OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1891-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CONGRESS HAS ALL

Information Concerning the Affairs in the Late Cannibal Kingdom.

LATEST HAWAIIAN DISPATCHES SENT IN

Cleveland Transmi's Them to the House with a Brief Message.

WHY DOLE DECLINED TO STEP DOWN

His Exhaustive Reply to Minister Willis' Demands Made Public.

QUEEN'S "PROTEST" NEVER RECOGNIZED

Blount's Statements Discredited and Strong Exception Taken to the Interference of the United States in the Internal Affairs of the Island.

Washington, Jan. 13 .- The president today transmitted to congress all correspondence relating to the Hawaiian question since his last message. His message transmitting additional Hawaiian correspondence is as

To the Conquess-I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have been heretofore transmitted to congress.

I also send copies of instructions sent on January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to congress. In my former message to congress I withheld dispatches No. 3, under date of November 16, 1893, and also dispatch No. 70, under date of October 8, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 are all referred to in dispatches of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding them, the same is herewith submitted.

Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld, for reasons that seem to be justifiable and proper. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Willis was Faithful.

The last instructions to Minister Willis, referred to in the president's letter of transmittal as the only instructions not sent to congress, are dated yesterday. They were sent under cover of a telegram to W. A. Cooper, the dispatch agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward the following telegram to Minister Willis by the steamer Mariposa today:

January 12 .- To Willis, Minister, Honolulu.-Your numbers, 14 to 18 inclusive, show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions and have, as far as was in your power, discharged the onerous task confided in you. The president sincerely regrets that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty and a due regard for our national honor instructed him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian islands and their deposed sovereign.

President is Not Arbitrator.

While it is true that the provisional government was created to exist only until the falands were annexed to the United States, that the queen finally, but reluctantly, surrendered to an armed force of this government illegally quartered in Honolulu and representatives of the provisional government (which realized its importance and were anxious to get control of the queen's means of defense) assured her that if she would surrender her case would be subsequently considered by the United States. the president has never claimed that such action constituted him an arbitrator in the technical sense or authorized him to claim that capacity between her and the provisional government. You made no such claim when you acquainted that government with the president's decision. The solemn assurance given to the queen has not been referred to as authority for the president to act as arbitrator, but as a fact material to a just determination of the president's duty in

In the note which the minister of foreign affairs addressed to you on the 3d ult. it is stated, in effect, that even if the constitutional government was subverted by the action of the American minister and an invasion by a military force of the United States, the president's authority is limited to dealing with our own unfaithful officials and that he can take no steps looking to the correction of a wrong done. The president entertains the different view of his responsiity and duty. The subversion of the Hawaiian government by an abuse of the authority of the United States was in plain violation of international laws and required the president to disavow and condemn the acts of our offending officials, and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

On the 18th ult the president sent a special message to congress, communicating copies of Mr. Blount's report and the instructions given to him and to you. On the same day, answering a resolution of the house of representatives, he sent copies of all correspondence since March 4, 1889, on the political affairs and relations of Hawaii, withholding for sufficient reasons only Mr. Stevens' No. 79 of October, 1893, and your No. 3 of November 15, 1893. The president therein announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the queen had not proven acceptable to her and that since the instructions sent to you to insist upon those conditions he had not learned that the queen was willing to assent to them. The president thereupon submitted the subject to the more extended power and wide discretion of congress, adding the assurance that he would be gratified to cooperate in any legitimate plan which might be devised for a solution of the problem consistent with American honor, integrity and morality. Your reports show that on further reflection the queen gave her unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the provisional government refused to acquiesce in the president's decision. The matter now being in the hands of congress, the president will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will lay before it from time to time the reports received from you, including your No. 3, heretofore withheld, and all the instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while

keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will, until further notice, consider that your especial instructions upon this subject have been fully complied with. GICEBHAM.

What the Corwin Brought. The last dispatch received from Minister Willis, enclosing President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government is as follows:

Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresbam, No. 16. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONO-LULU, Dec. 23, 1893, 12 Midnight. Sir: President Dole has just delivered in person at this hour (midnight) the answer of the provisional government, declining for reasons therein stated to accept the decision of the president of the United States, a copy of which is berewith enclosed. The revenue cutter Corwin is under sailing orders and will leave here in a few minutes for San Francisco. The captain has been instructed to slow up, if necessary, and enter the harbor of San Francisco at night and to deliver in person the dispatches Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 to our dispatch agent at that place. The object of this is to enable the president to receive these official communications before any intimation of their character can be telegraphed I will on Tuesday acknowledge the receipt of the answer of the provisional government, notifying it that the president of the United States will be informed thereof and that no further steps will be taken by me until I shall have heard from him. I shall deliver a similar communication to the queen. The already great excitement prevailing here and the peculiar conditions surrounding this people, prompt the above course which I trust will meet the approbation of the president and yourself.

I think it proper to acknowledge in this public way the efficient services rendered to the government of the United States by our consul general, Mr. Mills, since my arrival ALBERT S. WILLIS. at this place. (Enclosure, answer of the provisional gov-

ernment.) Dole's Reply to Willis.

President Dole's reply to the United States minister is as follows:

Mr. Dole to Mr. Willis.

HONOLULU, Dec. 23, 1893.—Sir: Your excellency's communication of December 19 announcing the conclusion which the president of the United States of America has arrived at respecting the application of this govern-ment for a treaty of political union with that country, and referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has had the consideration of the government. While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we have submitted to the government of the United States, and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected. we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first
official information upon the subject that nas been received for
a period of over nine months.
While we accept the decision of the president of the United States declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries and of American effort and influ-ence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country an honorable place among independent nations, the geo-graphical position of these islands and the importance to both countries of a continu-ance of the profitable reciprocal commercial interests which have long existed, together with our weakness as a foreign power, all point with convincing force to a practical union between the two countries as the necessary logical result from the conditions mentioned.

Will Still Work for Annexation. This conviction is emphasized by all states-men over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names W. L. Macy, William H. Stewart, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, ali former secretaries of state, and especially so by the act of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the senate with a view to its ratification. We shall therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign power, confidently hoping that sooner or later, it will be crowned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries.

The additional portion of your communica-tion referring to our domestic affairs, with a view of interfering therein, is a new de-parture in the relations of the two governments. Your information that the president of the United States requests this gov ernment to "promptly relinquish" with the question, "Are you willing to abide by the decision of the president?" might well be dismissed in a single word but for the circumstances that your com-munication contains, as it appears to me, misstatements and erroneous conclusions based thereon that are so prejudicial to this government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged. More-over, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the ques-tions raised by it. We do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him by the act of this government, and by that alone

or it could be acquired by conquest. Doctrine of Noninterference.

This I understand to be the American doc trine conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your government. President Jackson said in his message to con-gress in 1836: "The uniform policy and prac-tice of the United States, is to avoid interference in disputes which mostly relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authorfty of the prevailing party, without reference to the merits of the original controversy."

This principal of international law has been consistently recognized during the whole past intercourse of the two countries,

and was recently reconfirmed in the instruc-tions given by Secretary Gresham to Commissioner Blount on March 11, 1893, and by the latter published in the newspapers in Honoiulu in a letter of his own to the Ha-wanan republic. The words of these in-structions which I refer to are as follows: "The United States claims no right to inter-fere in the political or domestic affairs or the internal conflicts of the Hawaiian islands other than is nerein stated | referring to the protection of American citizens or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or rights which they possess. The treaties be-tween the two pations confer no right of in-

terference upon what the then minister based his right of interference. Your communication is without informa tion upon this point, except such as may be contained in the following brief and vague sentences: "She [the queen] was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered under pro-test her case would afterwards be fairly conites her case would afterwards be tairly con-sidered by the president of the United States. The queen finally vielded to the armed forces of the United States then quartered in Honolula, relying on the good faith and henor of the president, when informed of what ind occurred, to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her in the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawanin islands; also, 'it becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government, and your ministers of the president's determination of the question which your action and that or the queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish

to her constitutional authority Discrediting Blount's Report.

I understand that the first quotation refers to the following words of the second, (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

Have Been Fa'sely Represented. The Patriotic league has lately held a meeting of their executive committee which long speeches were n morial should be sent to the president of the United States representing the feeling and attitude of the natives of Hawaii, as reported by their leaders, relating to the pres-ent stand taken by the royalists of Hawaii. In brief, they claim that they have been falsely represented through the republican administration at Washington, and that they are awaiting the action of the demo-cratic administration, in whom they have full confidence; that they will stand upon their case as presented to Mr. Cleveland. They have determined to take no action at present, although they claim that, like th provisional government, they are prepared to go into the fight on moral grounds, if not with arms, which, they say, have been wrested from them. At a meeting held lately the royalists determined that the grounds upon which they stood were:

First That the provisional government acquired power, not as revolutionists, but at the dictation of Minister Stevens and the United States forces. Second, That in any event they considered he whole matter must be referred to and set-led at Washington.

ed at Washington. Third, In case of such determination th new monarchy was to be protected by the orces of the United States, and that the Americans were to be disarmed within six months by the aid of the United States troops. The public journals have been making it hot for Minister Willis. George Manson of the Star has filed an affidavit, in which he virtually declared that the United States ninister has uttered falsehoods in an interview. Dr. Tronsseau has also been called to account for his statements in Blount's re-

MINISTER THURSTON'S STATEMENT.

port, and has repeatedly apologized.

Provisional Government. San Francisco, Jan. 13. - Minister Thurs-

He Has No Fears for the Future of the ton tonight wrote the following for pub-

"There is no likelihood of there being any radical change in Hospitals for the present Matters are in suspense, awaiting developments in Washington, and I do not believe anything will be done in the immediate present. The supporters of the government are united and unanimous a their approval of the course taken by In their approval of the royalists have President Dole, while the royalists have utterly lost hope since the queen's action concerning amnesty to members of the pro-visional government has come to light. She visional government has come to light. She is condemned by them unsparingly for her ection, even the royalist organs doing so arbitrarily. The provisional government was never strong as it today. Some of the foreign correspondents speak of inter-national differences. I have just spent two weeks in daily communication with leaders, both in and out of the government, and found nothing but the most cordial feeling and carnest determination to stand and act together. Business is at a standarill and the strain of suspense has been and is great, but I heard not the slightest sugtion of weakening or compromise.

BY CAPRIVI'S GENIUS Everything Quiet at Honolulu When the

Crisis with the Conservatives Straightened Out by the Chancellor's Skill.

three days overdue. There had been much excitement over the nonarrival of the Honolulu steamer and many sensational stories AGRARIAN OPPOSITION IS APPEASED were affeat. But at 8:25 a. m. the watchman caught a glimpse of the long delayed City of Peking six Conciliated by Concessions and Disarmed miles out. Although a wait of several hours was in prospect before anything defiby Plans of the Government. nite in the way of fresh information could be had from the steamer, and therefore from Hawaii, the excitement was renewed in the ADVANTAGES OF THE RUSSIAN TREATY city and everything was astir on the Corwin Government officials, newspaper men, merchants and the community were on the qui South German Farmers Will Be Materially rive, probably more than at any time since

NO BLOOD WAS SHED,

City of Peking Sailed.

[Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.-The steamer

City of Peking arrived here this morning

Radical Influence Increasing.

cutter Corwin took the last official advices

hence and by the Warrimoo the demand of

Minister Willis on the provisional govern

ment was forwarded to the press. Since

then the government has decided that it

was better to publish the reply of the

Hawaiian government. Although at first

refused to the press officially, it is now available. Every influence was brought to bear on President Dole to have the reply published sooner, but he refused and until the present it has not leaked out.

Next in importance to the demand and re-

ply which have passed between the pro-visional and the United States government

is the new political force represented by the American league and the executive commit-

tee of the Annexation club. The growing strength of the radical party, which is now able to claim at least two-thirds of the

able to claim at least two-thirds of the American vote in Hawaii, is directed toward a larger representation in the government than was secured by it when the provisional authority was first established. It having been announced that Vice President Hatch would resign from the advisory council to accept the ministry of foreign affairs, a movement at once began to put Walter G, Smith, radical leader of the American movement in Hawaii, into the vacancy. Resolutions to

Hawaii, into the vacancy. Resolutions to that end were passed by both the American

league and the executive committee of the

Annexation club. In both instances these votes were unanimous.

Political Differences.

It is believed that the present differences may lead to a new distribution of places in

the legislative branch of the government at

the hands of the men who created the present government. The present differ-

ences have taken the form of a test of strength between the new political forces which have arisen in Hawali since the de-

mand of Minister Willis for the provisional government to step down and out. As put

by the radicals, it seems to be a question whether the corporations representing the

sugar plantation shall rule the country or

whether the government shall be carried out by a majority of the loyal citizens of Hawaii. No real crisis has yet arisen and should such arise it will be averted by a vacancy being created in the councils, which

will be filled by a popular representative of the people. In an interview

Thurston Interviewed.

"In an interview had with Minister Thurston yesterday, he said: "Of the many persons directly interested, Mr. Blount took

he testimony of about sixty royalists and only a few supporters of the provisonal gov-

ernment; one out of four members of the ex-ecutive council, three out of four-teen mem-bers of the advisory council, two out of thir-

teen members of the committee of safety, two out of three speakers at the great mass

neetings, one of twenty-three line and staff

officers engaged in the revolution and none of the Jones-Wilcox cabinet in office two

months preceding the downfall of the mon-archy. "But," added Mr. Thurston, in a significant way, "he took all the testimony

of the members of the Colburn cabinet at

great length, who were in office but three

days."
It is further learned from prominent royalists, who are believed to be reliable, that

after United States Willis had made his de-

mand upon the provisional government he

heard that the ex-queen intended to except

several individuals from her guarantee of amnesty. It is reported that thereupon the

American minister spent a portion of the evening in question at Washington place

arguing-with the ex-queen and urging her to

change her opinion. It is said that she re-fused to do this, and she excepted from am-nesty President Dole, W.O. Smith, atorney

general; Chief Justice Judd and several

HONORULU, Jan. 5 .- The United States

ing advices:

Aided by Its Provisions. the first intelligence of the revolution at Honolulu. Bets were numerous as to whether or not there had been fighting, with BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS ALREADY PRINTED odds even. The steamer brought the follow-

> Enterprising Publisher in Stuttgart Purchases the Manuscript and Gets Seven Volumes Ready to Issue After the Prince's Death.

[Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.] Bentan, Jan. 13.—[New York World Cable Special to THE BEE. |-The political crisis, which undoubtedly prevailed here in spite of official denial, caused by differences between Chancellor Caprivi and the conservatives ever the Russian commercial treaty, seems now to be mostly at an end. Even pronounced Bismarck organs, which are the everse of friendly to Caprivi, now admit the fact. This is proof that Caprivi is not quite the incapable statesman he is represented by his opponents. The termination f the quarrel is the immediate outcome of correspondence between the East Prussian Conservative union and Caprivi. Caprivi showed fine diplomatic tact in the matter. Instead of trying to provoke the agrarian party by opposition he has tried (and succeeded) to conciliate them by meeting them

Helps the Farming Classes.

Your correspondent is informed on good authority that the new commercial treaty contains a number of considerable reductions in former custom duties on agricultural products. Among other items the rates on cheese and hops are reduced by Russia. The new treaty, then, is likely to prove as beneficial to the agricultural as to the industrial interests of Germany. The reduction on nops is especially for the benefit of the south German farmer.

Not even his enemies can now deny that Caprivi has displayed statesmanship in bringing about this result in negotiating with stubborn Russia, Through all Caprivi's perplexities the emperor steadfastly supported him, and a few days ago presented to him several valuable on paintings, to be hung in the reception rooms of the chancellery. That Caprivi does not entertain any idea of resigning is apparent from the fact that only last week he contracted to have the large garden of the chancellery altered.

Bismarck's Memoirs Printed. The press is still divided in opinion as to whether Prince I smalek's memoirs, have been printed or not. Your correspondent has reason to believe that the memoirs have been printed by Cotta of Stuttgart and are awaiting the prince's death for publication. according to the prince's own wish. The memoirs fill seven large volumes and Cotta paid Bismarck \$125,000 for the privilege of publishing them. Bismarck received over 3,000 congratulations on New Year's, an increase of over 500 over last year. About 1,500 were from Germans living abroad, of which 1,000 were from America. The first telegram came from the prince regent of Bavaria. Most of the other German federal princes sent congratulations. The emperor sent none. As is his custom every year Prince Bismarck addressed a long letter of congratulation to the emperor, for which the latter thanked him through his cabinet.

Heatth of the Prince. A friend who saw the prince last week tells your correspondent that Bismarck's health now gives little to be desired. The pale, haggard look is gone, but almost incessant neuralgic pains, especially in the cheeks, trouble him. In spite of repeated attacks of that sort lately the prince looks rosy and fresh. The World correspondent's informant says: "His face is beginning to show the beauty of old age. His features are more interesting now than formerly, and every one who has had the privilege of gazing on them has carried away with him an indellible impression. The prince's eyes retain their oft-admired brightness, although at times they betray the solemn tranquility of old age. His mental faculties and physical activity are unimpaired. His marvelous memory is not dimmed."

Ride of a Lieutenant. The emperor's spirits are rising and he is indulging again in military practical jokes. A few days ago he suddenly appeared at 5 o'ctock in the morning at the barracks of the Dragoon guards, called them out on the common and then called to the front Lioutenant Count von Weideal, who is known to be a fine horseman. The emperor handed him a letter, bidding him at once to depart and deliver it to the king of Saxony, the purpose being to have the count try whether, and if successful, to determine in what time it would be possible to accomplish this, not traveling on highways, but by side roads and through territory between Berlin and Dresden, supposed to be occupied by an enemy. The count set out, attended by a sergeant, and arrived at Dresden after a ride of twenty-two hours. He rested only three times during the whole journey. He and the horse arrived in an expansived state. The king received the lieutenant most amiably and took the letter from his hands. During the audience von Weideal appeared visibly fatigued. Immediately after the audience he fainted away and was taken into an adjoining apartment, where he recovered in time to join the royal family at the dinner table in the evening at the king's special request. The count returned to Berlin, not on horseback. but by rail. There is nothing extraordinary in this mission, but there is a regulation that every cavalry lieutenant must make every two or three years a distance rate of some twenty-four hours. The choice of locality and time, however, has usually been left to Eager to Fight. Baron Von Falkenapp has issued a volume

entitled "Political Essays," in which he discusses Germany's home and foreign pol-The author considers war between Germany and Russia inevitable. He ex-"As we are bound to go ahead and fight, as the diplomatic world and the world in general believes, let us go at it at once. Every day of the present lazy peace adds danger to the life of the nation." Fortunately the baron's views are not dictatorial. Germany being on the point of ratifying the German-Russian commercial treaty, the chances of war may be considered infinitely

A military journal announces that Krupp has offered for sale to the American government the giant gun exhibited at Chicago at a comparatively cheap price, in order to save the enormous expense of reshipping it to Germany.

Emigration from the port of Hamburg during 1893 footed up 58.876, against 108.800 in 1893 and 144,382 in 1891. These are the

lowest figures since 1879. She Was Certainly Queer.

A queer miser died here this week. She was the widow of a builder named Weiss. The old woman lived for years on alms received from neighbors, for she was not ashamed to beg her daily bread. She was taken ill. The doctor, who called four times, charged her 8 marks, but could not get his money. After she died her belongings were collected. A ong containing bank notes and state bonds worth \$50,060 was hidden in her bedstead. A mechanic in Dresden inherits this wealth, which will be considerably reduced by the income tax office, which will deduct an income tax for many years.

Cholera in Upper Silesia. Two cases of cholera, one fatal, appeared last week in Myslowits, Upper Silesia. Both patients were young girls. This outbreak is remarkable because the whole of Upper Silesia, on account of its pure drink-

ing water, has been exempt from cholera. Dr. Koch, president of the Imperial bank of Germany, has issued an announcement modifying last Tuesday's reduction in the bank rate, saving that since the close of the year the bank has been materially strengthened, though it still is not as strong as at the same period in the past two years. The Imperial bank receives plenty of gold from abroad, because of its favorable rate of exchange. It is true that the money deposits have decreased 42,000,000 marks, but that is of no consequence in view of the low rate of interest in the open market, Dr. Koch concludes: "Within a short time a further reduction is probable, as the foreign markets also have an abundance of

THAT RUSSIAN TREATY.

Germany's Reichstag Will in Ail Probabit.

ity Adopt It. [Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] Berlin, Jan. 13 .- The advisory council on duty will assemble on January 17 for a dis cussion of the Russian treaty. This meet ing, however, will be merely of a formal nature, the views of the individual members having been entertained during the previous discussion. The prospects of the adoption of the treaty by the Reichstag have brightened recently. The provinces bordering on Russia have suffered heavily from the tariff war, and, as they are represented almost entirely by conservatives, their votes will almost certainly assure its passage.

Miguel's Defeat. Dr. Mixuel, the minister of fluance, has this week practically suffered his first great defeat since his appointment to his present office. The decision of the center party to oppose the tobacco tax has demolished the chances of success of his financial schemes as a whole.

In spite of Count Posadowsky's declaration, which stated that the government and the center part were not willing to agree to a tax on ortificial and sparkling wines, which would yield 5,000,000 marks, and to an increase of customs duties on foreign tobacco. yielding a like sum, the wine and tobacco biils will be referred to a committee, and though it would be rash to count, without Dr. Miquel's skill as a statistician, it is probable some such modification will be accepted and that the government will only raise a barely enough to cover the immediate mili-

tary necessities. Against the wish of the government, tha senior committee of the Reichstag has decidided that the remaining financial measures should be discussed by the committee already appointed to discuss the stamp duty bill. This committee today adopted the amendment of Herr Singer, socialist. subjecting foreign shares, owned in Germany, as well as home shares, to a tax of 134 per cent.

Treaty with Spain Ratified. The Reichstag has finally adopted the

provisional commercial agreement with

At the commercial congress today Herr Ahlers of Hamburg, referred gratefully to the efficient protection extended to German trade at Rio de Janeiro by the German navy. and the congress adepted a resolution ex pressing the hope that the government would abandon the plan of placing ship building under state supervision and declaring that the chambers of commerce can only adequately represent these interests of the country's trade and industry if they are consuited beforehand in reference to new bills projected by the government.

The arrest of the two shoemakers, Koenig and Hildebrandt, in this city, on December 11, has caused a rumpus in the socialist party. At a meeting of anarchists and socialists, following the arrests, it was proved the arrest of the two men was instigated by Herr Boeck, a social democrat and a member of the reichstag. The wildest scenes greeted the announcement and Herr Beeck was invited to attenu a meeting in order to defend himself. Instead of agree ing to defend himself before a meeting of anarchists and socialists, Herr Boeck sent the committee a snearing letter, stating he was willing to appear before men appointed to examine him, but refused to account for his actions to a "mob" meeting. The reading of this letter increased the rage of the meeting and a resolution was passed, unani nously, to the effect that Herr Bocck was no longer fit to represent the labor party and that he must resign.

The quarrel between Herr Boeck and the anarchists and socialists arose from the fact that Boeck resisted the proposed shoe makers' strike, of which Koenig and Hildebrandt were leaders.

City Improvements.

The city council has adopted by a small najority the long disputed proposal to widen the Koenigs Strasse, leading to the Schlass Platz, and to demolish several buildings in the Platz which obstruct the view of the palace. This improvement will cost 5,000,000 marks and Herr Singer proposed the crown shall defray half the cost in making this im-

The Voerwaerts aunounce the publication of the long expected third volume of Karl Mark's work on "Capital," and it will appear in September and will deal with the general and special laws of profit. This volume will conclude the theoretical portion of the work. The fourth volume will contain a historical and critical survey of the theories of pecuniary profits.

The Zukunft publishes an article, said to be inspired by Bismarck, reputiating all responsibility for Herr Blum's charges against Count von Arneie, and for the contents of the book in general. The article referred to deciage Prince Bismarck refused to read

THE BEE BULLE V. FELL WITH A BRIDGE Weather for Omaha and Vicinity A Fair; Cold S Tonight

I. Cleveland's Latest Hawalian - rage.

Workmen Plunged to Death.

Caprivi as a Statesman.

2. Schaeffer and Ives at a Tie.

3. Whisty and the Democrats.

Iowa's Senatorial Race.

Debney Found Guilty.

6. Council Bluffs Local News,

8. Affairs at South Omaba.

10. Griswold's Grist of Gossip.

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Looking Into the Past.

14. Onteasts of the Capital.

Live Stock Markers.

honor of his dead father.

ticable.

Echoes from the Anteroom

11. Lovely Woman's Latest Fad.

Nebraska Labor Congress.

16. Millentum of Labor Bureaus.

Among the Insurance Men.

Omaha's Focal Trade Reviewed. Commercial and Financial News.

Co-Operative Home Building.

Swede Settlements of Polk County,

the book before it was published, and ac-

cuses Brum of converting surmises into

facts and of unearthing all the old charges

against Count von Arneim with the view of

proving the uselessness of trying to show

that Count von Arneim never did anything

dishonest. The article mentioned also says

the writer appreciates the desire of the

younger Count von Arneim to defend the

Discussion of the Tobacco Tax.

sion of the tobacco tax. Baron Riedel, the

Bayarian minister of finance, declared his

government fully approved the measure.

Baron Hammerstein advocated the substi-

tution of a beer tax. Herr Bechel, anti-

Semite, was called to order for repreaching

Chancellor von Caprini for his alleged fail-

ure to keep his promise in regard to the

means to be taken to cover the increased

military expenditures. Count Posadowsky,

secretary of the treasury, declared the pro-

posed tax on luxuries and a higher bourse

tax than afready proposed, were imprae-

The Vossische Zeitung relates a painful

incident which occurred last night at the

meeting of the German Chamber of Com-

merce in connection with the commercial

congress. Ministers Poetticher, Berlepach

and Miquel were present, and Herr Michel,

president of the Mayence Chamber of Com-

merce, was toasting the ministers and in so

doing he eulogized Herr Bertepsch, but he

criticised Dr. Miquel's financial policy.

This caused Miquel to retort excitedly,

stating he had not attended the banquet

in order to be attacked in an after dinner

speech. What did they really want? The

minister of finance asked. The army bill

was passed and money to defray the cost must too be obtained. Yet, directly he had

made any proposals looking to that end

everybody condemned them, but nobody sug-

gested useful substitutes. At the conclusion

hotel where the banquet was held.

the present.

wives at the palace.

of his speech Dr. Miggel angrily quitted the

The other newspapers do not mention this

incident and simply report that Dr. Miquel

dwell upon the necessity of new financial

burdens and of not sacrificing the future for

The emperor gave a bauquet tonight to

the ambassadors and ministers and their

JUST WAITING A CHANCE.

Prominent Brazilians Said to Be in Favor

of a Monarchy.

Copyrl hiel 1894 by the Associated Press.1

LONDON, Jan. 13 .- A letter of the Associ

ateu press correspondent at Pernambuco

dated December 31, received here today

says the Brazilian government guardship

Parnahba was sent north suddenly upon the

plea that her services were needed in order

to suppreis an insurrection of convicts upon

an island used as a convict settlement, but

he adds that the departure of the ship from

Pernambuco was really ordered from fear

A feeling os distrust and treachery per

vades all ranks of Brazilians. The better

classes are all in favor of a monarchy, and

the very governors of the states are anxious

to join the rebeis, but dare not for fear of

If Admiral de Meilo could capture thi

place all northern Brazil would join him at

ANOTHER FIZZLE.

Again the Brazilian Rebels Meet with a

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 13 -The rebels this

norning prepared for an attack in force

1900 Nietheroy and Rio de Janeiro. The in-

surgents cut the cables across Rio bay and

were apparently prepared for combined

An early engagement took place between

the rebels on board the ships and the govern-

ment forts. The encounter was hot while it

lasted, but the artitlerymen manning the

guns of the government fores did good exe-

Later-The rebels made their attack on the city and it resulted in another fizzle.

WOULD SINK WITH COLORS FLYING.

Nietheroy Crew Would Fight Well and Not

Surcender to the Enemy.

Lieutenant Conway, formerly of the Nicthe-

SOUTHAMBTON, Jan. 13 .- In an interview,

oy, said that many false rumors had been

Nietheroy. There were still, he said, 170

Americans on board the dynamite cruiser,

and the Heutenant asserted that in case of

an engagement with the enemy they could

be counted upon to fight well and that if the

Nietheroy was sunk by a robel shell she

could be counted upon to go down with her

Further Demands on the Saltan,

Loxbon, Jan. 13.—A dispatch to the Stand-

ard says: The government has instructed

General Martinez Campos, the commander

at Melilia, to demand of the sultan that he

pay an indemnity of £1,000,000 and assent to

the establishment of a neutral zone 500 meters broad around the Spanish frontier at Motilla in addition to the demands already published. The only demand that is likely

DUBLIN, Jan. 413.-Mearns and Nolan, The

to be resisted is the large indemnity.

colors flying.

circulated by the seamen in regard to the

cution and caused the war ships to retire.

Severe Setback.

she would join the rebel fleet.

the military.

The Reichstag today resumed the discus-

Slosson Didn't Get a Game,

Plans to Impeach the Mayor.

Grosvenor on the Wilson Bill.

4. Last Week in Local Social Circum

5. State Cases in the Federal Court.

Winter Sports California's Spring

To For eit a Railway's Charter.

Christmas at the Eternal City.

What the Church People Are Doing.

7. Omaha Sandbagged by a Chicago

9. Development of Municipal Government.

Brooklyn Workingmen Meet Death While Returning from Work.

COLLAPSE OF A FRAIL STRUCTURE

Sixty Men and Boys Left Struggling in Ice-Cold Water.

EIGHT OF THEM SINK, NEVER TO RISE

Heroic Efforts Made to Save the Victims of the Accident.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES ARE RECORDED

Eight of Them Sink, Never to Rise-Heroid

Efforts Made to Save the Victims of the Accident-Many Narrow Escapes Are Recorded.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 13 .- An Iron bridge over Newton creek, Williamsburg, was the scene of a serious accident last night. Workmen returning from work assembled at the entrance of the bridge and waited for the open draw to close. There are two draws in the bridge. One draw was open to permit of the passage of several tugs. The workmen crowded each other as they awaited the opening of the gate which would permit them to pass over the temporary structure which has been erected pending the completion of the new

iron bridge. Without Warning. Suddenly sixty men and boys rushed out on the bridge. They had scarcely gone thirty feet when the structure gave way and every one of them was plunged headlong into the creek. The water at this point is about nine feet deep. Those on shore who saw the accident screamed and called to he captains of the two boats to come to the rescue of those struggling in the water. Planks were thrown out and the crews of the boats jumped into the creek and saved

many of the persons. List of the Dead and Injured.

GEORGE MILLS. MICHAEL SMITH. PATRICK RIEHRTY. JOHN KERWIN. HUGH MARKE. BERNARD DOLE. AUGUST BLUM. NICHOLAS LOGAN All are from Williamsburg The injured are:

TIMOTHY CANNON of Green Point, injured John Torney, bruised legs and contusionof the scalp.

John McAvoy, bruised legs and contusion of the scalp. ANDREW BURNS. L. Drexel. JOHN KELLEY.

The three last were bruised and lacer-

All were removed to St. John's and St. Catherine's hospitals. A score or more are slightly injured.

JUST WAITED FOR THEM.

How the Matabele Succeeded in Wiping Out Captain Wilson's Command. Cape Town, Jan. 13 .- Details of the massacre of Captain Wilson's party by the Matabele were received here today. The news from Bulawayo shows that Captain Wilson and his men made a hard fight and died gallantly, fighting to the last.

Some natives who arrived at Bulawayo in order to surrender their arms and make terms with the British commander admit that they were present when the Wilson detachment was destroyed. They say that Captain Wilson, who was in pursuit of King Lobengula, suddenly came upon a strong detachment of Matabele headed by the king himself. The latter was able to mount a horse and fly before the British advance. But when the information was conveyed to the king that the Wilson party was few in number, some reports placing the detachment as only forty British troopers and 100 or so auxiliaries, the king managed to get the Matabele to make a stand and prepare to take the small British force in a trap. Instructing the center of his force to continue retreating before the British troopers who were pressing their horses onward through the Matabele ranks in the hope of capturing the king, the right and left flanks of the Matabele impis were instructed to deploy to the right and left and to gradually converge inward so as to take the British force on both flanks and in the rear.

The British troops, under the impression that the Matabele power was entirely broken, pressed onward after the king, keeping up a running fire upon the running Matabele, which withdrew the attention of Captain Wilson from the maneuver which the king had planned. In the meantime the mounted portion of Captain Wilson's force had become separated from the native auxiliaries who were on foot and formed the rear guard of the small force. When King Lobengula saw that the British were surrounded on three sides, he made a stand upon some high ground and at the same time the Matabele on the flanks began moving inward and the fate of the British detachment was scaled.

When it was too late Captain Wilson saw the trap into which he had fallen owing to his overconfidence and the impulsive desire of the troopers to capture King Lobengula. Hurriedly having the halt sounded, Captain Wilson gathered his men together and prepared to retreat upon the dismounted portion of his command in the hope of being able to make a stand against the enemy, or failing in this to sell their lives as dearly as possible. It was too late to avert complete defeat, and the fire of the Matabele soon became so galling that the British forces were compelled to halt as their horses were being shot under them and nothing but death or surrender was before them.

Then began a gallant fight to the death-From behind their dead horses the British troops kept un a continual fire from their carbines upon the steadily advancing Matabele, and when the carbines were no loager of use owing to the, proximity of the savage enemy, they drew their revolvers and awaited the last rush of the natives. It was not long delayed, and then followed a brief hand-to-hand conflict during which sword and revolver met assigniand club only to be swept down beneath the onward rush of overwhelming numbers, and thus, beneath a shower of assignis, the troopers fighting

gallantly to the last and firing even when upon their knees and dying, met death. During the latter part of the stand made wo men charged with being concerned in an attempt to cause an explosion at A.dby the troopers against the Matabele, not a man of the British force was unwounded. borough barracks and suspected of the murder of one of their companions were discharged vesterday, owing to the lack of and some of them had received at least a

secunds.