PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1894—TWENTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

M'KINLEY IN MAINE

Spoke at Bangor to the Largest Crowd Ever Assembled There.

HALL TOO SMALL FOR THE PURPOSE

Later He Addressed an Overflow Meeting in Another Building.

EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC RULE PORTRAYED

Government and People Drained of Their Reserves and Plunged in Debt.

CONGRESS TRIFLED WITH ITS TRUST

Not Content With the Ruin Already Wrought They Promise Greater Things—Election of a Republican Congress Alone Can Prevent It.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.—The greatest audience ever gathered in Dorchester county at a political meeting assembled in the town to listen to Governor McKinley of Ohio. Long before the time advertised for the opening of the meeting the hall was filled to suffocation. Every seat was occupied and hundreds were obliged to stand, and at least 1,000 were turned away. Fully 2,500 people heard the speech, which was received with manifestations of approval, showing that even in this quiet campaign interest in national affairs is strong in eastern Maine.

After making his speech in the city hall, Governor McKinley addressed an overflow meeting at Young Men's Christian Association hall. At the city hall meeting Congressman Boutelle presided and made a speech.

Governor McKinley prefaced his address by warm tributes to James G. Blaine and Hannibal Hamlin. The democratic president and democratic congress, he said, have been running the government for eighteen months, during which time little else has been running. Industry has been practically stopped. Labor has found little employment, and when employed it has been at greatly reduced wages. Both government and people have been draining their reserves, and both have been running in debt. The government has suffered in its revenues and the people in their incomes. The total losses to the country in business, property and wages are beyond human calculation. There has been no cessation in the waste of wealth and wages; no contentment, brightness or hope has anywhere appeared. The appeals to charity have never been so numerous and incessant, nor the necessity everywhere so manifest.

Congress has disappointed the people, trifled with the sacred trust confided to it, excited distrust and disgust among their constituents and impaired their investments. Pledged, if platform means anything, to overthrow our long continued policy of protection, they have quarreled and compromised, and upon their own testimony have been compromised.

SATISFIED NO ONE.

The result of their long wrangle is a tariff law with which nobody is satisfied; a law which even those who made it apologize for; a law which the chairman of the ways and means committee and almost the entire democratic side of the house condemned by a yea and nay vote only a few days before its passage, affirming their intention in the most solemn manner not to permit it to be enacted; a law which factions of the democratic party are agreed is the work of a monstrous trust, which Chairman Wilson, in the house, amid the applause of his confederates, confessed with deep chagrin "held congress by the throat;" a law of which the house of representatives was so thoroughly ashamed that they had no sooner passed it than they made hot haste to seek its immediate amendment by passing supplementary bills which put coal, iron, lead and barbed wire on the free list, making still further assaults on the much disturbed and distressed industries of the country, utterly heedless of the stupendous ruin they had already wrought; a law which the president condemned before its passage and from which, when passed, he withheld his approval; a law which was characterized before its passage by the greatest leader in the democratic party, the senator from New York, as "a violation of democratic pledges and principles," and which was denounced by the official head of the government, as such, as an act of "party perfidy and party dishonor," and that if the house should concur in it "they would not dare to look the people of the country in the face," and which the executive still condemns since their surrender as the "very communism of pelf." The president, in his letter to Congressman Catchings of Mississippi, said: "The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform, not accepting this bill, should be expected to continue this struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp," and who, while he permitted the bill to become law, lacked the moral courage to veto it.

WORK OF RUIN CONTINUES.

If the country were disposed to accept this bill as final and could permanently adjust business to it the party in power would not have it so. They have so declared with boldness and unanimity. This means, unfortunately, a constant agitation until the 4th day of March, 1895, at the least, and for two years longer after that unless the people in the congressional elections this year make the house republican, in which event no further wrecking of our industries or interference with the labor of our people can occur during the administration of President Cleveland. What will your verdict be?

Governor McKinley gave a history of the new tariff legislation. He said the bill as it passed the house would have created, according to the estimate he had seen of its revenue raising power, a deficiency of from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000. "The self-confident adjustment committee" of the senate, to which the bill was entrusted after it came back from the senate finance committee, was unknown to the constitution, unauthorized by the rules of the senate or by party caucus, tradition or custom. The manner of the making of the bill should condemn it.

It was traded through without regard to principle, public policy, public interest or public morals. The adjusting committee went through the whole list of senators very patiently. They gave Senator Murphy his duty on collars and cuffs; they gave the senators from Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia the duty on coal and iron ore; they gave the senators from Louisiana and elsewhere and the great Sugar trust of the country the duty demanded on sugar; they gave the populists the income tax, but did not give Senator Brice a protective tariff on wool for his Ohio constituents, for the senator did not demand it. He says he did not. He does not tell us what concessions were made to him nor by whom they were made, but the people of Ohio, looking upon their distressed industries, have fully determined that not one of them received any consideration at his hands. It gives some protection; it has some free trade in it, but mostly here in the north. There is a tariff on peanuts, but free trade in cotton ties; there is a tariff on sumac, but free trade in wool; there is a tariff on mica, but free trade in lumber. In every schedule there is the grossest exhibition of sectionalism and unjust discrimination.

Governor McKinley was especially severe in his characterization of the case of the Louisiana representatives, who were promised protection for their sugar interests and then left out in the cold.

HIT THE FARMER HARD.

He devoted considerable time to a comparison of the tariff bill of 1890 with the new law, to the advantage of the former. The law of 1892, he said, has struck the farmer right and left. He has been shown no mercy whatever. The deadliest blow is against the woolgrower.

The concluding portion of the address was an arraignment of the democratic party for what were described as its false pretenses, for its treachery to pensioners of the union army and navy and for its incapacity to conduct the affairs of the nation.

SENATOR MILLS SPEAKS ON SILVER.

He Opposes Populism in Its Financial Views and Endorses the Platform.

CROCKETT, Tex., Sept. 8.—Senator R. Q. Mills spoke here today anw was enthusiastically received. He bitterly condemned populism. Of the financial question, he said the democratic party took the right position when it declared for the coinage of both money metals. He said the national financial plank suited him exactly.

"If you were to throw open our mints to the coinage of the world, not a dollar would be added to thee urrency of the country. Senator Jones of Nevada admits this, and admts there is no market for silver except for such as going into manufactures or into coinage. Our silver dollar is worth 100 cents because it is based on gold. In Mexico a dollar is worth 50 cents because it does not circulate on the credit of gold."

He said free silver agitation was trictly in the interests of the mine owners of the country. Gold is the standard of the mine owners of the world, and silver standard only when it is based on gold alone it cannot stand.

Breckinridge Gains a Point.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 8.—The Seventh district democratic congressional committee today adopted a compromise rule, which, at next Saturday's primary election, gives the right to challenge any democrat who does not intend to support the democratic nominee. The rule is not as strong as Breckinridge's friends desired, but is nevertheless a thorn in the flesh of the opposition. The lie was passed several times in the committee and the situation was strained for hours. hTe rule adopted will keep hundreds of democrats from the primary election and is causing the Breckinridge men to jollify tonight.

RUMORS WERE UNFOUNDED.

Reports of the Corean Minister's Enmity Toward the Japanese Unfounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Several days ago a story was printed here that Yesang Soo, the Corean minister, who is sojourning at a hotel in this city, had countermanded his order for transportation on the outgoing steamer Belgic, which sailed today, rather than make the trip in the company of the Japanese imperial prince, Kamatsu, who has been here for several days. The information, as might have been expected, was carried to the prince, who expressed considerable surprise that the minister of Corea should have so expressed himself. Yesterday afternoon, however, the minister, who has been ill since he arrived here, requested Major Hooper, manager of the hotel at which he is stopping, to present his respects to the prince, who was domiciled at the Palace, and explain to him that he entertained a high regard for the mikado's cousin and would gladly enjoy his company on the Belgic. Unfortunately, however, he was too ill to make the sea voyage and he assured him that this fact was his only reason for countermanding his tickets.

Major Hooper's visit resulted in some pleasant correspondence between the Japanese and Corean representatives, and at nightfall the prince sent a message to the minister expressing deep regret at his illness and wishing him a speedy recovery. This afternoon Prince Kamatsu departed for the Orient, and before going he gave a banquet at the Palace to the Japanese consul and others of the mikado's local representatives.

FATAL DOSE OF OPIUM.

Stranger at a Cheyenne Hotel Dying—Registered as G. P. Maxwell.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A guest of the Inter Ocean hotel, registered as George P. Maxwell, Mexico, was found in his room last night suffocating from an overdose of opium. He was unconscious when discovered, and it is believed he will die. The man is well dressed and has every indication of refinement and education. There is nothing among his effects to indicate who he is or where he is from. He had a physician's case of medicines in his valise, and it is not known whether the opium was taken by accident or with suicidal intent. He is a Mason, and the members of the order are caring for him. A telegram has been sent to Leland Bartlett of Santa Fe, N. M., to ascertain if the unfortunate man is any connection of the family whose name is associated with the Maxwell land grant.

Not Endorsed by the Bishop.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—Rt. Rev. L. M. Fink, bishop of the Kansas City, Kan., diocese of the Catholic church, has refused to sanction the plan proposed by Rev. Father Kuts of St. Mary's parish in Kansas City, Kan., to abolish all the parochial schools in that city and send the Catholic children to the public schools. This plan was proposed to the bishop in retaliation for the treatment accorded the Catholic people by the A. P. A.

Whisky Trust Had a Meeting.

PEORIA, Sept. 8.—The directors of the Whisky trust met today, all being present except Nelson Morris of Chicago. President Greenhut was in the chair. The meeting, shortly after 6 o'clock, adjourned until Monday morning. President Greenhut says only routine matters were considered today.

Cholera Breaks Out at Riga, Russia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Advices have been received at the State department from the consul at Riga, Russia, under date of August 21, that cholera has appeared there. There have been twenty-eight cases, many of them resulting fatally.

OAKES WAS HONEST

President of the Northern Pacific Did Not Profit by Questionable Deals.

HENRY VILLARD NOT ABOVE SUSPICION

No Directors Profited by the Rocky Fork Railroad or Coal Company Deal.

CHICAGO TERMINALS COST TEN MILLION

All Bonds Paid the Oregon & Transcontinental Traced but Four.

SOME DISCREPANCIES IN THE ACCOUNTS

Only Two Northern Pacific Directors Interested in the Terminal Property and They Acquired the Interest Before Becoming Directors.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Master in Chancery A. L. Carey filed his report on matters referred to him for investigation in connection with the Northern Pacific receivership contest this afternoon. The report is a bulky document, covering 153 closely typewritten pages, and contains about 45,000 words. It is a complete victory for the receivers, the master exonerating Thomas Oakes from every charge preferred against him, but Henry Villard is found guilty of having made unlawful gains as a director of the Northern Pacific Railway company. A synopsis of the master's report showing the various findings follows:

First, The master finds that Thomas F. Oakes had no pecuniary interest in and derived no personal advantage or gain from any of the matters referred for investigation.

Second, The master finds that Henry Villard, a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, made unlawful gains by the acquisition of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway company by the Northern Pacific company to the extent of $363,691.70.

Third, It is found that Mr. Oakes did not, and was not, bound to know that Mr. Villard was interested in the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railroad or that he was making unlawful gains by the acquisition of said railway by the Northern Pacific Railway company. As a sequence, the master finds that Mr. Oakes was not bound to take any measures to prevent Mr. Villard from making such unlawful gains or for the protection of the interests of the Northern Pacific Railway company in respect thereto.

Fourth, During the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1893, the Northern Pacific company made savings under its contract with the Rocky Fork Coal company to the amount of $1,893,581.96, an average of over $475,000 per year for each of the four years.

Fifth, The master finds that William L. Bull, Charles Barney, James B. Heggen and Charles B. Wright, directors of the Northern Pacific Railway company, were interested in the Rocky Fork & Cook City Railway company and in the Rocky Fork Coal company, and in the acquisition by the Northern Pacific Railway company of the Rocky Fork & Cook City railway and in the contract made by the Northern Pacific with the Rocky Fork Coal company.

NO DIRECTORS MADE ILLEGAL GAINS.

Sixth, The master finds that no directors of the Northern Pacific acquired unlawful gains by the acquisition by that company of the Rocky Fork & Cook City railway, or by the arrangement made with the Rocky Fork Coal company.

Seventh, The master says he cannot find that as to these two subjects of investigation Mr. Oakes was in any respect disloyal to his company or its interests.

Eighth, The master finds that the Chicago terminals cost the original parties that were interested in the matter at the time they were turned over to the Chicago & Northern Pacific company $10,296,783.92.

Ninth, The master finds that the Oregon & Transcontinental company received $18,000,000 of the bonds of the Chicago & Northern Pacific company, and that it is possible to trace the disposition of all of them except three bonds. These bonds are unaccounted for.

Tenth, On pages 134 and 135 the master reviews the account with the Oregon & Transcontinental company and shows that it received from these bonds $15,667,879.38, that it paid out for these properties and for expenses, etc., $15,481,085.42, leaving a balance of $186,798.96 unaccounted for on the debit side of their account. This is swelled by these considerations. The master credited the company with having paid $1,350,000 for the station, which was in bonds the same as all other items in the account are, on a cash basis; reducing these bonds to a cash basis the same as the others, 90 per cent, that would increase the debit side of the account $135,000 more. Furthermore, he finds that the $441,000 of bonds that were delivered to Baxter, treasurer, for the purpose of finishing the station should be charged up and would increase the debit side of the account to the cash value of those bonds at 90 cents, $44,000. The testimony only shows that they had only paid in cash $850,000 in the purchase of the station. The master finds that there are $409,000 of the bonds that were delivered to Villard upon Mr. Weggs' order, but are entirely unaccounted for except that they were receipted for by Mr. Villard through Colgate Hoyt. The Oregon & Transcontinental company, in all its transactions relating to the acquisition of the several Chicago terminal properties, acted as the agent for the real parties in interest, whoever they may have been. This is indicated by the agreement of January, 1890, with the Wisconsin Central company, and shown by records of these transactions. Considerable testimony was given tending to show the disposition made by the Oregon & Transcontinental company of the moneys it had received on account of these properties, but the master says he shall not attempt to further trace such moneys or look into the accounts of the Oregon & Trascontinental company, as he has reached the conclusion that for the purpose of this investigation it is immaterial whether such moneys were sent or who received them for reasons which he then states:

ONLY TWO INTERESTED.

Messrs. Colby and Hoyt were the only members of the Northern Pacific board during the years 1889 and 1890, in which the transactions under review took place, that apparently had any direct interest in the Chicago terminals. They acquired such interest long prior to the time when they became members of the Northern Pacific board and at a time when they owed no duties to the Northern Pacific company. The Northern Pacific did not furnish these bonds and was not in any degree liable for them. It is true by its lease of April 1, 1890, with the Wisconsin Central system it had assumed all the covenants and agreements made by the Wisconsin Central company, and the Wisconsin Central company with its terminals, and thereby have agreed to pay the Chicago & Northern Pacific company in addition to a fixed annual rental of $350,000 a sum sufficient to pay any deficiency on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Northern Pacific company, the money in question not being derived from other rentals. There was not a direct promise to pay the interest due on this, and hence no right of action upon the covenants or agreements existed against the company. The agreement of the Northern Pacific company to pay a guaranty as rental, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on these bonds was of that character and made only with such purpose that it could at any time be cancelled by the mutual consent of the two companies, and the holders of the bonds would be remedyless to prevent such cancellation. Further there was no agreement whatever on the part of the Northern Pacific to pay or provide any funds for the payment of rentals or for the payment of these bonds. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Northern Pacific railway has paid any interest on the bonds that have come into the hands of the Oregon & Transcontinental company. If this were a suit or proceeding on the part of the Northern Pacific to set aside the assumption of the Northern Pacific lease the master hardly thinks it could compel the parties who had received the proceeds of the Chicago & Northern Pacific bonds to account therefor. If these conclusions are correct, he continues, then Mr. Oakes as an officer of the Northern Pacific company had no duties to perform in relation to the Chicago & Northern Pacific bonds or their proceeds and was not bound to investigate the transactions in the sale of these bonds.

The next finding is that the Union Pacific company loaned the Oregon & Transcontinental company, through the Wisconsin Central company, under the date of January 1, 1890, sums amounting in the aggregate to $3,550,000, which were all paid back with interest at 5 per cent on the 26th day of June, 1890, and that the Northern Pacific therefore suffered no loss or injury by reason of the loan.

The next and last question considered is whether in respect to the lease of the Chicago terminals to the Northern Pacific company, an exorbitant or improvident rental was agreed to be paid, or whether the same was so exorbitant or improvident as to indicate nonfeasance or misfeasance on the part of Mr. Oakes in the discharge of his duty as an officer and director of the Northern Pacific railway. The finding as to that is that the rental agreed upon to be paid by the Northern Pacific Railway company in its lease of the Chicago terminal of 1890 was not exorbitant or improvident, and that Thomas F. Oakes was not guilty of any misfeasance or nonfeasance as an officer of the Northern Pacific company in respect to said lease.

BRANCH LINE RECEIVERS DISCHARGED

Northern Pacific Branches to Pass Into the Control of Trustees.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Northern Pacific receivers and the reorganization committee, announced that in their behalf he had affected an arrangement between the receivers, the committee and the Farmers Loan and Trust company, trustee, whereby the twenty-four Northern Pacific branch line receiverships are to be terminated, the trustee to undertake the legal administration thereof for a limited sum per annum and the main line receivers to operate them under a fair traffic agreement. By this arrangement over $60,000 per annum will be saved to the trust and twenty-four receiverships will be closed, with the expenses of local attorneys necessary thereto. It is claimed that by the arrangement the unity of the system will be strengthened and the work of administration simplified. Counsel also reports the successful conclusion of arrangements with the bondholders' committee of the Spokane & Palouse railroad, whereby both branches of that road are leased to the main line receivers during their receivership at a reduced interest charge of $167,000 for the first two years and $132,000 for the second two years. Also a similar arrangement with the bondholders' committee of the Northern Pacific & Puget Sound Railroad company, whereby that road is leased to the main line receivers during their receivership at a reduced interest charge of $41,490 for the first eighteen months and $20,745 for the second eighteen months. All branch line receiverships are to be terminated and no lease to extend beyond the life of the main line receivership. The work of carrying out these various arrangements is now under way and counsel will soon go west to consummate them.

Choctaw Railroad Sold.

SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., Sept. 8.—The Choctaw Coal and Railway company, which has been in the hands of receivers for the past two years, was sold under the hammer at this place for $3,600,000. The company will be reorganized under the name of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf.

IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME INVESTIGATION

Commander Keatley and Adjutant Wells Suspended by the Commission.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 8.—As the result of a week's investigation by the commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers home, Commandant John H. Keatley and Adjutant Fred Wells are suspended from their respective offices. Treasurer Ratakin and Commissioner Birchard respectively were appointed pro tem to the places made vacant. It is claimed by members of the board that the suspensions are made pending a thorough investigation of the affairs of the institution by an expert committee. The committee has been in secret session since last Sunday. They found the books of the home in a serious muddle. Irregularities and discrepancies were apparent in the records of financial transactions, and Commandant Keatley's accounts show him to be in arrears several hundred dollars, possibly over $1,000. The disclosures have prostrated Colonel Keatley, but he avers that he will satisfactorily account for everything as soon as he is able to go through his books. Temporary Commandant Ratakin says a most searching investigation will be speedily instituted and the business affairs of the home probed to the bottom. Reckless management of this state institution is openly charged and trouble has been brewing for months. Commercial and Grand Army circles are stirred up over the revelations, but many have faith that the suspended officers will yet be exonerated and possibly reinstated.

Well Known Typefounder Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—A cablegram was received in this city today from Paris announcing the death of Richard Smith, the well known type founder. Mr. Smith was 73 years old.

TALK, SIMPLY TALK

No Important Developments Likely to Come from the Emperor's Latest Speech.

WILL NOT BROOK ANY OPPOSITION

Fond of Rebuking All Classes When They Diverge from His Opinions.

COMMERCIAL POLICY FULLY JUSTIFIED

As a Result of it this Year's Budget Shows a Surplus.

NEW CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA DISCOVERED

Emperor William Shows Special Honors to Nobles Conspicuous for Loyalty to the Throne—Right of Public Assemblage to Be Curtailed.

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BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Emperor William's speech at Koenigsberg on Thursday night at the close of the military maneuvers about South Altenburg, is, of course, the sensation of the hour. The emperor is fond of taking all classes of his subjects to task when they diverge from him in opinion. But no class has received such rebukes as his rebellious nobles, and his rebuke was scarcely rendered more palatable by the solace afterwards administered when his forgiving hand was proffered and the nobility was urged, as the faithful stay of the realm, to join him in a steady process of repression against all parties of disorder. There was the same ring in the autocratic emperor's last words as was heard upon previous occasions, and when viewed in the light of acts and results, there is nothing in them that can lead to any marked political action.

The commercial treaty policy of the emperor has been more than justified, notably by the revival of trade with Russia, as shown within the last few days by official figures and by the transformation of the estimated deficit in the budget into a surplus for the ensuing fiscal year.

The emperor, in recognition of their loyalty to the throne and country, is to confer upon the noble Prussian families of Von Auerswald, Duenhoff, Dohna-Eulenberg and Lehndorff, the honor of naming the Koenigsberg forts after each of them.

The diphtheria cure of Dr. Behring of Berlin, a disciple of Prof. Koch, has been exploited at the Buda-Pesth medical congress and endorsed by many of the delegates present. Dr. Behring's cure is called blood serum. By successive and increased doses diphtheria virus is injected into animals and they have gradually acquired immunity against the malady. The blood of such animals injected into other animals has the effect of conferring immunity upon the latter or healing them if suffering from diphtheria. Of this blood Dr. Behring extracted the serum and has injected it into human beings with wonderful results. Prof. Heubner of Berlin and Prof. Routz of Paris endorsed the discovery at the congress. Prof Routz said he had applied it at the Children's hospital in cases. Up to last year 60 per cent of the cases ended fatally. This year he had inoculated over 400 children with the serum and the mortality fell from 60 to 15 per cent. After a few injections the malady changed almost instantly to fever and then soon disappeared.

TROOPS SHOW GREAT EFFICIENCY.

The military maneuvers about Koenigsberg have shown that the troops have been trained to a state of the greatest efficiency. The emperor seemed to delight in specially honoring Kingston, Wurtemburg and Saxony by every means in his power.

Nearly all the foreign military attaches attended the gala dinner on Wednesday. Among them was Lieutenant Evans, the United States military attache here, with whom Emperor William exchanged a few pleasant words.

The next important event on the imperial program is the naval parade, which is to take place next week at Swinemunde, not far from Stettin. The parade of war ships will be followed by an elaborate series of naval evolutions in the open waters of the Baltic sea. The fleet will consist of seventeen large ships and forty-two smaller vessels.

Early this week the emperor had a conference with Count von Eulenberg, the Prussian premier and minister of the interior, which lasted several hours. Upon that occasion his majesty sanctioned Count von Eulenberg's bill restricting the right of public assemblage and also restricting the rights of the public press. The premier pointed out that, with the present reichstag, the repressive measure advocated in the bill could not pass through that assemblage. But something was urgently needed in Prussia and the east to prevent the spread of anarchy and socialism.

The last official report shows only fifty-three new cases and fifty-one deaths from cholera, but the danger lies in the greater spread, not only in the provinces of East and West Prussia, but in Silesia, Posen and Hesse. Nassau is now affected, and at Breslau there are a large number of suspects. The whole of the frontier of Posen, adjoining Russia, is closed, except at five points where all incomers are watched. In the district of Oppein, Upper Silesia, all religious pilgrimages have been stopped.

PROCLAIMED ANOTHER SULTAN.

Rebels in Morocco Set Up a Government in Opposition to Abdul Aziz.

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TANGIER, Sept. 8.—(New York World Cable—Special to The Bee.)—Information comes from Fez, one of the capitals of the empire of Morocco, and also from Rabat, that Muley Mohammed the One-Eyed, eldest son of the late sultan, has been proclaimed sultan at Morocco City, another capital, by the formidable rebel tribes of the south. These tribes threatened to besiege Fez, which is the present seat of government, headquarters of the ruling recognized sultan, Abdul Aziz. The rebellion is spreading and the situation has become still more complicated.

Bull Fight in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Max Lebaudy, the eccentric millionaire, gave a bull fight in an arena upon his property at Maison LaFitta today, to which 100 members of the aristocracy were invited. Several Spanish bulls were procured and three professional bull fighters were seriously hurt.

Plague Has Run Its Race.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 8.—The Northern Pacific steamer Sikh arrived today from Japan and China. The quarantine embargo at Hong Kong will be removed September 10. For a week before she left there were no signs of the plague in Hong Kong. At Foochow a mighty gun burst, killing several men. It was the largest gun in the forts. Chinese are offering great inducements to foreigners to enter their service. Japan is buying more transports and Captain McAlpine, master of the P. & O. steamship Ismaili, 9,000 tons burden, the last one sold, was a passenger on the Sikh.

CHINESE EMPEROR EXPLAINS.

Japanese Audacity Shown Up for the Perusal of Foreign Governments.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 8.—Peking and Tien-Tsin advices by the Empress of China have a translation of a recently issued circular note addressed to the ministers of the various countries by the Chinese imperial office for communication to their respective governments. The Chinese version of the Corean trouble is given in detail. Commencing with the rebellion in Corea the statement proceeds:

To our astonishment Japan also dispatched troops to Corea, pretending that it was for the purpose of assisting to quell the rebellion, their real object being to occupy Seoul, which they did, depositing themselves at all important passes. They continued to reinforce themselves until their numbr rose to upward of 10,000 men, and then demanded that Corea should repudiate her allegiance to China and declare herself independent. Japan further drew up a great number of rules and regulations for the alteration of the government of Corea, which they required the king to conform to in every particular.

The circular goes on to say that China, out of consideration for the commendable efforts of the powers to effect a peaceable solution of the difficulty, had abstained from bloodshed, and then concludes:

Notwithstanding all this, and by the most unexpected and treacherous system, the Japanese on the 23d of the sixth month, July 25, collected a number of their vessels of war outside the point of Yashan and commenced hostilities by firing on and damaging our transport ships, and then attacked and sunk the British steamer Kow Shung, flying the English flag. This is a commencement of war on the part of Japan which was beyond all justification, and China, having done her part hitherto to preserve the good fellowship of nations, can carry forbearance no further, but feels constrained to take effectual measures for the management of affairs. We anticipate that the various governments will hear of these extraordinary proceedings with wonder and surprise. They will know where to lay the entire blame which attaches. The full statement of the particular circumstances under which Japan has iniquitously and unlawfully commenced war is presented to your excellency to be communicated to your government for its inspection.

CHESS MASTERS HARD AT WORK.

Eighth and Ninth Rounds of the International Tourney Played Yesterday.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 8.—The eighth round of the international chess tournament was played this morning, the results being: Mason and Schlechter, French defense, thirty-four moves; Berger and Lipke (pq4), thirty-one moves; Teichmann and Schiffers, Vienna, forty-three moves; all drawn. Blackburne beat Weydlich in an irregular game after thirty-seven moves; Miesses beat Tarrasch in a Sicilian defense after forty moves; Zeuffert beat Suechtin in a two knights' defense.

The games of Walbrodt against Janowsky, Ruy Lopez; Zinke against Marco, four knights' gambit; Scheve against Baird, pq4, were adjourned.

The ninth round was played this afternoon. The results were: Mason beat Zeuffert in a Ruy Lopez after thirty-two moves; Tarrasch beat Suechtin in twenty-eight moves; Janowsky beat Miesses in a king's flanchetto after twenty-six moves; Baird beat Weydlich in a French defense after thirty-eight moves; Schiffers beat Scheve in a Ruy Lopez after thirty-four moves; Lipke beat Zinke in a pq4 opening after thirty moves; Schlechter and Berger drew a French defense after sixteen moves. The games of Blackburne and Walbrodt, Vienna, and Marco against Teichmann, Ruy Lopez, stood adjourned.

Rumors of Peace Negotiations.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—A private telegram received here today from Shanghai seems to confirm the report that negotiations for an armistice between China and Japan are in progress.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—In official circles here it is believed that armistice negotiations said to be in progress between China and Japan refer to nothing more than negotiations exchanged between the generals commanding the opposing armies in Corea.

Armies Separated by Floods.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai today says it is reported from Corea that two opposing armies of China and Japan are now separated only by the Imjin river, which is impassable on account of the floods.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska Today: Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

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1. McKinley Speaks in Maine. Receiver Oakes Exonerated. William's Words Much Discussed. Lively Elections in Norway.
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3. American Cotton in Japan. Holdrege and Majors in Council. Chase County Democrats Endorsing. Stabbing Affray at Albright.
4. Last Week in Local Social Circles. London Theatrical Season Opened. Latest Decrees of Fashion.
5. Lincoln Ready for the State Fair. Rushville Suffers From Fire. Hastings Embassy to Satolli Returns. Railroad Rates in the West.
6. Council Bluffs Local Affairs. Greatest of American Gain. Lumbermen Charged with Setting the Fires.
7. Where the Orphans Are Cared For. German Shooting Tourney Commenced. What the Workingmen Are Doing. Scott Falls as a Saloon Keeper.
8. Evangelizing the Noble Red Man. Death of Comte de Paris. Requests of the Irrigationists.
10. Life in a Liner's Steerage.
11. Talk with America's Pioneer Sculptor. Measures for the Suppression of Vice. Effect of Urban Life on Train Robbers.
12. Editorial and Comment.
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15. Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade. Commercial and Financial News. Live Stock Markets Reviewed.
17. Corean Crimes and Their Penalties.
18. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. John Scott Key's Famous Fort.
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JUDGES IN POLITICS

Norwegian Jurists Leave the Bench to Engage in the Pending Campaign.

CONTEST A LIVELY ONE AT PRESENT

Radicals Endorse Universal Suffrage to Catch the Socialist Vote.

CONSULAR INDEPENDENCE THE ISSUE

Norwegian Radicals Have Few if Any Supporters in the Swedish Rigsdag.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION MAY RESULT

Crown Princess Victoria, Granddaughter of the Late Emperor William, Said to Be Dying from Consumption—Growing Rapidly Worse.

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STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8.—The most important political campaign in the history of Norway is now going on. Numerous meetings are being held and the two main parties, the right and the left, are contesting every inch of ground. The first elections to the Storthing resulted favorably to the radicals, but later on the conservatives were victorious in several districts. This alarmed the party of the left, especially as there was a strife between that party and the socialists. Some kind of a deal had to be made, and the left decided to insert in its platform one of the principles of the socialist party—the demand for universal suffrage. With the help of the socialists the left hopes to secure a majority for its candidates, who are in favor of a separate minister of foreign affairs for Norway, and also of separate consuls. In some judicial courts of the country no cases can be heard or taken up, the reason being that the judges have deserted their benches and are traveling through the country making speeches in the interests of the radicals.

Should the election result favorably to the radicals, the Swedish Rigsdag must immediately act in regard to the consular questions as the constitution of Sweden says Sweden and Norway shall have mutual consulates. The redical Norwegian party has few, if any, friends in the Swedish Rigsdag.

At present more than forty of the members are peasants. The rest have liberal ideas, but are conservatives as regards the claim of the party of the left of Norway, and most of them regard the consular question as one that can only be solved by a war or the dissolution of the union.

The health of the crown princess Victoria, who is a granddaughter of the late Emperor William, is growing worse, and it is a public secret that she is slowly dying from consumption.

LILLIAN CAPTURES LONDON.

Miss Russell Makes a Decided Hit in "The Queen of Brilliants."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—At the Lyceum theater tonight was produced "The Queen of Brilliants," the new comic opera in which Miss Lillian Russell was specially engaged to sing the leading part. There was a crowded and brilliant house. Many Americans were present, among the number Mrs. Mackay, her daughter, Princess Colonna, and Miss May Yohe. All the London first-nighters were in force. The opera was splendidly rendered. The costumes were magnificent. Miss Russell's attire was a miracle of the dressmakers' art. She was in excellent voice, and justified the press prediction of her ability. She was given several cheers, and many flowers were sent to her. Annie Meyer was "Orsella," and she scored a distinct success, as did also Arthur Williams and Mme. Amaga.

QUEER WAY OF PAYING FARM HANDS

Wholesale Murder Resorted to in Lieu of Wages by Eight Farmers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—A story of wholesale murder comes from Poganovka, a village of Samara. Eight farmers living near the village employed twenty-one laborers to sow their lands. The laborers performed their work satisfactorily and were paid the stipulated money. The farmers then conspired to get the money, and finally decided the only way of doing so was to kill the laborers. While the latter were enjoying a siesta together they were set upon by the farmers and every one of them was killed. The farmers then robbed the bodies and burned them. The absence of the laborers aroused suspicion, and the police investigation led to the speedy arrest of the eight murderers.

SIDEWALK GAVE WAY.

Many People Dropped Into an Areaway and Several Injured.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—A special from Nashville, Mich., to the Free Press says: This afternoon while the streets were crowded with people waiting to see an exhibition of rope walking a twenty-foot section of sidewalk in front of a dry goods store gave way, precipitating thirty-one persons into the area beneath. All of the victims of the accident were women and children except one man. None were killed, but several were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. The most badly injured are: Mrs. Albert Mix, both legs broken; Mrs. Y. P. Cassell, skull fractured and internaly injured; Mrs. Ball, ribs broken and badly cut; Mrs. F. H. Sprague, severely bruised; Mrs. William Sweeney, badly cut and injured internally; Mrs. Francis Showalter, injured about head and spine. Many others were badly cut and bruised.

Jail Warden Arrested for Perjury.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 8.—The grand jury sprung a sensation tonight when an indictment was returned against William Cox, the assistant warden at the county jail, charging him with perjury in connection with the lynching of six alleged negro incendiaries near Millington, Tenn., a week ago. It is alleged in the indictment that Cox was cognizant of and a party to a conspiracy to lynch the negroes, and that he told Joseph Theirs and others the day before the negroes were murdered that there would be a "necktie party in the vicinity of Kerrville and Millington Friday night." Cox denied this statement when he was called before the grand jury and the indictment for perjury followed. Cox was arrested and locked up.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels Sept. 8.

At San Francisco—Departed—Belgic, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

At New York—Arrived—Etruria, from London.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Umbria, from New York.