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WANTS ON SALISBURY

Acceptance of Smalley's Proposal for a Settlement with Venezuela.

TENTATIVELY ENDORSED BY THE TIMES

Thunderer Gives Its Tacit Approval to the Suggestion from New York.

PREMIER MAY BE FORCED TO CONSENT

Pressure Within His Cabinet is Becoming Strong and Direct.

OUTSIDE AFFAIRS TANGLED UP AGAIN

Old World Complications and Contentions Look Bad for Great Britain—Cecil Rhodes Still a Dangerous Factor.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, Feb. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The proposition communicated to the London Times of last Tuesday by its correspondent, Mr. Smalley, coming from Washington, is practically declared by him to be that of President Cleveland and his cabinet. "It is neither the proposal of the Times," he says, "nor mine. The plan which I sketched is one which this American government is prepared to propose officially as soon as it has reason to believe it would be accepted by the British government, or to accept it once it proposed that government."

There being no denial of any sort that Mr. Smalley spoke with authority on this point, the proposition is accepted here as the official, if informal, statement of the United States government for the settlement of the Venezuela controversy. It has, as the press dispatches doubtfully have reported, been accepted by the Times as satisfactory to Great Britain, except, as at first understood here, it did not admit the Salisbury contention of last summer—that arbitration should not extend to the districts settled by British citizens. But after Mr. Smalley had cabled and the Times had accepted his assurance that the Washington government was willing to consent to a "provisional agreement by negotiation upon some definition of settled districts, and upon some definite rule in accordance with which all questions relating to such districts should be determined," other cable dispatches have reported that the World and other New York newspapers opposed this concession on the part of the Washington government. It has, in fact, been reported that the World's editorial, probably of Thursday morning, Mr. Smalley says: "I need not remind the readers of the Times that the New York World has always been opposed to jingoism. It is now, it urges in the same article that to forbid Venezuela to concede the British claim, or any part of it, is not an acceptance, but a denial, of anything like peace. The Times has this morning no further communication from Mr. Smalley, nor editorial reference to the subject."

HOLDS TO ITS TENABILITY. I am told that the statement of the British case, which Sir Frederick Pollock has been assiduously preparing, will be issued on Monday. The (Tory) Standard declares that the government is unwilling to accept a historically unassailable, although the diplomatic aspect of the matter is by no means free from confusion.

The London press, possibly from jealousy of the Times, has had very little to say on such an important proposition, made through the medium of its correspondent, except that the (liberal) Chronicle says this morning: "We need not assume that the American proposal has in any way been rejected by Lord Salisbury, but our present information is that matters have reached a less hopeful and final stage than is in some quarters assumed. Indeed, we are not sure that any decisive action will be taken by our own government until after the report of the present commission. If that report were favorable to the British claim, our government would be inclined to say that the case was ended, and that the only further step to be taken was for America to bring her case to bear on Venezuela. But it is unlikely that the commission can come to any authoritative conclusion. Its report is likely to be delayed and to bring us perilously near to that great rock ahead—the American elections—while this question, fraught as it is with innumerable dangers, is left open."

The Times, I believe, opposes Mr. Smalley's cable for speedy action or decision by Lord Salisbury and General Chamberlain. It adds the suggestion that all the negotiations be transferred to Sir Julian Pauncefote and the Washington government, so that in default of any direct diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, the Venezuelan minister to the United States may be on hand in case of need.

As to the Chronicle's statement above quoted, I read in yesterday's World's cables for some weeks back has treated the fact, which I have had on substantial authority, that the prime minister has been obstinate in his opposition to any concession, or, indeed, to any retrocession, barring the necessarily abandoned Schomburgk line, from his reply to Secretary Olney.

I have today further confirmation which all goes to explain the almost abject face of the Times this week from its previously rigid sustentation of the attitude of Lord Salisbury, inspired by him theretofore.

CHAMBERLAIN AND BALFOUR. It may be that the present conservative advice of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain has proved more potent than the reactionary obstinacy of their chief. I have shown you how difficult the prime minister is to move when persuaded of his own view of a question, how little he exposes himself, indeed, to outside counsel, and how calamitous has frequently been his bad judgment to England, as just now illustrated by the bloody failure of his Armenian policy. My present confirmation is the statement made yesterday by a former cabinet minister, than whom no man in Great Britain is better informed on American affairs, or upon whose statement of facts more reliance would be placed. I cannot name him, but I give his remarks textually: "Balfour and Chamberlain would jump at a proposal for a joint commission, and George Curzon, the under secretary of the foreign office, is of the same way of thinking, but Salisbury is supreme in his own department. Being premier in addition to being foreign minister, there is no one to call him to account in the government. His cabinet policy has always been to give his colleagues a free

CRISIS IS NOW PAST

Danger of a Revolution in France Has Disappeared in Peace.

COMMON PEOPLE RULE THE NATION

Old Forms at Last Give Way to the True Democracy.

BOURGEOIS VICTORY OVER THE SENATE

Persistence and Daring of the Premier Has Carried the Day.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES MUST GO

Prosecution of Public Jobbers Assured and Endurance of the Republic Made Certain During the Week.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, Feb. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The past fortnight has marked an epoch in French history perhaps not less momentous than any single like period since the present republic was founded. The result has a particular interest to Americans, since yesterday established apparently conclusively the subordination of the Senate to the popular assembly in a conflict, "a pronance," between the two bodies and because had not the Senate yielded there was every probability that it would have been speedily shorn of its effective powers, if not actually abolished.

After Casimir-Perier resigned and an honest representative of the great French middle class was elected president, and again when the honest radical Bourgeois was made prime minister, I ventured the prediction in this correspondence that these events were made not only for purging France of the public corruption inherited from monarchical rule—but by no means extirpated under some republican governments—but were the best proofs of the stability of the republic when at last governed by the people themselves, through representatives of their own honest choice. From Thiers to Ribot, presidents and prime ministers had been chosen as really representatives of the old governing classes.

BROUGHT ABOUT BY HONESTY. Bourgeois has not been revolutionary and so far only radical to the point of fearlessly prosecuting public corruption and fulfilling the promises of a genuine republican government. The events which led up to yesterday's result are thus stated by the World's Paris correspondent: "Comparatively unimportant as was the incident that provoked the conflict between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, it was sufficient to bring to an acute stage a spirit of hostility long smoldering. Now that the issue has been raised, the consequences cannot be far reaching. The truth is that the third republic is a turning point in French history. When Gambetta in 1872, disappeared the last great French statesman of the old school, the last conspicuous representative of the republicans who overthrew the empire and founded the present republic, amid circumstances of unprecedented difficulty. One by one the men who attempted to replace the great tribune have disappeared, and the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate are now left in the hands of men who are regarded as traitors against their former principles. At the 1885 elections the candidates were required to possess two qualifications, only both of which they have lost. First, they were unopposed by the Panama scandal; secondly, they were required to be anti-Boulangists—that is, anti-dictatorialists. French politics was for the time being purely personal; principles and measures were temporarily lost sight of. Since 1885, the country has been gradually recovering its peace of mind. The reactionary ministers, Dupuy, Casimir-Perier, Dupuy again, and then Ribot—fell in quick succession. Their ministries fell in every case after a recess, when the deputies had an opportunity of feeling the pulse of their constituents. After Ribot's fall after an attempt to balk an inquiry into a scandal or to pass some reactionary law. When M. Bourgeois assumed power, he made the first time since 1885 a clean declaration of policy. He promised punishment of offenders, progressive reforms and hostility to both monarchists and revolutionary socialists. It was said at the time that he had no majority, and would fall within a month. He has not fallen, notwithstanding a series of violent attacks.

PURSUES A RAILWAY KING. The present cabinet was simple. The Bourgeois cabinet had been instructed by the Chamber of Deputies to discover and prosecute all persons guilty of corruption in connection with the grand railway south of France. Ribot's cabinet had fallen because it declined to act in the matter.

The task of carrying out the instructions of the Chamber devolved upon M. Ricard, the minister of justice in the Bourgeois cabinet. It was his duty to ascertain the exact condition of the judicial investigation begun some months previously. M. Ricard, examining magistrate in charge of the investigation, had been inactive for several weeks. He was requested to prosecute his inquiry with vigor, and precise indications were furnished him. M. Ricard remained to be cleared. M. Rempier refused to comply. He was therefore removed and replaced by a more energetic magistrate.

It seems that in thus changing a functionary entrusted with a judicial inquiry before this inquiry had been finished, M. Ricard transgressed a certain rule of judicial procedure. The Senate asked him to explain this transgression. M. Ricard explained that the South of France Railway affair had been a long while in hand and it was getting dangerously near the time limit fixed for the prosecution of persons guilty of corruption. Therefore, since M. Rempier had declined to act, it was imperative to replace him with someone who would act. Otherwise, M. Ricard and with him the Bourgeois ministry, would have been liable to censure from the Chamber. The Senate, which from the first has been bitterly hostile to the Bourgeois ministry, nevertheless adopted a resolution blaming M. Ricard. As the whole Bourgeois cabinet had approved M. Ricard's action the senate's vote was a defeat for the government. M. Bourgeois, however, declined to resign and two days later asked for and obtained a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate regarded this as an affront, and again censured M. Ricard and the cabinet. On Thursday M. Bourgeois obtained a second vote of confidence from the Chamber in spite of furious attacks from the reactionary Senate.

SENATE SULLENLY BACKS DOWN. A deadlock seemed imminent, with the certain consequences outlined at the opening of this dispatch, but the Senate yesterday adopted a declaration substantially that it would be unwise to persist in antagonizing the government, adding rather facetiously: "The Senate does not choose to suspend the

STORIES THAT VARY

Discrepancies in the Statements of Balfour and Prince Hohenlohe.

DIFFERENCE MORE APPARENT THAN REAL

New York's Action is a Surprise to the Prussian Government.

SEE NO OCCASION FOR RETALIATION

American Engineer Examining the Canals of the Old World.

SOCIALISTS ATTACK ARMY REGULATIONS

Likelihood of a Split in the Colonial Party Over the Radical Views of Dr. Peters—Workmen Win a Victory.

Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press. BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The conflicting statements made by the first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the British House of Commons, and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in the Reichstag, the former on February 20, saying it was not true that Germany had approached Great Britain with the proposal of a monetary agreement, and the latter announcing on February 8 that he had learned from preliminary negotiations with the British government that the opening of the mints was not expected, have caused great surprise in this city. It was gathered from Mr. Balfour's remarks that the British government is not averse to the opening of a scheme for monetary reform, while the construction placed on the language of Prince Hohenlohe was that Great Britain had refused to take the matter into consideration.

Count von Kardoff, the German silver champion, questioned the government on the subject this afternoon and pointed out that Mr. Balfour's statement was at variance with that of Prince Hohenlohe. The minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, replied that Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador at London, had been directed to inform the government of Great Britain that the imperial chancellor was about to announce in the Reichstag that it regarded the opening of the Indian mints as a necessary precedent to international negotiations regarding bimetallicism and that it understood that the reopening of the mints was not anticipated within a measurable period.

The government of Great Britain responded by acquiescing in this statement. Count von Kardoff complained that Prince Hohenlohe had acted contrary to the Reichstag resolution of 1895 in making this inquiry in London. "But," said Prince Hohenlohe, "the conflict in Mr. Balfour's statement and the reply of the government are more apparent than real. The government said that it did not anticipate opening the mints as a precedent to the international negotiations. Mr. Balfour merely stated that the government would consider the reopening of the mints in any satisfactory currency scheme."

SURPRISED THE PRUSSIANS. The minister of the interior for Prussia, Herr Eck, has asked the representative in this city of the Associated Press if it is true that the legislature of New York state is taking steps to exclude Prussian insurance companies and if congress has also taken the matter up. He said he failed to see what just reason the United States had for so doing, inasmuch as nothing more was asked of the American companies than of the Prussian. Furthermore, the decree of December 15 last offered a thorough re-examination of the whole affair, and the result tallies with one given to Mr. J. B. Jackson, the United States charge d'affaires, to the effect that Prussia does not contemplate retaliation.

Colonel Ludlow, the military attaché of the United States embassy at London, is now examining the Baltic and North Sea route. He has just returned from a similar extensive examination of the Suez and Corinth canals. The colonel has collected a wealth of data, which will be useful in building the proposed interoceanic canal across Nicaragua. He finds that the Suez canal is paying 17 per cent on a nominal capital, and that the Corinth canal, which has not been wisely built, is paying its way.

After having completed his examination of the Baltic and North sea canal, Colonel Ludlow will have a special audience with Emperor William, who has taken a lively interest in his mission. The colonel will then study the large canal of Holland, and, after returning to his post, will draw up a report, which will be forwarded to Washington in time for the present session.

The radicals and socialists seized upon the debate on the military budget to make fierce attacks upon the government on account of the alleged abuses in the army, the maltreatment of socialist recruits and the powder monopoly ring, of which association the Vorwaerts published a long history, tendent to show that the ministry had conferred in the ring.

Herr Bebel made similar charges in the Reichstag, which the minister of war, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, has most emphatically denied. Herr Bebel and Luensmann declared the emperor was not right in severely disciplining the socialist recruits without reason, but the minister of war maintained that it was the unqualified right of his majesty to maintain discipline in the army by any means he saw fit to employ.

VICTORY FOR WORKMEN. It is now estimated that 110,000 men and women employed in the clothing and dress goods industries of Berlin have been out on a strike. The men obtained all their demands on Wednesday, including 15 per cent increase in their wages, and negotiations are pending between the work people and the women's clothing department, with the prospect of an early settlement. In Hamburg and Altona the clothing strike has ended in favor of the men.

The socialists have declined to take part in the Reichstag peace jubilee on March 21, owing to the fact that the participants are to be at least the emperor. The centrists threaten to follow suit, and the toast to Prince Bismarck is framed so as not to be offensive to quid.

Prof. Kaim, author of the famous "Calligra Pamphlet," has been indicted by the Munich authorities for lese majeste. The German colonial party is likely to split on account of the discord which has

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Slightly Cooler.

1. Settlement waits on Salisbury.

2. Liberal Eager for Arbitration.

3. Fitzsimons Sees Jim Corbett.

4. Soldiers' Home to Be Investigated.

5. Patriotism Put at a Premium.

6. Universal Peace in Favor.

7. Michael D. Harter Kills Himself.

8. Last Week in Omaha Society.

9. Ballington Booth Leaves the Army.

10. Washington's Birthday Observances.

11. Cubans May Be Reconciled.

12. End of a Controversy at Hand.

13. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

14. Omaha Cemetery Robbed by Ghosls.

15. Sons of the Revolution Banquet.

16. Anniversary Notes and Items.

17. Held Up by Insurance Agents.

18. Rescue Work in London.

19. Affairs at South Omaha.

20. Grant as a Lover and Husband.

21. Page of Society History Turned Back.

22. "Story of Aaron."

23. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

24. Editorial and Comment.

25. Great Cannon of the Colorado.

26. Grant's Campaign in Missouri.

27. Commercial and Financial.

28. Echoes from the Ante Rooms.

29. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

30. What the Wheelmen Talk Of.

arisen among its members regarding the gigantic navy projects fathered by Dr. Peters, the president of the Berlin section. The resignation of Prince Arenberg and Herr Hoffman, the secretary of the organization, was due to this, and Dr. Peters announced that he was invariably being specified by the British government as declaring that he had the support of Prince Albrecht of Mecklenburg, president of the whole society, and stating that a regular Chauvinist branch of the society was formed at Hamburg. The meeting was unanimous in demanding an increase in the number of fast recruits.

The birthday of Prince Bismarck (he was born April 11, 1815) will again be generally celebrated throughout Germany this year. Big commensals will be held by the Berlin Philharmonic society in honor of the day. Major Abel, director of the artillery works at Danzig, committed suicide on Wednesday last. Papers which were found after his death showed that he had been in communication with the French secret military cabinet. Two editors of the Vorwaerts, Herren Braun and Brunner, were arrested on the charge of receiving advance sheets of the imperial amnesty decree of January last from a man who confessed to his abstraction. Both of the prisoners stated that they did not know their co-worker, and Herr Braun has since been released.

The cases of F. W. Boehme of Brooklyn, N. Y., and William Schroeder of Hammond, Ill., both of whom were impressed into the German army, have not been brought to the notice of the United States embassy. Whenever the embassy has been notified of such cases they have invariably been speedily adjusted. There has been an unusual number of seizures of Americans of German birth for the army this year. They have numbered about twenty weekly and all have been released wherever the treaty obligations covered them. A young man from Cincinnati was released this week on the representations of the United States embassy.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, the secretary of the United States embassy, was officially presented to the ex-Empress Frederick as charge d'affaires on Wednesday. The bill which was to have been given tonight by the members of the American colony in honor of the McKinley birthday has been postponed until next Tuesday, when it will take place at the Kaisershof. About 600 guests will be present. There was a reception today in honor of Washington's birthday at the residence of Mr. J. B. Jackson. The German-Americans give a ball tonight in honor of Washington's birthday.

Italians in Desperate Straits. ROME, Feb. 22.—The newspaper, Don Marzio, declares that the position of General Barattero, commander-in-chief of the Italian troops now operating in Abyssinia, is the same as that of the Italian army in the Franco-Prussian war. King Menelik, it adds, is preparing to drive the Italians from Adigrat and bring about an Italian Sedan. The ministry has decided to send further reinforcements, and has authorized Signor Crispi, the prime minister, to fix the number of troops to be dispatched.

Negroes Suffer in Mexico. TORREON, Mex., Feb. 22.—Nine negroes from the state of Tlaxcala have reached here in great destitution, seeking aid to return to their homes. They say about sixty more are anxious to leave, but are without means to do so. They add that men are paid but 26 cents a day for labor. United States Consul Poston has taken the matter up with Minister Ramsay.

Floated the Grounded Steamer. PORT SAID, Feb. 22.—The steamer Kaibitz, which was grounded for Delagoa bay, which grounded in the Suez canal at Ismailia on Wednesday, has been floated. The grounding had practically blocked the passage of the canal, and nearly fifty steamers were detained by the fact. These craft are now enabled to proceed to their destinations.

To Proclaim Its Independence. LONDON, Feb. 22.—A special from Natal says: The Natal Times claims to have the best authority for the statement that the South African republic will on February 27, the fifteenth anniversary of the Boer victory over the British, under General Colley, at Majuba Hill, proclaim its independence.

Minister De Lome at Contempt. MADRID, Feb. 22.—The Spanish consul at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Lome, replying to an inquiry on the subject, has telegraphed that he regards it as impossible that the United States should recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Negroes Start for Liberia. SELMA, Fla., Feb. 22.—Ten negro families, consisting of forty persons, reached the city today from Camden, enroute to Liberia. J. J. Carmichael, an intelligent negro, is in charge of the party. He is the agent of the International Immigrant society of Birmingham, which has been engaged for the party, and is returning for another party next September. The negroes are from Dallas, Wilcox and Marengo counties. Their passage is paid, and it is paid through, and their household effects, including their baggage, have been shipped to Savannah. Their party will sail from Savannah Wednesday next. The negroes are promised three months' provisions by the emigration company, while the government of Liberia offers them thirty acres of farm lands, ten acres for a house site and each child in a family over 16 years of age ten acres of land additional.

NEBRASKA GAINING

Presidential Preferences Discussed at the State Capital.

GENERAL MANDERSON'S CANDIDACY

Sentiment Crystallizing More and More in His Favor.

REPUBLICANS STRIVING FOR HARMONY

Personal Preferences Made Secondary to State Pride.

THE LEADERS ARE GETTING INTO LINE

Admirers of the Man of Chickamauga Decline that He is Entitled to the Support of the Soldier State.

LINCOLN, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—Politics is the all absorbing topic now among republicans who fill in and out of the state capital. Every day they come and go, each bringing with him from his locality some small straws of gossip to show which way the wind blows, and each returning with what he considers a clearer view of the situation. Several months ago it commenced to be whispered that Nebraska was liable to cut more than her usual figure in the next national convention of the republican party. It was known by those who kept tabs on political movements in the state that Senator Thurston had pledged the state to McKinley. It was also known that the Young Men's Republican League club of the state was being used as a machine for the manufacture of McKinley sentiment. Officers of this club for several months past have been scurrying to and fro over the state lining up the party as rapidly as possible in the McKinley column. It was not only known that all this activity in the Governor McKinley interest was in progress, but it was generally acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party, and by the party leaders, for the reason that Governor McKinley seemed to be more in the minds of the people than any other man outside of the state, and it was not known that Nebraska as a state would have a candidate of her own.

While all this McKinley sentiment was being manufactured among the people General Manderison was every day receiving letters from men and women in all parts of the state, and many of the leading newspapers of the east were commenting upon him favorably as available presidential timber. These letters to General Manderison and these favorable comments in the eastern press were not a new thing to him, and for several months they produced no perceptible effect upon his cool and well-balanced mind. However, the presidential situation in the east had so shaped itself for the McKinley cause, that General Manderison then seemed to grow out of the situation a promise of more than mere compliments, and he seems to have made up his mind that the chances are good for his nomination. Had the people of Nebraska realized all these past months that General Manderison was likely to become a candidate, they would no doubt have held themselves in readiness to render him all possible assistance, for the reason that Nebraska people know General Manderison to be worthy of all these high aspirations, and for the further reason that no state or community of people can afford to treat lightly so high a compliment to their locality.

BARGAIN ALLEGED TO EXIST. Had Nebraska people been more fully advised of the Manderison sentiment in the east, they would no doubt have withheld their commitments to the McKinley cause. But now the McKinley sentiment having permeated the state, this sudden announcement of General Manderison's candidacy makes a sharp turn and produces no little commotion between the Manderison and McKinley factions. Since the meeting of the republican state central committee a week ago and the McKinley rally at Lincoln three days ago, the new turn of affairs has become the subject of general gossip, not only at the state capital, but through the state. This gossip, as one hears it from politicians and from many who are not politicians, develops some things that are not pleasant to hear from a republican standpoint. There is criticism from both sides. The young men critics the unwarranted use of the Young Men's Republican State league. Some of them openly charge the president of this league with using his position in an unwarranted manner for the McKinley cause, and that there must have been a bargain with the president of this league, as well as with Senator Thurston.

This bargain feature of the McKinley business is not kindly received by the many, as bargains of this kind generally provide for the few and leave the many out. There is also criticism against Senator Thurston for presuming to speak for the entire state. Mr. Thurston and Mr. Hendon have aroused a good deal of criticism by their efforts to make General Manderison's candidacy appear as insincere and not in good faith. It is asked by the Manderison followers: "What right has Senator Thurston or any one else to charge insincerity to General Manderison? In the twelve years in which he represented this state in Washington, he was never before, either at home or abroad, charged with insincerity or double dealing."

OPPOSITION TO MCKINLEY. There is now and then a Reed man or an Allison man who is ready to say that the McKinley boom in Nebraska has been crowded with unseemly haste. While these Allison and Reed men recognize that they are in the minority in this state, still they declare that they have some rights that the majority ought to respect, and that the party, as a whole in this state, would be in a healthier and more vigorous condition to join in the general cause after the St. Louis convention, if the McKinley men were more moderate and less dictatorial in their canvass.

On the other hand the McKinley men say that their friends are in the majority and that the arrangements have already been made by Mr. Thurston and others, and that the Allison and Reed men being few in number have nothing to do but to quietly acquiesce in the will of the majority.

It is also asserted by Mr. Thurston and his followers that the time for bringing out presidential candidates had already passed long before General Manderison made up his mind to become a candidate and that the Manderison candidacy now at this late day is in default.

Since the two meetings before referred to it is noticeable that a strong reaction is