

ESTABLISHED JUNE 17, 1871.

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DEATH IS KEPT BUSY

London Requires Much Attention from the Rider on the Pale Horse.

COLD WEATHER PROV'S A CALAMITY Long Continued Low Temperature Followed by Most Disastrous Results.

CITY IN THE CLUTCH OF THE GRIP Population of the Metropolis Sorely Stricken by Malignant Influenza.

RICH AND POOR SUFFER TOGETHER Fashionable West End Feels the Disease as Severely as the Slums—Severe Cold of February Brings on the Epidemic.

LONDON, March 2.—(New York World Cable-Special Telegram.)—The influenza increasing in London in spite of the continued mild weather. The epidemic seems to have originated in the fashionable West End, and it is now generally conceded that the disease is infectious. It has rapidly spread to the outlying districts. To the American visitor there is small wonder that the disease is so prevalent here. The houses in the best quarters are ill equipped against such cold weather as that of the last few weeks. Not one hall in 100 in the expensive houses is warmed at all, while the windows and doors of all English residences are ill-fitting and draughty. The temperature of the halls consequently is below that of the outer air, yet the people go into them from warm rooms and a sudden chill is inevitable. In the poorer quarters, unhappily, the temperature is only too equal in the living rooms and halls.

The coroners report that forty people were frozen to death in London during February. The month was the coldest in the official record. To Americans a daily average of some 28 degrees does not imply much suffering, but the fact is the extent of misery among the poor here is unparalleled, and insufficient are the preparations against cold. During the last fifty years there have been only four months in which the temperature in London has been below freezing point. The number of deaths last week directly traced to influenza was 111, but the official report gives 1,119, or thirty-four per 1,000 from diseases of the respiratory organs.

THORNTON'S AIR DOWN. The mortality, judging by the long death columns in the Times, was largely among the well-to-do. The list of such, including the leaders of both national parties, is like a transcript from "Burke's Peerage," while five judges, scores of members of Parliament and many actors and actresses, including Henry Irving and Charles Wyndham, are mentioned today in the general postoffice and other government bureaux, and the great railroad stations and other large establishments report a large proportion of employees down with the disease. The holiday papers print many letters suggesting remedies.

During the extreme cold the drains and water pipes, the latter nearly always here are conducted to the upper stories outside the building, were frozen and burst. The companies shut off the supply to the houses. A large part of London now gets its water for all purposes from the supply pipes in the streets. I saw today footmen carrying tubs filled in the street into fine residences.

NOT BAD IN BAVARIA. The World's Munich correspondent telegraphs: "In contradiction to the statements published already regarding the prevalence of influenza here, the police today state that no cases have developed dangerous symptoms. The disease has never assumed a malignant form, and the number of cases is diminishing. The number of patients in the public hospitals last Saturday was 1,000, and it is only 197. There were no deaths from the disease during the week. As regards scarlet fever, in the garrison the disease shows a marked decrease. There now are scarcely 100 cases. Three deaths are reported for the week. The state of the public health throughout Bavaria is nominal." BALLARD SMITH.

GERMANS ALL HAVE THE DISEASE. Between thirty and forty thousand cases reported in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 2.—Influenza has taken hold of the people of Berlin with a strong grip. The milder weather appears to have favored its spread. In fact, according to the statistics of the local sanitary bureau, three-quarters of all the sickness in the city at present is due to influenza. The epidemic has apparently taken the firmest hold of the well-to-do, and few houses in the west, southwest and northwest districts have escaped. It is also noted that the complaint, which was at first of a mild character, has grown much more dangerous, and the number of deaths from influenza and its complications this week has reached several hundred. In the Reichstag the usual attendance dropped to about forty, some 150 members suffering from an attack. The total number of cases in Berlin is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. Among the sufferers are the two vice-presidents of the Reichstag, Freiherr von Buol-Brenberg and Herr Bueckling; Admiral von Goltz, Prince von Uxell, Lieutenant General Spitz, Prince Carolath-Beuthen, and numerous court officials. It also develops that Emperor William had just recovered from a mild attack of influenza when he started from Vienna to attend the funeral of Archduke Albert. The United States ambassador, Mr. Theodore Ranson, has also suffered from a slight attack of the disease.

Refused Money for Cruisers. BERLIN, March 2.—Before the vote on the naval credit was taken, Herr Richter, in defense of the attitude of the Freisinnige party in opposing the grants said that Germany concerned did not depend upon the number of warships possessed by Germany. Moreover, he added, the existing fleet was sufficient, as shown during the Delago bay incidents and during the course of events in Chili. He contrasted the position of the conservatives now and the position which they took up fifteen years ago when they in nowise accounted the liberal efforts to strengthen the navy. Prince Bismarck's sons, continued Herr Richter, then reproached the liberals for supporting the grants asked for to build ships and now the government wanted a fleet, not as a necessity, but for the purpose of display. Although the Reichstag refused to grant the aid asked for to build the new cruisers, it

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QUEEN LIL HAS A FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE Her View of the Cause Contributing to Her Overthrow Two Years Ago.

INTERESTING ENTRY IN HER DIARY Suggestion of Treachery on the Part of Her Cabinet—Possibility that the Prisoners May Be Released if Everything Remains Quiet.

HONOLULU, Feb. 23.—(via San Francisco, March 2.)—While the government has easily put down the revolt, it does not take the most hopeful view of the situation. This is due, to some extent, to the excitement of the moment. President Dole and his cabinet are disposed to adopt a most lenient policy toward those captured in arms and those suspected of sympathy with them. But they are urged by those who have much at stake here and desire to remain to use severe measures in order to prevent another revolt. The natives have shown no fighting qualities. Of the men called out by Nowlein, the military leader of the revolt, only about 125 responded. It now appears that the revolt was planned by white men, Gulick, Seward and Richard, that the money for guns was furnished by white men in San Francisco, that the vessel which brought them was owned by white men, that white men went out in a steamer and landed the guns, and that two half-breeds were the chief commanders of the insurrection. Nowlein, the commander-in-chief, says he was positively assured by his white royalist friends that he could bring a force of natives and that the citizens' guard of 500 men would not dare to come out and that the "missionaries" would yield at once. He believed these statements and acted on them only to discover that the citizens' guard instantly turned out and some 300 more whites joined them.

Even the absolute abdication of the queen does not settle matters. The natives are thrifless and in the present commercial depression are suffering to some extent, as they have no earnings laid by. They are told, and believe, that a change of government would bring better times. The examination of witnesses under martial law discloses the fact that there are many white men who wish a change of government, because it is economical.

There is a bonanza in the opium and Chinese gambling business and the men who control the police and custom house are in the way of making large perquisites out of it. The great majority of whites, however, stand by the government without reservation.

REGRET FOR THE QUEEN'S COURSE. The government and its supporters much regret the defense made at the queen's trial, under advice of Paul Neuman. She denied all knowledge of the revolt, while her place was filled with retainers armed with guns and pistols. It was hoped she would plead guilty to a simple knowledge of the revolt and then make a statement which would almost compel the utmost leniency. It was not difficult to show the facts from which conclusive knowledge of the revolt on the queen's part was evident.

In the queen's diary, now in the possession of the government, is to be found very curious and definite information of the revolution of January 19, 1893. It is well known that the queen's cabinet at that time had advised her to promulgate a new constitution, but when it saw trouble changed its course and advised against it, and even went so far as to appeal to Thurston and others to support it against the queen. The demoralization of the cabinet made prompt action against the revolutionists impossible, and the revolutionists were given a chance to take possession of the government without the aid of the American marines.

The queen makes this entry in her diary: "December 4, 1893. I told Mr. Richardson (an intimate friend) he had better tell Sam Parker (her minister of foreign affairs before the overthrow) he had better resign when I told him so. He, as one of the cabinet, had committed the error of treason. In fact, they all (the cabinet) turned against me and followed Thurston's instructions and allowed themselves to be guided by him until the overthrow of my throne."

The above is the queen's view of the situation at the time the American force landed and will be regarded as ample proof by many that the overthrow was due, as the queen says, to the interference of the American forces. This view of the case was never presented to Mr. Blount. The queen had two sets of enemies to deal with at the same moment, her own cabinet and Thurston's friends.

SATISFIED WITH GREAT BRITAIN. The attitude of the British commissioner, Hawes, toward the British subjects who were involved in the revolt, is very satisfactory to the government, as he tells them that if they have got themselves into trouble he will not help them and he knows they are having a fair trial. Mr. Willis, the American minister, is also disposed to aid the government. The evidence in the treason cases is so clear he cannot dispute the guilt of the American citizens charged with the crime, but he has raised some question as to the jurisdiction of the military court to entertain these charges.

A number of sentences were announced today. Among them were those of Robert Wilcox, W. T. Seward, W. H. Rickard and Charles T. Gulick. They were the four leading plotters. Each man is sentenced to serve thirty-five years and to pay a fine of \$10,000. These four men were originally sentenced to be hanged, but the verdict of the court was changed to imprisonment by President Dole. This means that no capital punishment will be inflicted on the leaders of the rebellion. It appears that the president has been opposed to executions, and his feelings were shared by members of the cabinet. The other sentences are: Thomas Walker, thirty years and a fine of \$2,000; Carl Widdeman, thirty years; William Greig, twenty years; Louis Marshall, twenty years. The last two were given \$10,000 each. James C. Lane was given five years and a fine of

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His Relinquishment of Office is Expected to Come Very Soon Now.

BASED ON PURELY PERSONAL REASONS Shattered Health and Sensitiveness Sorely Wounded by Partisan Criticisms.

LOCAL POLITICS IN LONDON WARM Struggle for Control of the Municipality One of the Most Bitter.

RANCOR REACHES EVEN TO "SOCIETY" One of the Swiftest of the Swell Set Ostracized for Daring to Change His Party Affiliations at the Present Time.

LONDON, March 2.—(New York World Cable-Special Telegram.)—The speedy retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the post of prime minister I was able to predict fourteen months ago, as well as the certain succession of Lord Rosebery. The possibility of the latter event especially was scouted at that time by every prominent British paper of both parties and by the correspondents of New York papers. Now I can assert the very strong possibility of the speedy resignation of Rosebery for personal reasons, even while the present majority in the House of Commons remains assured to him. He is still suffering from influenza, but that would give little concern to his friends and physicians if it were not complicated by insomnia, which has been almost chronic for a year or more. The sleeplessness began after an attack of scarletina seven years ago, but lately has increased to such a degree that for several months he has found it impossible to sleep every night. The depression which is the inevitable consequence of influenza has so affected him that only the influence of Lord Tweedmouth, a man of strong will, robust courage and highly trained political knowledge, has prevented the prime minister's resignation within the last two days. Both Lord Tweedmouth and other friends fear that no influence can prevent it within the next forty-eight hours unless Rosebery's present temper changes.

The bitter attacks of Mr. Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke in the House the other day, both being members of his own party, have affected the prime minister greatly. On the other hand, it is well known that he is ambitious, has worked unceasingly for the premiership since his entry into public life, and therefore would not throw it away lightly. Nevertheless, his highly excited and nervous condition makes him obstinate in his present purpose.

FEATURES OF THE LONDON ELECTION. The great municipal contest which ended in London after a bitter and long continued canvass as that in New York last year was curiously like and yet unlike our fight against public corruption. There were two parties, the moderates and the progressives. The former included practically all the great property lords of London and all the aristocracy and Tory party in general; representatives of the state and church were uniformly on this side, and with them were the liquor interest, the proprietors in the music halls, the frequenters of these institutions, the water companies, street car lines and other private monopolies. The progressives were the moderate candidates, adjuvating members of the conservative party to vote for them, so it might appear that this was the responsible party, but the fact is that it represented all that is worst in municipal life.

The corruption and scandals of the old Board of Public Works, never fully exposed, because the press was and is muzzled, led to the overthrow of that body six years ago and the establishment of an elective county council. The liberal party in action, The Reichstag captured the council and has controlled it from the start. The council has in a large measure reformed the administration, and the hospital and almshouse management, improved the fire department, given thousands of acres to new parks and has made efforts to reform the present system of taxation, by which the ground landlords largely escape their share of the municipal taxes. These efforts have been defeated thus far by the House of Lords. The council has been very watchful in the licensing and the control of public houses and has broken up such dens as the "promenade" in the Empire music hall. It has many reforms yet to achieve, among them the proposed purchase by the city of the water supply system and the street railways.

ARISTOCRACY ON BOTH TICKETS. These things arrayed against the progressive party the interests of the landed gentry, the established Church here is always on the side of the landlords. The progressives have established a system of day labor under supervision which has produced more efficient results at less cost. The moderate program approves a return to the old contract system, which was prolific of scandals. The council is an unpaid body. Both parties presented candidates of good character. Among the progressives are many of the best known bankers in London, among them such men as Lords Tybthelme, Russell and Carrington. Among the moderate candidates were the duke of Norfolk, Lords Cadogan, Churchill, Donoughmore, Durham, Cadurvan and lots of honorables, several vicars and ex-officers in the army and navy, Harry Marks, formerly a World reporter, and now the owner of a prosperous financial paper here, was a moderate candidate. Women who are householders are allowed to vote, but seem to make little of the privilege.

OSTRACIZED FOR OPINION'S SAKE. A strong light is thrown on the influence of the social feelings here against the liberal party by the fact that Captain Leyland, who married the famous American beauty, Miss Jennie Chamberlain, and with his wife until lately was prominent in the most exclusive circles of London society, is now practically ostracized by his former friends. He lately resigned his seat in Parliament on the ground that he had been converted to the liberal policy. As he is very rich, had a sure conservative seat and could command any reasonable political office within his own party, his sincerity is unimpeachable. His resignation was publicly announced while he was convalescent after a serious illness. The card basket at his residence had previously been filled every day with the cards of all the fashionable world of

THE BEE BULLETIN.

- Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Followed by Snow Flurries; Colder.
1. Epidemic of Influenza in Europe. Hawaiian Rebels Will Not Be Hanged. Premier Rosebery Bent on Resigning. Japan's Easy Time at West End.
2. House agrees to the Sugar Bounty. Women Close Their Congress.
3. House Members in a Wrangle. Governor Holcomb's Illness Not Severe. Nebraska Relief Commission.
4. Last Week in Local Society. Harry Hayward Hot After Atry.
5. Douglas County Grand Jury Reports. Gossip from Local Lodge Rooms.
6. Council Bills Local Matters.
7. Accy on Trial at Pierre.
8. Musical Tossup Here and Abroad. Music and Her Devotees.
9. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.
10. Boys' and Girls' Department. Dr. Llywd on Municipal Government.
11. Literary London.
12. What the Churches Are Doing.
13. Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade.
14. Commercially Speaking.
15. Features of the Live Stock Markets.
16. Russia's Gigantic Railroad Scheme.
17. Chronicles of Count Antioch-VI.
18. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. Tomb of Abraham and Sara.
19. Concerning the Public Schools. Whittier and the Young People. Redemption of Street Waifs.

London, but from that day it has been almost empty. So potent is the social influence here and so universal the hope of expectation of most of the conservative newspapers of titular honors at the hands of the queen, that no public allusion has been made to these significant facts. Captain Leyland, I understand, will be a radical candidate at the next general election. BALLARD SMITH.

SUMMONED THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURISTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

BERLIN, March 2.—As foretold some weeks ago, the emperor has convened the state council for March 1, the main purpose being to devise means to aid the agriculturists of Prussia, who, especially in the eastern provinces, are heavily depressed in financial condition as a result of foreign competition in grain and cattle. The sections of the state council called to meet are those of husbandry, trade and commerce. The session is inaugurated by an address upon the internal situation of Germany by the emperor, who, however, will not preside, as he did in 1890, but leave that duty to Chancellor Hohenlohe. The summoning of the council is interpreted as showing the emperor and the cabinet, in view of the incessant agitation of the agrarians, have resolved to endeavor to arrange some measures of relief. But they have adopted no radical as Count von Kanitz's proposed grain monopoly. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the proposals which will be discussed by the state council include the organization of a certain system for small farmers, settlements for agricultural laborers, the cheapening of production, tariff reform and a modification of the brandy and sugar duties. Several political personalities connected with the treasury, and Herr Wittberg, president of the Posen Settlements company. These names, joined to those of the eminent members of the council, are regarded as insuring the adoption of measures beneficial to German husbandry and cognate industries.

An interesting question arose in connection with the convening of the state council as to whether Prince Bismarck is still a member of the Reichstag. This was settled by a note in the German Gazette announcing that the prince was not only a member, but he still retains the vice presidency of the council. NEW CRUISERS WILL BE BUILT. The Reichstag has been busy with the naval estimates during the past week, and although the government demands for new cruisers were conceded, the Reichstag voted an increase of navy merely for display, by refusing the credits asked for to build the torpedo boats. This rebuff of the government is due to the abstentions, and in some case to the opposition of the conservatives, who acted thus in defense of their traditional policy, as a warning to the government to pay greater attention to agrarian interests. The discussion brought out several interesting statements.

Prince Hohenlohe yesterday warmly appealed to the house to grant the estimates. He said the foreign trade of Germany, in which not only industry but husbandry was concerned, required greater protection, and this end could only be attained by an adequate navy. He could not believe, he said, that the Reichstag would not be equal to its task and keep pace with the development of German trade. They must have vessels of modern construction and modern armament. Many of the German warships which a few years ago inspired respect, looked now as though they might be knocked to pieces at the first encounter, but to replace obsolete and useless vessels, he appealed to the feelings of Germans and said he had once indulged in the dream of a great and mighty fleet which would bear the German flag over the seas. These dreams, however, rapidly vanished. In obedience to the wishes of Parliament and the taxpayers, many cherished wishes had to be abandoned. He concluded with remarking he hoped the Reichstag would agree to the present modest request of the naval authorities.

Count von Mirbach, the agrarian leader, announced that although the conservatives would vote for the cruiser credit upon this occasion, they would not promise to support the plan of reading unless the government showed itself more amenable to the agrarian demands. The Reichstag's rejection of the new torpedo grant was a great disappointment to the naval authorities. Two of these vessels were to have been built, and they were intended to be the swiftest vessels in the navy. It had been planned they should be constructed so as to develop a speed of twenty-five knots an hour and be able to make a voyage of 5,000 miles without refueling. They were expected to be invaluable for reconnoitering and for conveying dispatches, while being also available as "torpedo catchers." The general belief is the government will make another attempt to get the Reichstag to

(Continued on Second Page.)

HAD THEIR OWN WAY

Fortress of Wei-Hai-Wei Was Vacated When the Japs Arrived.

DESTROYING THE FLEET WAS HARD WORK Elizabeth in Pe-Chi-Li Gulf More of a Hindrance Than an Aid.

YET ONLY FOUR SHIPS WERE LEFT SOUND Torpedoes Sent Many Large Vessels to the Bottom in the Darkness.

MAJOR GENERAL OTERA WAS KILLED He Planned the Attack on Port Arthur and Was Valuable to His Country on Account of His Knowledge of Tactics.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—(Via Steamship City of Peking to San Francisco, March 2.)—The harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei is to the south end of the bay of Pe-Chi-Li what Port Arthur was to the north. It is a possession, however, was not all essential to the Japanese, whose navy had very free access to the gulf, but its capture was thought desirable, partly as a brilliant addition to the prestige of the conquerors, and partly to set at rest all anxieties with respect to the still powerful fleet commanded by Admiral Ting.

After a successful landing in January, the march inland from the bay near Yung-Chung, began on the 25th and 30th of that month, and before noon the following day the heights overlooking the harbor were reached, and the first group of forts at Pe-Chi-Ya-Su were taken. The contest at this point was the severest in which the Japanese troops were engaged. Their losses were not heavy in number, being limited to less than 100 killed and wounded, but the death of the general commanding the first brigade of the Sixth, or Kumamoto division, was a veritable calamity. Of fighting leaders the Japanese army has a profusion. With skilled students of strategy it is not so liberally provided. Major General Otera was as assiduous in planning campaigns as he was energetic in carrying them out. It was he who led the movement against Port Arthur. He was the first of his grade to fall in the war. The forts seized by the Kumamoto brigade were four in number. Most of their guns were in good order and were immediately turned upon the Chinese ships and batteries on the islands in the bay.

Meanwhile, the second grade division, from Sendai, proceeded along a range of bluffs, driving the enemy like sheep before them. No opposition worth speaking of was offered, and the works on the opposite, or western side, would have been promptly captured but for a sudden downfall of blinding snow, which brought military operations to a standstill. The soldiers suffered greatly from exposure to the piercing cold, and it was not until the morning of February 2 that the task allotted to them was accomplished.

GARRISON HAD ALL PLED. Not a soul encountered them as they entered the works. The garrison had all fled, but not without leaving some evidence of thoughtfulness and caution behind them. The big cannon had been thrown from the wall and otherwise rendered useless and the expectations of training them upon the comrades of their former owners was necessarily given over. The share of the army in reducing Wei-Hai-Wei was practically at an end. Small bodies of foreigners and artillerymen were set to work planting mortars and guns at advantageous spots and some of these were afterward served with decisive effect.

But the main interest of the proceedings was transferred to the lower level of the bay. Admiral Ito's ships had been much more hardily dealt with by the tempest than General Oyama's soldiers. The latter had found shelter of some sort, while the fleet was so beaten about by the raging winds that the position outside of Wei-Hai-Wei could not be maintained, and for three days, from January 31 until February 2, it was obliged to take refuge in the waters of Yung-Chung more than a score of miles away.

The Japanese admirals had intended to commence their attack January 31. At the outset little could be done with his men-of-war owing to the difficulty of entering the harbor. All the openings had been blocked by strong barricades of chain cables and spars, forbidding ingress to strangers, and allowing passage only to pilots familiar with the line of obstructions. The Chinese ships within occupied a basin fifteen or more miles in length by five or six in breadth. With this space at their disposal they could not easily be reached by artillery from any point held by the Japanese troops. The only recourse then was torpedo boats. If a breach could be made in the barrier, these compact messengers of destruction might burst in among the ironclads, and all alone accomplish their terrible errand of annihilation. Six of them were selected to undertake this exploit on the night of January 30, but through some unlucky blundering they were met by a heavy fire from their friends in the bay, and they were endeavoring to force the eastern channel. This compelled a postponement of twenty-four hours, but before the newly designated time had come a snow storm was driving the entire body of ships, large and small, far away from the scene.

BREAKING UP THE FLEET. Three days were thus lost, and nothing was done until the night of February 2, when the torpedo boats renewed their attempt. Again they were unsuccessful, the barrier proving impassable for that occasion. But a good beginning had been made, and on the following night a flock of giant killers made an aperture of 100 yards broad, and after carefully picking their way through, bore down at topmost speed upon the Chinese flagship, which even in the blackness of midnight was distinguished by its huge bulk. At a distance of 600 meters they sent their torpedoes plunging ahead, repeating discharges until the supply was exhausted. The big ironclad was not immediately sunk, but it was wounded to death. Its side was torn away, and the injury inflicted was so ruinous that Admiral Ting is said to have lost no time in transferring his quarters to the Chen Yuen, the second ship of the Pei-Yang squadron, which, though recently badly damaged by running upon a rock, had been sufficiently repaired to take her place in line. Other Chinese vessels were struck, and one, supposed to be a gunboat, was sent to the bottom. Four of the torpedo boats returned to their station outside the harbor, though one of them had been hit forty-seven times, and all were pretty badly knocked about. The Chinese were badly used, and many of their crews were killed by the fire of the enemy

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LOCAL POLITICS IN LONDON WARM Struggle for Control of the Municipality One of the Most Bitter.

RANCOR REACHES EVEN TO "SOCIETY" One of the Swiftest of the Swell Set Ostracized for Daring to Change His Party Affiliations at the Present Time.

LONDON, March 2.—(New York World Cable-Special Telegram.)—The speedy retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the post of prime minister I was able to predict fourteen months ago, as well as the certain succession of Lord Rosebery. The possibility of the latter event especially was scouted at that time by every prominent British paper of both parties and by the correspondents of New York papers. Now I can assert the very strong possibility of the speedy resignation of Rosebery for personal reasons, even while the present majority in the House of Commons remains assured to him. He is still suffering from influenza, but that would give little concern to his friends and physicians if it were not complicated by insomnia, which has been almost chronic for a year or more. The sleeplessness began after an attack of scarletina seven years ago, but lately has increased to such a degree that for several months he has found it impossible to sleep every night. The depression which is the inevitable consequence of influenza has so affected him that only the influence of Lord Tweedmouth, a man of strong will, robust courage and highly trained political knowledge, has prevented the prime minister's resignation within the last two days. Both Lord Tweedmouth and other friends fear that no influence can prevent it within the next forty-eight hours unless Rosebery's present temper changes.

The bitter attacks of Mr. Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke in the House the other day, both being members of his own party, have affected the prime minister greatly. On the other hand, it is well known that he is ambitious, has worked unceasingly for the premiership since his entry into public life, and therefore would not throw it away lightly. Nevertheless, his highly excited and nervous condition makes him obstinate in his present purpose.

FEATURES OF THE LONDON ELECTION. The great municipal contest which ended in London after a bitter and long continued canvass as that in New York last year was curiously like and yet unlike our fight against public corruption. There were two parties, the moderates and the progressives. The former included practically all the great property lords of London and all the aristocracy and Tory party in general; representatives of the state and church were uniformly on this side, and with them were the liquor interest, the proprietors in the music halls, the frequenters of these institutions, the water companies, street car lines and other private monopolies. The progressives were the moderate candidates, adjuvating members of the conservative party to vote for them, so it might appear that this was the responsible party, but the fact is that it represented all that is worst in municipal life.

The corruption and scandals of the old Board of Public Works, never fully exposed, because the press was and is muzzled, led to the overthrow of that body six years ago and the establishment of an elective county council. The liberal party in action, The Reichstag captured the council and has controlled it from the start. The council has in a large measure reformed the administration, and the hospital and almshouse management, improved the fire department, given thousands of acres to new parks and has made efforts to reform the present system of taxation, by which the ground landlords largely escape their share of the municipal taxes. These efforts have been defeated thus far by the House of Lords. The council has been very watchful in the licensing and the control of public houses and has broken up such dens as the "promenade" in the Empire music hall. It has many reforms yet to achieve, among them the proposed purchase by the city of the water supply system and the street railways.

ARISTOCRACY ON BOTH TICKETS. These things arrayed against the progressive party the interests of the landed gentry, the established Church here is always on the side of the landlords. The progressives have established a system of day labor under supervision which has produced more efficient results at less cost. The moderate program approves a return to the old contract system, which was prolific of scandals. The council is an unpaid body. Both parties presented candidates of good character. Among the progressives are many of the best known bankers in London, among them such men as Lords Tybthelme, Russell and Carrington. Among the moderate candidates were the duke of Norfolk, Lords Cadogan, Churchill, Donoughmore, Durham, Cadurvan and lots of honorables, several vicars and ex-officers in the army and navy, Harry Marks, formerly a World reporter, and now the owner of a prosperous financial paper here, was a moderate candidate. Women who are householders are allowed to vote, but seem to make little of the privilege.

OSTRACIZED FOR OPINION'S SAKE. A strong light is thrown on the influence of the social feelings here against the liberal party by the fact that Captain Leyland, who married the famous American beauty, Miss Jennie Chamberlain, and with his wife until lately was prominent in the most exclusive circles of London society, is now practically ostracized by his former friends. He lately resigned his seat in Parliament on the ground that he had been converted to the liberal policy. As he is very rich, had a sure conservative seat and could command any reasonable political office within his own party, his sincerity is unimpeachable. His resignation was publicly announced while he was convalescent after a serious illness. The card basket at his residence had previously been filled every day with the cards of all the fashionable world of

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