ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

# BATTLE OF ORATORS

Last Day of the Silver Discussion in the House of Representatives.

INCIDENTS DURING THE WORDY FRAY

Tom Reed Sympathizes with the Democrata

in Their Present Dilemma. MR. COCKRAN'S PLEA FOR HONEST MONEY

He Vigorously Attacked the Position o. Bland and Bryan.

BLAND SINGS THE PRAISE OF SILVER

Other Friends of the White Metal Speak thoquently for Its Retention as Money-Mr. Wilson's Earnest Talk tor Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- The floor of the house of representatives was the scene of a battle of giants today. It was the last twenty-four hours of the debate on the financial question and both sides had reserved their ablest speakers for the closing act in the long-drawn battle. Tom Reed, the eloquent leader of the republicans, found an answerer in John Allen of Mississippi, whose ready wit was one of the m st forcible arguments of the free coinage men today. J. R. Williams, a democratic member of the last committee on coinage, besought his colleagues to remember their party platform, while Bourke Cockran of New York repeated the incidents of the last democratic convention, in which he played such an important part, and argued that the true interpretation of the platform was not that sought to be given by the gentleman from Illinois. William L. Wilson, the author of the repealing bill, and Richard P. Bland, the author of the substitute measure, upon which the first vote will occur, closed the debate for their respective sides in excellent shape.

A Strong, Forcible Effort.

The speech of Bourke Cockran was strong, forcible speech, but it did not abound in those flights of oratory which have made him famous. He failed to devote any considerable portion of his argument to answerng Mr. Bryan, although he had been heralded as the man held in reserve by the repealing forces to answering the brilliant young Nebraskan. His argument that the bankers are a debtor rather than a creditor class and that the banks of New York would be benefited millions of dollars and the day laborers of the country robbe 1 of 45 per cent of their pay by the policy advocated by Bryan and Bland was an ingenious one, but when the Nebraskan inquired why, if that were the case, the bankers of New York are denouncing Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bland, while T. V. Powderly, the representative of organized labor, is supporting their policy, the query brought down the applause of the house. Mr Cockran's brilliant retort that the bankers believed honesty to be the best policy, was loudly applauded, but his subsequent comment that Powderly is pursuing the same line of mental aberration as Bryan and Bland was not received by the house as retort in accordance with the best ethics of

parliamentary courtesy. Opening of the Debate.

During the entire day the galleries and lobbies of the house were crowded to their utmost capacity. On the floor of the house were Vice President Stevenson, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, President A. J. Warner of the Bimetallic league, Senator Palmer, Senator Cockrell and several other members of the upper body who have taken a prominent part in the financial discussion in congress. The speaker announced that the debate i favor of the bill would by closed by its author, Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, and

the argument for the opposition by Mr.

Bland of Missouri.

Mr. Clarke of Alabama was the first speaker. He believed it the duty of congress to fix the ratio at 16 to 1. Still he would not cast a vote that would continue to paralyze the industries of the country. He felt there was a necessity for immediate action to restore confidence. He held that all the trouble was due to the purchasing of silver under the Sherman law, as the people believed, and whether that belief was correct or not he would vote to repeal the law or do

### anything to restore confidence.

Then Ex-Speaker Reed Spoke. The next speaker was Hon. Thomas B Reed of Maine. After sketching briefly the financial condition of the country and declaring he had no desire to deal with the situation from a political standpoint, he proceeded to say the democratic party had been brought into power by a curious combination of circumstances, but in a large measure by the apathy of the American people. Consciousness of this fact, he said underlies the entire situation. He would not raise the question whether protection were wise or not, but the fact remained, even if it were admitted that the proposi tions of the democratic platform were en tirely correct, that the system upon which the manufacturers of the country were reg ulated for thirty years was threatened with total change. Whether that change be for the better or not, no man can know. What the democratic party proposes to do nobody

can say; they do not even know themselves. The speaker did not believe the democratic party to be utterly bad, nor that it would be permitted to be so if it desired. If reformation of the tariff were in the hands even of its friends, who favored protection, instead of those who had denounced it, business would be stagnant or at a standstill, but when its reformation was in the hands of men opposed to the present system the manufacturers of the country who had built up their industries on the present system must necessarily call a halt. If their goods are to come in competition with the manufacturers of other lands where production is on a different basis, where labor is differently rewarded, no manufacturer will dare manufacture more than what absolute necessity requires.

### Of the Government's Tariff Pledges.

He characterized in this one phrase the cause of the present condition affairs-"undesirable uncertainty of the future of both the currency question and the question of protection and revenue tariff." He considered the Sherman act and the accumulation of silver as the earliest indications of approaching disaster rather than the chief cause. He did not believe that the democratic congress, even under pressure of the people, would so revise the tariff that the workingmen should be

brought back to the condition of the workngmen under the Walker tariff.

It was not to be expected that the demo crats, after thirty years of criticism of the acts of others, should be lifted to the higher level of probability and performance. Time only could do that. Until that time came they could rely on the assistance of the republican minority in the direction of sound government and an honest administration. He was sorry that the democratic majority would not permit the republicans to exhibit their wisdom in the way of amendment but confined them to the democratic proposition. He would waste no time showing the rights of a minority as outraged, according to the democratic position, when the republicans were in power, for he recognized now as then, the necessity of the duty of a party in power assuming responsibility for its actions. He was only sorry the question could not be settled within the bounds of the democratic party itself, but everybody knew that the majority of the democrats would decide against the good sense of

The President's Predicament. Though he did not believe repeal of the Sherman act would give immediate prosperity he would vote for it, because, whether

justly or not, it is believed to be the cause of the hoarding of currency, and because only by repeal could the nation hope to attract foreign capital. He characterized the charge that the law of 1873 was a trick. as "one of the most stupendous fabrications which ever existed in political life."

The pathway of duty led to unconditional repeal. If that did not give relief we must try something else, and the sooner the better. Republicans found themselves in a peculiar position. The newly chosen democratic president found himself powerless in his first great recommendation to his own party and was forced to appeal to the patriotism of another party, whose patriotism has

never been appealed to in vain.

Mr. Reed sketched the salient points in the financial history of the republican party and closed by saying that when the day came, as it surely would, for that party to lead the country back to prosperity it would take back with it "our ancient glory undimmed by adversity, our ancient honor unsullied by defeat,"

Mr. Reed's closing words were received with prolonged applause. He was followed by Mr. DeArmond of Missouri in opposition to unconditional repeal. Mr. De Armond took Secretary Carlisle to task for following the ruinous financial policy of his predeces

sor. Had the Sherman law been properly executed, a parity would have been maintained. It might be true, but he did not believe the story, that democrats and re publicans in the senate had agreed to drop tari I reform to secure the passage of the repeal bill. He would protest against such an arrangement. The dividing lines were between the money powers of the east with foreign backing, as against the toiling masses of the west and south.

Mr. Williams of Illinois opposed repeal He contended that the Sherman law was not responsible for the panic, though the panic was a legitimate offspring of the republican party. To repeal the Sherman law would be to break the last link binding gold and silver.

Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York was the terances, he said the platform did not declare for the free coinage of silver; an attempt had been made

in the convention by a delegate from Colorado to commit the party to that principle, but it failed to secure ten votes. Colorado and Nevada were declaring that the party was departing from the platform in this matter. If that were so why did those states take to the woods in the election of 1892. It was because those states had abandoned the democratic platform that Mr. Lafe Pence had been elected to conress from Colorado.

Mr. Cockran declared he was standing on the platform with both feet. He asserted, and defled Mr. Bland to prove otherwise. that there was no instance in the history of civilization where gold and silver circulated side by side at any ratio. There always were fluctuations, such as constantly drive out the dearer metal. France had to import \$600,000,000 in gold to maintain a parity between the two metals, and the United States would have to do the same under like circumstances. Mr. Cockran controverted the assertion of

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska that silver was still the basis of value of farmers' products, saying: "If that were so, why do you not give him the full value of it? You would give the farmer 37114 grains pure silver, while give him 6514." The pro posed debasement of coin would reduce debits 45 per cent. Mr. Bryan assumed that the loss would fall on the banks, but the fact was the banks and corporations were debtors of the country and the workingmen

were the creditors. He denied that gold had appreciated Never before did the laboring man of America receive so much gold for his labor Messrs. Bland and Bryan propose their plans to make bankers of New York a present of \$21,000,000 in the settlement of accounts with depositors, and deprive the laboring man of 45 per cent of the value of his work.

Mr. Bryan, cinterrupting, asked if that were so, why New York banks denounced himself and Mr. Bland, and why Grand Master Powderly was with them.

Mr. Cockran replied that the banks had earned that in business as in politics honesty was the best policy.

learned that in business, as in politics, hon-

Honesty the Best Policy. Mr. Cockrau replied that the banks had

esty was the best policy. He claimed that business depressions were always due to inflation of the currency or of credit beyond the capacity of the business interests to support. The operation of the Sherman law proved this. It increased the currency and stringency followed. Mr. Bland's proposition to give 37114 grains of silver for 6511 grains of metal was what would be called robbery if it related to wheat or corn. The farmer suffered most in the depreciation of prices under the Sherman law, and it was strange that it was the "friend" of the farmer who desired its continuance. Mr. Ceckran spoke of the unity of interests of the whole country and the efforts to sec tionalize on any basis would result in benefit

fields and who dig in the ditches. Show me

legislation which I am convinced will benefit

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

to no one. "Gentlemen have appealed to the sentiment of the country members" he continued, "as though their interests were hostile to the interests of the cities. speak upon this floor as a member from a district in the greatest city on this continent, and I say now to this house that the interests of the city can never be hostile to the interests of the country; that the existence of that great municipal wealth is based upon the productive powers try to this case." of the laborers of this land who toll in the

FOUGHT THE POLICE Unemployed Workmen of Chicago Make a

OFFICERS ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING

Froma Peacable Parade to a Howling Mob

THE FIGHT WAS SHORT BUT DESPERATE Clubs, Stones and Revolver Handles Freely Used on Both Sides.

the Transition Was Rapid.

Riotous Demonstration.

MANY BROKEN HEADS WAS THE RESULT

After Some Little Trouble the Mob Was Dis-

persed-The Ringleaders Under Arrest -Mayor Harrison's New Order-List of the Injured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 .- A short but bloody riot occurred on Washington street in front of the city hall this afternoon. Police officers and parading unemployed men came together and clubs and rocks were used. The injured POLICE INSPECTOR A. Ross, cut severely on

SERGEANT SWIFT, cut on the forehead; left hip badly bruised. PATROLMAN JAMES LARKIN, battered on the

head with a club. Among the rioters the following were hurt:

M. Horaieviez, cut on the head. JOHN WENZEL, cut on the head. Cause of the Trouble.

the head and bruised about the body.

Hundreds of unemployed gathered at the Lake Front park this afternoon to listen to an address. At the close of the speech-making they formed a -parade. They were formed in platoons reaching across the street from curb to curb. This style of marching completely stopped traffic, and at the corner of Washington and Clark streets the leaders ordered the men to march by fours. In the confusion of assuming this form there was a general mix-up. The driver of a United States mail wagon was anxious to reach a train, but he could not get through the crowd. Word was sent to Inspector Ross, at the city hall, and he, with two po licemen, cleared a passage for the mail wagon.

Near the sidewalk stood the buggy of J H. Martindale, who had driven as close as possible to the curb in order to let the parade pass him. The crowd told Martindale to get out of the way, to which he re plied: "I only wish I could." The crowd seized the buggy and turned it over.

Knocked Down the Inspector. Inspector Ross, followed by his three men,

ordered the men to move it back. Horaleviez picked up a piece of paving tone and hurled it at Ross, striking him or the head and felling him like a log. Then next speaker. After some preliminary ut- the fight began. Ross soon regained his democratic | feet and knocked down several men in quick uccession, and his men stood by him. crowd was too strong for them, and when Sergeant Swift went down with a broken head Inspector Ross drew his revolver and by threatening the crowd managed to hold them at bay.

Inspector Shea hurried from the city hall at the head of twelve men and charged the crowd, and Chief of Police Brennan, folowed by his private secretary, came run ning from his office and began operations by knocking down two men. The police by this time had got the better of the mob and had forced it back after a lively struggle, in which clubs, stones and revolver handles were used on both sides. Later 200 more policemen arrived, and then the crowd, which numbered several thousand by this time, was dispersed without much trouble.

Mayor Harrison Gives Orders. At the time the trouble broke out Mayor Harrison was in a barber shop near at hand getting his gray locks clipped. The barbe had just put on the finishing touches when word came that there was a riot in front of the city hall. The mayor was out of the chair in an instant. His honor hurried to the city hall, and meeting Chief Brennan, who was just returning from the fight, said:

"Brennan, I want no more parades." "Not at any time N' asked the chief.

"Not at any time, and watch these meet ings. Keep your officers on the Lake front and allow no disturbance. Break up any meetings that may be disorderly." Today's parade, the police say, was com posed of tough characters and not plain un-

employed workingmen. After the men had been dispersed at th city hall they again assembled at the Lake

front and listened to several speeches. Harrison Addresses the Mob.

About 4 o'clock Mayor Harrison pushed ais way through the surging crowd to the speaker's stand, near the Columbus monu ment. He addressed the large gathering and save for the few hisses and disrespectfu remarks of the more desperate element was not interrupted.

He said that as mayor of the city of Chicago he had a duty to perform, and that the rights of the citizens must be protected. He explained they were in no worse circum ances than thousands of men all over the country, and implored to go back to their homes and manfully endure their present temporary misfortune. That they would gain nothing by their parades and demon strations, he impressed upon them, and said they would not be tolerated. If they persisted in carrying on their parades and noisy gatherings upon the streets, impeding traffic and turning over vehicles, he declared they would be stopped by the police, but he hoped such methods would not be required. The mayor then concluded his speech by asking the crowd to disperse and go to their homes.

When he had finished cheers were sent up from the fhroats of nearly all who had heard him, and the crowd scattered.

LOCHREM IN ANGRY.

He Makes a Sharp Reply to Congressma Morse of Massachusetts.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—There is

trouble between Elijah A. Morse, member of congress from Massachusetts, and Judge Lochren of Minnesota, commissioner of pensions. Mr. Morse has informed Mr. Lochren he expected him immediately to order a review and re-examination of a particular pension case. "Otherwise," he says, "I shall call the attention of congress and the coun-

Commissioner Lochren has replied: "I shall have to submit to this dire alternative, for I assure you i will not order a review or re-examination of the case."
Mr. Lochren further suggests that Mr.

Morse is an "ill-informed demagogue," with a "capacity for wilful and malignantly injuring," and affile ted formers with a development of "sordid meanners," which impels him to violate a law of express by wilfully using a government penalty envelope to convey a silly libel and thereby "swindle his government out of the sum of 2 cents."

The commissioner alleges Mr. Morse used a penalty envelope for sending a private letter to a constituent. He said the confederates are on top in the pension bureau and revoking ten pensions to every one they grant, hence the commissioners sharp reply.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURG

YOUNG THIEFES CAPTURED.

Iowa Officers Disturb an Organized Band at Creston. CRESTON, In., Aug. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE ]-Pearl Harris of Osceola was arrested by Detective Rinehart, charged with stealing a grip at this place last Thursday. He made a confession, in which he implicated Bert Debord, Ed Wright, Harry Fellows and Jesse Andrews, composing a gang organized to carry on thieving. He said that they had headquarters in this city and tells of them steading a gold watch from Al Polley and a keg of whisky from Frank Norton August 15. He says that Debord held up a August 15. He says that Debord held up a man in Osecola a week ago and obtained \$15. The goods that were stolen were stored in a room in the basement of the Crawford building and they had taken from different places whisky, tobacco, dress goods and articles of every discription. This solves the mystery as to who has been committing the highway robberies and petty larcenies that have occurred almost every week at the highway robberies and petty larcenies that have occurred almost every week at this place for a period extending over ten or twelve months. Debord was arrested last night and taken to Oscoola, and Fellows has left town. Wright is also under arrest. Andrews could not be taken until the marshal had chased him several blocks and fired two shots at him. shots at him.

Iowa Democrats Divided. MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Aug. 26 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- The democratic convention of the Thirty-fourth senatorial district has been called to meet in this city September
12. This is the district represented by Senator L. R. Bolter. He is an aspirant for renomination, but is at the disadvantage of having a delegation from his own county opposed to him. However, the senator is a smooth one at repairing broken political fences, and he may capture the nomination spite of his local political enemies.

Funeral of Lawrence Bissett. CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Lawrence Bissett, son of Robert Bissett, foreman of the Burlington machine shops at this place, who killed himself at Chicago Wednesday while temporarily deranged, was buried from the Christian church today. The fuheral was attended by the Masons and machinists and was one of the largest ever held in Creston. He was a young man and leaves a wife.

Jealousy Caused His Death. CRDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BRE.]-George Bermjus, a German cooper, committed suicide this afternoon by blowing his head off with a shotgun. He was insanely jealous of his wife and had often threatened to kill himself. He had been arinking heavily of late.

Three People Killed. GLENWOOD, Ia., Aug. 26 .- [Special to THE BEE. Two people were killed by the Burlington fiyer here this evening They were crossing the track in a bur , , when the vehicle was struck. I. J. W. odraw and his daughter were the unfor unate people. Both were well and favore sly keepen the

Small Davenport Failure. DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 26 .- [Special Telegram to Tite Bre !-. J. Duncan & Co., millinery, assigned today. Liabilities are \$7,000; assets, \$4,500. The mortgagee has possession.

DRAWN UP ALONG THE LINE.

Scenes in the Boomers' Camps on the Borders of the Cherokeo Strip. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 26.-The arrival of boomers continues. Today 200 came in over the Santa Fe and took up quarters in the hotels or the boomers' camp south of here. Among the arrivals were twenty ex packing house butchers from Chicago, who brought with them their tools and thirty-five tents and a carload of horses. They have formed a company to supply ment to all the new towns and on the day of pre-empt town lots opening pitch their tents and open up for business. Most of them are butchers who were let out by the reduction of force by the Chicago packing house. A number of bicyclists have formed a colony and will make the run for claims on the day of the opening on their wheels. They train every evening on the rough fields of the training grounds.

The boomers camp on the line now cor tains about 5,000 people, women and children included. About 1,000 are quartered in the town. It is expected fully 5,000 will have gathered here by the day of the opening. CALDWELL, Kan , A g. 16 -The gateway to the Cherokee Strip continues to be the objective point of large numbers of people who intend to make the run for claims on open ing day. To the thousand odd people now on the ground in this city and vicinity, 300 were added today, being brought in by the Rock Island railway. About seventy-five prairie schooners arrived today and joined the little white city on the border. Horses of all descriptions are in great demand, and even the rattiest bronchos on the market are bringing big prices. Copious rains have fallen recently, insuring plentp of water and good pasture

### FACTORIES STARTING UP.

St. Joseph, Mo., Giving Grateful Evidence of Returning Prosperity.

ST JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 26.-All the large factories in the city which closed six weeks ago will resume work with full force or Monday. All the factories that have been running with half a force will put on a full

Settled With the Strikers

Kansas City, Aug. 26.—The strike of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger packing house employes was settled late this afternoon, the house agreeing not to make the cut of 10 per cent in their wages. The strike began Monday and fifty butchers were involved. The strike of the butchers at Swift's is still on, but the company is alsughtering 500 head of cattle daily with new men.

Fur the Benefit of Its Creditors. St. Louis, Aug. 25.—The Stevens & Schureman Manufacturing company, Twelf.h and Walnut streets, assigned this forenoon to Lewis B. Zibbetts, trustee, for its creditors. Its assets are \$75,000 and embrace a stock of farm machinery, wagons, buggies, harness, office and store fixtures, open accounts, etc. Liabilities unknown.

In Charge of the Sheriff. New YORK, Aug. 26-The sheriff has taken charge of the New York office of the New York Anderson Pressed Brick company on an attachment for \$4,284. The company has a capital of \$500,000. Its president is J. C. Anderson, who is also president of the Chicago Auderson Pressed Brick company, which failed recently. which failed recently.

Killed in a Freight Wreck.

BLACKLICE, O., Aug. 26.—A freight wreck occurred here on the Pan Handle road this morning. Thirteen cars and an engine were demolished. Engineer Kramer was slightly and Freman Stoneburner badly scalded. Mitchell, first, name unknown, who was riding on the engine, was killed. New York Exchange Quotations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 .- [Special Telegra to THE BEE. ]-Exchange was quoted as follows today: Chicago, \$5 discount; St. Louis, \$2 discount.

It Has Caused the Flurry of the Week in German Politics.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH FELT SORE

She Didn't Like to Play Second Fiddle to the Pincess of Wales.

SO THE KAISER WAS FORCED TO TIME

Queen Victoria Had Difficulty in Preventing a Public Scandal.

BAD BLOOD BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY

Peace in Spite of the Fact that Both Governments Desire to Harmonize the Contending Factions.

Comminhted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett 1 Paris, Aug. 26 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE |- The succession to the throne of one of the smallest kingdoms in Germany has demonstrated to Europe how great are the internal dissensions of the German empire, which so far have only been known to a few persons who were initiated into the secrets of the court of Berlin. Until now no one believed the duke of Edinburgh, the son of Queen Vic toria, would soon become the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Prince Bis marck was always opposed to the accession of any English prince to a German throne, and the duke of Edinburgh has declared sev eral times that he did not wish to be duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. When the Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died on Wednesday last, a long conversation of four hours duration took place between the German emperor and the duke of Edinburgh, and after this interview it was officially an nounced that the English prince would mount the vacant German throne.

### Ruled by His Wife,

It seems that the duke of Edinburgh was very persistent in order to obtain the kaiser's permission to his accession, and for the following reason: The duchess of Edinburgh, who is the daughter of the late Czar Alexander II, and sister of the present emperor of Russia, is a very proud woman, and has often felt sore that at the court of St. James she, the daughter of one czar and the sister of another, has been obliged to yield the precedence to the princess of Wales, daughter of the king of Denmark. She was also sore over the fact that on this account she was obliged on gala occasions to play a secondary role, and from this has arisen some bitter discussions and Queen Victoria was often obliged to intervene between her daughters-in-law. A public scandal growing out of this rivalry was with difficulty prevented during the visit of Emperor William to London in 1891, on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of Princess Christian ins the chapel royal at Windsor. The to not give up his rights to succession to the ducal throne, and to accept a crown which would give her reigning prerogatives. The duke had to give way, even if he only remaias on the throne temporarily. The duchess will always have the royal rank and precedence of a sovereign who had

It is said that William II did not yield willingly to such reason, but there was the still stronger reason that there is nowhere in Europe a sovereign who has a stronger family connection than the new ruler of this little German duchy of 200,000 inhabitants.

French-Italian Peace Endangered.

The relations between France and Italy are bad. In France there are frequent riots between Italian and French workmen. and in Italy auti-French manifestations con tinue in spite of the earnest desire of both governments to restore order. If the present state of things is prolonged diplomacy will become impossible and peace will be endangered In the south of Italy the troubles growing out of this affair are assuming an anarchist complexion, after being started in a spirit of ultra patriotism. Thus far all the diplomatic Indications are that Germany will use her influence over Italy on behalf of peace. JACQUES St. CERF.

ENGLAND'S CHOLERA SCARE.

Reports That Alsia's Scourge Prevailed a LONDON, Aug. 26,-The people of the City of Hull are in a state of warm anxiety over the report that cholera is in their city. The report spread that the dread disease had found a footing in England and the authorities in London have been overwhelmed with inquiries as to the truth of the matter.

The government board of health met today and decided that fears which have been aroused throughout England by the reported case at Hull must be allayed and that this could be done only by a statement from them. They therefore sent out a document in which they asserted that an epidemic in England at the present time was impossible, owing to the measures taken to prevent the entrance and spread of the dis-

There have been reports of further suspi cious cases in Germany today. In Naples seven deaths from cholera occurred today. There was one death from cholera in Rotterdam and two new cases were reported. The people of Marseilles are in a state of trepidation lest they should have another experience with cholera. steamer has arrived there from Jeddin with a number of pilgrims from Mecca. The offi

of cholera on the voyage. Notes of the Plague. ROTTERDAM, Aug. 26.-Nine cases of chol-

cers report that twenty of the pilgrims died

era have been found here in the last four days. ANTWERP, Aug. 26 .- There was one death from cholera in this city today.

ROME, Aug. 26.—Seven persons died holera here today. MARSEILLES, Aug. 26.—The steamship Ger-

govia of the French Navigation company arrived here from Jeddau today. The captain said that many pilgrims from Mecca took the Gergovia for ports between Jeddan and Marseilles. Twenty of them died of choicra and were buried at sea. The crews of the French steamships Pictavia and Avergne and of the ship Lutetia were strichen with cholers, the captain said, in the harbor of Jeddan.

Berlin, Aug. 26 .- Ten persons are under medical observation in the Moabit cholera hospital. Three fresh cases of cholera have been found in the city today. The river Spree is believed to be infected.

## THE BEE TULLETIN.

cinity-

Weather for Omaha a

ler : Northerly Winds, Close of the Silvel ate.
Rioters Attack Ch o Police. 1. Close of the Silve St. Cere on Germat Ities.

Royal Favoritism Causes Displeasure. 2. Sporting News. Sensational Chicago Divorce Case.

The Shooting Festival. General Washington News, 3. City and County Politics. News of Nebraska Cities.

Scandinavian Affairs. 4. Doings of Omaha Society.

Cherokee Bill and the Strip. 5. After the Bond Companies. La Rabida Convent at the Pair.

6. Council Bluffs News. World's Fair Notes. 7. Local Railroad News.

Organization of the Commercial Club. Plants at Hanscom Park.
"Infant" Industries at the Fair. 8. Thrilling War Stories.

10. Alaska as a Sportsman's Paradise. Wakeman's Wanderings in England. Secret Society News.

11. Talk About Women. Telegraph Systems of England. 12, Editorial and Comment. Mr. Rosewater's Voyage to Alaska,

Carp at the Exposition History of Notorious Omaha Crooks. 14. Another Fellow's Girl. 15. Omaha Trade Reviewed.

Financial and Commercial.

16. Griswold's Sporting Budget

THREATENED MILWAUKEE STRIKE.

Employes of the Company Likely to Go Out Tonight. CHICAGO, Aug. 26,-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-A report is in circulation here that the trainmen of the entire Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system will go on a strike tomorrow night against the enforcement of a reduction in their salaries. A few weeks ago the company announced a 10 per cent cut in the salaries of all the em-ployes, including officials and trainmen. In view of the publication almost simultaneously with the cutting down of wages of the monthly report, showing an increase over the same month last year in the carnings, the employes, and more especially the trainmen, have been inclined to repel A grievance committee from the Brother-hood of Railway Trainmen met some St. Paul officials at Milwaukee, but was given no satisfactory explanation, nor, so it is claimed, any promises for the future. The result has been, according to the present gossip, a decision to inaugurate a strike, be-

ginning tomorrow evening, over the whole President Roswell Miller said to THE BEI correspondent, when aske i as to the report "We have heard no such report."
"Has the company had any intimation of

"No. We have not heard any report that there was to be a strike."

"You know there has been much dissatis-faction with the cut in wages?"
"Well," and Mr. Miller paused, "that is asking an unfair question."

He volunteered no information on the sub ject. The trainmen are keeping their own counsel, and it would seem that a strike very

soon is likely. Won't Raise Rates SALT LAKE, Aug. 26.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—In reply to a circular sent out on the 16th inst. by the general managers of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads asking for a conference of all the lines carrying transcontinental traffic to endeavor to arrange rates for the benefit of all the roads concerned, the Rio Grande Western today sent word that it would not send representatives to the meeting, which is set for September 4. This course was taken of account of the reported refusal Canadian Pacific to participate, and on ac count also of the refusal of the Southern Pacific. General Freight Agent Babcock of the Western said to THE BEE correspondent that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, having buried the hatchet they wish to place their transcontinental ness on a paying basis. They started the ball rolling, however, and forced th southern roads down to the low rates and the new southern roads don't feel able to raise rates again on account of cut throat competition with Panama steamers. There are also many conflicting interests, and it is felt that no good will be done by a confer

ence. The circular asks for a return to the rates of February 6, which were 30 per cent higher than at present, but it is doubtfu whether anything can be done.

Thirty-five car loads of cattle will b shipped from Evanston to Chicago over the Union Pacific on Monday. Twenty-five Union Pacific on Monday. Twenty-five thousand sheep were shipped from Idaho

Falls to Chicago this week over the sam IN A HEAD E.D C. LLISION.

Two Trains Meet on the Harlem Railroad with Fatal Results. BREWSTER'S, N. Y., Aug. 26 .- A terribi accident occurred this noon on the Harlem railroad near Dykeman's station, just nort of here, which cost 16 lives and possibly

more. It was the result of a head end col lision between the outbound express train. No. 13, which left the Forty second street station, New York, at 10:39 a. m., and the Pawling accommodation train, No. 20, which left that place at 12:30. For some reason unknown, the ac commodation did not await the coming of the express at Kykemans, the Harlem road having but one track above White Plains. The express dashed on at fifty miles an hour. When the accommodation was sighted "down brakes" was whistled, but too late The two engines came together, completely wrecking them and also wrecking the firs

passenger car on the south-bound train The killed are: DANIEL PONTERERE, engineer of train WILLIAM ELLIOTT, engineer on train

NELLIE REED, aged 13, of this place. All were badly mangics. The list in cludes: A. J. BANKS, trainman, scalded. C. E. HERMAN, salesman, Poughkeepsie

WILLIAM BEST, fireman on train No. 13.

scalp wound and prostration. James Finegan, baggage master, badl bruised. The two engineers live in Mott Haven

the residence of the fireman is New York. SIXTEEN DEAD, FORTY WOUNDED.

Terribe Wreck on Long Island at a Late LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—. frightful accident occurred tonight at Bush wick Junction on the Long Island railroad A Rockaway train ran into the rear of a Man nattan Beach train about 11:35 o'clock to night, telescoping several of the cars. Eight people are reported to have been killed out-

right and about thirty-five injured. BLOUNT FOR GOVERNOR.

Georgia Democrats Will Nominate Him and He Will Accept.
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.-J. H. Blount United States commissioner to the Hawaiian islands, will run for the governorship of this state. He is to be the administration candidate, the statement having been confiden-tially made that Mr. Cleveland could not carry Georgis in the light of recent events.

The game has been accepted and in voting for Blount's nomination the voter will express his confidence in Mr. Cleveland. The contest promises to be one both lurid and sensational.

# CAUSES DISPLEASURE

Germans Object to Being Ruled Over by an English Prince.

MURMURS FROM SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA

Inheritance by the Duke of Edinburg of the Duchy Greatly Disliked.

DISTASTEFUL EVEN TO THE EMPEROR

Anglophobia Criticisms Fill the Public Press, Radical and Conservative Alike.

GOSSIP AND NEWS FROM FATHERLAND

Rumors that Prince Luitpold Will Resign the Regency of Bayaria-Herr Krupp's Proposed Unique Exhibition-A Cyclone's Destructive Work.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 .- The succession of the duke of Edinburgh to the rulership of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha dominates public interest in Germany and widely divergent runters in reference to the matter are everywhere circulated. Putting all these aside, there is no doubt that the succession of an English duke has surprised and dissatisfied the nation, though the fact is quietly accepted by the auchies concerned. It is probable that Emperor William would have preferred that Prince Alfred, the only son of the duke of Edinburgh, should have succeeded Duke Ernest. Indeed, it is believed that his majesty hastened to the ducal castle of Reinhards Brunn as soon as possible after the death of the Duke Ernest with the hope that he might induce his uncle, the duke of Edinburgh, to waive his claim to the succession in favor of Prince Alfred. His majesty is reported to have told the duke that under any circumstances a regency would be impossible and that he must take the throne himself or abandon all connection with the duchies. Finding the duke resolute in his determination to forego none of his rights and also finding that his mother, Queen Victoria, was supporting him in his attitude, the emperor put on the best face possible and acquiesced in the duke's succession. He attended the ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance to the German constitution, being unwilling to again excite criticism from the family of his mether, the Empress Frederick. The Empress Frederick, it will be recalled, is the

elder sister of the Duke of Edinburgh. Criticisms of the Press.

The extremist press, radical and conservaive alike, are indulging in anglophobia riticism. They harp on the inexpediency of admitting a relative of a powerful foreign house into the secrets of the federation. An unportant exception to this attitude of the radical papers is Herr Richter's Freisinnige Zeitung, which says that the Coburger's stand is in no need of pity, because, instead of being succeeded by a young officer of the guards, Ernest is succeeded by a man of the world, matured politically. It adds that i Duke Alfred introduces English constitutionalities in lieu of a cabinet government, the people may thank their good fortune in

having him for their ruler. The Gotha Taggesblatt, a moderate paper embodies the opinion of a majority of duchies in welcoming the duke, for the reason that he comes from a country where the rights

and liberties of the people are universally respected. Despite the absence of popular opposition however, it is impossible to deny that there is an unusual feeling and that everything may not pass off quietly and smoothly. The changes that will be made in the ducal

ministry are likely to be the first proof Will Inherit Large Estates.

Nothing is yet known as to the disposition of the late duke's property. It has always been supposed that he was immensely wealthy. Apart from the palaces, castles and shooting lodges owned by him in Germany, he was the proprietor of the finest sporting domains of Europe, situated in Austrian Tyrol. All these properties are entailed and pass to his successor.

Reports gather credence that Prince Luitpold will resign the regency of Bavaria in favor of his son. Owing to the Klug affah there is a feeling that he is losing control of the government and is being hoodwinked. Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, is about to open at Essen an unique exhibition of the progress made in the manufacture of artil-

lery since 1864. A cyclone passed over eastern Silesis Thursday last. One hundred houses at Neustadt and Kose were blown down. Crops were destroyed and several persons were willed.

Ex-Vicepresident Morton and Miss Morton and Mr. Randolph Robinson of New York are among the visitors at the Ham-Republican Gains in France.

Paris, Aug. 26.-The second ballot for members of the Chamber of Deputies, made necessary through the failure of many candidates to get the requisite majorities in the general elections on Sunday last, will result in the return of at least sixty-five republicans, giving that party a majority of 176.

Deported a Prince. Paris, Aug. 26.-Prince Duong Chaor of Cambodia has been deported, having been sent to Algiers by the French government for some reason unknown. He will be detained in that country and France will allow

Illinois Farmer and His Wife Stopped by Four Highwaymen-Posse in Pursuit, DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.-Last night as Henry Helmick, one of the most prominent citizens of this county, was returning home from church with his wife, twelve miles northeast of this city, four highwaymen attacked him. Two grasped the horses' heads,

two climbed into the nugsy.

Helmick struck the horses, which broke loose from the robbers' grasp. One of the robbers in the buggy fired, hitting Helmick robbers in the buggy fired, hitting Helmics in the head and causing instant death. The murderer then leaped from the buggy. The alarm was given and a search for the robbers at once organized. The entire neighborhood and the police of this city are now searching for them. They held up three other parties on the same road previous to their attack on Helmick.

Seventeen Reported Killed.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 26 .- It is reported that two passenger trains collided this afternoon on the Harlem road at Dykeman, ten miles west of here, and that seventeen per-

him a pension of 12,500 francs. HELD UP AND MURDERED.