PART ONE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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SPANIARDS SPLUTTER

Press of Madrid Chewing Soap Over the Allianca Matter.

SPAIN'S OBLIGATION TO AMERICA

Strict Neutrality of the United States in the Cuban Affair.

SALISBURY AND THE SULKY SULTAN

Armenian Difficulty Must Be Adjusted by Turkey Very Soon.

VIGNAUD'S TALK IN PARIS CRITICISED

Secretary of the American Embassy Does His Government a Great Injustice in Referring to the Waller Case.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—A batch of so-called revelations about the Allianca appears in the Madrid papers. The author of them is said to be Count Hobkirk, a French count. They deserve no attention. Spain has admitted that her cruiser was wrong in firing at this American ship and the question cannot be reopened on the authority of an alleged interview with an alleged count, who was an alleged passenger on the Allianca. What does deserve a moment's attention is the statement that the Spanish press, in its indignation at these stories, is attacking the United States government. The Spanish press has an immense capacity for indignation. The papers of Madrid are among the most excitable in Europe, and that is saying a good deal.

They would do well, nevertheless, to bottle their wrath and to take a reef in that vainglorious Spanish pride which has been the cause of so many humiliations to the Spanish people. They know very well that Spain is under deep obligations to the United States government, with respect to Cuba. President Cleveland and his secretary of state have interpreted the obligations of neutrality with strictness. They have enforced the law. They have done their whole international duty. I am very far from meaning to criticise or reproach them. I do not see how it was possible for a government honorably to act otherwise. The sympathies of Mr. Cleveland may be all on the side of a free Cuba. I do not know whether they are or not, but even if they are, the president has no right to give effect to the sympathies of Mr. Cleveland. He has sworn to do his duty as president and his duty is plain.

GOOD TIME TO BEHAVE.

He must enforce the neutrality of the United States. That is what he has done, neither more nor less. There has not been, so far as the public knows, a single official complaint from Madrid against any act of omission or commission at Washington, since the issue of the president's proclamation of neutrality. Therefore it is that these declamations of the irrepressible press of Madrid are not merely vain, but foolish. They are a direct provocation to America. They cannot reach the government nor influence its conduct. They might possibly create a resentment among the American people strong enough to make the task of neutrality more difficult than it is now to the authorities at Washington. The effect of any strong popular outburst would not be to mitigate the duties of neutrality, but to force us to consider how long we could remain neutral. If the Madrid papers think it well to raise that question, they can go on with their attacks. If they do not, they will cease them as soon as their Spanish blood cools below fever heat. It ought not to take long.

Muttered protests against German celebrations of German victories have been heard this week; not from the French only, but from those of other nations, who think it all policy in the Germans to exasperate their vanquished enemies. These well meaning friends of peace forget one thing. The exultation over Sedan may, indeed, revive bitter memories in beaten France, but it also perpetuates and strengthens the sentiment of German unity. Germany, as we know it, is but just of age. German empire and German independence are twenty-four years old—no more. The empire is an amalgam of states and principalities and peoples who have hardly yet learned to regard themselves as indissoluble. That is why it is for the interest of Europe, which needs a strong Germany, that the war cry of Sedan should year by year still ring in German and European ears.

SALISBURY AND ARMENIA.

The Armenian question is no nearer settlement than it was a week ago, except by mere efflux of time. The sensational story that Lord Salisbury had told the Turkish ambassador in London that Turkey must yield or be dismembered was an invention which imposed on nobody who knows how diplomatic business is done. That Lord Salisbury used plain language to the astute Armenian, for Rustem Pacha is an Armenian, who represents Turkey in England, may be taken for granted. He will probably have to use something beside language before he carries his point, unless he means to wait till the Turks have had time to kill all the Armenians and end the controversy in that way.

That, or any approach to that, would be to the everlasting disgrace of England, and Lord Salisbury, we may be sure, does not mean it to happen. He knows perfectly well that the policy of the sultan is a policy of deliberate extermination. The Armenian Christians are, in his view, bad subjects, because they are not Mohammedans. He wants to get rid of them because they are not Mohammedans. If any of them turn Mohammedan they escape persecution. That is the decisive fact. Lord Salisbury is himself a master of all these questions. He knows the Turk, knows Constantinople, knows the methods of Turkey with her own subjects and with foreign powers. If he did not he has his ambassador at Constantinople to tell him. Sir Philip Currie is a very able diplomatist and very much in earnest in this matter. He will not be hoodwinked. The latest demand of the Porte that the European powers should all join in coercing Turkey is purely dilatory. If England, France and Russia are not enough to reduce the Turk to order, why should Austria, Germany and Italy be more successful? It might save the sultan's dignity a little to yield to six powers instead of three, but the sultan's dignity is not just now an object of general solicitude in Europe. He will have to give way or something will break.

VIGNAUD'S BAD BREAK.

Mr. Eustis will not be much helped by Mr. Vignaud's statement to the Paris Matin about the Waller case. Mr. Vignaud is first secretary to the American embassy in Paris, and a very competent official of long experience. But he ought not to have allowed himself to be interviewed, and if he did, he ought not to have made a statement, the effect of which is to injure the case of his own government. "Everything that has been written on the subject is false," says Mr. Vignaud. That is too sweeping a statement to be diplomatic. "There is no disagreement between us and the French government," he asserts. It would be difficult to put our government in a worse light than by insisting that we have no complaint against the French authorities for their treatment of Mr. Waller.

Mr. Vignaud does not deny that every difficulty was thrown in the way of our inquiries, nor that the French foreign minister or somebody under him, first refused to produce the record of the Madagascar court martial, and only promised it after long delays, which "accidents" have made longer. He does not deny that Mr. Waller is in prison, and that leave to communicate with him or visit him was long withheld. It is plain that Mr. Waller has been treated harshly, and that the efforts of our government to find out how and why he was convicted have thus far been baffled. That is quite sufficient—at least I hope it is—to cause a "disagreement" between us and the French government. When Mr. Vignaud says that political passions here have envenomed this matter at home, he says what may be true of some journals, but certainly not of the majority. Democrats as well as republicans resent injustice to an American citizen by a European power. They have joined in the demand that Mr. Eustis should be made to do his duty. So has the independent press. There are no parties in international politics—at any rate there ought to be none. We are all Americans. Even Mr. Eustis is an American, and we all mean to know whether Mr. Waller is innocent, and if he is, to get him out of prison and get redress for his wrongs.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The adjournment of the British Parliament leaves the ministry a free hand in both domestic and foreign policies. Lest it be supposed that Lord Salisbury arranged this period of freedom as a means of governing in an arbitrary spirit, I will repeat that the situation is precisely that which Mr. Gladstone arranged, or in which he found himself in 1892. Neither he nor Lord Salisbury arranged it, or could arrange it, and Mr. Gladstone has always been a more masterful and despotic minister than Lord Salisbury.

Foreign affairs, moreover, belong primarily to the foreign minister, and not to the House, and a treaty, unlike a treaty here, is a complete and binding engagement without anybody's ratification. The House of Commons has nothing to do with treaty making, nor the House of Lords, and for the House of Commons to refuse to vote money in execution of a treaty would be held an act of bad faith. It is never done. Lord Salisbury has questions enough on hand without having to consider what a radical opposition may think or say about them. It is a pity he has not one more, but he signed away, when last in power, his right to interfere for the protection of Madagascar, and Great Britain has to look on silently while France bucaneers to her heart's content in that important island.

Elsewhere, Armenia excepted, things are simmering. The Balkans are quiet. Siam is in the hands of the diplomatists. The German flurry is over for the moment, and the jingo press of Berlin has fired blank volleys till it is tired, and all to no purpose. The coolness of the English under foreign provocation is proverbial and is one of their strong points. The great journals of London republish the tirades of the German and French papers, or the substance of them, sometimes reply to them and sometimes not, keep their temper as a rule, and invariably forget all about the matter within an extremely short time.

DOMESTIC ENGLAND PROSPERS.

In English domestic affairs the defeat of the new unionists is the most notable event. The socialists, who, under Mr. John Burns and Mr. Keir Hardie, last year captured the trades union congress, have this year been beaten. It is one more rebuff for mere socialism, the future of which in England looks darker than ever, and the future of England herself brighter in proportion.

I need not dwell on the newest Irish wrangles. Mr. Healy seems likely to elbow Mr. McCarthy out of the leadership and then to force upon the Irish nationalists a more militant policy than mild Mr. McCarthy favored. The more militant it is, the more certain is its failure.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

BALFOUR ON BIMETALLISM.

Writes to Explain Some Parts of His Recent Statement on the Question.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, writes under date of September 4 as follows:

"With reference to recent declarations in the House of Commons, I do not know why persons interested should be perplexed over my supposed change of attitude on the question of international bimetallism, for no such change has occurred. My answer, which has given rise to so much unnecessary discussion, explicitly stated the opinions which I have long held and which I thought all bimetallists held also. My answer was textually as follows:"

Mr. Balfour then gives his reply to the question put in the House of Commons, whether he would advise the government to invite an international monetary conference, when he said: "I am and always have been in favor of an international agreement, but I have not the right to pledge my colleagues, and I do not believe that any international agreement would result from any international conference."

Mr. Balfour's letter then continues: "It is only as regards the statement that I had no grounds for thinking that a conference would result in an international agreement at the present moment, and that an abortive conference would do more harm than good, that any difference of opinion may possibly be found among the bimetallists. In my judgment, however, there is but little prospect of a conference succeeding unless governments who are to be represented at it come to some understanding on the main point at issue before the conference assembles. No such understanding, unfortunately, at present exists, and until it does exist a conference would probably do more harm than good."

Gaiety Girl Commits Suicide.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Sun today says that news has reached London that Daisy Melville, who went to South Africa in the Gaiety Girl company, has committed suicide there. No motive is known. She played with the Gaiety Girl company when it was in New York last season. She was the friend and understudy of the actress, Marie Montrose. Miss Melville was only 18 years old and exceedingly beautiful.

Official Found Dead in the Woods.

BUDA PESTH, Sept. 7.—Herr Fischer, secretary to the minister of the interior, was found dead today in a wood in the outskirts of the city with a bullet wound in his body. It is supposed that he was murdered and as his watch and chain were gone it is surmised that the object of the murder was robbery.

TO TURN TIM DOWN

Justin McCarthy Will Issue a Most Important Manifesto.

HAS HAD ENOUGH OF HEALY ALREADY

Time Has Come When Dissension in the Irish Ranks Must End.

SOME RECENT HISTORY RECOUNTED

Leader Finally Leaves the Decision in the Hands of the Irish Nation.

SEVERE BODY BLOW FOR THE LABOR PARTY

Only Bona Fide Workingmen to Be Allowed to Attend the Sessions of the Trades Union Congress.

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LONDON, Sept. 7.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—I have been furnished tonight with the following manifesto by Justin McCarthy, which will not be given even to the Irish public until next Monday. It is important as presaging the expulsion of Healy from the nationalist party, unless he makes complete submission, and doubtless as also presaging the most bitter internecine conflict in the Irish party since the deposing of Parnell. Therefore I send it in full. Mr. McCarthy declares:

"I feel that I ought not to allow the South Kerry election to pass without saying some words of warm thanks to the patriotic electors of that constitutency. To the men of South Kerry a deep debt of gratitude is due from the whole Irish race for saving the party from the deadly blow aimed at its unity and its very existence. And it is necessary that the Irish people should follow up what South Kerry has done and that their united voice should declare with equal emphasis that faction must cease and discipline be maintained. The actions of Mr. Murphy and his supporters in South Kerry was not an isolated instance of revolt, but was one of a long series of persistent attempts to wreck the Irish party. For three years this attack has been carried on, and I have been prevented from bringing the whole matter before the people of Ireland in all its painful details solely by a desire to spare the people of Ireland the pain and humiliation which such public controversies must inflict and by the vain hope that by the exercise of patience and conciliation better counsels would prevail.

QUARREL CAME WITH DISSOLUTION.

"When the general election came the policy of disruption was pushed even more vigorously against us. Dissolution came unexpectedly. The time for preparation was short. A meeting of the Irish party was called and by an overwhelming majority the chairman and the committee of the party was charged with the duty of collecting funds and making arrangements in connection with the Irish elections. A few days afterward, at an ordinary meeting of the executive Irish National federation in Dublin, presided over by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and at which Mr. Healy and his friends were present, a resolution of which no notice had been given, censuring the Irish party and committee, was passed and published in the Irish papers.

"Emissaries then were sent into the country to oppose several members of the party on no other ground than that they had stood loyally by their pledge to preserve the unity of the party supporting the principle of majority rule. Mr. O'Connor went to Queens county and to Kerry with a view of getting himself chosen, instead of a sitting member of the party, and for the purpose of pushing the candidature of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy himself was proposed in Queens county, in Kerry and in the South Louth, in each case as an opponent of a loyal member of the party. And it has been reported to me on good authority, although I hesitate to give credit to the report, that Mr. Murphy offered to stand for the city of Kilkenny on condition that Mr. Patrick MacDermott, one of the most loyal members of the party, be driven from the representation of North Kilkenny, and that he refused to stand when his conditions were not accepted.

SURMOUNTED MANY DIFFICULTIES.

"These were difficulties under which my colleagues and myself had to fight the general election. We had to meet the opposition not only of the unionists and Redmondites, but the more insidious and damaging attacks of the members of our own party, who at the most critical moment did everything in their power to disorganize our ranks and prevent us obtaining the funds necessary to carry through the election to success. Finally the campaign against the party culminated in the declaration of Mr. Healy at Omagh that we have been guilty of the grossest kind of corruption in the use of the £10,000 from Mr. Blake, of the £15,000 sent from America and the £1,000 from Australia. I should mention that we owed the last subscription to the fact that Mr. Davitt generously gave the proceeds of his lectures as a guarantee for the money. In spite of all this, at the sessional meeting of our own party some of our colleagues thought it wise to make an attempt at conciliating the gentlemen who have been carrying on the war against the party for so many years and so recently, and Mr. Healy, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Knox were elected members of the parliamentary committee. The result of this attempt at conciliation is to be seen in the revolt in South Kerry and in the scandalous communication made to the press by Mr. Healy, in which he professes to give a full statement of the confidential proceedings of the committee.

"While the revolt in South Kerry was inexcusable, if party discipline and unity are to be regarded as realities, it has done service in rousing the Irish people to some conception of the dangers by which their cause is threatened through a new faction, as disloyal to party unity and party pledge as the old. If the party is to be preserved from disruption through these new factionists it must be by a repudiation of such tactics by the Irish people at large which will be as emphatic as that at South Kerry. I now leave the decision of this great issue with perfect confidence in the hands of the Irish nation."

HURLBURT DIED UNFORGIVEN.

The apparently unexpected death of William Henry Hurlburt comes as a surprise to his friends here, who have been actively engaged for a year past in an endeavor to arrange matters so that he might safely return to London. Only last Wednesday I was talking with an old-time associate of his, who is at the same time on intimate terms with Lord Rosebery, and I heard the full story of the really desperate efforts necessary at the time of the accusation against Hurlburt to prevent his arrest before he could get away from England. His safety then was undoubtedly due to Lord Rosebery's interest. This same gentleman tells me that a series of very interesting letters from southern Europe, published in the New York Sun for several years past over the signature of "An American Traveler," were written by Hurlburt. His wife's sister-in-law, Mrs. Pierrepont Morgan, remained faithful through all his troubles and freely spent her not large income in trying to secure an abandonment of the persecution against him. The woman, Gladys Evelyn, was much in evidence about London until about a year ago, since which time nothing is to be learned about her. One of the papers here thus concludes its obituary: "The Hurlburt defense, it will be remembered, was that a double, a certain Wilfred Murray, had committed the wrongs and written the letters laid to his charge. The world has never yet yielded up Wilfred Murray and there cannot be much doubt that he now lies dead in Italy and will be buried with William Henry Hurlburt."

WHAT AFFECTED THE DOCTOR.

Chauncey Depew notes two of the most interesting features of this year's European visit. The first is the profound impression made upon him at Lourdes, when he witnessed the long processions of the faithful carrying lighted torches about the streets and singing "Ave Marias" in chorus. He says that it was only by the strongest intellectual effort that he could restrain himself from joining in the procession and the pious song. The second was at the picnic given to the prince of Wales at the site of the old Roman camp in the woods, some miles from Hamburg. The function continued after nightfall. A concealed Hungarian band was stationed some distance off, while a lot of children of the neighboring farmers had gathered in the underbrush to watch the party. Their gleaming eyes reflected the light of the torches, and when alarmed they would scurry off to return in a few minutes to watch as before. All this and the weird music recalled the legends of pixie gatherings in the great forest.

Count and Countess de Castellane have been giving a great fete to the tenantry of the family at the chateau. They had some 4,000 guests.

Senor Martinez de Roda, who married our Mme. Barrios in New York a few years ago, has just fought a duel with Count Penalna on the French frontier. They fought with sabres and both were wounded.

HARD BLOW TO SOCIALISM.

The Trades Union congress at Cardiff has seen the complete rout of the socialistic element, under whose domination the congress had been for two years. John Burns carried an important amendment to the constitution to the congress, under which delegates must either be bona fide workingmen or paid officials of the unions they represent. This was hotly contested, but Burns carried the congress with him and in future Keir Hardie and several of his colleagues, who are not workingmen, will be ineligible for delegates unless they can get appointed as paid officials of trades unions, which, it is believed, they will find impossible. This new rule hits the independent labor party hardest of any section, and coming on its disastrous experiences at the polls will tend to break it up altogether. The reception to the American delegates was exceptionally cordial and they made an excellent impression.

BALLARD SMITH.

DEFEAT EMBITTERS HEALYITES.

Joy of McCarthyites Tempered by the Evident Apathy of the Voters.

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LONDON, Sept. 7.—The defeat of the Healyite candidate at the parliamentary election in the south division of Kerry yesterday has embittered the strife inside the Irish home rule party. Had the Healyites been victorious in this contest, it is stated that Justin McCarthy would have resigned the leadership of the party. Now, however, both sides are in a temper to fight to the death. The jubilation of the McCarthyites over their victory is tempered by the evident apathy of the Irish people, as shown by the smallness of the poll in Kerry. The government is highly pleased to observe the weakening of the party which has so greatly obstructed legislation by international dissensions. The liberals themselves admit that the new Parliament has opened most auspiciously for the conservatives.

Bernard Shaw, the well known socialist and novelist, who has been representing the Cardiff Trades Union conference for the Star, writes of the manner in which the American delegates were ignored by the leaders of the congress, upon whose invitation the Americans had come. "Their reception," Mr. Shaw says, "compares unfavorably with the reception given Holmes and Burns in America."

"In fact," says Mr. Shaw, "we do not do these things well in England, and even when Thursday's formal reception came the congress sat up solemnly with the air of being in church, while the guests carried off the occasion much better than the hosts. The visitors must be consummate actors, for I do not believe that the human breast can be so deeply moved by any moral event as they were by medals and demonstrations."

While Lady Henry Somerset has been engaged in looking after a habitual drunkard named Jane Cakebread, who has been arrested for drunkenness more than 300 times, the St. Pancreas vestry has been discussing Lady Henry Somerset's property. The health committee had recommended the immediate closing of certain of her houses in Charlton street, Somerstown, which were unfit for human habitation. One member of the board asserted that the lady was content to do nothing for the betterment of the property as long as she received rent, but that now she was willing to co-operate with the vestry, because the expense would devolve upon the vestry. Another member asserted that Lady Henry Somerset was sincerely anxious to improve the condition of the poor. After considering the discussion the committee recommendation was unanimously adopted.

A spirited correspondence has appeared in the Times during the week on the subject of the alleged disastrous effects of gambling in wheat on agriculture. Several letters charge that the bulls make fictitious contracts in Liverpool and telegraph their prices to Chicago, and that Chicago in turn telegraphs for the Liverpool market and the fictitious prices appear in the newspapers of the next morning and fix the price which farmers are to receive for their grain.

More Troops Arrive in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Fourteen hundred troops arrived at Santiago de Cuba today from Spain. The reinforcements consist of a battalion of the Constitution regiment and two companies of the Burgos regiment. The press of Havana has agreed to give a banquet to the last battalion that arrived from Spain.

Rebellion in China Getting Serious.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—The rebellion in the province of Kan Sug is becoming formidable. The insurgents have organized an army and with it have captured eleven cities. It is reported that the government at Peking meditates calling upon Russia for aid in suppressing the rebellion.

FANNING THE FLAME

Intimates of the Emperor Encourage His Animosity to the Socialists.

GIVEN CLIPPINGS FROM THEIR PAPERS

Favors a More Stringent Law Than that Framed by Bismarck.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VETERANS DELIGHTED

Treated with Especial Courtesy by the Emperor and King of Saxony.

PRINCE BISMARCK NOTABLY GRACIOUS

German Exporters Complain of American Consular Rules Concerning the Marking of Goods—Americans Deserting Hamburg.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William's denunciation of socialism in his speech at the banquet in the imperial palace Monday evening in honor of the surrender of Sedan has been the theme of animated discussion in the press of Berlin during the week. The official organ of the conservatives in its anger seriously proposes the exclusion of socialist deputies from all the committees of the Reichstag, in disregard of the fact that that course would be unconstitutional.

The press generally has been disputing over the meaning of the emperor's words. They believe the emperor wishes to have a law passed which shall be even more stringent in its provisions than the Bismarck law of 1878.

Emperor William has recently been reading extracts made daily from the socialist newspapers, and his entourage, especially Herr Von Lucanas, chief of his majesty's civil cabinet; Herr Von Wiedel, chief of the emperor's household, and Herr Von Hankke, have fanned the flame of his indignation at insulting references to his grandfather, Emperor William II. This culminated Monday morning in the emperor saying to one of his intimates: "It is time we made an end of this."

There is one section of the German press that desires the enactment of new repressive measures. The center and the liberal press unanimously condemn the socialist press for its insults to the emperor, but utter warnings against the enactment of unconstitutional repressive measures.

PUBLISHED HAMMERSTEIN'S LETTERS.

Another sensation has been caused by the Vorwaerts publishing the correspondence of Baron Von Hammerstein, formerly the editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, who receded from political life early in the year, in a rather scandalous quarrel with the agrarian party. The letters, which bear the impress of authenticity, convict the conservative leaders of base opportunism, even to the point of desertion of the socialist ranks, unless their agrarian demands should be satisfied. It is supposed that Von Hammerstein is trying to intimidate his colleagues by exposing the intrigues.

Four army corps, comprising 120,000 men, are engaged in the Stettin maneuvers. Emperor William's guests there include Prince Joseph of Saxony, the crown prince of Italy, Prince Leopold of Arnulf, Lord Roberts of Canada and the earl of Lonsdale.

Emperor William, except what time he is not in command of the troops, will be umpire of the maneuvers.

The earl of Lonsdale, since his arrival in Germany, has been constantly with Emperor William's camp.

The German-American veterans are delighted with the kindness they have met with everywhere. Mr. Fourche of Chicago, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated press, said that when they visited Friedrichsruh they found Prince Bismarck is a most amiable mood. The prince showed them all the courtesies in his power. He insisted on Mr. Fourche tasting the wines and spirits in his cellar and would take no denial. Prince Bismarck was very curious to obtain an opinion as to the quality of his American whisky, not being, he said, much of a connoisseur of that article since the days when John Lothrop Motley and George Bancroft represented the United States at Berlin.

The veterans were assigned to an advantageous position from which to view the parade on the Templehof field. There the emperor conversed with them with evident pleasure. On Wednesday he sent to each of them a souvenir medal, on one side of which was his portrait.

COMPLIMENTED THE VETERANS.

Mr. Stall of Chicago, a veteran of 1848, was especially complimented by Emperor William and by the kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg on his robust health and erect carriage.

To Mr. Fuller of Nebraska City the emperor said: "The old Berlin barracks in which you were quartered are still there. They are no better than they were then. The Reichstag does not give money with which to build better."

To Mr. Grabbert of Chicago, who carries a big American flag wherever the club marches, Emperor William said: "I suppose you love that beautiful flag." Others were kindly noticed.

The American consular rules as to marking bills of lading are felt by all German exporters to impose great hardships on them. Many complaints are already finding their way into the newspapers.

Americans are fast leaving Hamburg. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young of San Francisco, before taking their departure, gave a farewell tea, which was attended by many notable people, including Mrs. John W. Mackay and Clarence Mackay, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Marie Corelli and Eric Mackay. Mr. and Mrs. De Young have returned to Paris. They sail for America in October. Clarence Mackay has started for Orleans, where he will join his mother, while his brother is on a shooting excursion. Mrs. Mackay started for Paris today.

Noted Americans Coming Home.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The steamship Etruria, which sailed from Liverpool for New York today, has among her passengers E. T. Godkin and wife, Edwin Gould and family and Dr. George F. Shrady, all of New York.

Found Another Dynamite Bomb.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—What is supposed to have been another dynamite bomb was found last evening upon the window sill of a police station in Paris.

Arrested a Fugitive Banker.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.—Alfred Bingen of the firm of Bingen Bros., bankers of Genoa, who recently made a disastrous failure, has been arrested.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Generally Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

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WELCOMED WITH BANDS OF MUSIC.

German-American Visitors Having a Royal Time in the Fatherland.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The German-American veterans of the war of 1870-71 left Berlin this morning for Leipsic. The reception committee and numerous parties of Berlin comrades of the tourists accompanied them to the platform of the Anhalt station. With the party were many ladies. The Americans repeatedly expressed their thanks for the hospitality of their entertainment and the warmth of their reception. Their Berlin comrades responded, saying that the visit had afforded them great pleasure. As the train started the members of the party from America waved tiny American flags while their Berlin friends cheered heartily.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 7.—The German-American Veterans' club arrived here this afternoon. It was met at the station by a committee of the military clubs. After the greetings were over the veterans and the committee which welcomed them were received with bands of music playing national airs and escorted to the American consulate.

MORE TROOPS COMING IN OCTOBER.

Spain Will Furnish 25,000 to Aid Those Already in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Advices are received here to the effect that the Spanish government will send 25,000 additional soldiers to Cuba during the month of October.

The insurgents have burned a farm house at Manzanares and a plantation at Siboney. They also burned the buildings of a sugar plantation in the Trapich district.

In the district of Aures, province of Santa Clara, the insurgents also attacked the village of Jicotea. Being repulsed, they left four dead on the field.

Two insurgent leaders named Colondron and Cuira, in the Matanzas district, have raised small bands for the purpose of blowing up the railroad bridges at Manicas and Sagua.

Jose Aleman, editor of the Autonomist daily paper at Cienfugos, is reported to be engaged in raising a band of troops.

Second Corps Won Special Praise.

STETTIN, Sept. 7.—The review of the troops today was a magnificent military spectacle. The Second army corps in particular presented a splendid appearance, which won for it the special recognition of Emperor William. After the emperor had ridden along in front of the troops the march began. In this pageant the emperor led the Empress Grenadier regiment, and afterward the empress, wearing the uniform of the Pasewalker cuirassiers, marched her regiment of cuirassiers past the emperor. Prince Putbas was in personal attendance upon the empress. Before the review the emperor rode along the parade grounds and greeted a number of veterans' associations. The emperor and empress were loudly cheered by the vast crowd that witnessed the review.

Surprised the Docks Are Not Finished

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Hon. Benjamin F. Tracey, ex-secretary of the navy, has changed his plans and will sail from Southampton today on the steamer Paris, instead of the St. Louis, on September 14, as was his first plan. General Tracey expressed surprise at the report which has been published here and in the United States that the battleship Indiana had to be sent to Nova Scotia to be docked, as there was no dock large enough there. General Tracey said: "During the time that I was secretary of the navy I started to build docks large enough to hold any warship. It seems astonishing that they have not been finished. I think there must be some mistake."

Little Prince is All Right.

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LONDON, Sept. 7.—The attention of the London Lancet having been directed to a report circulated by the American press that Prince Edward, the little son of the duke of York, is a deaf mute, that journal has been moved to enter a denial. The Lancet says that it is able to state authoritatively it is absolutely false. The prince, it is added, is in every respect a fine child and can already speak a few words.

"The report has given unnecessary pain to the parents," the Lancet adds. "Do Americans expect a child to talk directly after it is born?"

Defends Waller's Conviction.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Journal des Debats in an article discussing the case of ex-Consul Waller today declares that letters written by Mr. Waller which were seized by the French authorities in Madagascar have fully proved the case against him. The Journal des Debats adds: "Mr. Waller's protestations will fail to invalidate the judgment of the court martial. It is an unfortunate affair, but what else could we do?"

To Send Labor Delegates to America.

CARDIFF, Sept. 7.—Before the Trades Union congress closed today it was voted to send two delegates to represent British workingmen at the next meeting of the Federation of Labor.

Bolivian Bank Suspends.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Standard announces the suspension of the Banco Potosi of Sucre, Bolivia, due to large advances to the silver mining interests.

EARNED HER TITLE

Defender Crosses the Line Almost Nine Minutes in the Lead.

BRITISH BOAT GIVEN A HARD SET BACK

For the First Fourteen Miles She Looked Much Like a Winner.

AMERICAN THEN BID VALKYRIE GOODBY

Hope of Patriotic Americans Bears Fruit in Performance.

AMERICA'S CUP STAYS ON THIS SIDE

Start in a Fog with a Light Breeze and Finish Under a Strong Wind Shows the Contenders' True Merits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Defender won her name in fine fashion today, finishing far ahead of the English challenger, Valkyrie III, and giving every evidence of outclassing the Dunraven boat in almost any kind of weather. There were strange features connected with the race for the America's cup, not the least being the general doubt expressed during the first fourteen miles of the course as to which was in the lead. It was nip and tuck from the first gun signal until within a short distance of the mark, and then Defender caught the breeze, and to the delight of thousands simply sailed away from her rival. From that moment she went on increasing her lead to the end, winning by the surprising margin of eight minutes and forty-nine seconds. Such work as this, in what was denominated Valkyrie weather, is calculated to satisfy the yacht sharps on this side of the water to their heart's content and to lend fear to the minds of those who have hoped for a reversal of American form and the winning of the cup by the Englishmen.

No event in the history of the sport ever excited the interest shown in the race today. Since Vigilant defeated Valkyrie in 1893 the international contest has been kept well in mind, and the enthusiasm displayed today was merely the outcome of the pentup feeling of the past year or two. The Associated press tug, which left her dock at a very early hour, passed many a strange craft outward bound to the Hook. Off Bay Ridge there were gathered most of the crack yachts of the port and some visitors, and along the line boats lay in readiness to join the fleet around the old Scotland lightship. Dull weather was promised, but that mattered little, for the flotilla could scarcely have been larger. It was just as grand, just as imposing and the steamers bore just as interested thousands as though the day had been a veritable yachtsman's day, and the sky had been unclouded overhead. A great swinging roll was encountered long before the Hook came in view, and the verdict was that if wind was left swell at least would not be. And so it proved.

SOME LOST INTEREST.

Of the thousands gathered together on the decks of the steamers, there was at least hundreds who cared very little that there was a great international yacht race on, and the probable winner was of still less importance to them. Many others were borne up by their enthusiasm, and the rest, to whom sickness came not, had every reason to arouse themselves to the beauty of the struggle.

A grander fight for position was never seen and almost to the end of the outward course it seemed at times as though the two boats were one, viewed from directly across their bows. In the course of the morning, when many sailing crafts were on the outward voyage, several of the big steam yachts of the New York Yacht club came steaming in. Others not so imposing darted hither and thither, and as the day grew, silently followed the contenders out beyond the lightship, where it had been decided the course should be laid.

At 8 a. m. both Defender and Valkyrie lay peacefully at anchor within the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook. They spent the night there close to each other, guarded as carefully as children by their mother. At 8:30 a. m. there was little signs of life on board, but a few minutes later all was stir and bustle. The big mainsails were hoisted on each and the visitor was first under way in charge of her tender, followed soon by the American. They broke out their jibs at the same time, and even at that early hour the cheers of the watchers were aroused by the sight of Defender assuming the lead.

The start was off Seabright, N. J., some miles from the lightship. When the single stickers drew up to the start boat a great fleet was in waiting and strung for miles behind the rear of the guard, apparently countless in number and endless in variety. The smokes of a great city seemed to rise from their midst, and when all had gathered in that never-to-be-forgotten circle about the starting line it was a floating city, indeed, rolling and swaying under the invisible strength of the ocean. A forest of spars and a deep wall of smoke was the background, and in the center of the picture were two narrow, seemingly fragile boats, standing high up above the others, clad in white, decked only with swiftly moving figures, and even in that light breeze skimming over the water like beings endowed with life and beauty.

RULES FOR THE START.

The preparatory gun found both boats long waiting, for it was considerably after the appointed time when it was fired. Far off in the distance the spectators on the beach saw the smoke and strained their eyes for the start. The two white-winged creatures tacked about for the word and they seemed too close to each other, like wrestlers trying for a hold. Several times they came about exactly together, and as one boat moved about it was finally observed that the Englishman would undoubtedly cross the line first. To the plaudits of those who watched the seamanship, Captain Hank Haff brought the Defender quickly about with her rival on the last tack, and the Englishman crossed only four seconds ahead of Defender, with the latter having the wind, and, as events subsequently showed, in much the better position.

The course was fifteen miles to windward and return, and the boats went off on the starboard tack. At this time the sky was leaden and the wind was about a five-knot breeze. The swell increased greatly as the fleet proceeded outward, for although the pace was slow the solid phalanx of moving crafts kicked up quite a sea of itself. There had been a haze in the early hours, and this was entirely dispelled by the occasional sun burst.

To those ashore and to many afloat it was a matter of extreme doubt almost until the