THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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UNCLE SAM TOO SLOW

England Secures Advantages in Japan that the United States Needed.

THIS REPUBLIC WAS MUCH PREFERRED

State Department Was Not Disposed to Act on Japanese Proposals.

HOSTILE ARMIES MOVING VERY SLOWLY

Both Sides Preparing for the Struggle with Great Caution.

ABLE COMMANDERS GIVEN FULL CONTROL

Li Hung Chang's Disgrace in Failing to Secure Victory Over the Enemy Has Resulted in Placing the Chinese Viceroy in Peril.

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YOKOHAMA (by Steamer Oceanic, via San Francisco), Sept. 2.—The revised treaty between Japan and England was ratified at Tokio August 25. For the first time the United States has failed to take advantage of Japan's desire to deal primarily with the great republic in important international transactions. The opinion expressed in Japan is that negotiations at Washington might have been concluded long ago if the State department had been disposed to act upon Japanese proposals. As it is, Great Britain stands ahead in the enactment of the treaty which the Asiatic empire has been urgently striving for more than twenty years to secure.

On one previous occasion the matter was nearly brought to a conclusion by Count Okuma, but at the last moment his plans were defeated by the violent public demonstrations in Japan against his method of adjusting the vexed question of the judiciary. It was, therefore, thought expedient to keep these latter negotiations strictly secret and to allow none of the proposed conditions to become a subject of popular discussion until the affair was absolutely terminated.

The announcement, first made by the emperor, was a surprise to every one, though vague rumors of what was contemplated had been circulated during the past few weeks.

The treaty confers no immediate advantages on Japan. At least five years must elapse before it goes into operation, and it is for Japan to say whether or not the interval shall be longer, but until 1899 everything must remain as it is now. The purpose of this delay is that Japan shall perfect her judicial system to an extent warranting the abolition of English law courts. The existence of foreign tribunals is one of Japan's chief grievances, and this, so far as Great Britain is concerned, will cease at the appointed time.

READJUSTING THE TARIFF.

The other grievance—interfering with the tariff—will not be done away with until 1910, when complete autonomy may be resumed by the simple process of terminating the treaty. But from 1899, or whatever date the Japanese assign for the agreement to come in force, eleven years later, when it may be cancelled by either party, a partially new tariff will be adopted, somewhat more favorable to Japan than that which now regulates her commerce, but not strikingly so. The import duties now collected average 5 per cent ad valorem. Under the new British schedule the average is estimated at from 6 to 8 per cent. Only twenty-nine articles, some of which are so subdivided as to make the total appear thirty-nine, are raised above the former rates. Of these silks and sole leather are fixed at 15 per cent. The majority, including paraffine oil, are fixed at 10 per cent. The actual computation, however, will not be ad valorem. By a supplementary convention specific duties will be applied on the basis of average prices, as shown by the customs returns for six months. The dutiable value of imports will include freights, insurance and commission items not hitherto reckoned.

As regards export duties, it does not appear that any changes are proposed. The position of Englishmen in Japan will be in most respects identical with that of native subjects. Only two privileges will be withheld, the right of coastwise trade and the right to own land. Buildings may be owned, but land must be held on leases.

SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

It is evident that in negotiating this treaty Japan has not consulted present gain so much as security for the future. Difficulties of the existing system have grown to be intolerable to her, and she would almost have consented to sacrifices for a time to be assured of positive release at a designated period. Five years hence British ex-territorial jurisdiction will be abolished, and Japan expects that the other powers will likewise close their consular courts. Sixteen years hence she hopes similarly to be rid of all commercial restrictions. The burdens of the interval are not felt to be too heavy a price to pay for ultimate freedom.

All persons concerned in preparing and negotiating the treaty have been honored with high marks of consideration by the Japanese government. The Japanese minister of foreign affairs, Mutsu Munemitsu, has been raised to the peerage, with the title of viscount and a grant of 40,000 yen, about $20,000 in gold. As minister at Washington five years ago this official was well known and very popular in the eastern part of the United States. He negotiated the Mexican treaty with Japan, memorable as the only one previous to the instrument just enacted in which Japan's autonomous rights were recognized.

Viscount Aoki, Japanese envoy at London, receives the first class decoration of the Rising Sun and an annuity of 740 yen. Mr. Hayashi, vice minister of foreign affairs, is awarded the medal of the second class, as are also H. W. Dennison, the American legal adviser of the foreign office, and H. Von Siebold, an attache of the London legation. The services of Messrs. Sato, Utchida and Nakoda, secretaries of the foreign office, are recompensed by decorations of a lower degree.

It is curious to observe that the best tariff Japan can now get from England is far less beneficial to her than that attached to the treaty of 1858, negotiated by Townsend Harris, the first envoy from the United States. Harris might have imposed any terms that suited him, but with a just regard for what he believed to be Japan's interests, he arranged a schedule, the average of which was about 20 per cent, some articles being rated as high as 35 per cent. The scale was forced down by representatives of other powers until within ten years the average became 5 per cent.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Chinese and Japanese fleets continue to play the game of hide and seek at the mouth of the gulf of Pechili, while the ships of the "middle kingdom" conceal themselves so effectually that foreigners in the open ports cannot speculate as to their position. The Japanese can accomplish little more than to check the transportation of Chinese troops to Corea, and in this they have so far succeeded that further reinforcements, if undertaken at all, will go by land. But it appears to be doubted that Corea intends to strengthen her forces in the peninsula further. Most of the bodies now in motion are said to be making their way toward Tien-Tsin and Peking, the defense to the approaches to the capital being considered of the first moment. The whole country between the capital and the gulf is in great agitaiton. Correspondents from the interior write to the China Gazette that "intense terror pervades the entire north of the empire."

The report is circulated that Li Hung Chang, though now 74 years old, will be ordered to take personal command of the armies on the continent, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of the court with the results of his management up to this time. The humiliation inflicted upon him has gone no further than the withdrawal or suspension of one of his decorations and the appointment of two high officials to watch his proceedings. But if the navy or army should meet with serious disasters his position will be extremely dangerous. Failure that cannot be kept from exposure is the one unpardonable crime in Chinese statesmanship.

CHINESE COAST DEFENSE.

While the military activity is chiefly shown in the north considerable attention is given to the strengthening of fortifications along the Chinese coast. Orders have been sent to Formosa to repair the works at Tai-wan-fu and Takoa, owing to the rumors that the Japanese contemplate a descent on that island. No ground for this suspicion can be discovered, and Japan has enough to occupy her in Corea and the neighborhood.

The inactivity of the armies in Corea gives rise to various surmises, particularly in Japan, where apprehensions of a reverse are freely expressed. In official circles great reticence is shown, but suggestions are heard to the effect that the delay is part of a strategic plan for the discomfiture of the Chinese forces shortly. The armies have undoubtedly been within a day's march from one another for some time. Trifling skirmishes are supposed to be instigated by the Japanese to occupy the attention of the adversary, while a strong body proceeds through the eastern districts of the peninsula, intending to strike the Chinese in the rear, and, if possible, compel their surrender before they have an opportunity to escape. Projects of a march across the frontier at Wiju and an advance upon Peking by land are discussed, though with much caution. Direct information is very sparingly vouchsafed, but not the slightest symptom of uneasiness can be detected in any of the government officers.

JAPANESE VETERAN IN COMMAND.

General Count Camagata is about to take command of the entire Japanese forces in and about Corea, both military and naval. He is one of the oldest officers now in the service, and began his career in the war of imperial restoration, 1868. He held the post of minister of war for many years, and has for a brief term been prime minister of the government. Lieutenant General Nosu remains at the head of the troops, and Admiral Kabayama in control of the naval branch.

Up to the present time no American or European correspondents have been permitted to follow the Japanese troops in the field, objection being that it would be impossible to prevent them from circulating information that might be useful to the enemy. Representatives of Japanese newspapers are allowed to go in all directions and may send telegrams free of charge over the government wires, but these privileges are limited by a rigid censorship, which forbids publication of all news that has not passed under official supervision. Enterprise is of little avail. On more than one occasion interesting news has been received by the Tokio journals some time in advance of its arrival at the War or Navy departments, and, though, entirely favorable to the Japanese side, its appearance in print has been prohibited until after full details have reached the government from its own agents. The necessity for due caution is recognized by the press, but the rule requiring active newspapers to suppress their information to suit the slow ministerial processes is loudly complained of.

CREATED A SENSATION.

A sensation has been caused in Tokio by the action of a European correspondent who, on July 24, undertook to send a telegram stating that Japan had declared war. As this was untrue, and as the announcement might have seriously prejudiced Japan's interest, the telegraphic authorities declined to transmit his message, whereupon he crossed to Shanghai and telegraphed thence that no reliance could be placed upon news proceeding from Japan, as all communications were submitted to a rigorous censorship. As a matter of fact no foreigner sending genuine intelligence has been interfered with, and dispatches over the wires have gone freely to American and European papers.

Eight of the national banks of Tokio have subscribed for bonds of the loan to the amount collectively of 20,010,000 yen. The largest subscription is that of the Fifth national bank—7,000,000 yen.

Frequent accusations appear in Japan newspapers of unwarranted acts of partiality committed by the British officials in China's favor. Admiral Freemantle is charged with having interfered with one of Japan's naval operations by ordering a salute to a Japanese admiral at an inopportune moment, and thus giving warning to the enemy. The story lacks confirmatory evidence. But it is certain that in spite of the British proclamation of neutrality, English merchants' ships, carrying munitions of war to Chinese naval stations, have sailed from Shanghai without obstruction by the consul.

COREAN BUSINESS DISTURBED.

Business in Corea is much disordered owing to the scarcity of silver and a sudden lack of confidence in Japanese paper money, which has hitherto circulated virtually at par. The agents of the Japanese national banks have tried every means to arrest the decline of paper, which now stands at 40 per cent discount, but thus far their efforts have been in vain. The agitation began with the wholesale departure of the Chinese merchants, who exchanged large quantities of notes for silver, which they carried home with them. The Coreans, having little knowledge of financial matters, and putting great faith in China's shrewdness, fear that the notes have become worthless, and generally refuse to accept them.

The United States legation is guarded by twenty-one marines and twenty-four sailors of the Baltimore, under the following officers: Captain G. F. Elliot, Ensigns G. N. Hayward and H. G. McFarland, Naval Cadet C. C. Towell, Passed Assistant Surgeon P. N. Bryant and Pay Clerk James Schow. The British legation is guarded by thirty sailors and marines, the Russian legation by forty-five sailors and the German legation by twenty-four sailors.

It is expected that early in September the customs service at the open ports of Corea will be taken over by the Japanese, the Coreans being at present incompetent to administer it. The new arrangement is officially sanctioned by the government at Seoul, yet there is a possibility that a show of opposition will be made by the present collectors, chiefly Europeans appointed by Chinese authority, but their remonstrances will receive no attention.

PREFERRED NATIVE TROOPS.

On August 24 the Japanese guard stationed at the palace in Seoul since July 23 was replaced by a party of native soldiers. At the king's request a detachment of Japanese troops was ordered to be in readiness whenever summoned for palace duty.

Corean officials travel with the Japanese troops in that country to explain that for all provisions required commissariat receipts will be duly given and payments made at fixed times and places. Per contra, the Chinese army has no commissariat and lives as it can by plundering the products of the districts through which it passes. All foreign captains and engineers employed by the China Merchant Steam Navigation company threw up their engagements on publications of the neutrality proclamations of their respective countries.

By order of Viceroy Li Hung Chang placards have been posted throughout Tien-Tsin, warning the Chinese not to talk about the war and to treat all foreigners with respect, as they are "friends of China."

SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

The plague which desolated Hong Kong has made its appearance at Amoy, some fifty cases having been detected. It is supposed to have been brought by victims who traveled from Hong Kong overland to escape medical scrutinies. A circular notice has been sent by the Chinese foreign members of the diplomatic corps in Peking with a request that it be transmitted to their respective governments. It recites anew at considerable length the story of the Corean imbroglio, representing the several events from a

(Continued on Third Page.)

WELLMAN WILL TRY IT AGAIN

Declares That All Members of His Recent Arctic Expedition Will Re-Enlist.

DISCUSSES THE FEATURES OF THE TRIP

Unusual Difficulties Arising from the Extremely Unfavorable Season Wholly to Blame for His Failure to Accomplish Anything.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mr. Wellman, the leader of the American Arctic expedition, whose plans to explore the far north were frustrated by the sinking of his vessel, the Ragnvald Jarl, which was crushed by the ice, will sail from Southampton for New York Wednesday by the Steamer Spree. He will be accompanied by the American members of his party.

In the course of an interview today with the representative of the Associated press, Mr. Wellman said the failures of Lieutenant Peary to reach North Greenland show that, like the Wellman expedition, he met unusual difficulties, arising from the extremely unfavorable season. He warmly defended his expedition against the charges made of inexperience and bad outfit. He especially protested that he had not abandoned Prof. Oyen on Dane's island. The professor, he added, had 1,200 pounds of provisions on the island and was therefore in no danger whatever of suffering for lack of food. Prof. Oyen himself had publicly absolved him from the charge of abandonment. In conclusion, Mr. Wellman stated that all the Norwegian members of the expedition had promised to accompany the next expedition. As to Messrs. French, Mohun and Dodge, truer, braver or better men could not be found.

BISMARCK'S ADDRESS TO FRIENDS.

Declares that Alsace-Lorraine Can Never Be Surrendered for Prudential Reasons.

VARZIN, Sept. 16.—Prince Bismarck today received a large deputation of admirers from Stolpp in Pomerania and Posen. After asking the members of the party to cover their heads so as to enable him to do the same, as his old enemy, lumbago, was troubling him, he spoke for nearly an hour. He thanked the deputation for the kind wishes expressed in their speeches and then dilated on the Polish question. He declared the Poles could not be entitled to casting votes in the empire. Neither Alsace-Lorraine nor Posen could ever be given up. Alsace-Lorraine was necessary for the protection of southern Germany and Posen was necessary for the protection of the eastern frontier.

Once in the course of his speech, the ex-chancellor was obliged to pause for a minute, owing to severe pains in the back. Upon the conclusion of the prince's speech the deputation heartily cheered him, and Princess Bismarck, after which patriotic hymns were sung. A large number of gifts—products of Posen—were presented the prince. After admiring the presents and thanking the deputation for them, Prince Bismarck invited the committee having charge of the visitors to lunch in the castle.

RUSSIAN CHOLERA REPORT.

Details of the Deaths During the Past Month.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—The official cholera report shows from September 8 to 14 there were ninety-two cases of cholera in this city and fifty deaths from the disease. In Warsaw, during the same time, there were thirty-five cases and fourteen deaths. For the period from September 2 to September 8 the following figures are given for the governments affected: Lomaza, Poland, twenty-three new cases, sixteen deaths; Petrikau, Poland, 823 cases, 259 deaths; Kovno, western Russia, forty-two new cases, twenty deaths; Minska, western Russia, 100 new cases, forty-four deaths; Podolia, western Russia, 446 new cases, 175 deaths; Bessarabia, south Russia, 453 new cases, 158 deaths; Nijni Novgorood, Great Russia, 179 new cases, seventy-six deaths.

From August 26 to September 1, not counting the above provinces, there were 1,348 new cases and 733 deaths; from August 12 to September 8 there were 810 new cases and 449 deaths in the government of Plotsk, Poland; from August 27 to September 9 there were 535 cases and 347 deaths in the town of Nijni Novgorood.

FRANCE PROVOKES ENGLAND.

Trouble Between the Two Governments Approaching Over Madagascar Affairs.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The sending of a French plenipotentiary to Madagascar has irritated the public opinion in England and caused a new tension between the two governments, but it is useless for the English to protest until England recognizes the protectorate of France over Madagascar, established in 1886. France does not wish to send a military expedition to the island and will only do so if it should become necessary. The general belief is that the natives will yield. France is sustained in her colonial policy by Germany, which is to create a German colonial empire in Central Africa and realizes there will be no room for her there so long as England has the preponderating influence in Africa and the bad humor of Germany against England is readily to be seen in the German newspapers.

RECORD BREAKERS QUARREL.

Officials of the Ocean Racers Much Exercised Over Recent Events.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—The manager of the Cunard Steamship company declares that the statement made by officers of the American steamer New York that the Cunard steamer Lucania, bound east, was seen by the New York fifty miles north of her proper course is "absolutely incorrect." The New York beat the record from Southampton by one hour and twenty-four minutes last Friday. On the same day the Lucania, from New York, broke the eastward record by two hours and nine minutes. The New York log showed that she sighted the Lucania fifty miles north of the eastward line route and in the line followed by westbound steamers. The routes are agreed upon by the various companies and captains are expected to adhere strictly to the agreement.

BRAZIL REBELS ACTIVE.

Leaders of the Revolution to Arrange a Meeting to Renew Hostilities.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—The meeting between Admiral de Mello and Admiral da Gama has been arranged to take place here early in October, when the plan of the revolutionary campaign in Brazil will be discussed and settled. Both Generals Saraiva and Salgado are expected to be present. If the Argentine government objects to this meeting being held here it will take place at sea on one of the new warships the rebels expect soon from Europe. Agents of the revolutionists are now in the United States buying arms.

Prospects of Peace Please Francis Joseph.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 16.—Emperor Francis Joseph today gave a formal reception at Buda castle to the members of the legations. His majesty made a short speech, in which dwelt upon the peaceful aspect of Europe and the friendly relations existing between the powers.

Spain Desires Reciprocity.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—It is announced that the Spanish government will instruct the Spanish minister to the United States to begin negotiations for a new commercial treaty to govern the trade between America and Cuba. The treaty is to be based upon the strictest reciprocity.

ARABS IN REBELLION.

Reports of Numerous Atrocities Received at Tangier—Situation Serious.

TANGIER, Sept. 16.—A body of Arabs armed with Winchester rifles assaulted the British and Danish vice consuls and a number of Europeans at the gates of Casa Blanca and stole their clothing and valuables. Anarchy prevails in the house districts. Loyal Arabs are in a state of panic. The rebels show no respect for either age or sex. They have seized and outraged many women, and when the men have intervened to prevent these outrages they have been maltreated.

Political Testament of Comte de Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Gaulois says the Comte d'Haussonville has in his possession and will shortly publish the political testament of the late Comte de Paris.

Senior Fabretti Dead.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Senor Aoridante Fabretti, the archaeologist, is dead, at 78 years of age.

WESTERN PEOPLE REGRET THE MOVE

Departure of Colonel Henry from Fort Myer Deplored by Everybody.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—It is the generally expressed opinion among army officers at the War department that Colonel Gordon, who is to succeed Colonel Guy V. Henry in command at Fort Myer, on Arlington Heights, Va., across the Potomac from Washington, will doubtless bring with him an excellent squadron, but the newcomers will have to be decidedly above the average if they would keep up to the present plane the reputation of the force at Fort Myer. Good behavior has been the almost unbroken rule, the officers have been undeservedly popular, and, more than all, the squadron has developed military efficiency the like of which, it is believed, cannot be surpassed by any other four troops in the army. Under Colonel Henry the post has become as nearly a model institution as the economical administration of the quartermaster general's department would permit. The departure of Colonel Henry and of the officers and men now at Fort Myer will be very properly regretted by a large number of Washingtonians, many of whom received their first real information as to military matters through the wide-open hospitality of those who will soon receive orders to depart.

Dr. A. M. Pond has been appointed a member of the board of examining surgeons at Decorah, Iowa.

W. G. Muller has been appointed postmaster at Loretta, Bon Homme county, S. D., vice Edmund Gerbr, removed.

GERMAN CATHOLIC VEREIN MEETS

Twenty-sixth Annual Conference of the Organization in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A grand concert was given this evening at Niblo's garden by members of the local societies in honor of the visiting delegates eo the Twenty-sixth annual conference of the German Catholic verein which will open tomorrow and continue until Wednesday. The music was furnished by a choir of fourteen voices, and the Seventh regiment band, under the direction of Walter P. Rodgers. Mayor Gilroy delivered the address of welcome, followed by Archbishop Corrigan, who, after eulogizing the mayor, presented a glowing tribute to the society, highly commending its loyalty and devotion to the cause of education. One feature of the order is to afford shelter and protection to immigrants from the fatherland and to teach them the language and customs of the country.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

Employes of the Boston Clothing Manufacturers Talk of a Walkout.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—There is every indication today that within a few days there will be inaugurated here one of the biggest strikes in the history of the clothing trade of New England. The various branches of the trade held meetings today and endorsed the recommendations of the clothing trade council that the lumping system be abolished and that the weekly wage system be established; also that a uniform number of working hours be established. The matter will be brought before a mass meeting of the united craft tomorrow night, and if the recommendations are adopted by a two-thirds vote then a series of conferences with the manufacturers will be held. If the employers agree to the demands then the threatened strike will be averted, but if they refuse a strike will be ordered at once.

The operatives claim they are in a better shape for a struggle than their employers, as the latter have been waiting the result of the tariff bill, and consequently are behind with their work. They also assert that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose, as they are around down at present beyond endurance. A feature the men are expecting will aid them is that owing to the present strike in New York the manufacturers there have been sending their work to be made up here. The entire trade appears encouraged over the prospect and at the meeting today a strike would have been ordered if it had been possible.

DENOUNCED BY THE GRAND JURY.

Tennessee Butchers Indicted and Condemned in Strong Terms.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 16.—Thirteen men have been indicted by the grand jury for complicity in the recent lynching of six negroes near Millington, Tenn. Of that number ten are in jail, and the other three will be arrested before morning. The names of those now in custody are: W. S. Richardson, E. Atkinson, Jeff Laxton, E. N. James, Joe Califf, Frank Tucker, Sidney Douglass, Mike Stickfadden, James Sisselick, James Walker and Frank H. Boynse. The grand jury made its report to Judge Cooper and adjourned. In concluding its report, the jury says: "We cannot close this report without expressing our horror of the cold-blooded, brutal butchery of the six defenseless men, the cruelty of which would cause even a savage to hang his head in shame, as shown by the evidence developed in the investigation. We indulge the hope that the most vigorous prosecution will be continued until every man engaged in it suffers the extreme penalty of the law."

Refugees Require Stoves.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 16.—Major Maheny, who was sent by Governor Peck to investigate the losses by fire in the burned district in this state, has completed his task. The major says all that is needed now is stoves for refugees from Baronette and Cumberland. The heads of families, he says, will have work all winter.

Senator Foley's Slayer Convicted.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 16.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Hartley, charged with the murder of State Senator M. D. Foley, returned a verdict this morning of guilty of murder in the second degree, recommending the defendant to the mercy of the court.

Will Reinsure Its Policy Holders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Mutual Benefit Life Association of America has virtually closed its doors, under orders of the insurance department of New York state, and has voted reinsurance to members in the National Life association of Hartford, Conn.

Receiver for a Stock Yards.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—A temporary receiver has been appointed for the International Stock Yards and Abbatoir company, limited, and argument for the appointment of a permanent receiver will be made before Chancellor McGill Monday.

President's Health Improved.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 16.—Dr. Bryant is preparing to leave Gray Gables soon, as President Cleveland's health is so much improved that he no longer needs the constant attention of his physician.

Iron and Steel Merchants Assign.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Edward H. Diffenbach and David B. Verger, trading as H. Stephen & Co., have assigned. The assignees are iron and steel commission merchants. No statement as yet.

IN THE ASHLAND DISTRICT

Breckinridge is Defeated But the Contest May Yet Be Prolonged.

SMALL MARGIN GIVES HIM A CHANCE

Indications that an Effort Will Be Made to Have the Party Machinery Turned in Favor of the Defeated Colonel.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 16.—The victors seek to possess the entire field, the vanquished accept defeat manfully. This conclusion is justified by outside appearances here, which began to manifest themselves early this morning. One notable indication was the doffing of Breckinridge badges and donning of Owens badges by the most ardent young bloods who supported Breckinridge throughout the campaign with their money and their personal services. These men say that they went to the election yesterday believing that every voter at the primaries was morally bound to support the nominee. Now that their favorite, for whom they fought so valiantly, seems to have suffered defeat, they feel in honor bound to support his opponent. Breckinridge absolutely refuses to talk.

The most thorough investigation tonight failed to find a shadow of ground for the rumor that he would contest Owens' election. Everybody is thoroughly tired of the fierce contest that terminated at yesterday's primaries. To contest the election would be to prolong the struggle. The probabilities, therefore, seem to be against the contest. The best figures obtainable here tonight at this hour give totals for candidates as follows: Owens, 7,990; Breckinridge, 7,670; Settle, 3,405. Owens' plurality, 320. Corrected returns, which are expected tomorrow, will probably vary but little from these figures.

A strong Breckinridge man, cashier in one of the banks here, attributed the defeat of his candidate to the opposition of Judge Morton and Prof. McGarvey of the Christian church. He said: "The Christian church has a very strong following here and, while ordinarily we should have given 800 or 1,000 plurality to Breckinridge, we carried Fayette county by only 205 votes."

Colonel John R. Allen, county attorney, one of Breckinridge's incessant supporters, says that he intends to support Owens and in fact is wearing an Owens button.

There is nothing definite in the way of returns at 9:30 tonight. The Owens men claim the election of Owens by 410 plurality, while the Breckinridge men claim Owens' plurality is only 169. It is believed by many well posted Owens men that Breckinridge will contest the election.

No official returns have been received from the country, most of the telegraph offices in the smaller towns being closed on Sunday. The Breckinridge managers from all parts of the district have been in close consultation here. They figure Owens' plurality at 169, against the 410 plurality claimed by Owens men.

Dr. R. J. O'Mahoney, a Breckinridge detective, has been sent to Henry county to see if he could not find grounds for charges of fraud against the officers of one precinct in that county, which gave Owens an overwhelming majority, and thereby throw out the Owens vote. M. A. Cassidy, another detective employed by the Breckinridge forces, is in Owen county on a similar mission. Breckinridge leaders claim that in Scott county Owens received many fraudulent votes, as 600 more democrats voted in this county yesterday than at the last election.

At 10 p. m. Desha Breckinridge said he was confident of his father's election, saying: "I cannot give out a statement by counties, but our latest reports reduce Owens' plurality to 141. I am sure the county will be given to us by the district committee when it meets. If it does not I am not prepared to say what will follow—maybe a contest."

At Midway, Bert Hammond confessed to the judges that he had cast an illegal vote, and asked that one less vote be counted for Owens. The judges refused to do this, and Hammond was summoned to appear in court tomorrow.

Late tonight the leading Owens men say if the nomination is taken from Owens and given Breckinridge they will vote for the republican nominee.

AT OWENS' HOME.

Georgetown Citizens Wild with Enthusiasm Over Their Townsman's Success.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Sept. 16.—The people of Georgetown have not ceased celebrating the triumph of their honored fellow citizen in the congressional primary election yesterday. All day Mr. Owens has been flooded with congratulations from all part of the country. He bears the well-earned victory with his usual modesty.

When the news of the victory was made certain, bedlam broke loose. Men crazy with joy, hugged each other. The good-natured mob, for it was nothing else, seized upon Mr. Owens and tried to carry him upon their shoulders. The courthouse bell was rung, a balloon was sent up, fireworks filled the air and bonfires blazed on every corner. A dry goods box was placed on the public square and Owens was lifted upon it. After the crowd had yelled itself hoarse, they insisted on a speech, and Owens spoke briefly from the balcony of the Wells house. He said:

"For some months, I have been furnishing the chin music, but this is to me the sweetest music I ever heard. You have done all you promised to do, but I want to exact one more promise from you, and that is to support the nominee, and I won't swear you; I will take your word. I am the only instrument through which the people, the noble men and women, have won the victory. I believed the work of men and the tears and prayers of women would bring a great result."

BRECKINRIDGE MEN HOPEFUL.

They Claim the Nomination of the Colonel by a Small Margin.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 16.—Breckinridge men here are reluctant to acknowledge their defeat. Some of them are still claiming the nomination of Colonel Breckinridge by a small majority. They base their hopes of contesting the election on the fact that the Owens county vote fell off 500 from last fall. Chairman Gaines of the Breckinridge committee here went to Lexington tonight to consult party leaders there. Owens men claim the nomination by 241 votes. The official count will be held tomorrow, and as a majority of the elections committee favors Breckinridge it is expected advantage will be taken of every contested vote to seat the colonel.

Bishop Duncan, in a prayer before the Methodist conference today, thanked God the right had been upheld in putting down bad men who aspire to public office.

PHIL THOMPSON'S REGRETS.

Still Firm in His Friendship for the Defeated Congressman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Colonel Breckinridge's defeat was a severe disappointment to Colonel Thompson, who was one of the counsel for the Kentuckian in the suit brought by Miss Pollard. Colonel Thompson was at the Hotel Waldorf today.

"It seems," he said, "that the enemies of Colonel Breckinridge have triumphed. That man has been shamefully misrepresented and vilified, and all because he would not elevate his mistress to a place above his children in his own household."

"Do you think that this means the end of the colonel's political career?"

"It looks as if it might, at least in Kentucky. But he gave his opponents a game fight. He had the praying women and church against him, yet was beaten by only a few hundred votes."

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—The dispatch last night stating the Courier-Journal's returns complete gave Owens a plurality of only 238 was an error and should have read incomplete. The precinct returns received by the Courier-Journal shows the total vote in the district to have been: Owens, 8,102; Breckinridge, 7,687; Settle, 3,407, making Owens' plurality 415, and the majority in the district against Breckinridge, 3,822. Tonight's dispatches have not altered these figures except in Bourbon county, where Breckinridge's plurality should have been placed at 152 instead of 121, a difference of thirty-one votes.

PEFFER AFTER MARTIN.

Apostle of Populism in Kansas Will Try to Defeat His Colleague.

GALENA, Kan., Sept. 16.—In his speech at Columbus Saturday evening Senator Peffer began his campaign against Senator John Martin. He said, among other things: "I am opposed to the return to the United States senate of my present colleague, John Martin. He promised before he was elected to act with us upon all our propositions, and said he believed in and would act upon all our principles, but after we elected him he went down to Washington and broke faith with us."

One Killing Results.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 16.—At Riddle's Mills, this county, this morning, Ben Duval shot and fatally wounded Ed Faulkner, aged 22. The trouble originated over the former challenging the latter's vote at yesterday's election.

Congressman Enloe Victorious.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 16.—Incomplete returns from the democratic primaries in the Eighth congressional district show a sweeping victory for Congressman Enloe over John J. C. Atkins.

NESTS OF TARANTULAS FOUND.

Some Very Uncomfortable Neighbors Discovered by Wyoming Ranchmen.

SARATOGA, Wyo., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The people residing on Lake creek, some six or eight miles northeast of this place, have unearthed some very uncomfortable neighbors, who were quietly enjoying their houses as well as themselves, being no less than numerous nests of tarantulas. The first discovery was made in an old log cabin on the ranch of A. G. Bullock, by John Cummins, an old timer, a resident of Denver at present, who was then on a visit. He found one in the cabin, and at once recognized its deadly character. When he attempted to kill it the reptile showed fight, and jumped three or four feet at him repeatedly until dispatched. It had a body as large as the top of an ordinary coffee cup, covered with long hair, and legs three or four inches long, and as large almost as a lead pencil. Search was made for more, and they were found under the eaves of all the buildings on the ranch, where they had entrenched themselves, and had built nests with trap doors. They were of a light-grayish color. Some of them were also spotted and mottled in a curious way. About twenty were dispatched by the people there before the hunt was given over.

Word was carried to other ranches, and tarantulas were found to abound. At the ranch of Robert Grooms, only a mile distant from that of Bullock's, they found about a dozen, and at the ranch of John Mead, still further up on the same stream, between eight and a dozen were killed. On Lower Paso creek, at the ranch of Willard H. Mead, about fifteen miles north of here, they killed a number of "big spiders" this summer, and there is no doubt that they were tarantulas. These discoveries have put everybody in the qui vive, and every ranchman will proceed to destroy these pests whenever found, with the view of exterminating them.

Just how these deadly inhabitants of warm southern countries came to gain a foothold in this high northern country is a great mystery. It is conjectured that the eggs may have been transported here by the wind, or in packsaddles or some such means. Heretofore that portion of the Saratoga valley south of the old emigrant trail, which runs across the country some ten or twelve miles below here, has been free from any poisonous reptile of any character. North of the old emigrant road, and especially in hog backs on each side of the North Platte river, rattlesnakes are abundant, and are frequently met with on the prairies. They attain considerable size, one of which, killed recently, measured between five and six feet, and its stuffed skin adorns one of the saloons of this place at the present time. No one has, however, been bitten by these venomous snakes for a great many years, and the inhabitants of that region have come to regard them as a kind of necessary evil, to be borne without comment or complaint.

A. P. A. AN ENEMY OF LABOR.

Boston Central Labor Union Denounces the Organization in Unmeasured Terms.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Central Labor union of this city, at a meeting this afternoon, denounced the A. P. A. as an organization unworthy of the endorsement of organized labor and claimed its aim was to start a religious war among organized labor, in order that they might become an easy prey to the capitalists. With this end in view it was voted to withdraw its delegates from the Union of Practical Progress on account of some of its leading officers being affiliated with the organization.

Altgeld Has no Regrets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A reporter in interviewing Governor Altgeld asked: "Have you ever regretted pardoning the anarchists?" "Never, never," he exclaimed with great energy. "If I had them to act again tomorrow I would do it over again. I knew just what it meant. The anarchists were a lot of friendless devils without sympathy. Every man's hand against them. I know that in every civilized land, and especially in the United States, would ring out curses loud and bitter against me for what I did. I saw my duty and did it. There was no evidence to convict these men. Besides, the jury was packed. I have no political ambition. Office seekers are a poor lot. I pardoned those men because I thought they were illegally convicted. Their trial was a farce."

Gettysburg Visitors Fatally Ill.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.—A score of the members of company H, Ninth regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who attended the encampment at Gettysburg are down with typhoid fever in its worst form. Private Nelson Tearison died last night and Privates Biles and Harby are not expected to live until morning. The men are supposed to have drunk polluted water at Gettysburg.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska Today:
Fair; Variable Winds.

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Future of the Silent Oyster.
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6. Omaha and Quincy Split a Fair.
Market Reviews and Quotations.
8. Bishop Bowman's Sunday Sermon.
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9. Text of Mr. Rosewater's Speech.
11. Co-Operative Home Building Notes.
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12. Progress of the Great Northwest.

FAILED TO FAVOR THE GANG

Employe of the Lincoln Asylum Discharged for Not Reading the Railroad Organ.

N. O. HALL MAKES A SERIOUS CHARGE

Declares that Superintendent Hay Insists on Having All Men Under Him Subscribe for the State Journal to the Exclusion of Other Papers.

LINCOLN, Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—N. O. Hall, one of the attendants at the insane asylum, was discharged yesterday for having an opinion of his own. He had been taking the Lincoln Journal and dropped it for The Bee, and when the superintendant discovered it and learned that he was talking against the present administration he was given his walking ticket. Superintendant Hay was asked by the reporter why Hall was discharged, and responded, "For various reasons." Hall is emphatic in his statement that it was because he had a political opinion of his own.

None But Bryan Needed.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The democratic county convention to elect delegates to the state, congressional and senatorial conventions was held here yesterday. Resolutions endorsing the present administration and instructing delegates to vote for none but democrats were voted down, while free silver and Bryan went through with a whoop. Two of the delegates elected to the senatorial convention bolted and their places were filled by men who were willing to take any dose.

Bryan Wins at Morton's Home.

NEBRASKA CITY, Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The democratic primaries held throughout the county yesterday were probably the most exciting for years. Both sides claim a victory. It was the question between Morton and Bryan. From reports from outlying precincts Bryan is in the lead.

WARRING OVER MUNCIE'S STREETS.

Paving Company and Street Railway Company Smashing Things to Pieces.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 16.—Walnut street was a scene of lively riot yesterday that for a third time threatened all sorts of bloody results. The combatants were the Asphalt Paving company on one side and the officials and employes of the Muncie Street Rail