

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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TYNAN TELLS A TALE

Advance Sheets from the Book of Irvinclible Number One.

DESCRIBES THE FAMOUS ORGANIZATION

Book Published to Prove the Irvinclibles' Connection with the Parnellites.

PRONOUNCED A TORY SCHEME

Tynan Claims the "Parnellism and Crime" Articles Were True.

PARLIAMENTARY METHODS DENOUNCED

Description of the Plans Leading Up to the Phoenix Park Assassination—Irvinclibles Surprised at Its Denunciation by Parnell and His Colleagues.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The New York World has obtained advance proofs of the book upon Irish affairs written by P. J. P. Tynan, the Irish "Irvinclible," more generally known as "Number One." The book referred to is entitled "The Irish National Irvinclibles and Their Times," and its apparent purpose is to prove beyond a doubt the connection of the "Irvinclibles" with the Irish parliamentary party. On the other hand, it is asserted by some Irishmen that Mr. Tynan's book was written in order to further the campaign of Lord Salisbury and the tory party, and that it is simply campaign literature from the conservative camp.

In fact, it is stated that even at this time, before the book is supposed to have been seen by more than a few friends of the author, copies of extracts from it have been made and that millions of circulars calling attention to Mr. Tynan's book have been printed ready for distribution to English voters upon the dissolution of Parliament.

The Irish parliamentary party publicly denounced the authors of the Phoenix park crimes, and in so doing, it is claimed by Mr. Tynan, they were "sailing under false colors to betray the trusting Irish." "For this," says Mr. Tynan in his introductory chapters, "and for the purpose of exposing their hypocrisy this book was undertaken. In assailing the policy and action of the Irvinclibles these false parliamentarians are heaping mountains of infamy on their own consciences."

It is claimed that the book proves, in the first place, that the assertions of the London Times, which resulted in the Parnell trial, were not only absolutely true as far as they went, but they might have gone to a far greater length than they did and still have been correct. It also claims to show that there existed during the great struggle which took place in Ireland under the Land League and its subsequent development, the "Irvinclible" brotherhood, a de jure government as completely organized as the de facto government, the word of the former being law throughout the country at the time, whilst that of the latter was, through its impotence, only an object of ridicule to those who were watching the struggle which Ireland was making for freedom against her tyrannical landlord.

It is also asserted that when public indignation reached its culminating point with the Phoenix park affair the manifesto put out by the Irish parliamentary party at the time, denouncing the act, was a mere hypocritical ruse, and instead of condemning or attempting to prevent further occurrences of the sort the men who cried "Shame upon the deed," created the whole movement and were as responsible for it as if they had committed the crime.

THE INNER CIRCLE. In fact it is claimed by Tynan that the agitation which produced the Phoenix park murders, the wholesale assassination throughout Ireland and the dynamite outrages, was actually the revolt of a nation, with the prominent members of the Irish parliamentary party as leaders, and not the desperate effort of a few fanatics to win notoriety for themselves.

Tynan's book is supposed to reveal the methods and workings of what is known as the "inner circle," as its author was the trusted leader of the whole campaign. The Phoenix park murders were, it is asserted, deliberately planned by him and were intended as an offset to the imprisonment of his chief rival, Parnell, in an English prison.

In referring to the Pigott matter, considerable light is thrown upon that peculiar affair. It is also asserted that when Parnell was in charge of the actual conduct of the "acute crisis" had forced the Parnellite party to take action in spite of themselves. Then he took counsel of his friend "P." "P." told "K" of the true state of affairs, but advised him to refrain from letting "K" know the extent of his information.

Through the influence of "P." upon "K" the latter obtained a new recruit to the Irvinclibles. This recruit Mr. Tynan called "X," at that time "a Parnellite member of the British Parliament." "K" was afterwards, it is stated, appointed chief of the Dublin council of the Irvinclibles.

Tynan describes the system of organization adopted by the Dublin Irvinclibles' council. All correspondence was destroyed when read. Notwithstanding this precaution, a public possession of the Parnellites in Parliament when the Pigott forgeries appeared in the Times.

It was finally decided to attempt the "removal" of Mr. Forster, then chief secretary for Ireland, and a certain part of Dublin quays near the Phoenix park was selected. A plan of attack was arranged and Irvinclible sentries were posted along the route of the chief secretary's carriage through the streets, but a mistake in the prearranged system of secret signals caused the plan to prove abortive. Because of this failure Carey was removed from any consultative position on the council. A second opportunity to "remove" Secretary Forster was abandoned because of the presence of ladies in his carriage, when the Irvinclibles feared to injure through accident. Next came the Kilmainham treaty, the release of Parnell and the resignation of Chief Secretary Forster, events which mystified the Irvinclible council at Dublin. Tynan points out the falsity of the charges put forth that the Irvinclibles acted in the Phoenix park tragedy were desperate men enraged at the conclusion of Parnell's treaty with the government, because the executive committee of Irvinclibles at that very time ordered a continuance of the policy of "removal" and expressed wonder that the Dublin council had not already done something practical. "K," the responsible Irvinclible officer in

Justifies the phrase by an elaborate description of the thorough organization of the movement.

When the Land League was formally suppressed by the British government in the fall of 1881 it was secretly revived under the leadership of the Irvinclible organization. In view of this fact Tynan asks: "How dared they (the Irish parliamentary party) declare publicly after the Phoenix park affair that it (the Irvinclible movement) was open to condemnation, and betray men by enrolling them in its ranks?"

The book points out that the object of the British government is to crush out the life of any Irish movement toward national independence by fostering the comparatively harmless home rule movement, which does not interfere with Ireland's continuance as a province of the empire. To this end, it is stated, the British authorities are seeking the unanimous condemnation of the Irvinclibles as criminals by the Irish people themselves, a condemnation already secured from the lips of the home rulers.

"The Irvinclibles sprang into existence," says Tynan, "by order of the Parnellite government of Ireland elected by the Irish nation. In the face of the events the 'acted' by which the Parnellites repudiated all association with the 'suppression' in the Phoenix park, and the probable contradiction of this statement from men who think their connection cannot be proven, we state most emphatically that the facts as narrated in this volume are known to the writer personally and can be substantiated by plenty of living witnesses, who bring this association intimately close to the very seat and center of actual government."

ORDERS FOR "REMOVALS." At this crisis in affairs, observes Tynan, many members of the parliamentary party sought safety from possible danger by absenting themselves from Ireland—"to their shame be it recorded." In every province of Ireland the Irvinclible movement was spread by leading Parnellites, which was aided by the Parnellite government which was also with two exceptions, the executives of the Irvinclibles, that there was no alternative, but to meet the "assassins" of the British by force.

The vengeance of the Irvinclibles was primarily directed against the "two bureaucrats" of Dublin castle—the chief and under secretaries. The victory of Ireland was to be completed so long as he refrained from actual executive duties. If he assumed them he, as well as the secretaries, was to be at once "removed." It did not matter who occupied the destined offices. It was the official existence of the officers themselves which would not be tolerated. In Dublin the Irvinclibles were mainly composed of men from the Irish revolutionary brotherhood, and in the country districts they were recruited from the suppressed Land League. The organizer in the country districts was also a prominent Parnellite.

"It was through no fault of his the Irvinclibles did not make a redder record. He had no connection with the Phoenix park incident, though a party to the policy of the Parnellite government." The organization did not exist outside of Ireland. It was composed of native born Irishmen in Ireland.

The book states that "one Parnellite member of Parliament" wanted to go to Ireland to "remove" Mr. Forster, the predecessor of Lord Frederick Cavendish as chief secretary. The member, it is claimed, remains to this day one of the leaders of the provincialists (home rule) parliamentary party.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE. The Irvinclibles appointed three men to take charge of the conduct of affairs. "All but two members of the executive were high officials in the Parnellite Irish government." The trio in charge of the actual conduct of affairs purchased, through a certain valuable recruit distinguished by Tynan as "D—," the knives used in killing Burke and Cavendish in Phoenix park. These weapons were sent to Dublin through a courageous lady. Though this medium of transit was adopted as better than had a man carried the knives, Tynan characterizes it as ill-advised and as having been a "blunder" and "unnecessary." Yet it proved the devotion to the country of a brave Irishwoman.

The three men in charge of active affairs, Tynan describes as "J," "K" and "P." "J" was a strong advocate of rapid action and the originator of the title "Irvinclible." He had one or two special friends among the leading Parnellites, while "K" was in the confidence of all the leaders. At this time an important member mentioned in the book as "K," was enrolled in the Irvinclibles. He had been enlisted at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary members and was astounded upon learning their secret policy. This man had previously looked upon the Parnellite Parliamentary movement as folly, but he now became convinced that it was because of this secret vigorous policy that the Irish-American National leaders were supporting Parnell.

Then he switched off on the theory that the "acute crisis" had forced the Parnellite party to take action in spite of themselves. Then he took counsel of his friend "P." "P." told "K" of the true state of affairs, but advised him to refrain from letting "K" know the extent of his information. Through the influence of "P." upon "K" the latter obtained a new recruit to the Irvinclibles. This recruit Mr. Tynan called "X," at that time "a Parnellite member of the British Parliament." "K" was afterwards, it is stated, appointed chief of the Dublin council of the Irvinclibles. Tynan describes the system of organization adopted by the Dublin Irvinclibles' council. All correspondence was destroyed when read. Notwithstanding this precaution, a public possession of the Parnellites in Parliament when the Pigott forgeries appeared in the Times. It was finally decided to attempt the "removal" of Mr. Forster, then chief secretary for Ireland, and a certain part of Dublin quays near the Phoenix park was selected. A plan of attack was arranged and Irvinclible sentries were posted along the route of the chief secretary's carriage through the streets, but a mistake in the prearranged system of secret signals caused the plan to prove abortive. Because of this failure Carey was removed from any consultative position on the council. A second opportunity to "remove" Secretary Forster was abandoned because of the presence of ladies in his carriage, when the Irvinclibles feared to injure through accident. Next came the Kilmainham treaty, the release of Parnell and the resignation of Chief Secretary Forster, events which mystified the Irvinclible council at Dublin. Tynan points out the falsity of the charges put forth that the Irvinclibles acted in the Phoenix park tragedy were desperate men enraged at the conclusion of Parnell's treaty with the government, because the executive committee of Irvinclibles at that very time ordered a continuance of the policy of "removal" and expressed wonder that the Dublin council had not already done something practical. "K," the responsible Irvinclible officer in

WILLIAM ALL RIGHT

Tumor on His Face Was Nothing of a Serious Nature.

SUFFERS NO INCONVENIENCE FROM IT

Usual Business of State Transacted by the Emperor Without Inconvenience.

TROUBLE IN BULGARIA IS SERIOUS

May Offer an Opportunity for Interference on the Part of Russia.

STAMBOULOFF AND BISMARCK COMPARED

German Government Opens Negotiations with King Leopold in Regard to the Anglo-Congo Convention—Notable Week in Military Matters.

BERLIN, June 2.—Europe in general and Germany in particular has been treated to two genuine sensations this week and both of them have been regarded as likely to have serious results. The first of these was the announcement of the Reichsanzeiger yesterday that an operation had been performed upon Emperor William and that a small encysted tumor had been cut from the emperor's cheek. The second startling piece of news was contained in the dispatches from Sofia, which announced that a revolution of some magnitude had broken out in Bulgaria as the result of the fall of the Stambouloff cabinet.

The official announcement of the operation performed upon the emperor naturally caused the circulation of many sensational rumors, which created momentary alarm throughout Germany, in view of the fact that his father died of a disease which caused much discussion in medical circles at the time. One set of physicians were of the opinion Emperor Frederick William died of cancer, while another set of medical experts thought he was simply suffering from a wart without cancerous symptoms. The latter set was backed up by the opinion of Sir Morrie Mackenzie, who was sent by Queen Victoria to attend her son-in-law. The emperor's condition some time after the removal of the wart was such that it was generally understood the balance of the physicians concurred in the opinion of Dr. Mackenzie, and that it was finally admitted he had not suffered from a cancerous disease.

Concerning the announcement of the operation on Emperor William II., coupled with the fact that considerable anxiety has been frequently manifested, caused alarm throughout Germany until it was recognized that the official notice of the operation was published with the express view of forestalling exaggerated and sensational stories, which would inevitably have been circulated broadcast if the operation had been performed without notifying the public of the fact.

TUMOR WAS NOTHING SERIOUS. It now appears that Prof. Bergmann, assisted by Prof. Teuthold and Prof. Schanze, at Potsdam yesterday morning removed from the emperor's left cheek an atheroma, an encysted tumor containing curdy matter, about the size of a cherry, in less than five minutes and without the use of an anesthetic. There was very little bleeding and the patient showed no feverish symptoms before or after the operation, and was very little affected by it. The tumor, it is added, was the growth of only a few months, and it is asserted upon the authority of the emperor's physician that it had no connection whatever with the old ear trouble, which has been the subject of so many sensational rumors for years past. The tumor, it is also said, caused the emperor absolutely no inconvenience and the operation itself in no way distresses him, beyond the fact his face is covered with a small bandage. He, however, is as well as usual. In confirmation of these reassuring reports it is announced the emperor passed yesterday evening in his study and succeeded in disposing of all the current business submitted to him for the direction of state affairs. The emperor was extremely desirous that alarming reports should be circulated concerning his health, and he retired at 10:30 last night and slept soundly throughout the night. His appetite was good, he showed no indications of being in a feverish state and his general health was pronounced to be splendid.

After breakfast Emperor William received General von Hahnke, the chief of the military cabinet, who made the customary report and congratulated his imperial highness upon his appearance. The Reichsanzeiger today publishes the following bulletin, signed by Profs. Bergmann and Teuthold: "The emperor's general condition is good. The manner in which the wound is healing leaves nothing to be desired. His majesty will walk in the park this afternoon."

BULGARIAN TROUBLE IS SERIOUS. The second sensation, the trouble in Bulgaria, is undoubtedly matter which may turn out lots more serious than people are generally willing to admit. All sorts of rumors are in circulation regarding the state of affairs at Sofia. Civil war is said to have broken out. A portion of the Bulgarian troops, according to report, has revolted in favor of ex-Premier Stambouloff and the latter and his cabinet are reported to be under arrest. Owing to the censorship over press dispatches from Bulgaria some time may elapse before the exact situation becomes known; but it is not denied that serious rioting has occurred; that the military has taken sides for and against Prince Ferdinand; that Russia may see in the present disturbances an opportunity to interfere in the affairs of southeastern Europe, and that this may lead to grave complications.

The Novoe Vremya has given beyond the situation from the Russian standpoint by its semi-official announcement that the present state of affairs in Bulgaria cannot be permitted to continue, whatever may be the result of the conflict between Prince Ferdinand and ex-Premier Stambouloff. Inquiries made in official circles here, however, show that the Bulgarian crisis is not regarded with alarm here. It is asserted the new cabinet is composed of responsible men, who are not likely to precipitate the country into any foreign complications. In fact, it is said Stambouloff's position is an exact parallel with that of Prince Bismarck, and Prince Ferdinand is blamed for allowing his jealousy of Stambouloff's popularity to induce him to dispense with the man who made the Bulgarian nation. The opinion prevails that Princess Maria, the wife of Prince Ferdinand, had a large share in the

latter's decision to remove Stambouloff. The Tageblatt says it learns from a good source that the government has opened negotiations with King Leopold in regard to the Anglo-Congo convention, with a view to the protection of the German interests in Africa.

The number of Americans staying here is larger than for years. Mr. Walter Darrach is in Berlin with the object of making contracts with singers for German opera in New York.

The present week has been notable for military events. On Tuesday Emperor William had a sort of trial review of his three sons, Prince Frederick William, William-Eitel and Adalbert Ferdinand, preparatory to the entry of the latter into the army on his attaining his tenth year on July 14 next. On Wednesday there was the annual spring review of the garrison of Berlin in the presence of Emperor William and the king of Saxony. The military display took place on the Tempelhofer field and was witnessed by many thousands of people. The enrolling of Prince Adalbert in the First regiment of the Foot Guards, in the presence of the emperor, in the Lustgarten, was a most interesting ceremony. Emperor William made a short speech, during which he dwelt upon the importance of the prince, although almost too young for military service, becoming acquainted with the laws of discipline and obedience, which have always been the foundations of the army.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON.

Henry Irving Speaks Hopefully of the Future of the Stage. (Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) LONDON, June 2.—Mr. Henry Irving gave a morning performance of "Faust" on Thursday in order to enable him to preside in the evening at the annual dinner of the Royal theatrical fund. There were 250 notable guests at the dinner, including Sir Frederick Leighton and Baron Leopold Rothschild. Mr. Irving made an amusing speech, in which he ridiculed the prevailing idea that theatrical depression was likely to drive them to the profession of pugilism. He expressed the belief that the drama would outlive many generations. Lord Randolph Churchill sent a letter regretting his absence. Lord Carrington will present Mr. Irving at the levee of the prince and princess of Wales next month.

Almost the last public appearance of the duchess of York for some time was her presence at Daly's theater on Tuesday to witness the performance of Eleanor Duse in "La Dame aux Camélias." The prince of Wales and the duke of York were among those present at Covent Garden Thursday evening at the initial performance of "The Hugonots."

Mrs. de la Roche, from the French opera, made her debut as Valentine, but she hardly reached the expectations of the audience. There was much talk in the lobbies at the opera of a gala night in honor of the czarowitz during his approaching visit to the queen.

Charles Thurby is to give a special matinee at the Prince of Wales theater next Thursday of a new play by John Gray and André Hoefelovich, two youthful members of the Oscar Wilde school. In the preliminary announcement the play, which has been given the somewhat catchpenny title of "The Blackmailers," is described as of "strong dramatic interest." It reports speak truly the subject is certainly an original one, although it does not seem to offer much scope for dramatic development. The play, it is said, turning on the vagaries of a young man who blackmails people when he is put under hypnotic influence. A very strong cast has been engaged, including Mrs. Theodore Wright, Miss Olga Brandon and Messrs. W. L. Abington, Julian Cross (who stage manages the piece) and Harry Eversfield.

Beecham Tree has struck oil with Sydney Gandy by "Bunch of Violence" and "Full" is the order of the night at the Haymarket. The success is well merited, for the play is an excellent one and it is excellently acted. The rehearsals for the production at a matinee of Malcolm Salaman's "A Modern Eve" are rapidly approaching conclusion. The following are the dramatis personae: Elyndam Hines, as the volatile Viscount Oldacre, Messrs. William Blakeley, George Giddens, C. W. Somers, Miss Fanny Coleman, Miss Patience Brown and Miss Mary Moore. Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" has slowly but surely made "its way" into popular favor and Miss Florence Fawcett has extended her lease of the Avenue to the end of July. Last Friday and Saturday money was refused in all parts of the house excepting the gallery, and there is little likelihood of any change in the bill being necessary during the season.

The cast for the revival of "The Candidate" at the Criterion, includes, besides Wyndham Hines, as the volatile Viscount Oldacre, Messrs. William Blakeley, George Giddens, C. W. Somers, Miss Fanny Coleman, Miss Patience Brown and Miss Mary Moore. Miss Lois Fuller, the serpentine dancer, has just completed a ten days' engagement at the Alcazar music hall in Brussels, where she was paid 60 per cent of the receipts during her recent visit to London with Miss Yvette Guilbert, a contract was drawn up by which the two ladies were to be the stars of a variety entertainment at Daly's theater on the three nights in the week when Eleanor Duse was not acting. For their services they were to receive 60 per cent of the profits. The proposed arrangement, however, fell through and Yvette Guilbert went to the Empire and Lois Fuller to the Strand, Terry's and Trafalgar.

Miss Blanche Massey will probably play the part of the heroine in the "Gaiety Girl" when that play is taken to America. Mr. Willard opens at the Comedy theater with "The Middleman" on June 15. The cast is being arranged by W. H. Griffiths. It now appears that Sir Edward Lawson did not wish Clement Scott to ignore the attack made on him by Robert Buchanan and that this is the reason that the affair will after all be fought out in the law courts.

Ten Coal Burners Drowned. DUBLINO, Mon., June 2.—A cloudburst occurred in the Sierra Madre mountains about seven miles south of here, and a camp of charcoal burners was washed away by the flood, which came raging down the mountain gulch. Ten charcoal burners were in the camp, and all were drowned.

Dark Glasses in Place of Bandages. LONDON, June 2.—Mr. Gladstone's eye has so far improved that the bandages were removed. He is now wearing dark glasses. Social Democrat Sent to the Reichstag. BERLIN, June 2.—Herr Gerich, a social democrat, was elected to the Reichstag in a by-election at Hauen, Saxony.

TOWN WASHED AWAY

Missouri River Makes Change of Location at Winthrop, Missouri.

RAILROAD TRACKS ARE IN DANGER

New Railroad Bridge Will Be Left Over a Dry Sand Bar.

BUILDINGS TORN DOWN TO SAVE THEM

Farmer Buys a \$10,000 Church for \$50 and Tears it Down.

VALUABLE FARMS HAVE DISAPPEARED

Half of the Town is Now Gone and Another Day at the Present Rate Will See the Remainder in the River.

ST. JOSEPH, June 2.—As a direct result of the high water in the Missouri river, which will not begin to recede for some time, the once prosperous village of Winthrop, thirty miles south of St. Joseph, on the Rock Island, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Missouri Pacific and Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroads, will soon be wiped off the face of the earth. The Missouri river when it first began its spring rise this year began cutting the bank at the edge of the town and adjacent to it, and today half of the place has melted into the river, together with a half dozen farms of 160 acres each. The channel of the river was a half mile west of Winthrop last year, but today that channel is a sand bar, and the new channel now occupies what was once the main street of the village. The water is now within a few feet of the tracks of the four companies, which are parallel with each other at that point, and is rapidly eating its way into the railroad right of way, and all four are preparing to abandon their roadbeds and enter Atchison from a point farther north. In such an event the \$100,000 railroad bridge connecting Winthrop and Atchison will have to be abandoned. Winthrop, which was a town of 150 people, has already lost half its population, and as the houses cannot be sold they are being torn down and carried into the country. The work of demolishing the Methodist church, a structure which cost \$1,900 a year ago, is now going on, it having been sold to a farmer for \$50, who will use its material to make a barn. The river is now within a few feet of it, and unless he can finish by tomorrow it will be carried away. Farmers who owned farms valued at \$8,000 and \$10,000 two months ago are without an acre of ground today.

STILL RISING AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—The flood continues to come and there is no indication of an improvement in the situation. At 6 o'clock this evening the water stood thirty feet above the normal level, and the rising water has already received from the upper Columbia show that the river and all its tributaries are still rising. Telegraph wires are prostrated along the Columbia, which makes it impossible to get at the true state of affairs. The loss will undoubtedly foot up into the millions of dollars when reports from all the flooded districts are received. Hundreds of people living on the low lands have been driven from their homes and acres of houses can be seen floating down to the ocean. The Union Pacific tonight sent out the steamer Harvest Queen, which will attempt to ascend the falls at the Cascades. The railroad on both sides of the river at the Cascades is under water and communication with the upper river is entirely cut off. In this city this evening a violent thunder and rain storm, accompanied by a high wind, adds to the already demoralized condition of things. First floors of hundreds of business houses are covered with water and many concerns doing business on Front and Second streets have opened temporary offices on uptown streets. False sidewalks have been built upon the water, and the good nature, with which the populace takes the inconveniences of the flood is surprising. Business men smile at the rapid submerging of their stores and appear to see a humorous side to it, notwithstanding the consequent loss by damage to their stock.

VICTIMS OF THE FLOOD.

Bodies of Four Persons Found Who Were Drowned in the Pueblo Flood. PUEBLO, June 2.—Four bodies, now in the hands of the coroner, have been found since Wednesday's flood. The dead thus far discovered are: BARNEY RAFFERTY, 60 years old, laborer, single. JOHN COAMA, 35 years old, a stranger, occupation unknown, single. MRS. CAROLINE IZARD, 60 years old, Coama's body was found at 5 o'clock this morning standing upright in a flat in a house back of Lannon's foundry on Santa Fe avenue. As time goes on, grave fears are entertained that the list of fatalities will be increased, and diligent search is being made in the locality where the bodies were found today, that being the most likely district for fatalities.

NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Tacoma and Seattle are shut off absolutely from telegraphic communication with other points as the result of the big flood. Neither the Western Union nor the Postal Telegraph company has a wire from any direction running into the isolated cities.

AKUNKS IN THE BARKS.

Sentences on British Soldiers for Most Unsoldierly Crimes. CAPE TOWN, June 2.—Despatches from Bulawayo say the two British troops, Danieles and Wilson, charged with appropriating the sum of £1,000 which the late King Lobengula sent to the British authorities as a peace offering and as a notification that he was willing to submit, have been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. The two prisoners are also held to be morally responsible for the massacre of the Wilson party, as they suppressed the late king's message after submission in order to conceal their appropriation of the peace offering. Glad to Be Rid of Stambouloff.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity: Fair Slightly Cooler; West Winds.

- 1. Inside History of the Irvinclibles. News from the German Capital. Winthrop Washed Away. More of Martin's Monopoly. 2. Close of the Union Park Races. Lincoln Wins From Omaha. Scott and the Milkmen. 3. Sweet's Irrigation Bill. American Charities and Their Aims. Racing for an Unclaimed Island. 4. Last Week in the Smart World. In Local Musical Circles. 5. Judge Field Issues to Hon. Livingston Mohr Nasty Follies. Doane College Celebrates. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Situation in the Miners Strike. 7. How a Judge Controls Jurors. Inquest in the Hotel Case. Scott and the Milkmen. 8. Real Estate Convention. 9. How a German Inventor is Frying. 10. Woman: Her Way and Her Word. 11. Editorial and Comment. 12. Problem of the Foreigner. Denominational Information. 13. Where Noah Made His Landing. 14. Condition of Omaha's Local Trade. Commercial and Financial News. Live Stock Markets Reviewed. 15. Weekly Critic of Sporting Gossip. 16. "Lourdes," by Emily Zane. 17. How the Chinese Injure Hints. Figures on Farm Mortgages.

is claimed, has been oppressive upon the people. Large crowds attended similar meetings in other southern towns. There was no disorder.

WANTS WERKERLE'S SUPPORT.

New Prmier Hedervary's Conditions of Accepting Office. BUDA-PESTH, June 2.—In the House of Magnates it was decided to adjourn the debate on the demand of the lower house in regard to the introduction of the civil marriage bill until the present crisis shall have been settled. Count Hedervary made his acceptance of office conditional upon the program of his predecessor, Dr. Wekerle, being maintained in its entirety and insisting that the proposed ecclesiastical reforms are to be carried out immediately without any modification.

Count Hedervary has arrived here to consult leading statesmen regarding the formation of the new ministry. He will not be able to assume the premiership until he receives the assurance of support of Dr. Wekerle and the liberal party. Dr. Wekerle will conduct the affairs of the government until his successor is ready to assume charge.

SAD TRAGEDY IN BERLIN.

Unemployed Painter and His Family Suicide with Cyanide of Potassium. BERLIN, June 2.—Carl Seeger, a master painter, with his wife and four children, committed suicide last night by taking cyanide of potassium. All the six unfortunate persons were found dead, and a paper signed by the whole of the family showed that they had all consented to die by poison. The cause of the wholesale suicide was the fact that Seeger was without means on account of inability to collect money due him for erecting new buildings.

SPANISH RIVER BROKE LOOSE.

Fifty Persons Believed to Be Drowned and Fifteen Bodies Recovered. MADRID, June 2.—The river Segre in the province of Lerida, swollen by rains, swept over the Seo de Urgel road, destroying an inn. Fifteen drowned bodies have been already recovered. It is believed fifty people lost their lives.

Italy's Interests in East Africa.

PARIS, June 2.—The Italian ambassador has presented to the foreign minister Italy's reply to the reservation of France in regard to the Anglo-Italian delimitation protocol of May 5. The Italian note points out that Italy's protection of Ethiopia, including Herra, was duly notified to the powers in October, 1888, in accordance with clause 34 of the Berlin act. The note adds that France took formal notice of this notification. The Anglo-Italian protocol was based, therefore, upon a legal state of things. The note concludes, is able to note reservations or protests intended to affect alterations.

Bourgeois Opposing Casimir-Perier.

PARIS, June 2.—The radicals support M. Bourgeois as their candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies against ex-Premier Casimir-Perier. Following the example of the employees of the state railroads, the postal and telegraph employees of the state also claim the right to join a trade union. It will be remembered that it was the debate in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the attendance of the state railroad employees at a union conference which led to the downfall of the Casimir-Perier government.

Louis Stevenson Wants a Change in Samoa.

LONDON, June 2.—In a letter to the Times Robert Louis Stevenson strongly denounces the present system of government in Samoa, saying in part: "If the farce of Samoa is to be continued, it will be necessary to moderate it. Among our five sovereigns it is to be presumed that Ide and Schmidt were chosen for good qualities. Little good we are likely to get by them if at every wind of rumor the three consuls are to intervene."

Demonstration Against the Lords.

GLASGOW, June 2.—One hundred thousand persons witnessed here today a procession that had been arranged by the radicals as a demonstration against the House of Lords. The Irish residents of Glasgow were out in strong force among the paraders. A public meeting followed the parade, at which resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the House of Lords.

New Run Has Ironed Launched.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says the ironclad Simolaiskissol was launched in the navy yard in the presence of the czar.

Crisis at Sofia Passed.

SOPIA, June 2.—The crisis is considered to be over. The report that ex-Prime Minister Stambouloff had been arrested is unfounded. Franz Joseph Will Visit Huda-Pesth. BERLIN, June 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph will go to Huda-Pesth tomorrow, and will stay there several days.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels June 2.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Australia. At New York—Arrived—Nickar, from Naples. At St. John, N. Y.—Arrived—Corcoran, from Glasgow. At Antwerp—Arrived—Illinois, from Philadelphia. At Hamburg—Arrived—Bismarck, from Montreal, Russia, from New York. At Southampton—Arrived—Chester, from New York. At Queenstown—Arrived—Etruria, from New York.

MARTIN'S MONOPOLY

Unfortunate Slaves to Vics Who Are Also Slaves to His Greed.

EXORBITANT RENTALS IS NOT ALL

Eviction Follows Fast on a Failure to Pay Over the Cash.

AND SOME OF THESE ARE DISTRESSFUL

Suggestion as to Why the Proprietor Employed Strickler as Attorney.

IT WAS A MEASURE OF DIPLOMACY

How the Owner of the Buildings in the Burnt District Handles Mortgages When Payment is Slow—Cases in Point.

The article in The Bee concerning the slaves in the burnt district has been the talk of the town for the past twenty-four hours. Although the facts related have been known to many people, especially the police, sporting fraternity and the mercantile classes, yet the enormity of Martin's domination has been known to but very few people. Common sentiment among all classes is that inasmuch as this vice is tolerated as a necessary evil the women who live by it have the right to submit without being subjected to perpetual bondage by avaricious landlords.

The revolutions made by The Bee very naturally had a more shocking effect on Mr. Martin than upon the people who had never heard of the atrocities practiced within the pale of his game preserve. Mr. Martin called upon The Bee to set himself right and to correct what he called a misapprehension. He started out by acknowledging his obligation for the valuable gratuitous advertisement, and then entered a general denial of all the charges and specifications, coupling the demurrer with an offer to produce any number of affidavits in support of his own version of the situation.

Mr. Martin denies that he is collecting exorbitant rents from his tenants poor, as he has been compelled to reduce his rents during the past winter, and claims that some of his tenants have been delinquent for a year, and he really has been losing money in the business. He does not live on the streets, he says, but has his residence in Iowa, and comes over to Omaha only to collect his rents and look after his business affairs. He denied that he charged each woman who rented one of his hovels \$3 a day. He said the rate at present was from \$1.