ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1895-SIXTEEN PAGES.

ideas as subversive," and because the

writer of the articles, although guilty of the

THEY DO LIKE ENTERPRISE.

The World's exclusive publication of the

details of the Kwa Sang massacre has un-

doubtedly made a great impression on the

English reading public. A few years ago

the Herald was practically the only Ameri-

can newspaper known in England or on the

continent. The World's exclusive publica-

tion of full particulars of the sinking of the

New York to newspapers here, first directed

the attention of the foreign public to its en-

any part of the world. Its account, also ex-

clusive, of the Japanese barbarities at Port

Arthur also made a great impression, and

when cabled here, of the World's almost

news published elsewhere, giving fullest in-

torially to its achievements, but London

the massacre of missionaries, who are not

URGED TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION.

England and United States Princi-

pally Interested in Chinese Events. (Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

the massacres at Ku-Cheng, Mr. Gladstone's

speech on Armenia, the celebration by the

Germans of victories during the war of 1870-

71 against the French, and Mr. Justin Mc-

INTERVIEW WITH GLADSTONE

well known throughout New England, was

invited his visitor to accompany him to the

Armenian meeting at Chester on Tuesday

last. After the luncheon Dr. Lorimer had

a couple of hours' conversation with Mr.

Gladstone in the latter's library. They dis-

cussed the various aspects of the Armenian

question, Mr. Gladstone laying the greatest

weight upon the co-operation of the United

States in the matter, Mr. Gladstone said

"I am desirous to have America specially

interested in the work of Armenian reform

Whenever England has had dealings with

the sultan his government thinks it is actu

ated by some ulterior motive. But as Amer-

ica occupies so independent a position and

is so far removed from the seat of European

politics its public opinions will have great

siderable feeling, and the Boston divine re

Dr. Lorimer was much impressed with Mr.

made in the town hall at Chester thrilled the

on Armenia, was published today. The for

mer accused Mr. Gladstone of uttering state-

ments based upon hearsay evidence alone

which, the Turk claimed, is getting the

eastern people at enmity with each other,

causing much bloodshed, raising political dis-

putes and withholding from the Turks liberty

and progress. Khalid adds: "It is little

worthy of you, who have won a name as a

great man, to persist in abusing individuals

and a race merely because they are Moham-

THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES.

Gladstone on Thursday last replied to the

Turk, saying: "I make no charge against

the Turks at large, but against the Turkish

government. I make charges of which they

have been proven guilty by public authority

In my opinion I have been a far better friend

o the Ottoman empire than the sultan and

nis advisers. I have always recommended

the granting of reasonable powers and local

self-government, which would have saved it

from the horrible lesses. This good advice

was spurned, and in consequence Turkey lost

18,000,000 of people, and may lose more.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "appeal for har-

nony" is not likely to bring about the de

sired result, according to well informed Irish-

The proceedings in the House of Common

are not likely to be prolonged and will prob-

ably be confined exclusively to the election

of a speaker. Both houses meet at 2 o'clock

in the afternoon. The commoners, led by the

clerk of the House of Commons, will repair

to the House of Lords, where they will hear

the royal commission read. On returning to

election of the speaker will occur, and the

house will adjourn until Tuesday. Tuesday

and Wednesday will be devoted to awearing

in the members of the House of Common

and the queen's speech will be read on Thurs

day. In the independent labor party repor

of the recent elections Secretary Tom Mann

states the members of that party are more

the House of Commons the ceremony of the

Pray weigh these words."

the Irish national party.

have moved Mr. Gladstone deeply."

LONDON, Aug. 10.-The main features of

even Americans.

Salisbury.

BALLARD SMITH.

terprise in collecting news at any cost from

the cost of the latter trial.

appeal are favorable.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Peace of Europe Threatened by the Little State in the Corner.

FERDINAND MUST GO, SOON OR LATE Gladstone, is responsible for English policy,

His Hold on the Throne is Loose and His Flight is Assured.

ARMENIAN DISEASE BECOMES ACUTE There is the old remedy of sending the fleet

Reaches Such a Stage that Some Energetic Action Seems Imperative.

SALISBURY HAS THE FIRST CHANCE

France and Russin Await the Annuncintion of England's Policy and Will Back Up British Efforts at Securing Reforms.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 .- (Special Telegram.)-It is on southeastern Europe that most European eyes are most anxiously fixed. If the convulsions announced by sundry prophets as the necessary and imminent result of the murder of Stambule" have not yet happened, it is none the les thought certain that disturbances must occur. Bulgaria itself must once more be a source of trouble. Prince Ferdinand's hold on the throne of that restless little principality is of the loosest kind. No one doubts that he will be expelled. His overthrow may be a question of weeks or a question of months, but sooner or later he will have to go. The next man is likely enough to be a nominee of Russia, openly or secretly. If there is no etrong Russian party in Bulgaria there is a degree of political and national demoralization which may serve her purpose as well. "It is impossible," writes a resident of Sofia. "to describe to you the condition of public opinion in this city since the assassination of Stambuloff. There is no public opinion. What political virtue there was in this people has gone out of them." The people are weak, and the government is weak.

MACEDONIA AND BULGARIA. It has been asserted that Bulgaria was fomenting the disturbances in Macedonia, and it has been denied. The truth is that there are in Bulgaria 50,000 Macedonian refugees. They had either been driven out by the barbarities of the Turk, or they left in search of that employment which their own desolated country could no longer give them. They are agriculturists, masons, carpenters, servents, and there are not a few of a higher position in life, some of whom have become officers in the Bulgarian army. These are the men who have been streaming across the frontier. It is they, and not the Bulgarians who are taking part in the present Macedonlan rising, which seems for the moment crushed. Bulgaria as a state has no immeet political interest in the over throw of Turkish misrule in Macedonia. She knows that she will not be allowed to annex western Roumelia. Austria bars the way. Austria has never taken her eyes off Salonica and no forecast of the Macedonian future is worth anything which does not take account of Austria's longing for a seaport on the Aegean. Macedonia, meantime, is enduring many of the horrors of armed revolt and of the worse horrors of an armed struggle against the Turk, with little hope of success save in a turn of events she cannot control Europe must eventually interfere, but Europe

ARMENIAN MUDDLE CONTINUES The Armenian question is chronic. At last it is becoming acute. Europe was for a long time skeptical about outrages and oppression in Armenia. They were urged on public attention by journals without authority, and in that sensational form which in Europe makes little impression on the public judgment. Inquiries, official and otherwise, conducted in a more sober spirit, at last convinced Europe and especially England, which under the treaty of Berlin has a special mandate and mission for the protection of persecuted Armenia. It is now some months since the European commission sent to inquire into the condition of things in Armenia reported. Its report was a catalogue of horrors. Demands were made upon the sultan for redress and reform, France and Russia joining in these demands with England, but leaving to England the first place, which under the treaty belonged to her.

has at present more than enough on hand in

The sultan first refused to accede, the said he would like further information, then promised certain reforms, then withdraw his promise, then, under advice of a new grand vizier, agreed to carry out such recommendations as did not conflict with Turkish law. Instantly upon receipt of this answer Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador at Constan tincple, sent his dragoman to the porte with an official copy of the proposed reforms, and the request that the grand vizier would put a mark against such of them as in his opinion were contrary to Turkish law. The vizier

leclined. He had no authority. ENGLAND UNITED ON THIS. Meantime the general election in Englanhad occurred. Lord Salisbury, who is for eign minister as well as prime minister, was known to have the nation at his back. The sultan once more changed his mind, and primised in a general way that there should be a change of administration in Armenia But the change was still to leave Armenia under absolute control of Turkish authorities and that European supervision which alon could insure peace and order and humanity

It was in these circumstances that th meeting at Chester was held last Tuesday over which the duke of Westminster presided, with Mr. Gladstone as chief orator Singular conjunction of two men who stand at the two opposite poles of English thought and feeling. There has been a personal disagreement between them, as well as a political antagonism, dating from 1886, and Mr. Gladstone's surrender to Parnell on home rule. Their meeting on the same platform marks the unanimity of English feeling. Mr. Gladstone's speech is supposed to have advanced Salisbury's hands. It does strengthen Lord Salishury in one sense, for it shows Europe and the Turk that on this Armenian question | "It is greatly feared that Colone, Grant's setion all parties in England are agreed. Mr. Gladstone's presence was evidence of that, but and misgovernment to renewed effort. It is his speech was violent and injudicious, and probable that the mischief done by his indishe let losse his rhetoric on the fultan. There cretions cannot be undone. Tammany will was no occasion for rhetoric. The facts are strain every nerve at the autumn election and quite herrible enough. Mr. Gladstone, how- will perhaps succeed, as it has succeeded ever, has seldem been happy in his handling after previous disasters. Its success would of foreign questions, and the opinions of his be a public calamity."

foreign policy and of his speeches on foreign policy held and expressed by European statesmen are of a nature to surprise his American idolators. They shrug their shoulders over this Chester performance, and the sultan is the stonger, not the weaker, for Mr. Gladstone's intemperate denunciations. WHAT SALISBURY MAY DO.

Lord Salisbury, however, and not Mr. and he will have to act. It is possible, not probable, that the sultan will consent to real reforms in Armenia and to those rather moderate demands, which if complied with would insure the execution of these reforms. If not, force of some kind must be used to Constantinople. Lord Salisbury thinks that inexpedient. He is more likely to send it to Salonica or Smyrna, occupy one or both of these ports, collect the customs revenue, and so put upon the stubborn tyrant of Armenia that kind of pressure he is least able to resist. The Turk is a stole, and might possess his soul in patience with a foreign fleet in one of his harbors. But finance is his weak point, and to an attack on his finances he must presently succumb. Smyrna is the foremost port of trade in the Levant. The Turkish tariff is simplicity itself. All im ports are taxed 8 per cent ad valorem. France and Russia, it should be added, both of which at first impeded and intrigued against England in Constantinople, have since changed their minds, and M. Nelidoff is believed to

Currie. LITTLE TO WORRY OVER England and the continent have had a rather quiet week. There is anxiety in France about Cornell for accepting a race on a technicality, the attack of the British fleet on Cor.nto. Madagascar and evidently some doubt whether General Duchene will force or find his way to Antananarivo before the practicable season | yacht has been awarded a race on mere tech- its knowledge of those events, of such interest ends. There is angry criticism, and appar- nicalities, and the owner has not failed to to England particularly. No English paper ently just criticism, on the French war office accept the award, nor has any newspaper had a single special dispatch from Nicaragua for its inadequate preparations. Details of hinted that he should not have done so. In during the entire period. London papers, disease and death are finding their way two of these events English royalty has been while giving full credit to the World in the home in private letters, rigid as are the restrictions upon letter writing, whether pub-

The French, of course, are casting angry glances across the frontier, where the Germans are celebrating the victories of 1870 and 1871. Why they should not celebrate them has never been explained. The French listen with not less resentment to the speech of the German emperor at Cowes to the sailors of the German ship of war Woerth. The young kaiser has made so many indiscreet speeches that one more or less does not greatly matter. It is only if he should be prudent and wary that Europe would begin to think something was the matter. When he speaks as he did at Cowes of occasions for further deeds of valor he means no more than a weather proppet who predicts a storm England at any rate gives herself no trouble about these belligerent effusions of her

queen's grandson. England is for the moment very much at peace with herself and the rest of the world. the Turk excepted, and the Chinese excepted, and the Frenchman in Siam excepted, and perhaps Venezuela and Brazil also excepted. The unionists are in such good temper over their victory that they show themselves magnanimous, as in declining to turn out a liberal speaker in the House of Commons. The radicals have not begun to recover from their defeat, nor to know whether they have a policy, or what it is. The only faction left with vitality enough or temper enough for a quarrel is the Irish faction, Mr. McCarthy has been attacking Mr. Healy in a violent manifesto a column long, and Mr. Healy has published a violent reply two columns long. Such is the Irish way of promoting that union of Irish hearts and hands without which no efficient Irish agitation is possible. PAUNCEFOTE WILL STAY.

The London report that Sir Julian Paunce fote, British ambassador at Washington, is to be transferred to Berlin comes from a paper not likely to be well informed on foreign office matters. I know of no reason why he should be retired or transferred. The change of administration in England is no reason. It is not the custom in that country to turn out a capable public servant because he is not of the prevailing party opinion on domestic affairs. There is but one opinion about Sir Julian Pauncefote and the way in which he has represented his government. He is very popular in Washington, and he is one of the ablest men ever sent here from Great Britain, in some important respects undoubtedly the ablest. Of his good will to this country there never was any more doubt than of the commanding capacity with which he transacted the business of his own both nations that he should remain ambassa-

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

LAST CONSTITUENCY HEARD FROM

Liberal Candidate Elected in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. LONDON, Aug. 10 .- The returns of the election held in the Orkney and Shetland islands, which is the last constituency to be heard from, are in. The returns show the liberal candidate, Sir L. L. Leyell, bart, has

been returned. The following is the result of the vote Sir L. L. Leyell, bart., liberal, 2,360; R. M. Fullartin, Q. C., conservative, 1.508; liberal majority, 780. At the last election Sir Leyell had a majority of 1,000 votes, showing a loss

The return of Sir Leyell adds one more to the opposition number, which is now 260, and leaves the government majority at 151, with other members.

BABY STEWART DIES IN PAIN.

saults on Missionaries at Hwa-Sang. (Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company, FOO CHOW, China, Aug. 10 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Baby Stewart is dead, the eleventh victim of the massacre of the missionaries by the Chinese

One of the murderers of the Stewarts ha been caught and confesses that they cut off the hands and feet of the wife. Mrs. Stewart was frenzied and fought till backed to

Foo Chow is cut off from Peking. The Chi nese say the telegraph lines are blocked north of the Yangtse river.

The American warship Detroit is coming. Times Comments on Tammany.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- The Times this morn ing published an editorial on the split in the New York police commission, in which it says: will stir up all the old forces of corruptio

Yachtsman Wills of Great Britain Shows His Magnanimous Sporting Blood.

CHANCES FOR VALKYRIE'S WINNING

Various Points of the Big Racers Cautiously Compared in England.

DUNRAVEN'S PARTISANS ALL CONFIDENT

Skippers and Sailmakers Talk of the Certainty of American Defeat.

EAGERLY WISHING FOR A LIGHT WIND

Valkyrie Built for Sailing in a Slack Breeze Over Smooth Water-France Worried Over the

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Aug. 10 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-I am afraid this was quickly followed by republication, be now working honestly with Sir Philip English sportsmen, despite the general impression to the contrary, do not take defeat daily dispatches, well in advance of any easily. While their sporting and daily newspapers rang with contemptuous abuse for formation of the troubles in Nicaragua and I have counted five conspicuous events since The public here, in fact, had to depend enon field and flood, in which a horse or a tirely upon the World's correspondence for concerned. Last year Mr. Frank Wills, the | news columns, naturally do not refer ediwell known yachtsman and owner of the Amphitrite, stated in the yachting world his ex- newspaper men privately discuss with admiratreme anxiety to arrange a match with Mr. tion and wonder the feat and still more the Brooks' American yacht, Lasca. At Cowes expense of cabling from China several thouthis week his Amphitrite met Mr. Palmer's sand words, furnishing complete details of American yacht, Tampa, and was very badly beaten, but Mr. Wills promptly entered a protest that Mr. Palmer had violated th rules by employing a few extra men and or this triffing technical'ty was duly and properly awarded the race and cup; but Mr. Palmer, so far from kicking as did the Lean der men against the decision of their own umpire, very good humoredly told the committee that he deservedly lost the race for not studying the rules beforehand.

> The German emperor's action in explicitly ruling out any American yacht from the contest for his cup has aroused much comment

> COMPARING THE CHAMPIONS. Mr. George Gould writes as follows in reply the World correspondent's request for his views regarding Defender and Vigilant: "I am too far away to express an opinion on the racing in America, having no information except what I gather from English papers. From their accounts I should judge the new boat is a great success."

Leading British yachtsmen are indisposed to commit themselves to any opinion comparative of chances of Valkyrle and Defender. Lord Dunraven when questioned by your correspondent at Cowes today said: "I am Rosebery and a pat on the back for Lord simply unable to form a definite opinion on the merits of the two boats. All I can do is to make the best provision in my power for every contingency, so that nothing shall be left undone to insure the success of Valkyrie. Beyond that he could not be induced to speak. Captain Cranfield's brother said: "I have no doubt in light winds Valkyrie will lick Defender's head off. In my last letter to my brother Bill, on board Valkyrie, I advised him on the first intimation of any al teration in Valkyrie to go over her side and pull ashore."

Tom Jay, skipper of Ailsa, which has been takes a wholly different view. He said emphatically: "It is no good. Money spent on the Valkyrie might as well have been thrown into the sea. She won't be in it with De

fender." PRAYING FOR LIGHT WINDS. Ratsey, the sailmaker who declined to make a suit of sails last year for Vigilant lest it

might enable her beat Britannia, expressed guarded opinion. "In light winds Valkyrie will beat both Vigilant and Defender, but in a breeze I consider there will be little to choose between them. I am now building at my loft the largest mainsail ever made in Europe to be sent to New York for Valkyric

John Cranfield, another brother of Valkyrie's skipper, who was master of the new crack 60-rater 'Hester, said: "Should Vigilant not be greatly improved since racing here, the new Valkyrie will beat her by twenty minutes on a fifty-mile course. From that it may be seen her chances with Defender are good. Though Valkyrie is at her best in light water, I believe she will hold

her own in any weather." Captain Carter of the Britannia declared "It is impossible to arrive at any conclusion the basis of Defender and Vigilant trials, be cause Vigilant has been altered since we saw her here, but how much improved I cannot tell. I think it quite possible that we on this side have never heard and don't know the atmost that can be done with Defender. consider that in light winds Valkyrie is very fast, but cannot say whether she is faster than Defender. I do not blame Mr. Gould for declining further races with Defender, for had I been treated in the same way as Vigilant complains of being, I should act like wise. I am inclined to think Valkyrie can

carry more sail than Defender." WORRIED OVER WALLER. The Paris press is making much of the formal recognition of Tamatave in Madagascar by the English fleet as French territory but while expressing great satisfaction tha the English cruiser Marathon on entering the port thus gave formal recognition to French claims by hoisting the French flag and firing a salute of twenty-one guns, the French newspapers note with anger that the Castine, an American gunboat, neglected to pay a similar compliment to the flag, when moor ing in the harbor a few days previously. The World's Paris correspondent writes that there is an uneasy feeling in government circles regarding the Waller incident. The opinion has been far too hastily judged, and that un pleasant consequences must follow if the

official copy of the proceedings at Waller's The Dreyfus case is again exciting intensi interest in Paris. A naval lieutenant of Jewish extraction, M. Weyl, was recently at tacked in a most virulent manner by writers in La Libre Parole and Nouvelle Revue, the alleged reason for the attacks being that Weyl had attempted to defend Dreyfus, condemned for supposed treason. The articles were of the most sturrilous description, and M. Weyl consequently prosecuted the editors of La Libre Parole and the Nouvelle Revue

United States persists in its demands for an

character of the articles, but merely sentenced the editor of La Libre Parole to a SURPLUS OF DIGNITY fine of \$10 and the payment of \$5 damages,

while Mme. Adam, patron saint of French jingoes and editress of the Nouvelle Revue, escaped all punishment. She was recognized German Officials Decline to March with the as responsible for the publication of a series Common Herd. of unfounded libels on the character of M. Weyl, but no fine was imposed because

"Commandant Z. had considered M. Weyl's WATCH FIRES SET ALONG THE RHINE

gross libel, had been "actuated by patriotic Grand Finale of the Celebrations Will Be ardor." M. Weyl was, moreover, muleted in on the Anniversary of Sedan. The World's correspondent at Bamberg tel-

egraphs that while Mr. Louis Stern must go COMPLAIN OF THE CANAL MANAGEMENT to prison on the sentence for insulting a German official, his prospects of successful

> Ship Owners Insist that the Fees Charged Are Exorbitant.

MAKING IT UNPLEASANT FOR AMERICANS

Officials More Overhearing Than Ever Since the Conviction of Mr. Stern English warship Victoria, cabled back from -Crowds Coming to Carlsbad Greater Than Ever.

> (Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Aug. 10 .- During the past week celebrations have been held throughout Germany in commemoration of the battles fought by the Germans against the French during the early part of August, 1870. The most significant were probably those at the foet of the national monument at the Niederwald on Tuesday and Wednesday, and yesterday 1,500 members of Bavarian military bands made a patriotic demonstration there. For the big celebrations of August 9 on the Templehof field 235 veteran organizations will parade with banners before the emperor and galleries will be erected to accommodate 18,000 spectators.

Unfavorable comment has been aroused by the fact that the government will not officially take part in the celebrations and Baron von Tiedemann, governor of Bromberg, in a written refusal to join in the Sedan parade explained that it would be against the dignity of royal officials to march through the streets beside plain civilians.

Complaints at the unsatisfactory manage ment of the new Baltic canal continue to arrive from all German ports, and especially from Dantzic and Stettin. Cases are cited where the expense of passing the canal trebly exceeded the benefits derived therethe world of politics the past week have been from, and ship owners strongly appeal that the management be taken out of the clutches of the bureaucracy and be governed on a business basis. The government, however, persists in declaring that the traffic Carthy's appeal for harmony among the Irish is increasing daily, and especially in Danish. members of Parliament. The Ku-Cheng massacres are now attracting the earnest atten- Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and that the

fees charged are not exorbitant. tion of all Europe. The British press praises The program for laying the corner stone the World for its enterprise in securing two good exclusive interviews on the subject from of the big Kaiser Wilhelm monument near Foo-Chow. The pope is said to have written Berlin castle on August 18 has been deterto Emperor William, asking him to take the mined upon. The emperor and empress will Catholic missions in China under his protecleave the castle on foot and walk to the tion. Great Britain and the United States are spot where the corner stone has been placed. urged to take prompt action in the case and Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, will then some interesting developments are expected. hand his majesty a document to be placed in The utterances of Mr. Gladstone have been the hollow part of the stone. The emperor both praised and condemned by the press will read this document aloud, a trowel and and in brief are recognized as a slap at Lord mallet will be given him by Count Locherfeld and the president of the Reichstag Baron von Buol-Berenberg, and his majesty will perform the ceremony of laying the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., of Boston, stone. The Lutheran hymn will be played Mass., pastor of Tremont temple, who is by the bands assembled, the officiating

now in this city on a vacation, and who is clergyman will pronounce a blessing and the ceremony will be ended. invited to lunch with Mr. Gladstone, who KING ALBERT ESPECIALLY INVITED. Grand preparations are being made for the celebration of Sedan, September 2. Throughout Prussia the Protestant churches will hold special services, and King Albert of Saxony will come to Berlin by special invitation of the emperor and will be the recipient of unusual honors, as he is the last surviving army commander in active service. About a score of the other German princes and rulers will be present, among them being the prince regent of Bavaria. A grand Sepfenstrick will be executed in front of the Berlin castle during the evening by all the bands of the guard corps, and during the night preceding the celebration both shores of the Rhine as far as the Dutch frontier will be illuminated by bonfires arranged by the veterans.

The result of the Stern case has made a representative of the Associated press that most unpleasant impression among Ameri-Mr. Gladstone spoke these words with concans at all the German spas here. Similar regulations to those apparently infringed by marked: "No one could fail to be convinced Mr. Stern prevail everywhere and the punhat the stories of the Armenian outrages ishment of the New York merchant serves to stimulate the German officials to fresh annoyances. More than one of them has Gladstone's wonderful vitality and fire. The already been heard to remark in substance. deep animation during his speech which he 'You Americans must conform to our cus oms." At Carlsbad a number of American public men are stopping and they have The correspondence between a Turk, Khahil all especially been humiliated by the ap-

parent failure of the United States embassy o accomplish anything in the matter. They add that it is safe to say that the case will have far-reaching consequences. Nearly 35,000 patients have visited Carlsbac since May, the number exceeding the record by 4,000. The greatest increase in the number of visitors has been among the Americans, who are by far the largest foreign element. Lodging houses have been crowded,

but the crowds are now thinning. There is much complaint among the visitors at the exorbitant prices charged at the hotels and the vexatious rules and a tax imposed by local authorities, which invite a constant repetition of the Stern case. STERN ADVISED TO APPEAL. Mr. Louis Stern has been advised to ap-Bavaria, who, it is said, is sure to change

peal to the clemency of the prince regent of the sentence of two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks into a mere fine It appears that the Bavarian government it self expected that Mr. Stern would be sentenced for insulting the public official men-Mr. Phillip D. Armour of Chicago completes

he Carlsbad cure on Monday and has departed. Among the prominent Americans now at Carlsbad are Senator Vest of Mis souri and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick. men, as he wound it up with a hot attack F. H. Winston, Conrad Seippe and Huntingupon Mr. T. M. Healy, which is hardly calton Jackson of Chicago, President Ledyard of culated to restore harmony in the ranks of the Michigan Central railroad, Judge Dillon leading counsel for the Western Union Telegraph company, Lady Isabel Smith of Canads, Charles T. Pulsifer of Boston.

Base ball has been introduced at Hamburg where it is played on the grounds near the lawn tennis court. One of the best players

There are fewer Americans at Hambur, than there were a short time ago, but next week there will be a hig incursion of transatlantle visitors. Mrs. John W. Mackay ar rived at Humburg today with a large party, including Mr. M. H. De Young, proprietor of the whole of the second floor of the Hotel

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

1. Three Sources of One Trouble. Englishmen Not Always Chivalrous German Official Sustains His Dignity. Judge Hopewell Dentes the Injunction 2. Moores Denounces A. P. A. Proceedings.

How the Knights Will March. 3. Work of the Indian Students. Denby Has Charge in China.

Forest Fires in the Northwest.

4. Last Week in Local Social Circles. Among the Omaha Musicians.

5. Dorgan Leaves the Penitentiary. Severe Hailstorm Around Schuyler. Crops in Chase County Doing Well. Brutal Murder in an Asylum

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Kansas City Team Twice Beaten.

7. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. Eddie Bald Makes a New Record. Hot Pace in the Six Day Race. 8. Pushing Work at the Fair Grounds.

10. "In a Hollow of the Hills." 11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. Sandy's Lucky Shot, a Story.

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. How Uncle Sam is Robbed. Some Reminiscences of Lincoln.

Sketch of the Life of Max Nordau. 4. Among the Local Laborers. Echoes from the Ante Room.

15. Commercial and Financial. Reorganizing the Eric & Western. 16. Everything on Whirling Wheels.

berg will arive there on the 15th. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp of New York have just left. They made themselves very popular by starting shooting matches among the soldiers, to whom they gave several hundred marks as prizes. Mrs. William Metcalf-Bliss is staying at

Hamburg, where she has generously arranged o provide a tea party for 200 of the poor of the city next Saturday. She will be as sisted by several pretty girls, who will finish the evening with a dance. The Brunswick boycott, existing for fifteen months, has ended in the complete surrender of the workmen, who numbered 3,000,

Lieutenant Colonel von Hagen of the artilery guards has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, owing to finanal difficulties, during which he was comselled to borrow money at usurious rates. According to the new regulations of the ninistry of education women will be adnitted to the university in order to study

Burglars have robbed the miracle working the golden jewel studded church vessels and of the contents of the offertory.

edicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

The government has issued an order that henceforth the German officials are only to respective attorneys. admit such American pork and sausage as is officially stamped and labeled "Microscopi-

fore F. Runyon, returned to this city today. An excursion party of eighty Americans is making a month's stay in Berlin.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Theo

Li Hung Chang's Plan to Rid China of the Tartar Voke. Aug. 10.)-(New York World Correspondence-Special Telegram.)-A revolution in China to overthrow the ruling dynasty is to be started in a few weeks. The plan has been quietly laid, not only through the Chinese empire. but wherever representatives of the nationality live. It is well known to those in the confidence of the Chinese that the revolution has been brewing a long time, but on ac count of the prodigious scope of the undertaking preparations necessarily had to be made about ready to be made before the late war between China and Japan, but the breaking out of hostilities compelled postponement. The present is said to be a most opportune time for one of the boldest strikes for liberty ever known. The dissatisfaction among the Chinese will culminate in simultaneous outbreaks in Canton and in neighboring provinces. There the revolutionists will begin their task of overthrowing the Chinese empire and estab ishing in its place a purely representative republican form of government. Interval disensions will crop out as if spontaneous. Then before the rulers are aware of it the whole empire will be in arms. Advantage is

to be taken of the helpless condition of the present Chinese government, thereby preventing a strong opposition. LI HUNG CHANG BEHIND IT The story of the contemplated revolt in favor of a republic in China on the lines of that of the United States was told to your correspondent by a wealthy Chinese resident of the islands who is among the chief supporters of the movement. He is a trusted agent of Li Hung Chang and has taken a leading part in inducing local Chinese to enlist, return to China and take part in the conflict. He declares that Li Hung Chang of heavy rewards and glowing accounts of the progressive nation he would make out of China. Trustworthy agents were sent to the 'United States, Canada, Hawaii and other places where Chinese live in any considerable number to form a

branch of what is commonly known as the Chinese progressive political society. Assessments are levied on each member, the total amount being transmitted-to an agent in Canton. Allied with Li Hung Chang are many educated Chinese, who have been educated in American colleges, and through these, with powerful friends at court, the scheme has been worked to a point where the blow is said to be ready to be struck at any noment. Celestials have been returning to their native land with their savings. Most of them are versed in modern warfare and accustomed to handling the latest make of fire trms. A number of foreigners have been taken into the empire to instruct the Chinese in all branches of warfare. Arms have been bought in America and England and will be available at the proper time GONE HOME FROM HAWAII.

In the Hawalian Islands, where there are ome 25,000 Chinese of all classes, those able and willing to join fortunes with the revolutionists have been picked. During the past few years possibly 3,000 have left these islands to take part in the insurrection. La Chung, a wealthy Chinaman, is now in China, whither he was called by Li Hung Chang. He has been an active agent of the movement in th se islands. Through him hundred Chung is at Hongkong, where he is safe from possible arrest and summary punishment the San Francisco Chronicle. They engaged should his mission be known. He carried with him over \$1,000,000 from Honolulu de Russia. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and his which had been saved and paid into the fund son are expected at Carisbad shortly and the for the coming war. The Chinese here are prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Michael of at a loss to known how the matter leaked

COURT REFUSES IT

Will Grant No Injunction in Police Commission Case.

DECISION BY JUDGE HOPEWELL YESTERDAY

Finds Churchill-Russell Appointees Are Prima Facie Commissioners.

BUT THE OLD BOARD STILL REMAINS

Cannot Be Put Out Except by Process of Law.

CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO USE FORCE

Effect of the Action is to Leave Mate ters as They Were-Conduct of Lawyer Ransom Severely Censured.

Judge Hopewell, sitting in court room No. I, yesterday afternoon handed down his decision on the injunction proceedings brought by the present Board of Fire and Police Commissioners against the Churchill Russell board, to restrain the latter from interfering with the possession of the office. The injunction as prayed for is denied, but the plaintiffs, so the court decides, have the right to remain peacably in possession of the office and exercise its functions until otherwise ordered in a proper proceeding.

The effect of the decision, therefore, is to place matters in statu quo, the old board being given the sanction of the court to remain in possession, exercising its functions 'until otherwise ordered in a proper legal proceeding."

When court convened at 2 o'clock Judge Hopewell ascended the rostrum and glanced hurriedly over an immense crowd of spectators. For a full hour prior to the announcement of the decision the crowd had been steadily filing in, every seat available being taken long before the opening of court, while the aisles were packed, filling completely the entire area of the court room almost to suffocation. Within the enclosure, facing the shrine at Clausen, in the Rhine province, of judge, were a great many attorneys, pollticians, and city and county office holders, ncluding the representatives of the present and new fire and police boards, with their

The judge was a few minutes late, and lost to time in getting down to the reading of cally examined" in addition to the regular in- his opinion, which he had placed in typewriting, and read without comment.

Its reading was watched with the closest attention and the drop of a pin might have been heard in the room while the court ran over the history of the controversy, detailed TO OVERTHROW MING DYNASTY. the examination he had made of the cases, finally winding up with a refusal to grant the injunction, but granting a permission to (Copyright, 1855, by Press Publishing Company) the plaintiffs to remain in office until the question of a right to its possession is decided in the legal trbunals.

TEXT OF THE DECISION. The opinion rendered by the court is as

follows: This is an injunction proceeding. The plaintiffs have filed a petition and affidavits. The defendants have filed an answer and affidavits, all positively verified. From the recrd thus made up, these facts appear:

The plaintiffs, together with Howard B. Smith and V. O. Strickler, have for several nonths prior to August 1, 1895, constituted the Board of Fire and Police commissioners for the city of Omaha, and have exercised the functions and discharged the duties pertaining thereto. The said George P. Bemis was a member of said board by virtue of his office as mayor of said city, the other members by appointment under the law in relation thereto as amended by the legislature of 1893, which vested the appointing power in the governor alone. The law relating to the appointment of fire and police commissioners n cities of the metropolitan class was again amended by the legislature of 1895, providing that said board shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the governor, attorney general and commissioner of public lands and buildings. This law went into effect on the 1st day of August, 1895. On the 2d day of August the defendants, W. J. Broatch, Paul Vandervoort and A. C. Foster. were appointed as fire and police commissioners by the attorney general and the commissioner of public lands and buildings, the governor being notified and refusing to act with them. On the same day the said defendants qualified as such police commissioners and held a meeting, at which they elected their chairman and secretary and issued orders to the fire and police departments of hes been secretly plotting for a number of the city of Omaha, and claimed to be in the years to overthrow the present dynasty of exercise of their duties as such officers prior China and proclaim himself emperor. The to the commencement of this suit. It fur-Chinese both at home and abroad have been ther appears that the city council received interested in the movement through promise and filed their oaths of office and official bonds, despite the fact that the order of this court had been issued, of which they had notice, restraining its members from taking such action until plaintiffs' application for ar injunction in that particular could be heard and passed upon.

It also appears that Howard B. Smith and V. O. Strickler refused to act with plaintffs after August 1, 1895. But the plaintiffs, George P. Bemis, Charles H. Brown and D. Clem Deaver, have possession of the officer and records of the board and are exercising the functions of office and are in control of the fire and police departments of the city. and say they are such officers de facto and claim to be such officers de jure, basing such contention on the grounds that the law of 1895, under which the defendants were appointed, is unconstitutional and void, and further, if valid, that their appointment is irregular and not in compliance with tha terms of the act.

CONTROVERSY FURTHER OUTLINED The plaintiffs aver that the defendants will, unless restrained by the order of this court, attempt to obtain possession of the offices belonging to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners and will attempt to exericse the functions and powers belonging to this board to the exclusion and injury of these plaintiffs, and will seriously interfere with the integrity and discipline of the members of the fire and police departments of the city and hipder and obstruct these defendants in the performance of their duties, and will hinder and obstruct the board so as aforesaid constituted by these plaintiffs in the exercise of its func-

tions, powers and authority and threaten the peace and good order of the city of Omaha. The plaintiffs further aver that any right or title which the defendants may have to the offices in question can only be litigated and determined by a proceeding in quo warranto, which can at any time be brought to