adopted in which "the secret demonetization of silver," in 1873 is denounced as "a crime which can never be expiated, except in its complete rehabilitation," and the following declarations were also made:

Resolved, That, as an industrial proposition, the silver question appeals with peculiar force to all America, inasmuch as six states and three territories, comprising one-third of the area of the country, are largely dependent upon mining and the industries allied to it for their prosperity; that, in addition to this, vast transcontinental railroad and transportation interests are dependent upon the vigorous prosecution of mining in these states and territories, and the country cannot afford to see that industry destroyed.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all the senators and congressmen of California in the matter of silver, as in all other matters, to regard the will and interests of the constituents, rather than the wishes of the party leaders and the residents, and that these representatives of this state should so serve the public, regardless of political strength and official advancement.

Resolved, That congress be earnestly requested to arrange for a meeting of the "pan-American congress" so that silver coin may become a common legal tender between the United States and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of a purely American policy; that we favor the repudiation of any foreign influence over our financial legislation; that we insist upon independence and freedom from enforced obedience to the money kings of London and Berlin and we believe that the pursuance of an American policy, would restore confidence, avert further disaster and restore all interests to their normal, healthy condition.

Delegates to the Chicago silver convention were elected.

Montana Silver Men Pass Resolutions.

BUTTE, Mont., July 23.—A large mass meeting in the interests of silver was held here last night, leading citizens from different parts of the state participating. The meeting was addressed by Hon. W. A. Clark, ex-Senator Saunders, ex-Congressman Maginnis, Hon. Lee Mantel, recently appointed senator, and others. Much enthusiasm was manifested and a very lengthy address to the people of the country, formulated by the Free Coinage association in the afternoon, was unanimously adopted. Its arguments are much the same as those of the Denver address of a couple of weeks ago. The Sherman law, it concedes, is wrong in principle, because it degrades silver into a mere commodity to be buffeted about by unprincipled speculators. At the same time treasury notes issued under its provisions have been of inestimable benefit by increasing the circulation at critical times and thus preventing disaster. To repeal this law unconditionally would be to destroy silver forever and play directly into the hands of the advocates of a single gold standard and a contracted currency. It would be the cruelest blow ever struck at the debtor class. It must be retained in the interests of the common people until something better is conceded in its stead.

Troubles of a New Hampshire Bank.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23.—The New Hampshire trust company of Manchester, one of the heaviest financial institutions in the state, has been enjoined. Bank Commissioner Lyford has gone to Manchester.

ARMING THEIR MEN.

Kansas Mine Owners Preparing for Future Trouble—The Situation.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 23.—The Sabbath has passed quietly in this district. The mines were, of course, all idle, and working miners kept strictly out of the way of the strikers.

The mine owners have decided to not accept the protection of the deputy sheriffs, offered by Sheriff Arnold. They say the deputies are all appointed from the ranks of the strikers and their sympathizers and that the protection they afford would not meet the occasion. The owners are arming all their men and the latter are under orders to guard their lives and the properties upon which they are at work at all hazards.

The sensation of the day is the speech made last night by President Walters of the United Mine Workers Western association. He had just returned from Missouri, where he has been working for the cause of the strikers. He addressed a big mass meeting of the strikers and in the course of his remarks he praised the miners for the work they had done at the Clemons Strip pit when they were fired upon by the men at work. He regretted that he was absent at the time, for he would have been glad to have led the men to the conflict. Continuing he said:

"Keep up the good work. March to the pits and talk to the men. If they won't come out to aid you in the strike, then persuade them. [Cheers.] Remember I do not urge violence. [Laughter.] Let the women go first, but let the men follow to see that their wives and mothers and sisters are not insulted by the scabs and blacklegs. Don't be afraid to go to the mines. The only charge upon which you can be arrested is that of trespass, and that does not amount to anything. The only way to win this strike is to win it, and you know what that means. If we catch scabs out after dark and give them a good thrashing, what can be done? They can't call out the troops for that, can they?" [Cheers.]

These remarks by the president of the miners association have caused a sensation among all classes. The mine owners fear that violence will grow from now on, and the men believe they have the support of their union's officers in whatever steps they may take, however violent, to win.

The construction of the stockades about the larger mines is almost completed. Living quarters for miners are being built within them and by the middle of the coming week it is believed everything will be ready to accommodate the new men. It is understood that hundreds of miners have been engaged in Colorado to go to work. The new men are those miners who have been thrown out of work by the closing of mines in Colorado. Most of them are single men and the mine owners believe they can be relied upon to carry on the work of the coal mines in the face of the strikers' opposition.

Lieutenant Governor Percy Daniels has arrived here under orders to make an official investigation into the strike and to report upon the necessity and advisability of state interference.

Governor Lewelling Talks.

KANSAS CITY, July 23.—Governor Lewelling of Kansas spent the day here with his sister. In an interview he discussed the coal miners strike. He said he presumed the United States deputy marshals who had been sent to Weir City were under orders merely to serve the papers of the federal court in the cases brought by the mine owners to prevent trespass. If they had been sent to guard the mines, or the miners at work in them, their presence was entirely unwarranted. The state of Kansas was fully able to handle the matter of the strike and had not called for federal aid. The deputy marshals had no more business interfering in the matter than so many citizens of Honolulu.

Continuing, the governor said that it was unfortunate that the necessity for a strike arose at this time. These were times when men who were willing to work could find nothing to do and were suffering for the necessities of life. Every laborer ought now to seek to retain employment. Thousands of miners had been thrown out of employment in Colorado, and they would doubtless seek work and find it in the Kansas mines. Thus the strike would be broken and the mine owners, taking advantage of the unfortunate condition of the men, would put down wages to their own figures.

RUN DOWN IN NEW YORK.

Capture of a Noted European Safe Blower and Burglar.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Juan Andreoni, alias Juan Doadati, alias Giovanni Cavalero, said to be one of the most noted safe crackers and all-around thieves in Europe, was arrested here last evening. Over a year ago he succeeded in gaining the confidence of Marius Malnati and cousin, who keep a cafe in Marseilles, France, passing himself off as a Spanish artist. One day he disappeared, together with 30,000 francs and a large quantity of Marseilles city bonds. This was a year ago last May, and the most strenuous efforts of the French police failed to locate him. He came to this country as Giovanni Cavalero and lived in good style, claiming to be a stock broker. In March he visited a banking house to sell the stolen bonds. They bore Malnati's name, and the firm, being suspicious, agreed to purchase the bonds, paying $200 down and asking for a few days time to look them up. Cavalero went away and the bankers instituted an investigation, which speedily brought out the story of the rightful owners, Marius Malnati came to this country armed with the proper documents to secure the thief, but Cavalero had evidently been alarmed and never returned to the banking house. Malnati would not give up, and hiring apartments determined to haunt the streets in the hopes of finally catching his man. Last evening he came upon him talking with a woman. Malnati rushed up to Policeman McConnell and told his story. Unfortunately, he had none of the necessary papers with him and the policeman could not make the arrest, but sympathizing with the Frenchman's grief at the prospect of losing his man, McConnell suggested that if Malnati would perpetrate vigorous assault upon Cavalero he (the policeman) could run them both in over night. The Frenchman jumped with delight, and rushing at Cavalero dealt him a furious blow. Cavalero looked around in surprise and recognizing his victim, gave a yell and fled into the basement of a hotel near by. Malnati, not to be beaten, however, dragged him back into the street, pounding him vigorously. McConnell then arrested both, and when arraigned before Justice Hogan this morning and the facts were related, Malnati was released and Cavalero held for examination and to give Malnati time to put the matter in proper form.

Movements of Ocean Steamers July 23.

At New York—Arrived—La Bretagne, from Havre.

At Boston—Arrived—Scythia, from Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Ohio, from Philadelphia; Arizona, from New York.

At Havre—Arrived—La Champagne, from New York.

Honors to an Iowa Bishop.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bishop Hennessy will be invested with the archbishops pallium by Mgr. Satolli the week in September following the Catholic congress in Chicago. The American hierarchy will attend.

FAILED TO SEE THE POINT

Siamese Government Declines to Accede the French Demands.

SHE CUT THE PROPOSED TERRITORY IN TWO

Answer to the Ultimatum Not What Was Evidently Expected in Paris—Rumor that the Minister Will Abandon Bangkok at Once.

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PARIS, July 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The answer of the Siamese government to the French ultimatum, which was received yesterday, objects to the amount of the indemnity demanded and reduces exactly one-half the extent of territory claimed by France.

This answer is considered as a check for France and French politics.

A report is current here to the effect that orders have been sent to the French minister resident at Bangkok to lower his flag and to leave the city. JACQUES ST. CERE.

UNSATISFACTORY TO FRANCE.

Siam Replys to Her Ultimatum—Part of the Demands Granted.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Paris to the Central News says that Siam's reply to France's ultimatum is unsatisfactory to the French government and that Pavie, French minister, resident in Bangkok, is preparing to leave the city.

Siam's reply will be handed M. Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The forty-eight hours allowed by France's ultimatum for a reply had not then expired. The text of the communication is as follows:

Siam's Reply.

M. LE MINISTER: In reply to the communication which by order of your government you handed to me on Thursday, July 20, at 6:45 in the evening, his majesty, the king, my august sovereign, charges me to make to you the following declaration:

His majesty regrets that no precise definition ever has been given him of what his majesty is to understand by the expression, "rights of the empire of Anam and of the kingdom of Cambodia, on the left bank of the Mekong river, and on the islands of the Mekong river." His majesty has been ever ready to abandon all the territories over which the existence of these rights has been proved, and five months ago his majesty proposed to submit all contested points to international arbitration. Now, he submits to the press of circumstances, in order to restore peace to the people and security to the numerous commercial interests at stake in this country. His majesty therefore consents to a delimitation of the frontiers between Siam and Cambodia. All the territory on the left bank of the Mekong river south of a line drawn from the most northerly of Siam military posts, recently occupied by the French-Annamite troops, to another point situated in the same latitude, that is, on the 18th degree north latitude, will be regarded as Annamite and Cambodian territory, the river below the point indicated becoming the line of separation between the neighboring states as far as the point at which the river enters Cambodia territory, the use of the islands in the river being common to the three co-terminus states. The two Siamese military posts now existing in the above described territory will be evacuated within a month.

Regrets of His Majesty.

His majesty deplores sincerely the losses experienced by both sides in connection with the King-Hien and Khammon incidents as well as the regrettable collision at the mouth of the Siamese river. Bangkok will be liberated and other satisfaction demanded will, if necessary, be given, so far as compatible with ordinary justice and the independence of Siamese government, which the French government has declared its desire to respect. The four persons found guilty of acts of personal aggression, contrary to national or international law against French subjects, will be punished, and wherever necessary, compensation in money will be made to the relatives of the victims.

Long notes have been exchanged by us five times on the subject of certain claims made by French subjects on account of damages alleged to have been suffered by them, owing to the action of Siamese officials. These allegations were contested, however, by the latter. The king, guided by the same considerations as those actuating the foregoing discussions, agrees not to insist on the question of principle and to hand over to the government of the French republic the sum of 3,000,000 francs for the benefit of those who suffered the above-mentioned losses. The Siamese government proposes, without, however, making it a condition, the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the question of damages and the amount of money indemnities mentioned in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the French government's demands.

Rabid Parisian Newspapers.

PARIS, July 23.—The eighteenth parallel of latitude mentioned in the Siamese government's reply cuts the Mekong river in a line with Khan Muon, where Captain Luce is now operating with a French force. The French claim, in fact, fixed the twenty-third parallel as the northern boundary. As the northern frontier of Cambodia is along the fourteenth parallel, Siam, in her reply, grants only half of the French demands.

The Paris newspapers, led by the Temps, are conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of the government's full demand and warning Great Britain against any interference in the present complication.

Dispatches from Bangkok say that the territorial demands of France are regarded there as very vague. The Siamese, although intensely excited, are displaying great self-control. The Inconstante, which of all the French gunboats in Siamese waters has the greatest draft, will be able to cross the bar easily before the monsoon season, which will increase the depth of the water.

The Siamese government will immediately deposit 3,000,000 francs to cover the amount of indemnification designated above, the deposit to be simultaneous with the exchange of notes by the two governments. His majesty, having reason to believe that after proper inquiry the sum of 3,000,000 francs will be found to exceed the amount of the indemnities claimable, relies on the justice of the French government for the refunding of such balance as will remain available after the settlement of the different cases.

The Siamese government is confident that, in accordance with the demands of the French government in the matter shown by the foregoing declarations, it has given proof of its sincere desire to maintain good relations with the French republic and to settle in the most complete and definite manner all questions pending between the two governments.

The communication is signed by the Siamese minister of foreign affairs.

To Force Siam's Hand.

At midnight it is stated that Siam's reply to the French ultimatum is considered unsatisfactory. M. Pavie will probably leave Bangkok on Wednesday to go aboard the cruiser Forfait. The refusal of M. Develle, French minister of foreign affairs, to give Siam an extension of time for reply to the ultimatum is ascribed to his desire to force Siam's hand and prevent her negotiating for British support.

Siamese Ports to Be Blockaded.

M. Develle had a long conference with Premier Dupuy all of yesterday. Only at the last minute it was decided to impart to the press Siam's reply and the government's decision. It is stated that M. Develle has notified Admiral Humann to proceed at once to declare the blockade.

The Soir comments thus in an extra edition on Siam's reply: "Siam concedes only the least important of the conditions put by France. Her resistance is due obviously to English influence. M. Develle would do well to speak clearly and firmly to Lord Dufferin."

Mutiny on Shipboard.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Singapore says that on Thursday night a piratical outbreak occurred among the Chinese sailors on the Dutch steamer Rajah Koongsee, trading on the east coast of Acheen. The Chinese attacked the crew of the steamer, killing the English captain, mate and twenty-two of the Asiatic sailors and wounding fifteen others. They then quitted the vessel, taking some of the passengers as captives. The steamer with the wounded is now in Dutch hands.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Silver in Good Demand—American Railroads Have a Setback.

LONDON, July 23.—The conviction that gold will be in heavy demand during the autumn months, and especially the United States, stiffened the demand last week, and the rate has remained steady at ½ for three months. Money has been plentiful and it has been difficult to find borrowers at one-half of 1 per cent. Early in the week silver was in good demand in several quarters and inquiries were made on behalf of several Indian princes with a view to increasing the native currency. The Stock exchange is very much unsettled, though toward the end of the week there was a notable recovery, buyers being attracted by the abnormally low prices. The settlement which will begin on Wednesday is viewed with anything but confidence. Many defaults are expected. Consols fell ⅜ of a point during the week. American railway securities remained demoralized, and at the closing yesterday were decidedly flat. Of American railway securities only the Illinois Central has risen, which closed ¼ of a point higher than on the preceding Saturday; Northern Pacific fell ½; Union Pacific, 2¾; Wabash preferred, 2; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 2; Wabash debenture bonds, 1¾; Lake Shore, 1½; Norfolk & Western, 1; Ohio & Mississippi, 1.

FIGHTING NEAR MANAGUA.

Zavala's Troops Engaged in Conflict with the Leon Revolutionists.

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PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), July 23.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—News has just been received here showing that hard fighting has been in progress near Mateare, Nicaragua, between the Leon revolutionists and the government troops. Five thousand men were engaged in the battle, the result of which is not known here. Mateare is a small hamlet twelve miles from Managua.

Siamese Ready for Action.

LONDON, July 24.—The Bangkok correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs under date of yesterday: The Siamese war ships which are anchored one mile from the French are crowded with men ready for action. Their intention is, in case the French commence hostilities, to steam down and ram the French gunboats, attempt to board them in force and attack the crews with fixed bayonets. The German gunboat Wolf has arrived here.

Another Outbreak in Brazil.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says a revolution has broken out in the state of Santa Catherina which borders Rio Grande do Sul. Government troops are said to have joined the revolutionists, whose purpose is to depose the governor of the state. The cruiser Piradonte has been dispatched from this port to suppress the revolutionary movement along the coast.

Almost Had a Collision.

LONDON, July 23.—The passengers on the Union line steamer Arizona, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown today, report that the vessel had a very narrow escape from collision with an unknown Red Star line steamer during a thick fog on the 17th inst.

William's Movements.

BERLIN, July 24.—Emperor William has changed the plan of his vacation voyage. He will not visit Bergen, Norway, with the fleet, as there is a smallpox epidemic there. On August 7 he and the empress are expected to disembark at Heligoland.

Spanish Anarchists Arrested.

MADRID, July 23.—Five anarchists were arrested here today for preparing dynamite bombs.

UNION PACIFIC INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Rosewater Talks to a Salt Lake City Reporter on the Subject.

SALT LAKE, U. T., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—E. Rosewater, editor of THE OMAHA BEE, is in Salt Lake enroute to Alaska. In an interview he said regarding the Union Pacific railway's indebtedness: "This road is weighed down by a colossal debt, amounting in all, interest and principal for the main line and its branches, to $228,000,000. The main line between Omaha and Ogden is stocked and bonded for $110,000 per mile. The bonded debt on the main line is $84,000,000. The first mortgage on the main line is $33,000,000. The second mortgage, which is the government mortgage, including interest and principal, amounts to $51,000,000. This bonded debt will begin to become due two years hence and congress must deal with this question at its session next winter. The Union Pacific officials and the United States commissioner of railways have respectfully asked congress to pass a funding bill that would give the Union Pacific an extension on its second mortgage. I have always opposed this and every other funding scheme, both through my paper and the committees of congress. The only thing that will put the road on its feet again and enable it to meet any competition is to let the mortgage holders take the road, in other words, wipe out the second mortgage, which will never be paid, except by the patrons of the road. In allowing the road to be foreclosed under the first mortgage, congress will only serve the interests of the country tributary to the Union Pacific."

Death Roll.

VENTURA, Cal., July 23.—General William Vandever died at his residence in this city of heart disease this afternoon, aged 76. He was elected to congress from Iowa in 1858; reelected in 1860; resigned his seat and took charge of the Ninth Iowa volunteers; was promoted to be a brigadier general in 1862 and was afterward brevetted major general; he commanded a division in the Fourteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth army corps. He was an efficient soldier during the war. He served for several years as inspector of Indian affairs under President Grant. He came to California in 1884 and represented the Sixth congressional district in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses, and filled many offices of trust. His funeral will be held on Tuesday.

Huns and Poles Fight.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23.—At Priceburg yesterday a number of Huns and Poles got drunk after being paid, and a serious fight ensued. Four Hungarians were arrested and locked up. Later, in the evening a large body of Hungarians proceeded to the jail, overpowered the keeper and liberated the prisoners. The Poles took exception to this and a serious race fight began, which lasted three hours, the officers being driven off. Over thirty men were injured, three fatally, and some damage done to property. The sheriff went to town with an armed posse about midnight and quelled the riot.

Stepped from a Car to His Death.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Wencil Jilek, a prosperous young merchant of Walford, Ia., died tonight in St. Luke's hospital, this city. This morning he started to the World's fair with a party of friends over the Northwestern. When the train was near Lisbon, Jilek stepped off the train and received injuries resulting in death.

Killed by Pickpockets.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Louis Peterson and John Dunn, painters, while watching a procession this afternoon, saw two pickpockets working the crowd and frustrated their attempt to rob a woman. One of the thieves whipped out a knife and disembowelled Peterson and the other struck Dunn over the head with a blunt instrument. Peterson is dead and the thieves escaped.

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE

With Eyes Blinded With Tears, Hattie Aldrich Shoots Herself.

DESPERATE DEED OF A DEVOTED GIRL

Leaves a Letter to the Man She Loved—The Kiss of Death—"Look on the Stars and See My Eyes."

Undying love, jealousy and a revolver ended the life of pretty Hattie Aldrich about 7 o'clock last evening, in the third story of the Manderson block on Fourteenth street and Capitol avenue.

About 7 o'clock L. S. Francis and wife were sitting in their room on the third floor of the Manderson block and were startled by the report of a pistol, followed by the sound of a falling body in the room adjoining. Mr. Francis rushed to the door of the next room and pushing it open saw a young woman stretched on the floor with her life blood oozing out of a cruel looking wound in the right temple. The weapon, a double acting gun of the American bulldog pattern, was clenched in her right hand. The smoke was lazily curling upward from its muzzle. As the muscles of the face relaxed the look of grim determination gave away to one of peaceful serenity.

Mr. Francis hastily notified the police and coroner. The body was removed to the morgue.

Several notes were found among the girl's personal effects which show that she had a serious quarrel with her sweetheart, Frank Donecker of 511 North Fifteenth street, who is bookkeeper for his father, the well known contractor and builder, who has an office in room 53, Barker block.

Among these notes and letters was found the following pathetic communication:

Loved Him to the Last.

"I killed myself. Frank A. Donecker of 511 North Eighteenth street is not to blame. So do not hold him responsible."

Another one was addressed to Mrs. M. Aldrich, Mapleton, Ia. It said:

"MY DEAR MAMMA, SISTER AND BROTHER: I go out of the world never to see your dear faces again. I hope you will forgive me when I am gone. You know I could not live without his love. So good bye, dear mamma, sister and brother. HATTIE ALDRICH."

The following lengthy letter is self explanatory:

From the Depths of the Grave.

"MY DEAREST FRANK: It is almost certain that before your eyes read these words I shall be where, in the body, they can never see me more. I write to you from the depths of the grave. When you read this it will have closed over me. Frank, I shall be dead, and here I wish to say that I have not one word to say against pretty little Sadie or her letter. I think she was perfectly justified in writing as she did, for after all, dear Frank, you are her lover and in loving each other we have offended against her