SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PEOPLE AND CANAL

Eentiment Expressed Respecting the Project at Last Night's Mass Meeting.

PRESENT PROPOSITION TOO INDEFINITE

General Plan Favored with Insistence Upon More Specific Promises from Company.

CITY ENGINEER POINTS OUT DEFECTS

His View Concurred in by a Majority of the Speakers.

MR. POPPLETON OPPOSED TO ANY BONUS

Mr. Kountze's Reply to Pointed Questions from Mr. Howe-Resolution Favorable to a Modified Proposition Adopted with Little Dissent.

One of the most representative mass meetings of Omaha citizens ever held to discuss a matter of public importance was the gathering in the court house last evening, when the county commissioners were present to hear the expressions of interested property owners on the proposition to vote bonds in the sum of \$1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the proposed Platte river canal. They declared overwhelmingly that they favored it. but insisted on safeguards and restrictions that are not now embedied in the proposition. The large court room was crowded, the open space around the sides of the room being filled with hundreds who stood during the entire evening, being unable to obtain seats, as the long rows of benches were closely packed, and the space inside the bar railing was about as densely populated with the occupants of chairs placed there for the occa-

The county commissioners were sented be hind the judges' bench, Paddock being the only absentee. Chairman Stenberg presided. and as soon as the meeting was called t order asked Clerk Sackett to read the proposition that had been submitted by the canal

President Kountze was called for, but in his absence Henry T. Clarke, one of the incorporators of the company, responded and told about the holes that had been dug by the men representing the company in a fruitless search for coal, oil and gas. He said they were interested in the development and upbuilding of Omaha, and had invested a great deal of money for that purpose without hope of personal reward. Regarding this enterprise and his present connection with it. Mr. Clarke said he was a doubter at first, but after receiving positive assurnnces from those interested in the preliminary surveys he had become satisfied that It was a practical undertaking and had put his money into it. He said that the canal company was not behind the canal proposition that was submitted last spring, as it was not then ready to declare itself, but others thought they saw a chance to raise the money and the company was ready to give them the benefit of the first surveys. was now in shape to go ahead, but it had been concluded that it would be necessary to have \$1,250,000 in sight before undertak ing the great work that would make Omeha the greatest city in the Mississippi valley.

The speaker said the city is now scarcely holding its own, and that never before had provement or growth. Here was a chance to bring in a power second only to Niagara and it was impossible to estimate the benefit that would result even when it was known what the water power at Minneapolis had

done for that city. ENGINEER ROSEWATER'S VIEW. City Engineer Rosewater was next called

for, and fully presented his views on this subject, as follows:

"I do not know nor do I understand that the question before this meeting is as to whether or not the development of this power is practical. I supposed that that question had been settled long ago, and that the question really before this meeting is whether or not the profits accruing from the development of a power canal within six or seven miles of this city are such that it will pay this community to subscribe, or in other words to vote a donation upon the proposition that has been submitted, of \$1,000,000 to this company.

"Now, I have not seen the proposition and knew nothing of it until a few days ago, and I have just hurriedly read it. I believe that I am, perhaps, as familiar with the features of the canal proposition as any of the parties outside of this company. But so far as I am concerned, and from the cursory reading that I have made of that proposition, and much as I would like to see a canadeveloped in this community that would bring about the results that are expected I would not endurse the proposition as now presented to this community. (Applause.)

"A proposition that involves the issuance of \$1,000,000 is one of greater magnitude than has ever been presented to this community before, and one that certainly deserves care ful attention. It ought to be treated with that degree of care by those who submit it that it Generyes, and when they ask for \$1,000,000 they ought to make their proposition clear. I would like to see that proponition, if you have it here, for I think amend ments can be made to it covering the various features that we may refer to in a cursory way. Then I should be in favor of the propo-

"The very first proposition is that they define the outline of this canal, and they may that it shall have an estimated capacity of about 20,000 hydraulic horse power. Now, to any engineer the term 20,000 estimated horse power is as indefinite as anything can possibly be; so indefinite that I can make a dozen interpretations of that proposi tion, and can build you a dozen canals, every one extremely different from the other, and yet they would all come within the defini-

tion of that proposition. "Now, I presume what we want here if we get a canal is one that will give us 20. 000-horse power at some well defined point af this 20,000-horse power is to be given t ms. I want, in the first place, to know whether it is theoretically before it reaches resultant loss caused by the friction of the wheel. There are various kinds of wheels and you can get resultants all the way from 60 to 55, possibly 50 per cent of the theoretical power But this not say whether this 20,000 shall be measured horse power theoretically in front of the wheel or be hind the wheel. Now an engineer would naturally want to define this this way: He would want to see how much water per sec

and you were going to deliver through this

canal with a given head, that is to say, that when you bring that water on top of a given hill that is known to have 130 or 140 feet head, how much water per second can you bring there, and any engineer can measure that from the definition without getting into a soundble. Without that you have an extremely indefinite proposition. I want to show you why it is indefinite. I have shown you that with reference to the wheel. I am going to go further than that. A horse power may be measured upon the basis of ten hours' work. It may be measured upon the basis of twelve hours' work, twenty or twenty-four hours' work. Now the question in, what is this 20,000-horse power they propose to give you? Is it upon a ten-hour basis or upon a twenty-four-hour basis? I can take seven hundred cubic feet per second with a given head that can be obtained. and with 700 cubic feet per second on the ten-hour basis, that is, letting the water run for ten hours, and operate the wheel and separate the flow of that 700 feet per second for a period of fourteen hours every night, and during the day I can increase the flow two and four-tenths times, and these results I can get from 700 hydraulic borse power. On the other hand, I can let that water run continuously for twenty-four hours and get 1.500 feet per second, and will not producany more: in fact, not as much as 700 cubic feet per second, if started during the night.

"Now, then, when you propose to ask for \$1,000,000 and my you will give 20,000-horse power, this community wants to know upon what standard you are going to measure that power, whether on a ten or twenty-four-hour standard. I want this proposition so clearly defined before you start out that the people will feel safe and know what they are going to get when they get it. (Ap-This proposition says that we shall take the certificates of the engineers of this canal and power company as conclusive. Then the chairman of the commissioners here writes his name across the face of that certificate, that settles it, and you deliver over to the company a certain amount of money. It strikes me that if that is the proposition, those investing in this enterprise ought to have some one to look after their side of the case. Some one eight to represent their interests and see that the proposition is properly carried

"Now, then, this provides that they shall obtain \$1,000,000, or at the rate of \$25,000 per mile for every mile of canal constructed. In other words, as soon as it is completed they shall be given \$25,000 a mile. It states that this canal can have a circuitous route, by which it will be about forty miles long, and they get \$25,000 a mile. In other words, when they have finished the canal, without one drop of water in it, without any power bonse, without any provision for transmission, without any one of those things having been provided for, the \$1,000,-000 will have to be paid to this company. TOO MUCH AT STAKE.

"I have perfect faith in some of the men identified with this company. They are honorable gentlemen, but they may be dead in a few days, and this proposition is one that involves the community hereafter, and in carrying out a proposition of this kind, involving the people for the next twenty years, we want to look to the future as well as the present. You want to deal with that as if you were dealing with any mortgage proposition. We want to put everything in a clause with reference to the payment to be made that would afford ample protection wants a proposition that will cover every item that pertains to this particular feature, and I question the advisability of surrendering \$1,000,000 before having a power house developed, before having anything done, but simply a canal. Of course, as I stated, if the canal has no defined dimensions, if there is an indefiniteness to the canal, it may be on a ten or twenty-four-hour basis. We do not know but that the canal might cost a great deal less than \$1,000,000. Now these are

some of the things that need to be defined. "Now we go further, and so far as I am oncerned, I would like to be understood in this matter. I am not taking this position in a spirit of emnity, but am taking it from an analytical standpoint. Without any extra remuneration on the part of the city I have spent a vast amount of labor in analyzing this question from every possible standpoint, and made it a part of my annual report, because I considered that the public was entitled to all the facts bearing on this case I have done this as a public official, without being required to do it. I say I have no feeling of enmity towards these gentlemen who are associated with this enterprise. On

the contrary, I have the most friendly feel-

ing towards them. When they came before the community with this proposition, nearly a year ago, they talked about \$300,000. I say that they should be prepared to submit a proposition that will be ironclad in every respect. Now there is not a thing in this proposition that defines how much of that power you can require them to transfer into the city of Omaha. In this proposition they name the basis as hydraulic power; they can develop 20,000horse power, and every dollar's worth of that power can be sold four miles out of the city limits. I do not suppose they intend anything of that kind. They may intend to bring half of that here. It strikes me that when you undertake to do something of that kind it should be clearly defined in a contract under which you can say how much of the power that is developed there, at what times and how, it shall be brought over here. Under this provision they are not required to put a dollar into electric machinery, nor a dollar into pneumatic machinery, nor in transmission machinery, but simply to build a canal. Now, what is there here showing that you will get so much power transferred to this place. pneumatic machinery or by electric ma chinery, or wire rope, but you expect that the power will be transferred to the city of Omaha wherever you may want it for the pro motion of manufactories and other interests in this city. If you want to get a smokeless city you have got to have that power here where the smoke is being generated and put it in the places where the engines are being run. Of course, as I stated before,

the theoretical hydraulic power is that which

would be possible at the end, or on top of

the hill where you have your water stored. It

the machinery was so perfect that there

was no friction, the loss would be very

trifling, but the average resultant would

leave about 80 per cent of that theoretical

power when you have it on the shaft of the

water wheel. Now then, when you take the

power from the shaft of the water wheel and

transfer it into the city of Omaha the trans-

mutation that must take place and retrans-

mutation when it gets here produces a loss

of about 30 per cent. In other words, if

you have 20,000 hydraulic power over there,

that is theoretically, back of the wheel, you

get 16,000-horse power in front of the whoe

horse power into the city of Omaha after it is

transferred here. And it won't make much

Treated by Henry Irving.

Blue Jackets from the Chicago Royally (Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) LONDON, June 16.-The crew of the United States cruiser Chicago became enthusiastic over the manner in which they were treated by Henry Irving. The distinguished English actor, as a slight recognition of the kindness be received all over the United States. gave the crew of the Chicago a free entree to the Lyceum theater. The American blue jackets went to Mr. Irving's theater nightly in equads to witness the performance

the Chicago for Antwerp, a deputation of

BOSS CROKER'S TRIP waited upon Mr. Irwing and presented him with a handsome water colored picture of the Chicago, and also handed him a beautifully inscribed silver box as a token of the

WANTS TO WATCH A PARIS HORSE RACE

He Says So Himself and Also Says He Will the blue jackets an appropriate reply. Come Back if Wanted.

DETERMINED TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

Chief Sachem at Last Explained.

Has No Intention of Ever Again Assuming the Leadership in New York.

DR. PARKHURST EXPLAINS THE MATTER

He Says Croker is Fleeing from the Wrath to Come and that Other Proud Manhattan Heads Will Yet Be Brought Low.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Frees Publishing Company.) LONDON, June 16 -(New York World Cable-Special to The Bee.)-The Umbria. with Richard Croker on board, arrived in the outer harbor of Queenstown after midnight this morning. Croker did not, as was anticipated, land on Irish soil, but was pushing on to Paris for the Grand Prix tomorrow. The Umbria delayed only long enough to transfer her mail. The World correspond ent had a lengthy conversation with Mr. Croker, although his personal animus against newspapers was made very manifest. In response to a request for an interview he said: "I really don't see why I, a private citizen, should be interviewed. I don't think my doings interest any one. Still, as the World orders you to see me, I will answer you as

I consider it a great waste of time. The correspondent said to Mr. Croker that his sudden and secret sailing from New York had been construed there as a flight from the peril of the Lexow committee. He then dictated with great deliberation the

frankly and fully as I can, but I must say

following statement: "I made up my mind some time ago to see this year's great races in England and France. I intended leaving New York in time to stop over at Queenstown to see my uncle and visit other relatives, as well as to renew associations with my old homeland, but as the Grand Prix is only run once a year, and as there is now only just time to get to Paris, I will postpone my Irish sujourn for a few days. I intended to come across as far back as a month ago, but my mother was suddenly stricken with paralysis just as I was about to start, and I had to put off the trip."

When asked if the Lexow committee should summon him if he would return to New York, he said:

WHAT CROKER WILL DO. "Of course I will. What's the use of papers wasting space in saying I won't when those who have anything to do with the committee know that I am at their disposal whenever they ask me?"

Croker was told that the day after his rture from New York a paper there published a statement from an alleged intimate friend that he had said Tammany would be beaten this autumn, and that the organization would then be compelled to summon him again to the leadership, and he

"Why should a man be called on to deny such stuff as that? Those people can make up stories faster than a man can contradict them. However, I will say this, and I put it in words as plain and as strong as I know. If you can put it in stronger, do it. am not only out of Tammany Hall, but I am out of politics. No circumstances, no event that I can foresee, or that any man can foresee, can induce me to take up that load again. It was partly to assure my friends, as well as to show my enemies that this determination is irrevocable, that I made up my mind to come here about the time I gave up my place in Tammany. Now and those who know me know this."

"Then we are honestly to understand you are now more interested in horse racing than in politics.""

"Well, yes; I am interested. I like to see just such a race as this in Paris, and I like to see fine horses. If necessary to take a special train at Liverpool to get me over in time I shall see the great Paris race." "And then where will you go?"

"I shall put right back for Ireland, where want my boys to get some fresh air in their lungs and grow strong."

All this time Mr. Croker was walking up and down the deck, peering at times under the peak of his jaunty cap toward the dark outlines of the Irish headlands, beyond which lies Black Rock village, his birthplace. Among the passengers aboard he seems to have been very popular. He was invariably the highest bidder in the ship's pools and was generally winner. He spent his winnings in champagne for all who would come to the smoking room.

PARKHURST ON THE SITUATION. Dr. Parkhurst arrived in London yester-

lay. Today he talked of Croker's sudden departure from New York. "He is flying from the wrath to come He does not dare face the committee now uncovering villainies of Tammany misgovernment. I am not at all surprised at his flight. He knows his danger, and is on this side to save himself from prison. As to his successor as leader of Tammany, I can give no information. My opinion is that boss business is at an end in New York. The republicans are confident of winning at the approaching election, but for my part, if they work by bosses, I would as soon keep Tammany in as to supplant it with Tom Platt. Half the villainies of the boss system have not yet been revealed. Before the committee is done it will be found that the republican bosses are not any better than the democratic. The people must throw off all bossism and things that spring BALLARD SMITH from It."

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

of "Faust" and enjoyed themselves greatly. On Wednesday, previous to the sailing of

blue jackets from the United States warship Sudden Sailing for Europe by Tammany's crew's recognition of his kindness.

Accompanying these much appreciated gifts was a scroll signed "Neptune-Rex." The scroll was in the form of a royal procismation, was redolent with the traditions of the forecastle and cautioned all whales, sharks, pollywoge and land lubbers, etc. not to molest Henry Irving. Mr. Irving sent

The next production of Mr. Irving at the Lyceum theater will be Comyns Carr's "King Arthur." The theatric novelties of the week have been limited to a pleasant comedictta, "Sixes and Sevens," by Whitmore, at a Criterion theater matinee, and to Forbes Dawson's society play, "Cherry Hall," with an Enoch Ardenish plot, which failed to please an Avenue theater audience. Sarah Bernhardt came to London or Wednesday on purpose to witness the final performance here of Eleanora Duse.

A RAISE IN SALARY. Jenn Reszke is receiving \$1,000 nightly, the highest amount ever paid to a tenor in London. He made his debut at Drury Lane twenty years ago at \$50 per night. "Werther," Massenet's new opera at

Covent Garden theater, is but faintly praised by the London critics. Herr Lohse, the Hamburg conductor, held the first rehearsal on Wednesday at Drury

Lane of the German season. "Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting," will be added to the Lyceum repertoire. In the last creation of Francois Jules Edmond Got, the eminent French comedian, who was born October 1, 1822, will be the principal character in Jean Richepin's "Vers la Joie," which is now in rehearsal at the Comedic Francais. After a series of revivals Got will retire from the stage.

Verdi has undertaken to remedy the weakness of the third act of "Othello" for its next production in Paris by writing a new march and new ballet for it.

America will be represented by Loic Fuller, and Mabelle Stuart has been responsible for the best serpentine flancing seen in London. Miss Stuart is now performing in one of the scenes in "A Society Butterfly" at the Opera Comique, in which a music hah entertainment takes place in a fashionable drawing room.

At the Princess, which has seen many failures of late, the last being the French melodrama in pantomime, "Jean Maye," is to be reopened on the 21st inst. by the American actor, Tyrone Power, with his four-act play, "The Texans," The piece was first produced in Canada at St. John, N. B., and Montreal. It was also performed at a trial matinee at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, but partly owing to bad acting failed to draw. Mr. Power's future arrangements are undecided, although at present it is the intention of the syndicate behind him to produce his other plays, "The Sins of the Fathers" and "The Potter's Daughter."

Emil Bergerat, the well known French journalist and literateur, is putting the final touches to "Feerie Bramatique," founded on the legend of which Merlin, the magician immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, is the hero. The piece is 5 be called "The En-Hitherto the legend has not been utilized by any dramatist or librettist. M. Bergerat has had the subject in hand for many years, but he has not had time to

E. S. Willard, who opens tonight at the Comedy in "The Middleman," after his American tour, is to be entertained at supper next Thursday by the members of the Green Room club. The event will take place at the Criterion restaurant, and Henry Irving, always ready to do a gracious action, will take the chair.

GERMAN OPERA AT DRURY LANE. Sir Augustus Harris, not content with running Italian opera at Covent Garden, has arranged for eight performances of German opera at Drury Lane, starting next Tuesday. The works to be performed are "Wallure," "Siegfried," "Tristan," "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," "Fidelis" and "Freischutz." The singers include Frau Klafsky, Mme. Wiegand and Herr Max Alvary,

Jean de Reszke made his reappearance at Covent Garden in Massanet's "Werther," which was then performed in England for the first time. The eminent Polish tenor had already sung the part of "Werther" in America, and it was more particularly owing to his success in it that the work was mounted in London this season. The two sisters were in the capable hands of Mesdames Emma Eames and Sigfrid Arnoldson who supported M. de Reszke in "Werther" in the United States

The first performance in England of Fred erick Cowen's "Signa" is anticipated with eager interest in musical circles as being another step in advance for English opera "Signa" was originally written for D'Oyl; Carte's unlucky English opera house-not the Palace Theater of Varieties-but had not been brought out before the theater's existence as an opera house came to an untimely end. It was produced last November at the Dal Verme theater in Milan by Sig Sonzogno, the famous publisher who discovered Mascagni and Leon Cavallo. Three performances were to have been given, but the third presentation did not take place owing to friction arising between the composer and impressario. Sig. Sonzogno was greatly incensed at certain comments of an English newspaper upon "I Medici" by Leon Cavallo, which was produced in Milan three days before Mr. Cowen's opera, and he seemed to have assumed that the adverse crificism in question was in some way or other inspired by Mr. Cowen. He sent a subordinate to Mr. Cowen with a message to the effect that unless \$1,200 was immediately forthcoming the third performance could not take place This demand was refused, and, consequently there were only two performances. principal parts in "Signa" at Covent Garden will be interpreted by Mme. Melba and MM. Beduschi, Angona and Castelmary.

A new opera entitled "The House of Lords," written by Harry Greenbank and composed by Druest Ford, will shortly be presented at the Lyric in front of "Little Christopher Columbus." Sarah Bernhardt will commence her sea-

son with "Isreyl." the four-act sacred drama in verse by MM. Armand, Sylvestre and Moran, which has had an uninterrupted run of eighty performances at the Theater de la Renalisance in Paris. The play passes in India at the time of the coming of Buddha with his new humanitarian gospel. "Iszeyl" is a courteean who endeavors in vain to win the prophet to her affections. The part shows off Sarah Bernhardt's incomparable talent, and, from the actress' point of view, is certainly the strongest in which she has

yet appeared. Lieutenant Schiffmaker Dead. PARIS, June 16 .- Sub-Lieutenant Schiffmaker, who was accidentally shot by General Edon at Chariton on Tuesday last while the general was inspecting the Bestemant's re-

GERMANY KEEPS OUT

Will Take No Part is the Naval Demonstration in Morocco.

WILLIAM IS DISTRUSTFUL OF ENGLAND

British and Spanish Diplomacy in Africa the Moving Caure.

BOB KNEEBS IS STILL IN JAIL Expects Conclusive Proof of His Innocence

from America Early in July.

FORGERIES OF AMERICAN CURRENCY Belief General that the Present Illness of

Prince Bismarck is Serious-Weather at Berlin is Cold-American Arrivals Are Numerons.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, June 16.-The crisis in the affairs of Europe caused by the death of Sultan Muley Hassan, and the strong feeling aroused in certain quarters in regard to the succession to the sultanate of his son Abdul Asiz, has served to focus the feeling of antagonism toward England, which has been especially noticeable and which has grown in strength ever since the conclusion of the Angle-Congo treaty. As evidence of this feeling against England it is believed it is the determination of the German gov ernment not to take part in any paval demonstration which the other powers may contemplate making upon the coast of Morocco. Of course, should German interests be menaced by any outcome of the disputes which have arisen since the death of the sultan, the emperor may be compelled to send a fleet to Morocco. But, according to the present indications, there will be no necessity for such a step, as the German diplomats are confident that the rival interests of the western powers will insure their neutrality. In this connection the Cologne Gazette semi-officially remarks: "Although Germany does not hanker after territorial aggrandizement, she has important commercial interests and the security of numerous German subjects to defend."

WATCHING ENGLAND AND SPAIN. Then referring to the eventuality of the transfer of Morocco to an European power, the Gazette adds significantly: "After our recent experiences with English and Spanish diplomacy in connection with the Congo agreement and commercial treaty, neither o the countries can expect the same friendly co-operation and good will as might have confidently been hoped for otherwise. It is time that Germany should show that she is determined not to be treated as a 'quantite negligeable' in African questions." As though to show that political affairs do not affect the personal relations of the two courts, Emperer William, during the week, has been feting the delegation of the First (royal) dragoons, to which Queen Victoria, uring her stay at Coburg, appointed him honorary colonel. The British dragoons were treated in a most hospitable manner and left Berlin delighted with the emperor's hos pitality.

R. F. Kneebs, the American horse owner who is accused of fraudulent practices or the turf in connection with trotting horses is still in prison. Dr. Hall, who came from the United States on purpose to try and be of service to the prisoner, has failed to in duce the authorities to accept ball. Kneebs is confined in a decent room and is allowed to buy his own meals. His friends say new and conclusive evidence is on its way from the United States, and the prisoner, early in July, will be able to prove his innocence. WHOLESALE COUNTERFEITING.

The discovery of the wholesale forgeries of United States bills and Bank of England notes at Hamburg was directly due to the smartness of Edward Schwab, second officer of the Hamburg-American steam-hip Russia. Schwab, before his appointment to the Russia, became acquainted with a man named Thies, a partner in the bankrupt Hamburg firm of Thies & Meyerheim. Thies made mysterious proposals to Schwab, hint ing at the possibility of the easy acquisition of a hand ome income. Schwab became in terested in Thies and visited the latter's demicile at Hamburg, where he noticed a printing press. Schwab thought very little about the matter for a long time afterward and would probably have allowed it to escape his memory entirely had it not been for the fact that a brother officer on the Russia happened to mention to him that Thies had made proposals to him to circu late forged United States bills in America This proposition was indignantly rejected. Schwab thereupon decided to investigate the matter thoroughly, and the arrest of the culprits followed.

In spite of the reassuring statements em anating from Friedrichsruh there is an uneasy feeling in regard to Prince Bismarck's Illness, which is now believed to be of a serious nature. It is stated Count and Countess Herbert von Blamarck have cut short their sojourn in London on account of the condition of the ex-chancellor's health

ANOTHER BULLET PROOF COAT. A blacksmith of Hamburg, named Weber has invented a cuirass which has success fully resisted bullets fired from the German military rifle at twenty paces. The blacksmith intends to make a tour of Europe with the cont. The inhabitants of Berlin during the past

week have been suffering from continued cold and rain with frequent thunder storms The number of arrivals of Americans in this city has been large, but there have been few prominent people registered. A party of thirty-eight young ladies, under the chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, is attracting attention. The young ladies arrived from Dresden on Wednesday last and leave tomorrow in order to continue their tour, which includes Morocco. The party travels in expensive special trains.

St. Johns Under Martial Law-ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 16 .- A mob of 3,000 persons collected about the wharves and tried to take goods without paying duty. The governor called upon the commander of her majesty's ship Burnard for assistance. The marines were drawn up on the ship's deck ready to go on shore. Ultimately, by the advice of the coole heads, the crowds dispersed. The city is new practically under martial law.

French and Belgians Ouarrel in Africa. BRUSSELS, June 16 .- Unfavorable news has been received here from the African district of Oubanghai adjoining the Congo Free State. It is said the French and Bei giana are already upon bud terms in regard | liam Walter Phelps is dead.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

1. Platte Canal Mass Meeting. Boss Croker on His Hurried Trip. Germany Will Let Morocco Alone. Chleago Swedes Up in Arms. Lincoln Defeats Omaha Again.

Pickpocket Wins a Great Race. Kearney Loses at Cricket. 3. Senator Ransom's Son Speculated. Senate Finishes the Wool Schedule.

Y. M. C. A's Smother the Valleys.

China's Pingue a Dreadful Scourge. 4. Society is in the Indolent S age. Local and General Musical Matters.

Omaka Sanctuary Attractions. 5. Romance of a Nebraska Schoolbox Commonwealers Confined at Ft. Sidney Nebruska Fields Refreshed.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 7. Maximum Rate Case Arguments. Silver Democrats Declared Rebels.

Germans and Their Social Doings.

8. Last Week with the Secret Orders. . 10. Weman: Her Ways and Her World.

Recollections of the Mormon Pilgrimage.

11. Experience of the Sinalon Society.

Discussing the Berimer Patents.

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Justin McCarthy on English Issues. 14. About an Omaha Voting Machine.

15. Condition of Omaha's Local Trade. Financial and Commercial Matters. Love Stock Markets Reviewed.

16. College Pharmacy Discussed. 17. Wonders of a Walled City. Psychic Wonder in Her Teens.

Local Coopers Fight Convict Goods. 18. "Lourdes," by Emile Zola.

19. Advance of the Specialist.

20. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip-

the event of a conflict.

cupation of Oubanghal and that there are six times more Belgians than French, whose

position, it is believed, would be serious in

TRIED TO MURDER CRISPL

Desperate Attempt at the Assassination of Italy's Premier ROME, June 16 .- An attempt to assas-

sinate Premier Crispl was made today. The premier was driving in his carriage to the Chamber of Deputies when a man suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at him. The premier was not wounded, and, springing from his carriage

seized the would-be murderer. Premier Crispi was driving from his resience to the Chamber of Deputies in a losed carriage. As the vehicle was turning from the Via Gregoria into the Via Capolecase a man who was loltering on the sidewalk put his hand into his breast, drew a revolver, rushed into the street and up to the carriage. He lifted his revolver, took a short aim at the premier and fired Sig. Crispi was uninjured and promptly sprang out of his carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The latter, however, was almost immediately seized by a number of people who were attracted to the spot by the report of the revolver. In a moment the neighborhood was crowded with excited people, vowing vengeance upon the man who had attempted to murder the premier. A rush was made for the man, who was struggling with his

o selze the would-be murderer, picked up the revolver when the prisoner was in safe bands and banded it to the premier, who examined it curiously and with great conlness. Sig. Crispi was warmly congratulated for the calmness be displayed under

such trying circumstances. The first reports of the affair had it that the premier himself was the first person to lay hands on the man who fired the shot, but although this does not turn out to be correct there is no doubt that the distinguished Italian statesman displayed most remarkable presence of mind and that he would undoubtedly have closed promptly with his assailant had it not been for the fact that the people laid hands on the rascal before the premier could approach him. Sig. Crispl was most warmly cheered when he arrived at the Chamber of Deputies.

the news of the attempt upon his life having Upon reaching the Chamber the premier went to the president's room and related his story of the affair as quietly as if nothing extraordinary had happened. When the news of the attempted assassination of the premier became generally known crowds of deputies and others pushed their way to the president's room in order to congratulate Sig. Crispi upon his escape from death and to express their admiration of his courage.

When the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies opened there were cheers for the premier and the president arose and told of the attempt on his life, severely denouncing the outrage and expressing the hope that Sig. Crispi's life would be long preserved to his country. The remarks of the president were greeted with long and continued igplause from the members and from the people in the galleries.

The would-be assassin gave the name of Panio Laga and described himself as a joiner. The police have, however, discovered that he was a member of several anarchist societica, where he was known as ist. Marat declares that he arrived in Rome this morning, charged with the mission to kill Premier Crispl. He adds that

he was sorry he had failed in his object. King Humbert, as soon as he heard of the attempted assassination of Fremier Crispl sent him his congratulations upon his escape.

TWENTY-SIX WERE DROWNED.

Collision in the Sea of Azov and Both Vessels Went Down. ODESSA, June 16 .- News of a collision in the seg of Azov between the Grock bark Egyptus and the Russian steamship Moroussia has been received. *

Both vessels sank. Four of the crew of the Egyptus and twenty-two of the crew of the Marcussia

Government Employes Removed or Reduced BOSTON, June 16 .- Collector Warren has been ordered to remove sixteen governmen employes, increase the salaries of some and reduce the pay of others. This is the out come of the recent investigation of the custom house administration by a special commission from Washington.

Pope Leo Was Mighty Near Death. ROME, June 16.—The pope's physician de clares that his boliness' recent attack of weakness brought him near to death. For some time it was thought he could not raily. He has fully recovered his strength and is now in excellent health.

William Walter Phelps Dead ENGLEWOOD, June 17 -1.50 s. m -Wi

TO FIGHT CATHOLICS

Oblicago Swedes Organize to Antagonize Irish Members of that Faith.

ARE SAID TO BE ONE HUNDRED STRONG

Provoked by Murderous Assaults of Policemen on Members of that Nationality.

STORY OF A VERY DISTRESSING TRAGEDY

Young Merchant Shot by Two Officers at

Midnight. ONE GRAND JURY FAILED TO INDICT

Funds Subscribed by Wealthy Swedes to Proscute the Alleged Murderers-Likely

to Result in Religious Warfare Before It is Ended.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- (Special Telegram to The Bec.)-It looks very much as if there would be a serious religious war in Chicago between the Swedes, who number between 90,000 and 100,000, and the Catholics. During the past five years it is claimed that at least five Swedish citizens have been shot down in cold blood by Irish police officers, and the Swedes are up in arms. Every Swede in Chicago, servant girls, bankers, merchants and laborers, all alike are making regular contributions to a fund to fight what they consider a vicious element. The feeling has been smothering in the breasts of Swedes for several years, but not until the murder of Swan Nelson last Christmas eve

did it break out in open warfare. Twenty-two years ago there was born in a little village in Sweden a clear, blue-eyed boy who was named Swan Nelson. As the oung man grew into manhood he learned the trade of a carpenter. About three years ago Swan had \$100 or \$500, which he had saved from his earnings as a carpenter, and decided to come to Chicago, where he resumed work at his trade. Swan saved the money that he earned, and with the nest egg he brought from Sweden he quickly amassed \$1,000 or more. When the wave of financial depression swept over the country last year it caught Swan and he lost his 3ob. Finding himself no longer able to get work, the young Swede bought a little cigar store at 32% Archer avenue, This was last fall.

SWAN'S LAST CELEBRATION. About that time Swan made love to pretty Mary Benson, who also had been born in a small village in Sweden, and they became engaged. They were together much of the time and frequently called on Mrs. Josephine Eporkman, who lived in a little cottage just book of Swan's store. Last Christman evening, almost on the ove of his marriage, the shop keeper was in a particularly good humor and thought he would call alone at the Bjorkmans. Mugs of beer went round the table, and with laughter and lest the might wore on until the booming of a bell in some distant captors near the premier's carriage, and he cathedral told the merrymakers that the would undoubtedly have been beaten to death | great day in all Christendom was almost had it not been for the prompt arrival of the at hand. When Swan arose to go he butconed his coats tightly about him, and sound rest and a happy awakening, he left the cottage. Members of the household say that they saw him walk steadily through the passageway, and that his legs mugs of beer he had drank. This was

about 11 o'clock. The strange story of Swan Nelson from this time forward is involved in mystery. The lamps in the little cottage had been out for an hour or more and the house-hold was wrapped in slumber when Mrs. Bjorkman heard what she believed to be groans of a man in fearful distress. She hurriedly slipped on a gown, lighted a lantern and opened the back door.

"The grouns came from beneath steps," said she, "and as I carried the lantern the light revealed the feet of a man who had crawled under the house. 1 took hold of his legs and dragged them with all my might, until finally the face of poor Swan came in the light of the lantern I tried to talk to him in Swedish, but he could make no reply. Just then two police officers came into the doorway. Each of them had a pistol in his hand. They said they had been chasing a robber. But one of them was so drunk that he dropped the cylinder of his pistol on the floor. Then attempted to get Swan to speak to me. The officer said to his partner that I was speaking Swedish. He then blew out my antern and struck me with his fist. Swan was no robber. He was no drunkard. He was not drunk that night. They shot him down like a dog because he would not buy

Poor Swan lived but a few hours after be was shot. In the fierce volley fired by the officers one bullet pierced the young man's

REPORT OF THE POLICE Early on Christmas morning the follow-ing police report of the shooting was sent to headquarters at the city hall: "At I m, when Officers Michael Healy and Thomas Moran of this station (Seventh precinct) were traveling their post they saw S. Nelson standing in front of Northferter's saloon at 317 Archer avenue. was looking into the window, screen was opened Healey asked him what he was doing there. Nelson said it was all right, as it was Christmas night, and he asked them to take a drink. They took cigars. Northfetter threw Nelson out, and Nelson struck Healey in the temple and knocked him down. Moran placed Nelson under arrest. Then Nelson refused to go to the patrol box. Moran called the wagon while Healey stood guard over the prisoner. When Nelson heard the wagon coming he jumped up and ran away Healey ordered him to halt, and he and Moran fired two shots each. Half an hour later the man was found lying under the house with bullet in the small of his back."

This brief report, which is signed by Lieutenant Engright of the Deering Street statwo policemen who did the shooting, and a ostscript on the report, signed by Inspecor Laughlin, reads: have ordered these men suspended

and placed under arrest." the grand jury, but the latter body failed to find a true bill, and the men were reeased. This so inflamed influential Swedes in Chicago that they resolved to bring the two officers to justice, even if they had to sacrifice time and money to accompany, their purpose. Through energetic efforts they succeeded in having the case reviewed y the next grand jury, and this time the officers were held over to the criminal court in \$5,000 bonds each. F. A. Lindstrand, ediof the Swedish American and president of the committee appointed to raise money for the prosscution of the officers, says: "Nelson was not the only man these offi-

cers stopped that night and asked them to drinks. There are between 90,000 and 100,000 Swedes in this city. As a rule they re exceptionally law-abiding and worthy citizens. Within the past three or four years four or five of them have been killed,

(Continued on Second Page.)