

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PUBLIC CAN SEE HIM

Emperor William Rebukes the Police for Crowding Back the Populace.

COMPLIMENTING PRUSSIANS FOR LOYALTY

Kaiser Addresses a Letter to the Governors of the Various Provinces.

EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL IN TROUBLE

Arrested for Pocketing Money Sent from America to German Residents.

BRONZE MEDALS FROM FRENCH CANNON

Every Surviving German Veteran Will Be Presented with One on the Next Anniversary of Sedan—Choirs Report Are Unreliable.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The latest public utterance of Emperor William in his proclamation issued from Schloebitten at the conclusion of army maneuvers was addressed to the presidents of the provinces of east and west Prussia, and in the emperor cordially thanked the people of these portions of the empire, in the name of himself and the empress, for the magnificent reception which was accorded to their majesties. The emperor also expressed gratitude for the attention and comfort bestowed upon the troops who were quartered upon the inhabitants during the maneuvers, adding: "I am delighted to prove the memory of my grandfather is kept alive in the province of Koenigsberg."

On the whole, the health of the army was good, although there were reports of cholera cases among the cavalry at the maneuvers. But investigation of the reports show they are unfounded.

Emperor William expressed disapproval of the system of keeping the public at a great distance during the military evolutions. Much complaint has been heard from the people on the subject recently, and during Emperor William's criticism of the day's exercises at Ebling the police began roughly forcing back the crowds which attempted to approach the spot where the emperor was surrounded by the commanding officers. As soon as he noticed the effect of the police he was angry and ordered the police officers to allow the crowds to approach, saying: "The people want to see their emperor and the emperor wants to see his people."

POCKETED THE PATRIMONY.

News has just been received of the arrest in Belgium of Solomon Kaufmann, formerly United States consular agent at Munich, Bavaria. He is charged with appropriating various sums of money, amounting altogether to 100,000 marks. The money, it appears, was sent by various American courts to persons residing in his district who had fallen heir to American estates. Kaufmann is said to have owed his appointment to John Winter, then United States consul at Mannheim, and the prisoner used his position, it is claimed, to work up estate claims in America. Some months ago it is charged, full proof of Kaufmann's dishonesty was obtained, and being threatened with arrest he fled to parts unknown.

As if to disprove the French statements that he desired to discontinue the popular celebration of Sedan day, Emperor William has announced his intention to have bronze medals cast from the French guns which were captured in the war of 1870-71, and to distribute them on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle, September 2, 1895, to the surviving veterans of the German army.

During the coming week the government machinery will be in full working order. All the members of the cabinet except Chancellor von Caprivi, who remains at Carlsbad, are expected to return from their vacations. Among the men which the government is preparing is one imposing a tax on the import of saccharine and other chemically produced sweets which enter into competition with German beet sugar. This is intended to meet the complaints of the German sugar manufacturers, who are dissatisfied with the new American tariff.

The impression prevails that the official cholera reports are unreliable. Thus, for the week ending September 10, the official report gives thirty new cases and fifteen deaths for the whole of the German empire, while a local Breslau paper reports twenty cases of cholera at Larnauheute and sixteen other cases in the neighborhood of that place, of which whole number seventeen cases were fatal. The frontier of the marine district, West Prussia, has been closed against traffic from Russia, except at Ostelachin for railway passengers, and at Schilling for water traffic. Russian dealers are prohibited from visiting the weekly market at Posen.

EMPEROR WRITES A CANTATA.

The Vossische Zeitung says Emperor William has written the words and music to a cantata in the style of the old minnesingers, or minstrels, extolling the personal and intellectual qualities of Queen Marguerite of Italy, to whom this composition was dedicated. The emperor is also said to have sent a copy of his cantata to the queen of Italy.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday evening Emperor William ordered the torpedo flotilla engaged in the naval maneuvers to attack the war vessels which were anchored off Samsitz. The attack was very successful. The emperor witnessed the naval operations today from on board the ironclad Weorth.

King Alexander of Serbia is at present diligently studying German, and intends to pay a personal visit to Emperor William during his forthcoming trip to Berlin. The young monarch will arrive in Berlin on October 20 and will stay here a month or so.

A private letter from one of the guests present at the musicale at Frederick the Great, which the emperor gave at Sans Souci a short time ago, says: "We first had supper in the dining room, where Frederick so often had Voltaire, d'Alembert, d'Argenson and other celebrities around him, and then we adjourned to the music room, where the concert was given. The flute, the cello and the violin were used in a trio, the same in which Quantz, Frederick the Great's teacher, was present for him, and, later on, the quiet old spirit, good and made 'as good as new' for the occasion, was introduced into a measure, in the performance of which the empress and one of her ladies took part.

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The story of the expedition is very thrilling. The first incident of note was the birth of Mrs. Peary's baby on September 12, 1893, a month after the Falcon left last year. The various scientific observations were pursued all winter. The meteorological observations were most successful. They were taken by Mr. Haldeman. On March 6 last the main expedition started across Greenland to Independence Bay, the farthest point north reached by Lieutenant Peary on his previous journey. The storms reached their worst point during the equinoctial days in March.

The party was then in camp about fifty miles from Anniversary Lodge, in a temporary house at the head of Howland bay. The thermometer dropped to 56 and 60 degrees below zero and remained so for two days, while a gale blew about fifty miles an hour. The dogs perished in great numbers. After the storm the whole party returned to Anniversary Lodge, where they left three sick men. Then the four healthy ones, Lieutenant Peary, Ingraham, Charles and Haldeman, started again and continued onward fourteen days. But the dogs continued to die and those left were unable to drag the sledges and provisions. The party were so weak from exposure and the time traveling was so long as to render it impossible to reach Independence bay in time to accomplish anything. Consequently, Lieutenant Peary returned to headquarters, which were reached on April 23. The party was absent about forty-five days and only got 130 miles away. It started with ninety-two dogs and returned with only twenty-six, after having abandoned all the sledges on the way. It covered only a quarter of the distance necessary and never made more than twenty miles in any day. All had narrow escapes from being frozen to death. Davidson was sick for four months after his experience.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska Today: Fair, Variable Winds.

1. Emperor William Rebukes the Police, Peary Not Satisfied with His Last Trip, Breckinridge Loses the Race, Mr. Rosewater Speaks at Fremont.

2. Omaha Loses Again at Jacksonville, Changes in the Foot Ball Rules, Coleman Wins the Pentathlon.

3. Douglas County Populist Convention, Home's Reception at Geneva, Fire's Work at Scranton, Scott Gets Some More Sculp.

4. Last Week in the Social World, New Plays Being Tried in London, G. Conwell Huffs Local Matters, What the Demonstrations Cost Iowa, Government Revenues Falling Away, Carpentier's Letter on Forestry, Country Year at the State University, State Fair Promises Success.

5. Newest Wrinkle in Communion Services, Lowry's Chances Simply Obliterated, 10. Where Do the Birds Winter?

11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World, 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Facts Concerning Individual Debt, Stubborn Facts Concerning Railroads, There Are Always Some Unemployed, 15. Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade, Commercial and Financial News, Live Stock Markets Reviewed.

counties, and his friends are going wild with delight. They claim his (Owens') nomination by from 1,500 to 2,500 votes.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 15.—Returns from all precincts in Fayette county, except one, give Owens a majority of 537 over Breckinridge. This precinct will go largely for Breckinridge, but Owens' majority will be 500 in the county.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 15.—Breckinridge carried Bourbon county today by 152 majority. At Centerville today W. A. Gaines, a Breckinridge man, ordered the Breckinridge judge to pay attention to the injunction against the new rule passed by the committee last week. Colonel R. G. Stoner, an Owens man, and owner of an Oakland stockfarm, and Gaines had some words on the street to night over Gaines' action. Stoner slapped Gaines and knocked him down. Colonel Stoner is the man who slapped Breckinridge during the war.

CINCINNATI, Ky., Sept. 15.—The democratic congressional primary here passed off quietly. All saloons were closed and there was no disturbance. Owens carries Franklin by 365. The city now stands: Owens, 601; Breckinridge, 216; Settle, 44.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The papers have returns from all precincts in the Ashland district which can be reached tonight. The Breckinridge vote Owens plurality at 1,025, and the Commercial Gazette at 1,150. Owens pluralities are: Scott, 1,200; Oldham, 144; Woodford, 100; Franklin, 521. Breckinridge's are: Fayette, 265; Bourbon, 152; Henry, 463. Settle has a majority of 1,800 in his (Copper) county, but it is the only county he carries and does not affect the result.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—The following is the vote by counties complete in the Ashland district contest as received by the Courier-Journal up to midnight, and is believed to be correct. The figures greatly reduce Mr. Owens' plurality. Breckinridge polled a large vote in Owen and Henry counties, but it is thought Owens has been nominated beyond a doubt. The result will not be known before tomorrow or Monday.

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TOTALS. Owens, 7,821; Breckinridge, 5,353; Settle, 2,380. Owens' plurality, 2,468.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—Late returns to the Post estimate the outcome in Tennessee here today in a speech before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the state. Senator Harris was in his happiest mood and was frequently interrupted by cheers. He said, in part, that while the new tariff bill was not entirely satisfactory to himself or to a large majority of the democratic senators, he could assent with absolute confidence to the best tariff bill for the consumer and the taxpayer that has been passed or offered in congress in the past forty years. He did not hesitate to denounce as unjust and absolutely unfounded statements that the senate was controlled by the Sugar trust. He did not believe a single democratic senator was so controlled. The act of 1894, concerning sugar, is vastly better for the taxpayer than the McKinley act, as the 40 per cent ad valorem tax is very much less than the bounty of 2 cents a pound and one-eighth of 1 cent a pound on refined sugar, just a fourth of the protection the McKinley act gave to the refiner or the Sugar trust. Senator Harris then continued: "The plain and practical question presented to the democratic members of the finance committee was: Shall we perpetuate the McKinley tariff act with all of its monstrosities and wrongs, or make concessions? The result is a bill which will make a great reduction upon the rates of the McKinley act, and a reduction upon the rates of what are known as the Morrison bill and the Mills bill, both of which have been lauded and approved by the democratic party at the convention and otherwise."

Speaking of the currency question, Senator Harris said: "I should be glad to have an international agreement, but an satisfactory no such agreement is possible of probable at this time. It is, therefore, inevitable that we must by our own legislation provide for the currency of our country, and the maintenance of their party. Let us formulate and establish our own home policy and maintain it. We are able to do it, and ought to establish a standard in our country. When we owe other countries we find a means of payment. If not in cotton, wheat or other products of our country, we make the best possible terms with shysters for gold enough to pay."