SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1893-SIXTEEN PRAGES.

New York City Sends Thousands to the White City by the Lake.

DID HERSELF PROUD

MANHATTAN DAY DREW LARGE CROWDS

All Day Long a Multitude Streamed Through the Gates.

PLEASING AND APPROPRIATE EXERCISES

Distinguished Orators from the Empire State Hold Forth with Eloquence.

IT WAS ONLY EXCEEDED BY CHICAGO DAY

Greetings from the East to the West-Ineldents Which Helped to Make the Day Pass Quickly-Splendid Scenes at Night.

CHICAGO, Oct 21 .- Across the alleged chasm, that never in reality existed, New York and Chicago clasped hands today and the masters of the land of Columbus united their energies in making the Manhattan celebration at the World's fair a triumph. Forty thousand New Yorkers had come 1,000 miles to join in the celebration, and they, with the western throngs, made the day one that will be a feature in the annals of the Columbian exposition. Early this morning the easterners gave evidence of the success which they were to score. On the lawn was erected a reviewing stand from which the guests of honor reviewed the parade. As soon as the gates were open the sightseers began to arrive in crowds, and all day long the weary gatekeepers twisted the turnstiles around and around, swelling the admissions to a handsome figure.

Buffalo Bill Opens the Ball, Buffalo Bill's Wild West show opened the ball at 10 o'clock, when it entered the grounds in its wild glory. The Chicago hussars, under command of Captain Brand, made a splendid showing, and the County Democracy's marching club was a magnificent sight. Then c ame the famous Old Guard, with its bright uniforms and towering shakos, escorted by the First regiment, Illinois National guards.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the parade again formed and began its triumphal march through the grounds. Before going to Festival hall the speakers, the distinguished guests and the Old Guard were entertained with luncheon by the state commissions. After the parade and the luncheon the principle exercises of the day were held at Festival hall. An immense audience was present to greet the various speakers. Scenes at Night.

Great as the day was the evening was greater. Toward nightfall additional crowds began to pour into the park, determined to see the illumination which had been provided for. From every nook and corner blazed gleaming lights of many hues. The New York state building was all An elaborate display of fireworks had been prepared and the pyrotechnic display was equal to any that has yet been seen at the fair. The procession of floats used on Chicago day wended its way before the white buildings, ending its journey at the lake front, where the fireworks were displayed. The crush at this place was terrible, the thousands on the grounds all endeavoring to reach a place of vantage from which they could see the display. Several people were slightly hurt in the

jam, but no serious casualties were reported. Among the principal features of the fireworks were an aerial wonder, produced by the flight of 100 15-inch shells fired by electricity, forming a perfect umbrella in every color of the rambow; Bartholdi's great statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," 60x20 feet; discharge of three mammoth 60inch bombs; each bomb weighed 100 pounds and contained 15,000 stars, the largest ever fired: colossal fire portrait of Mayor Gilroy of New York. Besides these were sent up untold numbers of varicolored bombs and rockets of the most elaborate description,

Giorious Weather. Fortune smiled on New York's patron saint today, dealing out as bright and glowing a bit of autumn weather for Man hattan day as even the most critical could desire, and the estimable knickerbockered old gentleman took his place in the World's fair history with colors flying. Fully 75,000 New Yorkers were on the grounds, and they, with the ex-New Yorkers who are to be found in Chicago and the west and the usual contingent of people who are attracted by big occasions, swelled the admissions to a figure that placed Mannattan day in the front rank of the gala days at the

For weeks the New York committee of 250 has been arranging for today. The transportation for the expected crowds had been looked after, excursion rates had been provided and everything possible was done to make the day a success.

Thursday Mayor Gilroy with his private secretary, W. M. McDonough, arrived and since then their headquarters at the Auditorium hotel have been thronged with easterners auxious to make the day a suc-

Yesterday afternoon the committee in charge met in the Auditorium for a last conference, and the finishing touches were put on. The famous Old Guards arrived during the evening and were escorted to the Grand Pacific hotel, with due pomp and ceremony All that could be done had been done, and the success of the day was left to the fates and the weather. Both were propitious, and as soon as the gates were opened this morning the great throng that was to worship at the shrine of the Empire state began

The crowd was in the usual hurry and the gatemen were sorely tried during the forenoon by the crush at the various entrances. Program of Song and Speech.

At noon the New York committee met at the New York state building. The roll of speakers was called and the officials procoeded to Festival hall, where the exercises were held. The program as arranged, was

Music-Overture to William Tell, by Innes Thirteenth Regiment New York band. Prayer, Rev. J. W. Brown of New York city. Address of welcome, Mayor Harrison of

Chicago. Address in response, Mayor Gilroy of New Address by General Horaces Porter, New

"Star Stangled Banner," by (Columbian chorus.

Poem, "New York to Chicago," composed by J. I. C. Clarke, New York city; recited by Miss Agnes Booth of New York.

Address, Hop. Chauncey M. Depew, New Keller's American hymn, by Columbian

Address by Hon. John R. Fellows, M. C., of New York city. Battle Hymn of the Republic, by Columbian Address, Hon. Seth Low, president Columbia

college of New York city.
"My Country 'tis of Thee," Columbian chorus.

Benediction, Arcabishop Corrigan, New

Mayor Harrison's Welcome.

When Mayor Harrison came forward at the conclusion of Dr. Brown's prayer to make the address of welcome he was received with great applause, in which the New Yorkers led. Mayor Harrison spoke of the great success of the fair and declared that much of it was due to the collective and individual efforts of the sons of New York, whose genius was exemplified in every portion and all departments of the exposition. The home of the state of New York on the grounds had always been the scene of the most generous hospitality and it was one of the most popular resorts within the exposition gates. The mayor then alluded pleasantly to the good feeling existing between the two great cities of the western world and closed with a warm encomium on the wealth and worth of the Empire state.

Response by Mayor Gilroy.

Mayor Gilroy received an even more flattering welcome than Mayor Harrison, as he stepped forward to respond to the address of welcome in the following words:

"It is with a feeling of profound pleasure that I reciprocate the greetings of Mayor Harrison, and express the gratitude of all New Yorkers at the kind manner in which they were conveyed. Although a New Yorker of New York, I cannot help expressing the belief that it would be difficult, if not impossible for New York or, any other city on the globe to have exceeded the magnificence of this fair. It is not alone Chicago that is to be congratulated; but indeed the the whole civilized world, of which the great exposition is but an epitome. We take pride as New Yorkers in being a portion of that great country, the genius of which has made such an exhibition possible. No one who has visited the great White City can ever forget it, and the spectacle of the court of honor, illuminated with electric lights, with its fountains playing and surrounded by buildings of superb architectural construction, is a dream of beauty.

"There is one sad reflection connected with the White City, and that is that within a few weeks or months all of these magnificent specimens of architectural art, together with all that they contain of human greatness and civilization, shall have passed away. I cannot help but think that any outlay, however great, that would tend to preserve these magrificent buildings in monumental marble would be an expenditure for which the country would be repaid an hundrea fold in the liberal education which our people would receive in visiting them, and in the expansion of mind and elevation of thought which they would evolve. We have here the best efforts of mankind from all portions of the globe. Architecture in its grandest forms, the marvelous possibilities of electrical science as shown by the human voice, transmitted so as to be heard upon a ray of electric light; the beautiful and astonishing productions of manufactures and the liberal arts; machine power which challenges the tion of mankind: the pest products of the fruits of the earth; in fact, this great exposition, with all its wealth of products of civilization and progress, closes an era and marks an epoch.

"It is the transfiguration of man's industry and man's effort. It is a subject to which it would be impossible for me to do justice. It is only fitting that I should pay this passing tribute to its greatness and its grandeur."

Horace Porter's Tribute.

General Horace Porter of New York, chairman of the citizens' executive committee at the World's fair, then stepped forward and delivered the following address. which was frequently interrupted by cheers from those who were near enough to hear him, and cheers from those further back who velied because they thought he had said something good which they could not hear. "As in ancient times, all roads led to Rome," said General Porter, "so at the present time all roads lead to Chicago. Today the city of the seaboard comes to lay its tribute of admiration and respect at the city of the lake side. Therefore in what I shall have to say, my story will be a 'Tale of Two

"When Manhattan day was designated and consecrated as a day on which New York was to offer its testimonial of appreciation to the great exposition, her citizens arose enmasse to make their pilgrimage to the fair. The numbers that have come have been limited only by the limit of transpor-

"We have come to unite with you in the elebration of four centuries of history. We stand here today entranced with the grandeur of your achievements, inspired by the majesty of events. We find ourselves within the border of a state which did not exist at the time of the inauguration of our national government, but which now contains a single city with a population nearly half as great as that of all the thirteen origina states. We are enchanted by the sight of this phantom city, phantom-like in color phantom-like in the suddenness with which it has appeared before the eyes of men. We find its buildings, palaces, its grounds and gardens, its lakes, lagoons and islands a picture of fairyland, looking as if it had been summoned into being by the magic wand of an enchantress. We are almost a westricken as we stand within the shadows of these majestic temples of art. Every branch of every science and of every art seems to have been laid under contribution in the achievement of these marvelous results.

Art a Universat Language.

"You have taught us art is more God-like than science, for while science discovers art creates. If an emperor could stoop to pick up the brush dropped by a Titian, if Meissonier could kiss the slipper once worn by a Michael Angelo, all men may bow to art. The art works upon which we gaze today speak a universal languge and impart a lasting pleasure to all. They appeal to our highest senses and awake our noblest emotions They are an eternal benediction. They induce the power of reflection and inspire us with the majesty of the all-creative faculty They cause us to realize more fully than ever before Lytton's definition of art, 'The efforts of man to express the ideas suggested to him by nature, of a power above nature, whether that power lives in the recesses of his own being in that great first power of which na-

ture, like himself, is but an effect.' "A visit to the fair is an aquivalent to t trip around the world. Here we meet people of all nations, here we hear their language and their music, we see their faces and familiarize ourselves with their manners and customs. Here we are carried back 400

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Democratic Senators Have at Last Come to an Understanding.

COMPROMISE IS NOW AN ASSURED FACT

Repealers Make a Surrender to the Forces of the Antis.

PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE

Another Issue of Bonds Will Not Be Included in Its Torms.

SILVER MEN ARE MORE THAN PLEASED

While Not What They Wanted it Will Give Them Another Chance to Make a Fight-Republicans Will Not Be Consulted.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The democratic majority has agreed upon a bill. When the committee completed its sittings today thirty-seven democratic senators had pledged themselves to support the measure prepared, and the managers felt assured when the senate adjourned today of a sufficient number to bring the list up to forty-one, leaving only two men necessary to insure the passage of the bill. The various senators who are holding out against the bill are said to be Messrs. Mills and Vilas of the repeal side and Mr. Irby of the silver side. There are senators absent from the city, Messrs. Daniel and White of California, for instance, upon whose support of the bill they have no doubt. There are others who have not actually attached their names to the pledge, but upon whom the count of the managers is made, and they further expect to secure the names of all the democratic senators and will then rush the bill through as a party measure and without calling upon the republicans for aid.

Situation of the Republicans.

Most of the republicans hope the democrats will succeed in this accomplishment. for the bill is one which does not commend itself to either the repeal or the silver faction. The repeal men are pleased only with the clause to limit the silver purchase to a year, while the silver men find in this reason o hope for a further extension of silver purchases, and think it better than unconditional repeal in all its provisions, except that proposing a time for coining the purchases of silver bullion, and although it provides for an increased use of silver as money, this is by no means what they have desired

The committee recommendation will be put in the shape of an amendment to the Voorhees bill and will probably receive the support of most of the silver republicans as an amendment, while the bill will, as amended, be opposed by them. There is a probability against the passage of the bitl. While the silver men will vote for the amendment and against the bill, the ultra repeal men will vote against the amenament and for the bill. The majority of the ultra republicans would p the bill if it had a bond provision and on account of its omission may oppose it as a party.

Demogratic Unity Assured. It seems more than probable that the democrats will get the concurrence of their entire party in the senate; the republicans will make no effort at united action. The silver men, if all parties are pleased, will accept the bill. The silver men made a strong effort to extend the Sherman bill to the next congressional election, but found it impossible to secure approval for a date later than that mentioned. In fact, this date, October, 1894, is a compromise within a compromise. July 1, 1894, and January 1, 1895, having been suggested.

It is understood that the Treasury department took the position that it would be impossible to preserve the gold and silver parity without bonds if the Sherman law should remain in force more than a year longer. It was this argument that induced the silver men to yield as they did to an extension until January 1, 1895.

As at present arranged, the bill will expire in the midst of the next congressional election, and it is going to be hard to keep it out of the campaign. As it is, there will probably be an effort to amend the amendment by the increase of the purchasing time a year, and the silver men think it possible they may gain the republican support to put this through, but all circumstances considered, this is hardly probable.

No Intention of Giving Up. One of the advantages which the silver men find in the committee's amendment to the original bill is that it gives them ground to stand on while the silver fight shall be waged in the future. They say the silver fight has in reality only begun; that the present bill is only a stipulation for a brief time and that it will be prosecuted vigorously in the regular session.

PEFFER HAS CONCLUDED.

His Long Silver Speech in the Senate at Washington, Oct. 21 .- Twenty minutes were used this morning when the senate reassembled after its recess in securing a quorum. During much of this wait Senators Gorman, Hill and Voorhees were holding a consultation. When the forty-third senator

was secured, Mr. Peffer, populist, of Kansas resumed his speech against the repeal bill. Mr. Teller of the committee on judiciary reported favorably the house joint resolution providing for the disposition of certain personal property, amounting to about \$300, 000 in the hands of the receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and authorizing its application to the charitable purposes of the church.

After an amendment had been adopted specifying more particularly the uses to which the money and property should be applied, the resolution was passed.

Mr. Peffer then resumed and finished his

Mr. Jones Resumes His Talk. Mr. Jones of Nevada resumed his argument against the repeal bill. He said if he was asked to explain in a single sentence what the hard times meant, he would say falling prices. That meant voluntary assignments, putting numerous people in insane asylums, poor houses and prisons, fur ther exactions from debtors and general discouragement to all. But the worst effect of falling prices was upon the laborers, whom

Mr. Jones argued at great length that the volume of money should increase at the existing proportion to the increase of population. He denied that the value of money

it deprived of employment.

was dependent now, as Mr, Sherman argued, upon the quality, not upon the quantity. He said that the United States had reached a maximum in the production of silver, and there was no foundation for the beitef that with free coinage the United States would be flooded with silver. To show the absurdity of the argument, inequality was necessary to give value to money. Mr. Jones asked could there be any doubt if the United States demonetized gold and issued \$500,-000,000 of legal tender money, and this sum was required to perform the entire system, which is now performed by \$1,500,000,000. that each legal tender \$1 bill would be three times as valuable as one gold dollar was at the present time.

Asked to Yield the Floor.

At this time Mr. Voorhees asked whether it would be agreeable to Mr. Jones to yield in his argument, saving he understood that the sentator did not expect to conclude this evening.

Mr. Jones replied he could not conclude for two or three days and would be very glad to yield at this time.

Before Mr. Voorhees made the motion he intended he gave way to Mr. Harris of Tennessee who rose to a statement in the nature of a question of privilege. Referring to an article in a newspaper, Mr. Harris said: "One clause of the report of an interview with me rendered the construction possible that I had indulged in the language of a threat as to the vice president in the event he should rule in a given way upon a given question. The interview puts me in the absurd and brutal light of declaring that the vice president would be killed in his seat if he dared rule in a given way upon a question. I simply desire to say that no conclusion could be more absurd and untrue than such a construction put on any language used by me to reporters or other people. The centests here are contests of reason, not of the prize ring. not of brutal force. 1 simply desire to disclaim utterly the brutality attributed to me. I am happy to be able to say that the relations between the vice president and myself, both personal and official, have been of the kindest character from the beginning of our acquaintance down to the present time."

Mr. Voorhees then moved an executive session, after which the senate, at 3:45 p. m., took a recess until Monday at 10 a. m.

IN THE HOUSE.

Financial Discussions Take Up a Large Part of the Time. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-Mr. Pendleton withdrew the McGarrahan bill, there being

no quorum present, thus saving it from being put to the foot of the calendar. A bill to divide the Eastern judicial districts of Michigan into porthern and southern divisions was passed, and an interesting discussion of the financial condition of the treasury and the country followed. Mr. McMillin said it was no longer possible to ignore the financial straits in which the treasury was. The treasury was running behind more every month. It had paid out on the sinking fund for some time, and it was no secret that the treasury had been driven to the use of a portion of the \$100,000,000 re-serve maintained to rudeem outstanding greenbacks to meet current expenses.

Mr. Sayres supplemented Mr. McMillin's statement by a piea for the urgent necessity of economy in view of the deficiency in the revenues. He declared that the deficiency to be provided by the postal service alone

would be fully \$15,000,000.

Why There is a Deficiency Mr. Dingley of Maine insisted the reason for the failure of the revenues had not been stated truthfully. They were sufficient under the administration of the previous year to meet all the demands made by the 'extravagant legislation," to which Mr. Mc-Millin had adverted. The revenues, in his opinion, had fallen off on account of the general financial and industrial condition of the country. The deficit had already reached \$20,000,000 and would reach \$50,000,000 by July 1, 1894. He maintained that there was absolutely no authority for the secretary of the treasury to draw on the gold reserve fund to meet current expenses, and he warned the house that it was a dangerous precedent which would lead to trouble. If the secretary had authority to issue bonds

it would restore confidence. A bill to construct a revenue cutter for the great lakes to replace the Andy Johnson, which has been doing service on Lake Michigan for thirty years, led to further financial discussion, but the morning hour

expired before action was had. The house then resumed consideration of the printing bid, which was completed, and, as amended, it was reported to the house. On the passage of the bill the vote stood 71 to 3. Mr. Beltzhoover made the point of no quorum and the ayes and nayes were ordered. It resulted 138 to 8. No quorum. Thereupon at 3:05 the house adjourned.

INTERRUPTED THE PLEASURE.

Festivities in Paris Punctuated by

Maniac's Wild Revolver Practice. Paris, Oct. 21.—The outrageous conduct of supposed maniac has disturbed the peaceful program of the Russian visit and has cast damper over the festivities. Early this morning, as the Russians were returning to the Military club after a whole day of enjoyment, a man who was in the crowd watching the Russian officers enter the club, suddenly drew a revolver and fired into the throngs of people assembled on the Place de l'Opera. The shot capsed a panic, for it was believed that one of the Russians had been shot, in fact, the report spread that an attempt had been made upon the life of Admiral Avellan by a German fanatic. This report, however, is without foundation.

The man who fired the shot into the crowd was promptly seized by citizens and handed over to the police, who made a rush in force to the scene of the disturbance. The prisoner, a man about 50 years of age, was taken into the Military club, where he gave the name of Willis, and when questioned as to his motive in shooting said he suffered the utmost misery and had become sick at seeing the nuge sums squandered upon foreigners, while many thousands of Frenchmen in Paris alone were suffering for want of a loaf of bread to give to their starving families. Willis further said that he wished to protest against such an outrage and ne thought

the best way to do so was to attract attention to this willful waste of money. The Russian officers have received the zar's orders not to dance until after the funeral of Marshal MacMahon, and in consequence the Russians merely walked through the gaily decorated saloons of the Hotel de Ville last night, where they were

the guests of the municipality.

MacMahon's Funeral. Paris, Oct. 21 .- The village of Mount Cresson was crowded today with thousands of people from France to see the opening ceremony of the funeral of Marshal Mac-Mahon, duke of Magenta and ex-president of France. Among the messages of sympathy received by the family was one from the ex-Empress Frederick of Germany.

# BANISHED

Visit of the Russians to Paris Has Settled the Peace of Europe.

WILL UNITE AT MACMAHON'S FUNERAL

Victor and Vanquished, Friend and Foe.

Will Follow the Marshal's Bier. EMPEROR WILLIAM SENDS A WREATH

Grandson of the Conqueror Pays Tribute to the Leser at Sedan.

FRIENDSHIP THE WORD ON ALL SIDES

Press and People Alike Actuated by the Universal Move in Interest of Amily -Fetes to the Russians Continue in Paris.

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett. Pants, Oct. 21 .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-The Russian fetes are assuming an unexpected character, owing to the importance given to the obsequies of Marshal MacMahon, which, owing to the expressed wish of the czar, who desired to give another proof of the Franco-Russian relations, requested that they should take place in Paris during the visit of the officers of his navy to this city. The other powers, however, wished to prevent the fetes from assuming this aspect, and they will, therefore, send military delegations to represent them at the marshal's funeral, thus at the same time paying homage to

We shall accordingly see tomorrow be hind the coffin of the general who was defeated at Sedan those who were the victors on the field. The Italians will be there alzo, and so, too, will be the English, and thus these obsequies will be one of those great politico-military manifestations such as Berlin has often witnessed.

Has Brought Honor to France.

Nothing could have better demonstrated the importance of the visit of the Russian naval officers, as. these fetes given in their honor have sufficed to restore France to the rank which she had lost among the great powers of Europe the tone of even the German and English press has been more friendly since they have become convinced of the absolute pacific character of the fetes, and the sending of a wreath for MacMahon's coffin by Emperior William has produced a good effect on the masses here in Paris. In the midst of the great burst of enthusiam Italian and German uniforms can pass in the procession without any danger of insult. All these facts and manifestations seem to assure Europe of a long period of peace.

Just now, however, it is impossible here in Paris to talk politics to the diplomats or the ministers, who are exclusively preoccupied with the Russian fetes, but according to advices received from other European capitals the pessimist impression has die It is understood everywhere that the Franco

Russian understanding is a pacific one.

There Are Some Sore Hearts. The gala performance at the opera, which has been postponed to Tuesday, is causing great excitement among Parisians on account of the way the invitations have been distributed. There were only 1,800 seats at the disposal of the committee and they received 9,000 applications for them. The same thing may be said of the carousal, for which 29,000 applications were made, while the places only number 2,200. For the banquet to be given on Monday there were 35,000 requests for tickets, and the tables can only ecommodate 3,000 persons. All those who made these applications had a right of some kind or other to expect to be invited, and accordingly each refusal had made an enemy of those who had the dispensing of this favor. The desire to meet the Russian offiears has extended throughout Parisian socis y, and this is not surprising, for the Rus sians are charming fellows who speak French fluently and who are anxious to en joy themselves. JACQUES ST. CERE.

ROYALTY GATHERING AT DRESDEN. Jubilee of the King of Saxony to Be Cele brated with Great Pomp.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.-There promises to be notable gathering at Dresden at the opening celebration of the jubilee of the king of Saxony. The fetes will extend for several days and Emperor William and the archduke of Austria will be among those present at the ceremonies.

A deputation of officers and men of the Third regiment of Austrian dragoons, of which King Albert is honorary colone!, has arrived at Dresden, commissioned to present the congratulations of their regiment on the jubilee of the king of Saxony. The delegation of Austrian dragoons, it is expected, will be joined today by Field Marshal Count Belikan, Colonel Count Auersberg, Captain Count Thurne and three officers, who were in 1866 appointed attendants on the crown prince. Among the other persons to be present are the grand duke of Saxony, Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Dukes Charles of Bavaria, Saxe Altenburg, Meckienburg-Strelitz and Princes Schwarzbourg-Sonderreshauer and Reuss The emperor will personally present to King Albert a valuable souvenir.

Archduke Albrecht, at the conclusion of the jubilee fetes, will proceed to Berlin in order to thank Emperor William for conferring upon him the rank of a Prussian field marshal.

Emperor William's Health.

The emperor has been benefited by his stay at the secluded hunting lodge at Hu bertstock, where he has been enjoying good weather. The emperor is considerably gratified with the success of his shooting expedition. He shot twenty-seven [stags, as well as much smaller game. The fact that General Schellendorff has

ucceeded General Keltenberg-Stachau as minister of war does not excite any surprise, as the standing of the latter was such that his appointment was considered among the possibilities several months ago. Reports to the contrary, it now appears the resignation of the minister of war was due to ill health, outwardly, but, in reality, it was due to his complete incompe tency, not as a military man, but as minister and as a parliamentary debater and tactician. His offensive dictatorial manner the Reichstag tended to imperil every military measure brought forward, On several occasions, by reason of his speeches, intended to be conciliatory, but which had the

# THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

Much Colder; Cold Wave in Northwest. 1. New York's Great Day at the Fair. Senators Agree on a Compromise. Effect of Russia's Visit to France.

Progress of Peixoto's Rebellion 2. Busy Saturday Among the Foot Bailers.

Aftermath of the Wreck. Platte Canal at the Commercial Club. 3. Democrats Finally Get Together.

Smith's l'arging of the Pension Roll. 4. Last Week in Local Social Circles. What the Woman's Clubis Doing.

5. Dan Lauer May Go Scot Free. Fearful Fate of a Little Child.

Ministers Heading for Hot Springs, 6. Council Bluffs Local News,

Rev. Leo Franklin on Theism. 7. Mercer Feeds the Twenty-Eighters.

Populists Raise Their Rallying Cry. S. Kansas Railroaders Want Pay.

Affairs at South Omana. Secret Society Doings. 10. Griswold's Weekly Grist.

11. Woman and Her Ways.

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Uncle Sam's Wonderful Navy.

Doings in the Theatrical Line. 15. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions. Commercial and Financial. Live Stock Markets Considered.

16. What Various People Play At. contrary effect, measures of importance to the government usually fell into disfavor. The emperor long ago saw that the resignation of General Stachau was imperative, but he postponed calling for it until the

critical period between the introduction and

the adoption of the army bill. New Measures of Taxation.

Regarding the army bills, the Prussian minister of finance, Dr. Miquel, the author of graduated income tax, is perfecting his scheme for abolishing altogether the existing tax and to reduce by the same amount, namely, 45 marks per 100 kilograms, the duty on imported tobacco. In place of these taxes Dr. Miquel proposes to introduce a system of graduated taxation on all manufactured forms of tobacco intended for consumption within the empire. This system will be calculated upon the value of raw material in the production, the idea being to throw the chief burden of the tax on the better class of consumers, and the decrease

of consumption will be averted. The foreign office at Berlin is closely watching the outcome of the interchange of all notes now passing between the Bulgarian and Greek governments regarding the possibly hasty action of the Bulgarian police, who fired on the crew of a Greek vessel in the Danube. This incident, trivial in itself, shows a European disturbance might possibly be caused by a comparatively insignificant happening.

Where the Attack Occurred.

The incident occurred some time ago, a little way above Widenin, a strongly fortified town on the Danube. The captain of the Greek vessel, it appears, was endeavoring to land on the Bulgarian shore when he was challenged by the sergeant referred to, who asked him if he had a sanitary agent on board. Not receiving any reply, the sergeant ordered the Grock vessel to proceed to the lazaretto at Widenin. The captain of the vessel did not understand, for he continued to approach the shore, which caused he sergeant to fire his rifle in the air. The Greek captain then tried to land on another point, and at this time the Bulgarian fired at him, wounding him in the arm. The Greeks then jumped into the ship's boat and rowed

over to the Roumanian shore. The Greek government has made a demand for indemnity for the wounding of the captain and also asks for the punishment of the sergeant. The Bulgarian government, after investigating the matter, declined to pay the indemnity in demand. The result was that the Greek agent at Sofia applied to the Russian minister at Bucharest, who has charge of the interests of Greece in Roumania and a most interesting series of diplomatic negotiations is in progress.

Prince Bismarck continues to make procress toward a complete recovery of his health, but, contrary to reports, he does not intend to go to Varsin.

A sensation at Dusseldorf is exciting general attention among citizens of Swiss origin. It appears that Frau Cevilia Feldmann was arraigned in company with a prominent Dusseldorf chant named Joseph Hemmerling charged with misappropriation of half the property of her husband. It seems that Frau Feldmnan was to be the administratrix of the estate of her husband, who was confined in an asylum for the insane at Graftburg in 1884, and that his estate once amounted to 1,000,000 marks. Frau Feldmann bases her defense on the law of the state of New York, which, she claims, entitles her to half her husband's property Frau Feldmann, it appears, was on intimate terms of friendship with the Dusseldorf merchant, Hemmerling, and his wife, to whom, in 1888, she transferred full powers to administer the estate of her husband. Herr Hemmerling admits having received 400,000 marks, which he declares he disposed of according to Frau Feldmann's instructions and explained that her friendship was merely neighborty. The

trial will last several days and promises some interesting developments. The commercial treaty between Germany and Roumania was signed here today. A woman from Rasdorf was brought to the

Koch hospital today suffering from cholera. EULENBERG REPORTED RESIGNED. rartling Rumor Concerning the President

of the Prussian Ministry.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennete.] BERLIN, Oct. 21 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE.]-It was rumored late this evening that Count Eulenberg. president of the ministry, sent in his resignation, owing to a difference with Chancellor Caprivi over the Russian commercial treaty. Count Eulenberg was reckoned as one of the strongest of German statesmen. He has of late taken the part of the agriculturists against the chancellor. People say this is the beginning of a vast effort to oust the

chancellor. Certain political importance is attached to the meeting at Dresden on Sunday in honor of the military jubilee of the king of Saxony, as it will be the means of bringing together Archduke Albrecht, who represents the Austrian emperor, and his old friend, Count Waldersee, and give them an opportunity to exchange views.

Promotion of M. Loze. Panis, Oct. 21.-M. Loze, who resigned from the prefecture of police in this city at the time of the Nicaragua canal scandals, will be appointed, so it is announced, to the em-

bassy at Vienna. The appointment, however, will be subject to the approval of the Austrian government.

President Peixoto of Brazil Depending Upon

a Very Small Force. ONLY NINE THOUSAND SOLDIERS

Their Weapons Are of a Miscellaneous Variety and Indifferent Value.

POLICY OF A RIO PAPER DENOUNCED

Daily News of the Republic's Capital Abused the Chief Executive.

FOREIGN MINISTERS GIVEN A SCORCHING

All Representatives of Other Countries Proposing to Interfere in the Revolution Given to Understand that it Will Not Be Tolerated.

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.1 MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 21 .- [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-Advices received from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro give the strength of President Peixoto's army as 9,288. The figures are taken from the Rio de Janeiro News, which is not favorable to the president. This paper also states that the soldiers are equipped with a miscellaneous variety of arms which will interfere with their effectiveness.

Government organs in the capital are indignant at the editorial policy of the News, which has rigorously denounced Peixoto. It has also used insolent and abusive language against the foreign ministers who proposed to interfere in the revolution. Peixoto has vetoed a bill which was intended to curtail expenditures of public funds. He considered that this would have been too much of a check on him.

A decree has been published postponing the congressional elections from October 30 to December 30. This is one of the results of the continuance of martial law.

Catharina has been suspended by order of the government. It is reported that the steamer Cindade de Porto, with provisions and reinforcements

Hard Battle Fought.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Grande

for Admiral Mello, has arrived off Rio.

Business with the seceding state of Santa

do Sul telegraphs that a flerce battle was fought between the revolters and government troops near Ibiceli, which is forty-five miles from the frontier of Uruguay. The revolutionary troops were under command

of General Saraiva and the government forces by Pinheiro Machado. After a battle lasting all day the government forces were routed. The field was covered with dead. Weeks Starts Home Wednesday. SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (via Galveston. Tex.), Oct. 21.- [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-It is the intention of the government to deliver Francis H. Weeks, the New York embezzler whose extradition was decreed by the cabinet yesterday, to the representatives of the United States on Wednesday next. He will be taken to Port Limor on that day and put on board the steamer Foxhead, which sails direct for New

Orleans. As soon as he is on board the

steamer he will be turned over to Detectives

Von Gerichten and Reilly, from New York,

They will then be responsible for his de-

livery in New York and Costa Rica's con-

nection with the case will end. By taking a

steamer direct to the United States all embarrassing possibilities of legal rescue in neutral territory will be avoftled. I was the first to bring the decision of the cabinet to Weeks and his wife. The accused received the news coolly and seemed to be relieved that the suspense was over. He said he intended to start for the United States immediately. He has a letter from a friend in New York indicating an improved condition in his affairs. When Mrs. Weeks heard that her husband must return to New York and be put on trial she collapsed. Weeks' attorney, Don Mahro Fernandez, was greatly disappointed when the decision was announced. He says he will make no attempt to secure the release of Weeks by habeas corpus or other proceedings. He is

confident Weeks can obtain bail in New

York. As to the Decision. The decision to surrender Weeks was not reached until careful consideration had been had. The cabinet called into consultation Don Ricardo Jiminez, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of the republic. A conference was then called, which was composed of the leading lawyers and prominent citizens of San Jose. This is known here as a junta de notables. The cabinet presented to the conference all of the facts and arguments in the case. When the opinions of all had been expressed the cabinet decided unanimously to grant the request of the United States. The foreign office notified Consul Williams of the decision and he at once telegraphed Minister-Baker at Punta Armas. Owing to the local feeling of sympathy for Weeks the decision of the cabinet has not

been made public here. DEATH OF LORD VIVIAN.

sudden Demise of England's Minister in Midst of the Naval Festivities. ROME, Oct. 21 .- Lord Vivian, British ambassador to Italy, died at 7 o'clock this

morning of pneumonia. King Humbert yesterday, upon hearing of the British ambassador's sickness, sent Admiral Brin, the minister of foreign affairs, to make inquiries as to Lord Vivian's condition, and express sympathy with him

and his family in his sickness. It is believed that the death of the British ambassador today will put a stop to or greatly curtail the elaborate program mapped out at Spezia in honor of the visit of the British squadron expected there today. Hussey Crespigny, third Lord Vivian, G C. M. G., was born in 1884, and entered the diplomatic service of his country at the age of 22. In 1684 he was appointed British minister to Brussels and there he remained until within a few days of the end of 1891. At the death of the earl of Lytton, then ampassador to Paris, the marquis of Dufferin and Ava was removed from Rome to the French capital, and Lord Vivian was given Lord Dufferin's post at Rome, than which there are few higher plums in the diplomatic service of Great Britain. He is succeeded in the peerage by his son, Hon. G.

Crespigny. Died Under Suspicious Circumstances TORONTO, Oct. 21 .- The coroner's jury's verdict in the great Hooper murder mystery is to the effect that Mrs. Hooper died under suspicious circumstances and from causes