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INTEREST IS WANING

Debates in the Senate Not Attracting Very Great Attention.

SMALL ATTENDANCE OF YESTERDAY

Mr. Peffer's Remarks on His Bank Resolution Pass Unheeded.

TELLER OF COLORADO TALKS FOR SILVER

Much of His Speech Taken Up by Adverse Comments on Newspapers.

HARD WORK TO KEEP A QUORUM PRESENT

Beantors Gave but Little Heed to the Gentiemen Occupying the Floor and the Gatteries Were Practically Deserted-Arguments Made.

Washington, Sept. 9 .- When the senate met this morning the scene was in striking contrast to the last hour of yesterday's session. Instead of the excitement which prevailed on the floor and the intense interest manifested in the galleries there was barely a dozen senators present and the galleries were practically deserted. The only bill of public importance introduced today was one by Mr. Morgan, democrat, of Alabama, to repeal sections 1 and 2 of the act of June 9, 1879, concerning the exchange of coins for lawful money. The purpose of the bill is to keep silver in circulation and prevent its return to the treasury vaults.

Mr. Teller, who this afternoon yielded to a motion to proceed to executive business, will be entitled to the floor on Monday.

When the senate met Mr. Shoup (by request) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of an electric road through the Yellowstone National park.

The following changes in committees were announced: Mr. Cary, republican, of Wyoming, relieved fron the committee on Indian depredations, and Mr. Proctor, republican, of Vermont, from the committee on Potomac river front.

Mr. Perkins, republican, of California, was assigned to the committees on civil service and retrenchment, education and labor, fisheries, naval affairs, Indian depredations, and Potomac river front.

Mr. Quay, republican, of Pennsylvania, was assigned to the committee on pensions. and Mr. Cary of Wyoming to the commit-\$30 on public buildings and grounds.

Peffer's Resolution. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer, populist of Kansas, calling for information whether national banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia had observed the law in respect to the maintenance of their reserves, and whether such banks had paid their checks in currency was laid before the senate, and Mr. Peffer spoke in its advocacy after Mr. McPherson, democrat of New Jersey, had moved its reference to the finance committee. Mr. Peffer said he desired the information in the public interest. The national banks had been the pets of the country since 1873. They had contracted the currency at will and had defied the law in the matter of their reserve. The business of the whole country was at their mercy. It was high time the people understood all about these matters. The small banks in the south and the west were not responsible, said Mr. Peffer, for the condition of the banking system, but the banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia were. But little attention was being paid to the populist senator and he observed it.

Did Not Want to Be Offensive.

"I don't like to be offensive, but I would like to have a little better order," said he. Senators refrained from conversation for a moment and then the buzz of talk and the reading of correspondence was resumed. Mr. Peffer said the banks had been permitted by the executive officers of the government to openly violate the law. In a currency famine they were permitted to issue clearing house certificates in violation of law. It was the growing power of the banks which was alarming the people. He wanted the subject aired. He and his people were opposed to the further extension of the privileges of the national banks. Mr. McPherson, democrat, of New Jersey,

renewed his motion to refer the resolution to the finance committee. Mr. Voorhees, democrat, of Indiana, said

that if the resolution was referred to the finance committee proper attention would be paid to it.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the chair laid before the senate the repeal bill and Mr. Peffer's resolution went over until Monday.

Mr. Teller Recognized.

Mr. Teller, republican, of Colorado was recognized as entitled to the floor, but before he began his remarks Mr. Stewart, republican, of Nevada called attention to the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and sufficient senators responding Mr. Teller proceeded to address the senate. He began his speech by reference to the "lectures" he was receiving from the newspaper press, and the scuate was ordered, said he, as if they had masters, to proceed without delibecation, contrary to the traditions of the senate, contrary to the principles laid down in the constitution, to do that which, in the judgment, if not of a majority, of a respectable minority, will be disastrous. More than that, it had been said that those who represented states fortunate enough to be rich in mineral wealth were pressing their private interests and, therefore, had no right to vote upon the question. Yet he could recollect no instance of any senator representing a manufacturing state rising in his place and stating that he could not vote on a question affecting the tariff because his people were directly interested in manufacturing. He personally had no interest in any silver mining property and he should not be deterred from doing his duty as he saw it by any newspaper attacks or by any appeals of chambers of commerce. The meeting of 500 or 600 representatives of beards of trade in this city on the 19th mst. would be powerless to affect his vote.

Editorial Crit cism

He then referred to an editorial in the New York World addressed to himself, calling attention to the small number of people represented by him. He supposed that question had been settled by the fathers of the republic; that the constitution provided that little states like Delaware, with 150,000 population; Vermont, with less than half the population of his state, should have equal representation in the senate with their larger sister states. It seemed to him the United States was entering upon a new condition of things. Were those people in their hot haste for legislation which was in their interest prepared to tear down and destroy the constitution? Who doubted it? He represented a state of which he was proud, with more population than twelve other states. He denied emphatically that there was an attempt on the part of the representatives of the silver states to have the government purchase the output of the mines. He also denied most positively that the publie had expressed their opinion upon the subject and in favor of repeal. The great metropolitan papers had spoken; the industrial classes had not. They were not in favor of repeal. The industrial interests had been throttled from an expression of opinion by the threat that money necessary to carry on business would be withheld; that the threat had been made with an effrontry that would shame the devil. As to what had induced the house to vote for the bill, which the articles said were public opinion, the courtesies due to the other body would prevent his stating his opinion of what influenced the vote. He would leave that to some other place, where he wold not be trammelled by the rules of the senate.

Not in the Administration's Confidence. He was not, said Mr. Teller with sarcasm. in the confidence of the administration. He would read an article, however, from the New York Herald, which, he had been told, was the closest to the executive. He then read from an issue of that paper of August 9, which said that the repeal senators would not yield an inch on the question of compromise, except it be a mere sugar coating, and that, said the Colorado senator, "we got in the act of the committee."

He then read from the New York Daily American of today, that late last night President Cleveland sent his ultimatum. "Exactly how and by whom and the exact terms," said Mr. Teller, sarcastically, "will be revealed to us in due time." The article went on to say that Senator Vest, democrat, of Missouri, was the bitterest man toward the administration that could be found in the country. Mr. Teller said he would yield to that senator for any statement he desired to make. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vest said that if any ultimatum had come from the president it was unknown to him and he undertook to say to any of his associates, however much they might differ with the president, none of them had ever come to the degrading conclusion that he would send an ultimatum to any senator upon a subject requiring senatorial action. As to what was stated in the article about his bitterness, Mr. Vest characterized it as unconditionally false and product of newspaper imagination.

Telter's Opinion of Newspapers.

Mr. Teller said the senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) could not change his opinion as to the mendacity of the public press of the country. The publication of a newspaper was conducted like the running of a great manufacturing establishment-it was run for money. He did not mean to say that they were always bought, or even sometimes bought, but they did not represent the public. It was a question of influence with

The newspaper statements that people de manded the repeal of the Sherman act were as reliable as the statements which the senator from Missouri had denounced as unconditionally false. To show how mendacious they were, Mr. Teller said he had seen what purported to be a telegram from the executive to a member of congress. congratulating him and his associates upon the passage of the repeal bill through the house. Would anybody tell him that the president of the United States had been guilty of that gross breach of public decency? It was a yarn, a newspaper yarn, a newspaper falsehood. "The president of the United States attempting to procure legislation, having procured it through one house from his summer retreat at Buzzard's Bay, telegraphing that he sent his thanks to Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and his associates-incomprehensible, impossible."

Caused the Silver Men to Smile.

"If anybody among the administration members of my own party thinks he wants to defend the press on this particular point I will give way that he may make the defense." said Mr. Teller, and he paused, while a smile lit up the faces of the silver men. Mr. Teller said he repeated the challenge

made in a recent speech for anybody to show that the Sherman law was responsible in any degree for the present financial condition, or the conditions which existed when congress assembled. The act, said the senior senator from Colorado, had been made the scapegoat. No senator had de clared that in his judgment the present deplorable condition was caused by the Sherman act. It was pusillanimous to yield to public clamor, gotten up by interested parties, and repeal an act that senators admitted had nothing to do with bringing about the condition, and whose repeal could not remove the cause, except as the giving of a bread pill to a patient might make him think he was getting well. A bread pill given to a sick man could not possibly im-

prove his condition. There was a cause for the difficulty, de clared Mr. Teller. It was the course of wisdom for senators to address themselves to the cause and not be carried off their feet by public clamor, by newspapers, by gibes and threats, and be compelled to do that which they knew would not bring the people that which they deserved and which they

desired. Found a Quorum Present. It was now within ten minutes of

o'clock, and although apparently a quorum was present, Mr. Pugh, democrat, of Alabama, seemed to think otherwise and a call of the senate was ordered. Just a quorum, forty-three senators, responded.

Mr. Teller then resumed his speech. To show the fallacy of the opinion that the Sherman act was responsible for the distress, he cited trade reports to the effect that the year 1893 was one of the most prosperous in the history of the nation. The Sherman act had then been on the statute book two years. The prosperity of the country during 1890, 1891 and 1892, and, until a very recent time, was an absolute refutation of the charge that the act had brought ruin to business enterprise in this country. The present dis ress was not confined to the United States. It had been felt in Great Britain, Germany and other countries.

Mr. Voorhees, democrat, of Indiana, said Mr. Teller had signified to him before starting that he was suffering from some inconvenience on account of trouble with his vocal organs, and if it was agreeable to the senator from Colorado he would move an executive session.

The motion was agreed to, and after a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

Washington, Sept. 9.-The session of the house today lasted but a brief half hour. A joint resolution providing for the crection of a storage building for the use of the senate

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE !

Events of the Week in Wall Street Tend to Support Their Optimism.

FEATURES OF THEIR CONFIDENCE

They Have Many Lines on Which to Han Their Radiant Hopes.

BEARS GRIMLY HOLD THE OTHER WAY

All the Good News Discounted or Set Off by Oppposite Theories.

RAILWAY EARNINGS ARE INTERESTING

Failing Off in Net Receipts Already Anticipated by Careful Managers-Bank Reserve Again Above the Limit-Hope for the Future.

New York, Sept. 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-There have been some material changes during the last week in conditions affecting the stock market. Most of these changes have been encouraging. Others have been different. Meanwhile the market has had a boom almost uninterrupted. As foreshadowed in THE BEE's dispatches, sentiment has developed quickly in favor of bullishness. Nearly everybody in Wall street has become bullish. The professional circulators have loaded up with stocks. Every little fellow in Wall street has bought something. Most of them have handsome profits on paper. There has, however, been no where a trace of any important disposition upon the part of outsiders to come into the market. The public continues to hold aloof.

There is, perhaps, more than one reason for this. Probably it is not merely that the public is suspicious of the current bull movement, though under the circumstances that may be excused as a not altogether unintelligent reason. It may be that the public is not able to come into the market.

Bargain Hunters Hard Hit. Everybody in this country who owns corporate securities of any sort has been obliged during this year to suffer an unprecedented value shrinkage. Such losses have fallen with especial heaviness upon the class of people who ordinarily are on the qui vive for bargains in Wall street. Their recent experience has however, warned them of the dangers or else has left them unable to act, as formerly has been their custom. There have been one or two exceptions, but the rule of the past week has been that any stock could be advanced and, though this has undisguisedly been the esult of manipulation, it is not to be denied has not been a real bull market, it certainly

has been an excellent imitation. arce; that investors have picked them up and put them a away; that Europe, after having been a seller of our stocks for three years, has finally discovered that Wall street is one vast bargain counter; that there is a tremendous short interest in the market; that quotations have been pounded to unwarrantably low figures, and that stocks no longer are pressed upon the market by holders in distress. The bull contingent lays stress, too, on the claim that while our grain crops this year may show decreases, compared with our big years, yet none the less we shall have a product large enough to permit of shipments abroad by wholesale, where European markets will be ready for every bushel of wheat or corn we can export. The greatest emphasis, however, is laid upon the prospective repeal of the silver buying law. Inconditional repeal is certain, so Wall street believes.

All this is counted upon as certain influence European confidence in the conservatism and honesty of the American financial It is, moreover, the expectation of the hope ful Wall street crowd that though repeal goes through the senate as it has through the house without conditions tacked upon it there will none the less be other legislation immediately after which will amount to infiation, through some one of the dozen schemes for turning out more money which have been brought to the front down in Washington. This is the bull side of the

story. Upon the bear side-for there are still bears, and important ones-it is contended that the present boominess is merely a passing incident; that it is unwarranted by any facts which have developed; that it hangs merely on a lot of intangible hopes. According to the bears the unconditional silver repeal bill can signify mere contraction to the extent of \$50,000,000 a year. Our crops, they point out, will not be more than three-quarters of an ordinary harvest, and that even if we had full crops and were able to ship by wholesale abroad, we still would be making little money out of such a movement for the reason that we are getting but little more than half of what have hitherto been regarded as fair prices. Railway rates, meanwhile, are at a mini-

As to European confidence to be engendered by legislation at Washington and for any other reason, the bears insist that Eu rope is bankrupt; that it has parted with American securities not because it wanted to particularly, but because it had to. As to financial legislation supplementing the repeal of the Sherman bill, there is little probability say the bears, of anything definite being determined for months to come. They make much ado over the proposition touching state banks, to which some New York newspapers, friendly to the administration, have been claiming that President Cleve-

land is committed. Only Playing a Fad.

The bears deny, of course, that there is much short interest in the market. Their retort is that every little fellow with a 2 per cent margin has loaded up in millionaire style, and that the present boom is a mere card house, likely to go tumbling at any moment. The biggest bear of all-and the man who always makes less noise about his bearishness than anybody else-summarizes the situation in this way:

"Wall street has dropped into the habit of operating on fads. A couple of months ago we had the fad of tight money. Business had been brought to a standstill and merchauts and manufacturers were never going to be able to borrow funds any more. The stock market prices went to smash. Now | negro who was with him. He recovered his | we have the fad of easy money. The funds | child.

are close at hand. Borrowers are going to be able to get anything they want. Quota-tions have been boosted upward. Before long we will have another fad. The next one will be based upon bad railroad earn-

ings." Scared by Railroad Figures.

The matter of railroad earnings is likely to cut an important figure from this time on. Some of the figures given out this week by the big corporations have been dreadful. So far the stock market has ignored them. The Missouri Pacific, selling around \$30, sent in a report for August with a decrease crawling up close to \$1,000,000 as compared with the same month of last year. Forthwith the stock jumped up three or four points. How naturally this may be anybedy can judge. From every section of the country we are beginning to get evidence of shrinkage in railway traffic. Efforts have been made during recent months to economize. The business contraction will hurt the railroads more than anything else. It is to the credit of most of the well managed roads, however, that they seem to be aware of the situation and are husbanding their resources to the utmost. All over the country there is a disposition to put economical administration in the affairs of the great big corporations. The advantage in this will be that when times do improve, and the raliroads will begin to earn big money, their net earnings will grow with great rapidity, for the reason that economies once instituted are likely to be maintained.

One of the Significant Incidents. Something of the feeling of unrest which has been developed on the inside of some of our conspicuous corporations was disclosed in the affairs of the Evansville & Terre Haute road this week when, to the surprise of a lot of the insiders, a receivership was precipitated. This sort of thing may be duplicated in other quarters, for one of the results of the recent crucial times has been the engendering of suspicion in almost every quarter. And in some instances, besides the Evansville & Terre Haute, there is internal warfare in mportant corporations. Receiverships can be obtained so easily nowadays that when real war does break out on the inside of railroad property there are serious chances of discouraging results. The Reading company has loomed

conspicuousness again, this week. It looks as if important interests in the property were disposed to make an aggressive fight against the present receivership management. Grave charges are preferred against these managers, and it is not at all improbable that the opposition, under the leadership of Isaac L. Rice, will accomplish important results. Banks Sound Again.

The bank statement for the week, given out at noon today, shows a gain in surplus reserves of over \$4,500,-000 and for the first time in months the New York banks finally hold

more than the reserve required by the national banking law. Today's statement puts the excess at approximately \$37,000,000. This is one of the most healthful signs discoverable in the situation here. It upholds the that Wall street has enjoyed a spectacle and has been encouraged by it immensely. If it has not been a real bull market, it certainly has been an excellent imitation.

What the Bulls Bank On.

The bull arguments are that stocks are buoyancy. Unless important bankers are buoyancy. Unless important bankers are buoyancy. Unless important bankers are seven gates leading through the ramparts and walls to and out of Strasburg were made. much mistakeh money will soon be a dru on the market here. The gainers by easy money, however, are likely to be the merchant and manufacturer, rather than the stock market boomer. Quotations have been boosted enough already to discount the enermous advantages to accrue through case in the money market. The immediate future of the market must depend upon how much further Wall street will be disposed to dis count other improvements in the financial situation, for there are other improvements in sight. Factories resuming work, labor getting its employment back again, banks readjusting themselves, merchants finding trade growing anew-these are signs which are daily becoming more and more clearly visible. H. ALLAWAY.

REBELLION'S PROGRESS.

Pena's is Gaining on Him, While Pelxoto's is Fatting Away. VALPARAISO, Chili (via Guiveston, Tex.), Sept. 9 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. !- The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo says there has been desperate fighting today in Tucuman, Argentina, be tween the revolters and the governor's forces. The former triumphed, seized the railway, dislodged the tederal troops, and advanced on the governor's position at Capello. All parts of the south are now in the hands of the insurgents, and the gov-

ernor's troops are short of ammunition. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that the president has asked a two months leave of absence in order to visit the interior provinces and attempt to restore order.

Peixoto on Top. Montevideo, Uruguay, (via Galveston Tex.,) Sept. 9 .- (By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. !-News received here from Rio Janeiro Brazil, today of the naval revolt to the effect that the chiefs of the navy who are ashore met and publicly declared their firm adhesion to the government of President Peixoto. The captains of the Bahia, a 1,000ton ironclad and the Tirandentes, 800 tons, both of whom remain loyal, had a conference with the Brazilian minister here and will sail at 9 o'clock tonight for Asuncion. Their object is to impede any movement which the ships on the Paraguay river, off the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, might take in case their crews

should show signs of joining the revolters. Later dispatches received here from Rio say the United States man-of-war Yorktown sailed from the Pacific without communicating with the shore. They also said that the rebel squadronhas changed its original intention of sailing out of the bay there, as the insurgents fear to pass the forts which command the mouth of the bay. These forts are manned by garrisons of artiflery men, who are loyal to Pexioto, and have orders to open fire on the rebels the moment they come within range. The revolters are confidently expected to surrender before long.

Not Inciting a Revolution. DLIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 9. -[By Mexican Cable to the New York Harald-Special to THE BEE |-Ex-President Pierola has issued a manifesto from Iquique, Chili, in which he denies any intention of in citing a revolution.

Killed a Kidaaper. MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Yesterday a man known as Bill Taylor kidnaped the little 4-year-old girl of David Kranz who lives about one mile from Murphysboro. Kranz joined a searching party last night

Emperor William Reviews the Soldiers of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

STRASBURG THE SCENE OF THE PAGEANT

All of the City Beautifully Decorated in Honor of Royalty's Presence.

BITTER MEMORIES OF THE PAST RECALLED

Strasburg Has Not Forgotten the Bitter Days of 1871.

ONE EVIDENCE OF DISLOYALTY FOUND

Placards Printed in French Refer Insultingly to the Visit of Italy's Crown Prince-William is Much Pleased With His Reception.

STRASBURG, Sept. 9.—The emperor of Germany arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. His majesty alighted from the imperial train at the Neufeld station, which was brilliantly decorated for the occasion. A guard of honor of cavalry and infantry surrounded the station and troops lined the way to the review grounds. The emperor looked well, and after exchanging greetings with the military authorities gathered to meet him, mounted his horse amid a storm of cheers and, surrounded by a large and flashing staff followed by a guard of cavalry, rode to the reviewing grounds, greeted on all sides with acclamations of welcome.

On the review ground the emperor found the Fifteenth army corps drawn up in full parade order. A grand stand just behind the reviewing point had been erected and flagged and festooned in the most elaborate manner possible. The flag of Germany and the imperial court of arms were everywhere conspicuously displayed. This grand stand was large enough to accommodate thousands of people and it was packed to the utmost with the notables of the city Strasburg and its neighborhood. Among those present on the grand stand today were many who remembered the terrible scenes brought about in Strasburg in 1871, when the city surrendered to the Germans after a month's bombardment. To many of them, undoubtedly, this gorgeous review about the expitol of Alsace-Lorraine, joined by its bridge of boats to Kehl in Baden, was decidedly depressing, but a more beautifully grand spectacle could hardly be imagined than this vast German army drawn up outside the great triangular fortress wrested from the French at the cost of so much blood and treasure.

and walls to and out of Strasburg were mad beautiful with flags and flowers. At a convenient point in the grounds a tent had been erected, in which the burgomaster and other leading city officials were to entertain the

emperor after the review. General Von Blum was in command of the troops and greeted the emperor when he arrived. The meeting of the two staffs was the signal for another storm of hurrahs. The troops were drawn up in two divisions and the emperor slowly rode down in front of each division, critically inspecting the men, commented here and there with commanding officers and then took up a position at the saluting point, having the staffs pass before him. This gathering of staff officers was one of the most dazzling scenes in the series of brilliant military spectacles. After they passed the emperor inspected the veterans, stopping every new and then to talk to some old warrior with whom he was personally acquainted and shaking hands with many of them. After the ceremony the emperor left the field at the head of a com-

Did Not Mind the Rain.

Towards the end of the review the sky became overcast and soon rain began falling, putting the many thousands of spectators to flight. But the rain apparently had no terrors for the German emperor, and he rode calmly on horseback, himself and staff seemingly utterly regardless that their gorgeous uniforms were suffering through the down

From the reviewing grounds the emperor rode slowly through the main streets of the city. He was cheered on all sides and enjoyed the manner in which he was received. The emperor was thoroughly pleased with his visit to Strasburg and so expressed himself when, after his ride through the city, he repaired to the huge tent previously re ferred to, which had been erected in his honor on the Broglie Platz. Beneath the tent the emperor and the crown prince of Italy, together with staff officers and others. were officially received by the burgomaster. The latter warmly welcomed the emperor to Strasburg and assured him of the loyalty of its inhabitants to the emperor and to the German empire.

After leaving the tent the emperor rode to the headquarters of the garrison, where he partook of lunch with the officers. He left

the city late in the afternoon. Pleased with flis Reception.

Strasburg throughout the day was packed with crowds of people, seeking to show in the warmest way possible that they extended a welcome to the emperor of Ger many. He was greatly pleased at the dem onstrations, so much so that on leaving the city he said to the burgomaster: "My dear burgomaster, I most heartly thank you for the welcome I have received. It was all splendid."

It is said that in spite of these demonstrations of loyalty that there was an exhibt of disloyalty made during the earlier part of the day. A number of placards, printed in French, were pasted in conspicuous places along the route which the emperor was to follow. These placards referred in the most insulting terms of the visit of the crown prince of Italy to Strasburg in company with the emperor of Germany. The police promptly removed all traces of the placards and are said to be making a vigorous search for the persons who had printed them, as well as for those who had taken part in posting them up along the emperor's route. This incident was the only disagreeable

feature of the emperor's visit. Emperor William attenued a banquet to night given by the officers of the different and claims to have killed either Taylor or a army corps now centered here. In a speech he complimented the Fifteenth army corps upon its bearing on parade and on account of

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-Fair: Southerly Winds

1. Teller Continues His Silver Speech. Wall Street Still in a Quandary. Kaiser William Parades His Army.

Russia Answers Germany's Menace. 2. Springfield Loses a Ball Game.

Results on the Race Tracks. Baby Ruth Has a Little Sister. 3. Gorman's Compromise Not Favored.

Consolidated Silver Wisdom.

European Famine of Fodder.

4. Last Week in Omaha Society. Among the Scandinavians.

5. Barrett Scott to Be Extradited. Sad Pate of a Butte Girt. Colfax County's Prosperity.

6. Council Blufts Local News. Boies Opens His Campaign. 7. Among Some Old Residenters.

Local Campaign Commencing. Rattroad Situation.

8. Echoes from the Ante Room. Affairs at South Omaha.

10. What the Women Will Wear. Mormon Millions at Stake.

11. Griswold's Weekly Gossip. Attractions of Oregon.

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Ted Minahan's Speech at Chicago.

14. News of the Courts. 15. Omana's Local Trade Reviewed. Commercial and Financial.

16. Wakeman on Bobble Burns' Trail. Amid the Ruius of Pompell,

its general efficiency. He concluded his speech with a warm eulogy of the grand duke of Baden.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Body of a Hack Driver Found Floating in the River. The badly decomposed body of a man was found about 7 o'clock yesterday morning in

the Missouri river at a point about one mile north of the water works. The discovery was made by William Johnson, who was out fishing. He promptly secured the body by means of a wire near the shore.

Coroner Maul was at once notified, and after a search of several hours succeeded in finding the spot about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After calling a jury and viewing the remains it was decided that immediate burial was necessary. At the inquest nothing new was brought out and the jury therefore returned a verdict that no external violence had been inflicted upon the unknown dead man.

Later in the day, however, it developed that the body thus found was that of Charles Burtman, a back driver, known by the name of "Swede Charlie," There was evidently some suspicious circumstances surrounding the disappearance and subsequent death of the man, who was last seen

alive Tuesday evening. The story, as told the police last evening by several of the dead man's friends, was to the effect that Burtman had an altercation with another hackman on the night of his

disappearance. It is said that George Conart, an employe of Mr. Rockefellow, is the name of the man who fought with Burtman on that evening. Burtman received serious injuries in the fight, which took place in the alley at the

the night in question. Conart was last evening arrested by the police and booked with being a suspicious character.

ar of the Turf saloon about 8 o'clock on

It also developed that Burtman had s brother in Lincoln, who is in charge of the Opera House saloon. His parents reside near

Salt Lake City. The coroner immediately notified the brother at the Capital city, but up to a late hour last night he had failed to receive any response. Careful inquiry among back drivers and at the Turf saloon, where the deceased was reported to have been seen on last Tuesday night, elicited the fact that a tight had taken place and that Burtman had received a badly battered head and bruised face after the encounter. The cause of the quarrel is unknown. After washing off the blood, in one of the rear rooms of the saloon last Tuesday, Burtman talked somewhat in a rambling manner, as if affected by the blows, and impiored those who proffered him assistance to leave him alone, saying

that he wanted no doctor. One of the blows appeared to have been inflicted with something harder than the bare fist. It caused a wound in the temple near the right eye and this seemed to be the

one from which he suffered most, It was also reported that the dead man had taken a drink, afterwards saying that this would be his last one, but investigation failed to substantiate this rumor.

How the deceased, who is about 30 years of age and who rented the horse and carriage he always drove, got to the river that night is a mystery. He is said to have been drinking more or less that day and night and his vehicle was, consequently, not used by him during that time.

The remains will probably be exhumed as soon as the dead man's brother arrives from

Colonel Hughes' Case. TOPEKA, Sept. 9 .- Governor Lewelling has finally passed upon the findings of the court martial before which Colonel Hughes of the Kansas National guard was tried some time ago. The governor approves the findings and fixes the punishment at dishonorable

aischarge. The sentence will be promul-

gated Monday. Colonel Hughes, a republican in politics was in command of the troops ordered out by the governor last winter to preserve the peace during the legislative squabble. When the republicans secured possession of representative hall Governor Lewelling ordered Colonel Hughes to drive them out. The colonel refused and the court martial reulted from that refusal.

He Changed the Bill. The police have arrested Thomas Ryan and booked him as a suspicious character.

Ryan is alleged to be the man who desired a

\$50 bill changed at Benek'as saloon near Courtland beach, shortly after Burdick's disappearance last Sunday. Detectives Vaughn and Hudson went to Seventeenth and Nicholas streets last night to disperse a noisy crowd. Several shots were fired at the officers, but they escaped

uninjured and arrested one of the gang, who gave his name as James Witlis

Found on the Tracks. John Carlson was found in an insensible condition on the B. & M. tracks near the Jones street crossing last evening at 10:30 o'clock. He thinks he was struck by a passing train, but cannot fully account for being found in the condition above mentioned.

Destruc'ive Eirchquake. BELGRADE, Sept. 9.—There has been an earthquase throughout the whole Morava valley. At Uchuprya many houses were wrocked and several killed.

MUCH JOY IN FRANCE

Coming of the Russian Fleet in October Occasions Great Popular Rejoicing.

IT IS A FORMAL ANSWER TO GERMANY

Notice to the Kaiser that the Franco. Russian Alliance is Complete.

DREIBUND HAS REPLIED IN ADVANCE

New Privileges Secured by Germany's Navy in the Mediterranean Sea.

ENGLAND MAY JOIN IN THE DANCE

Smart of Siam Will Probably Be Southed by a Connection with the Triple Alluance Darkness Veils Eu-

ropean Polities.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett,] Paris, Sept. 9 .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-The visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon on October 13 continues to absorb public attention. Not only France, but the whole of Europe, understands that is an event of high political importance. Paris will give the Russian sailors an enthusiastic reception. The program prepared is that on the arrival of the fleet at Toulon, under the command of Admiral Alexarne and Grand Duke Alexis, President Carnot will proceed to that port and bring Grand Duke Alexis, who will be escorted by ninety officers and 250 sailors of his fleet, to Paris. All the streets and boulevards of Paris from the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean railway terminus to the Champs Elysees will be decorated with flags and will be illuminated at night throughout the stay of the Russian sailors. Numerous fotes will be given in their honor, including a grand ball at the Hotel de Ville, tendered them by the municipality, a gala performance at the opera, and a review of troops at Long Champs, in which the Rus-

detachment of French sailors, in the march past.

sian sailors will take part, together with a

Germany's Answer Anticipated. The visit will be an imposing manifestation and it will also be the reply of Franco-Russian alliance to the diplomacy of the

Triple Alliance. Germany fully understands the importance of this event and replies in advance to the manifestation by announcing that she will send an additional German squadron to the Mediterranean, and that it is added in Germany if France authorizes Russia to establish a coaling station on any of the French islands in those waters, Italy will accord a similar favor to Germany on one of her

islands between Sardinia and Corsica. This news renders the political world anxious, a feeling which has not been diminished by Emperor William's speeches at Metz or by the tone of the official German press, which is each day bee aggressive. Up to the present the French press has made no reply, but it is to be feared that, in the cothusiasm and joy caused by the presence of the Russian fleet, French writers may forget to persist in this

wise line of conduct. England May Come In.

The diplomacy of Germany is also working to enroll England in the Triple Alliance. Lord Rosebery, angered by the Siam affair, may yet yield to these solicitations. The relations between France and Italy are a little less strained, but a revival of the dispute growing out of the Aigues-Mortes incident is still to be feared. To sum up, the political situation in Europe continues to grow darker, but it is possible that some favorable gale may suddenly disperse the gathering clouds. It is also possible that the seriousness of the situation is not visible to the general public, but I can safely affirm that diplomatists think that the horizon is very cloudy. JACQUES ST. CERE.

EATEN THIS TIME.

That Emin Pasha Has Dled is Now Generally Believed True. LONDON, Sept. 9 .- The Standard this morning publishes further letters from an officer connected with the Victoria Nyanza expedition. The letters confirm the story of the killing of Emin Pasha and say that the murder occurred near Lualliba river about the 26th of February. Emin Pasha at the time was accompanied by a small tribe of natives and was proceeding in the direction of Stanley Falls. The Europeans and their native allies engaged, February 26, in a tremendous battle with the natives. Emin Pasha appeared in front of his force and was at once recognized by Saidie, the commander of the native tradesmen, and a relative of Tippo Tib, who was acting under orders from Moharra, Tippo Tib's prother. Saldie rushed at Emin Pasha and cut off his head with a bent knife. Saidle, who is a desperate fighting man, afterwards took part in the massacre of Emin Pasha's force, and

later partook heartily of the roasted remains of his victims. WILL NOT BE OUTDONE BY RUSSIA. Germany Will Have a Coaling Station Near

the Dardenelles. Paris, Sept. 9 .- As having a bearing on the France-Siam complications Figure makes an important announcement to the effect that Germany, having been informed that the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon will result in the establishment of a coaling station for Russian war vesseis on the French coast, has obtained a small island on the Mediterranean, which is to be fortified, coaled and supplied, to be used as a rendezvous similar to the one used by Great Britain on the Island of Malta, and that when done Germany will maintain a permanent squadron in the Mediterranean. This action is said to have been taken after both Italy and Germany had consulted with England. The exact position of the island is not divulged, but it is said to be admirably suited for the purpose, within easy steaming distance of the

Dardanelles and near the Suez canal. Quelled by a Force of Crooks. Madam, Sept. 9 .- A riotous mob sacked the town hall at Santander and destroyed all the papers and greatly camaged the

WEATHER FORECASTS.

queiled the disturbance.

mayor's house and the waterworks. Troops

It Will Be Fair and Southerly Winds Will Blow in Nebraska Today. Washington, Sept. 9. Forecast for Sunday: For Nebraska and Iowa-Fair; south-erry winds, becoming variable. For the Dakotas-Fair; southerly winds.