ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1896-SIXTEEN PAGES.

tirety. Independently and only considering

aggravate the constitutional conflict, al-

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# WAITS 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 Combinntions Look Bnd for Great Britnin-Ceell Rhodes Still

a Dangerous Factor.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 22.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The proposithe British government, or to accept at once

if proposed by 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 of-States government for the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy. It has, as the press dispatches doubtlessly 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 "preliminary 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 goverament. In yesterday's letter, quoting 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 non an acceptance, but a denial, of arbitration." The Times has this morning no further communication from Mr. Smalley, nor editorial refer-

ence to the subject. HOLDS TO ITS TENABILITY.

I am told that the statement of British case, which Sir Frederick Pollack has been assiduously preparing, will be issued on Monday. The (Tory) Standard declares that "the government regards the British case as 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 its entirety 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 pres sure 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 plan for speedy action or decision by Lord Salisbury and deprecates anything like haste. It add 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 recall to you that the World's cables for some weeks back have iterated 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 about face of the Times this week from its previously rigid sustentation of the attitude of Lord Salisbury, inspired by him theretefore.

CHAMBERLAIN AND BALFOUR. It may be that the present conservative advice of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamber lain has proved more potent than the reac tionary obstinacy of their chief. I have shown you how difficult the prime minister is to move when persuaded of his own view of any question, how little he exposes himself, indeed, to outside counsel, and how sued a manifesto, stating that he prefers to calamitous has frequently been his bad judgment to England, as just now !!lustrated by the bloody failure of his Armenian policy, whom no man in Great Britain is better informed on American affairs, or upon whose statement of facts more reliance would b

"Balfour and Chamberlain would jump at Salisbury is supreme in his own department. always been to give his colleagues a free city, if not from the country.

hand in their departments and he expects equal freedom in his. Though an obstinate CRISIS IS NOW PAST man, he is not really a strong one. If Balfour and Chamberlain, representing two sections of the cabinet, earnestly press him to accept the proposal, and I understand that so far they have been merely waiting for the pressure of public opinion to im press him with the necessity for amicable trouble. Important developments are certain to follow the next meeting of the cabi-

At this delicate juncture the prominent men of both parties are reluctant to express themselves for publication, in view of Mr. Balfour's appeal the other day for silence and Sir William Harcourt's endorsement of t. I, therefore, regret that I must also quote this additional statement anonymously, except to say it was made to a World representative by one of the three or four foremost nonofficial authorities in Parliament upon England's foreign relations. HAS NO OFFICIAL COGNIZANCE.

"The British government is still without any official cognizance of the suggestion declared to be favored by the Washington authorities for the appointment of a joint commission for inquiry into the Venezucla boundary dispute, and no official step has yet been taken to bring this proposal forward for discussion between the two governments. The hesitation of the Washington government in making even informal overtion communicated to the London Times of tures for an agreement on the basis suglast Tuesday by its correspondent, Mr. Smal- gested was quite explicable on the ground ley, cabling from Washington, is practically of its knowledge of Salisbury's personal disdeclared by him to be that of President position on the subject. It would be very single like period since the present republic Cleveland and his cabinet. "It is neither awkward and humiliating for the United the proposal of the Times," he says, "nor States government if, having submitted a interest to Americans, since yesterday esmine. The plan which I sketched is one scheme for acceptance by Great Britain, the which this (the American) government is prime minister, instead of accepting it, ordination of the Senate to the popular asready to propose officially as soon as it has should proceed to comment unfavorably upon reason to believe it would be accepted by it, which, under the existing conditions of the relations between the two governments, would practically amount to its rejection." As to Mr. Balfour's present alleged attitude, it may be due to his own recognition of American ficial, if informal, statement of the United feeling on the subject and the real danger of war, of which his uncle is convinced there is no danger. But I am told that Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, now a tory member of Parliament, who was deeply im-

> bury to that opinion are mainly due to Mr. Stanley's representations. I find, indeed, seemingly almost universal in both parties in Parliament, a hope, and, as many of them say, entire confidence that the difficulty will be surmounted peacefully, though the delay now occurring, it is recognized, may "make an ultimate compromise by Great Britain less graceful than

pressed with the strength of the Ameri-

can centiment on the subject during his re-

cent visit to the United States, has been

using all his influence with the tory leaders

to settle the difficulty promptly, delay being

very dangerous in his view, and that Mr.

Balfour's efforts to bring over Lord Salis-

if Lord Salisbury acted promptly. OUTLOOK MAY FIX HIS MIND. Meanwhile the again darkening prospect for Great Britain all over the world may powerfully and speedily operate upon the premier's mind as to this question. Russia, apparently passive for years, is dangerously extending her power. This week saw her reassert her control of the Balkan states. The that the third republic is a turning point Seoul indicates that she means to defy Japan as well as British influence in China. The Italian reverses in Abyssinia presage the fall of Great Britain's only powerful friend-

Crispi. France has given new and splendid assur ance of her stability and strength, as de scribed in my other dispatch tonight, and may be counted upon to side with Russia. unless, indeed, Great Britain has made an alliance with the czar.

Germany remains sullenly hostile

Tonight's dispatch from the Transvaal, indicating that the Boers on the twenty-seventh anniversary of their victory over the British at Majuba hill will proclaim their complete independence of British suzerainty, would, if true, compel war with the Transvaal, and lead to the strong probability of German intervention.

The grounding of a German vessel, with (curious coincidence) Cecil Rhodes on board in the Suez canal, has startled England by revealing the certainty that if a vessel were blown up there in a war it would block the canal for weeks. "A block of three weeks," says the Graphic today, "might lose us India forever. Indeed, the men who declared that the Cape of Good Hope would some day be recognized as the pivot of the empire may not have been without wisdom." RHODES IS DANGEROUS.

Your dispatches have told you that the German press is giving many corroborative proofs of my statement of two years, and again recently, that this same Cecil Rhodes really contemplated an independent United States of South Africa. Desperate at the loss of power and of recognition here, he may yet carry out that design. He cabled to the World that his public career was only just beginning.

I learn that the published statement that Mr. Astor means to appoint an American to be editor of the Pall Mail Gazette is not true. He has not, and never had, any intention of appointing an American. He is on the lookout in London society for the counterpart of Mr. Cust, if he can secure him. He wants an Englishman of influence, because such an editor might get important news occasionally and gives a paper a certain standing with political society. Mr. Astor visited the Gazette office day before yesterday, for the first time since the day of Mr. Cust's departure, and expressed his satisfaction with the way the paper was being conducted. Mr. Cust has been trying to get money for a new paper, but has met with little or on encourage

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 22-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-President Zelaya's friends have been tempting him to assume a dictatorship, but he has is

BALLARD SMITH.

remain merely a constitutional president. TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 22 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)dating back to the treaty of Berlin. My President Bonilla has become in favor of a present confirmation is the statement made parliamentary form of government, but leadyesterday by a former cabinet minister, than ing men interviewed declare that it is im-

PARIS, Feb. 22 .- Mr. C. M. Moore, the manager of the firm of Tiffany & Co.'s Paris branch jewelry store, has asked the police to a proposal for a joint commission, and George find a man named Nandereff, who, in some Curzon, the under secretary of the foreign manner not explained, obtained a check book office, is of the same way of thinking, but from a bank and signed Mr. Moore's name to the cheeks, which were afterward cashed to Being premier in addition to being foreign the amount of 60,000 france at the American minister, there is no one to call him to account banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co. in the government. His cabinet policy has Nandereff is believed to have fied from the

Danger of a Revolution in France Has Disappeared in Peace.

action, he will surrender without much COMMON PEOPLE RULE THE NATION

Old Forms at Last Give Way to the True

Democracy.

Persist nce and Daring of the Premier Has Carried the Day.

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 was founded. The result has a particular tablished apparently conclusively the subrembly in a conflict. "a pontrance." 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 hon-

est 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—and 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 Grevy to Casimir-Perier, from Thiere 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 latent. Now that the issue has been raised, the conseque cannot but be far reaching. The truth is week before saw her establish her practical suzerainty over Turkey. The meager news betta in 1882, disappeared the last great French statesman of the old school, the last conspicuous representative of the republicans who overturned the empire and founded the present regime, amid circumstances of unprecedented difficulties. One by one the men who attempted to replace

great tribune smothered in the mud of Panama or guilty of treason against their former principles. At the 1893 elections the candidates were required to posses two qualifications, only both negative. First, they had to be mer uncompromised by the Panama scandal; econdly, they were required to be antianti-dictatorialists French politics was for the time being purely personal; principles and measure

were temporarily lost sight of. Since 1893, the country has been gradually recovering its peace of mind. The reactionary ministers, Dupuy, Dupuy again, and then Ribot-fell in quick succession. Their ministries fell in every case after a recess, when the deputies had had an opportunity of feeling pulses their constituents. All these cabinets fell after an attempt to balk an inquiry into a scandal or to pass some reactionary law. When M. Bourgeois assumed power, he nade (the first time since 1888) a clean declaration of policy. He promised punishment of offenders, progressive reforms and hostility to both monarchists and revolutionary ocialists. It was said at the time that he had no majority, and would fall within a month. He has not fallen, notwith-standing a series of violent attacks.

PURSUES A RAILWAY RING. The present question was simple. Bourgeois cabinet had been instructed by the Chamber of Deputies to discover and prosecute all persons guilty of corruption n connection with the granting of the Ribot cabinet had fallen because it de-

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 perviously, M. Remp'er, the 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 as to the points fused to comply. He was therefore removed and replaced by a more energetic magis-

It seems that in thus changing a func before this inquiry had been finished, M. Ricard trangressed a certain rule of judicial preceedure. The Senate asked him to explain this transgression. M. Ricard explained that the South of France Railaffair had been a long while in hand and it was getting dangerously near the limit fixed for the prosecution of persons guilty of corruption. Therefore, was imperative to replace him with some 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 blam-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, de-clined to resign and two days later asked hand and the Senate on the other as ended. for and obtained a vote of confidence from The moderate republicans praise the wisdom the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate of the Senate in balling the hopes of the regarded this as an affront, 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 reaction-

ary 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 in London, has been appointed consul general would be unwise to persist in antagonizing for Austria at New York in succession to the government, adding rather fatuously: Baron von Leonhardi, who has been trans-"The Senate does not choose to suspend the ferred to Chicago.

legislative life of the country, and in spite of the attitude of the ministry the Senate does not mean to renounce doing its duty. It intends to maintain its rights in their en-

the interests of the country, it will pronounce on the proposals of the ministry and will hold it to account for its acts. The country will decide between ministers, who have not shrank from provoking a most serious crists and an assembly which, in order not to compromise the public peace, is resolved not to

though it has right and law on its side." I may add to the World's Paris correspondent's statements that all the telegrams from BOURGEOIS VICTORY OVER THE SENATE Paris to the English press have been for SEE NO OCCASION FOR RETALIATION obvious reasons hostile to Bourgeois. Therefore, the United States may have been min informed about the real issue. The Paris Temps and Figaro, which are violently attacking the minority, both figured on the famous list of newspapers which had accepted bribes from the Panama company. CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES MUST GO Now that the Bourgeois ministry has secured the extradition of Arton some interesting revelations may be expected, for M. Ricard will ascuredly leave no stone unturned to induce Arton to tell all he knows Hence the supreme necessity of suppressing M. Ricard and all his radical colleagues before the Arton trial comes on.

BOUGHT BY THE TURK. The World's Paris correspondent understands, upon what he believes excellent authority, that Munir Bey, the Turkish ambassador, has been distributing for many months agencies and newspapers. To the financial syndicate which owns the Journal des Debats, including Leon Say and M. de Roths-

granted a special railway concession. With regard to Cuban matters also the French press has been singularly ellent. None published. An explanation is now forthcoman enormous quantity of Spanish securities, which it has been trying to dispose of as rapidly as might be without unduly bearing the market. Meanwhile, says the Paris correspondent, it has freely subsidized the chief Parisian newspapers on condition that they should print no unfavorable news from Cuba

The trial of M. St. Cere and his associates in the Lebaudy blackmailing case, now sat for March 9, will be vigorously pressed if the Bourgeois government sustains itself shocking developments, both as regards the press and corrupt officials.

BALLARD SMITH. GENERAL MACEO NOT DEAD YET. Report from Havana Founded on a

Baseless Rumor. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 22.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The report of Antonio Maceo's death originated in a remark of a peasant to a civil guard captain at Rio Seco station. The peasant, said he, had been told by some rebels, who were in the skirmish at the Catalina yes-terday, that the Cubans were demoralized because General Maceo was mortally wounded. Whether the story was true or not, the peasant did not know. After it

was learned how the report started there was a collapse today in prices on the stock Both Spaniards and Cubans were greatly agitated last night by a mysterious rumor that something big had happened, nobody linew what.

After a while it was said that Maceo has been killed. Then it was intimated that the Diarlo de la Marina was getting out an extra. Several correspondents went to that office, where the greatest excitement prevailed. A strong guard of police was in front to keep the crowd out. Director Riveri; was personally superintending the handling of this most important news. The correspondents hurried to the cable office, but found it closed and no inducements could prevail upon the officials to open it. By midnight the extra was on the streets and the newsboys were shouting, "Maceo killed." People rushed from their houses to get th details. Those who had been asleep turned out. At 1 o'clock this morning I went to several officers of high rank, who had just returned from the field, and asked them about the report. They told me it was posi

tive that Maceo was dead. Havana people were about today much be fore the usual time, eager to learn additional particulars, but the merning newspapers contained only a reproduction of last night's extra, which admitted that the report was founded on rumor only. People rushed to the palace, where all the local and foreign newspaper correspondents were gathered to get the official news.

One story flying about was that Maceo ha been killed by a piece of bursting shell, that the news was brought here during the night by a Spanish officer, and that forty armed guards with Maceo's body would reach Havana before night.

I asked several officers of General Weyler's staff about the report. They only replied that no official report was yet issued. At about 11 a. m. General Ochanda entered the gallery where the correspondents were wait ing. He said: "Gentlemen, this report is

A dispatch from Cienfueges states a band remaining to be cleared. M. Rempler re- of insurgent invaded yesterday a plantation twelve miles east of that city and burned 200 acres of cane belonging to Boston men Advices from Madruga, near Catalina, report that Gomez and Mazeo are marching in the direction of Vegas, carrying 200 wounded There appears to be no doubt that Gomez and Maceo have joined forces.

Gomez sems to be devoting his attention to destroying small towns. San Francisco Paula, a small village near Matanzas, and the railway station at Ibana, are said to have ben burned yesterday. A dispatch from Madrid reports that Spain

refuses the demand of the French ambassador that French citizens arrested in Cuba shall be tried in the civil courts, as that necessitates granting the same right to other nations. Crisis Over in France. PARIS, Feb. 22.-Most of the newsprpers regard the conflict between the ministry

and the Chamber of Deputies on the one again enemies of the republic and the reclaists and radicals declare that the Senate capitulated, fearing a revision of the constitution, which, however, is held to be inevitable. The conservatives maintain that the Senate

Consul General for Austria. VIENNA, Feb. 22.-F. F. Stockinger, commercial chancellor of the Austrian embassy

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.

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 large sums of money to the French news | Hohenlohe, in the Reichstag, the former on February 20, saying it was not true that Germany had approached Great Britain with ters, the president of the Berlin section. the proposal of a monetary agreement, and The resignation of Prince Arenberg and Herr child among its members, the sultan has the latter announcing on February 8 that Hoffman, the secretary of the organization, he had learned from preliminary negotiations was due to this, and Dr. Peters announced with the British government that the open- this as the cause yesterday evening, declaring of the mints was not expected, have ing that he had the support of Prince Albut official Spanish dispatches have been caused great surprise in this city. It was brecht of Mecklenburg, president of the gathered from Mr. Balfour's remarks that ing. The Bank of Spain and Holland holds 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, quest'oned 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 Marschell von Bieberstein, replied that meanwhile and will certainly be prolific of 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 bimetallism and that it understood that the reopening of the mints was not anticipated within measurable pericd.

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 th's inquiry in London. But, as Prince Hohenlohe did not reply, the incident was dropped. The conflict in Mr. Balfour's statement

and the reply of the government are more at 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

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 s taking steps to exclude Prussian insurance com: an s 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, inarmuch 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 wnole affair, and the result would be known in due time. This reply tallies with one given to Mr. J B. Jackson. the United States charge d'affaires, to the effect that Prussia does not contemplate re-

Colonel Ludlow, the military attache of the United States embassy at London, is now\_examining the Baltic and North Sea canal. He has just returned from a similar exhaustive 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 Wash-

ington in time for the present session. The radicals and socialists seized upon the lebate 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, tend ing to show that the ministry had confed-

Herr Bebel made similar charges in the Reichstag, which the minister of war, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, has most mphatically denied

Herren Bebel and Leuseman 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 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 Altoona the clothing strike has ended

The socialists have declined to take part in the Reichstag peace jubilee on March 21, owing to the fact that the participants are to toast the emperor. The centrists threaten to follow suit unless the toast to Prince

Prof. Quidde, author of the famous "Caligua Pamphlet," has been indicted by the Munich authorities for lese majeste. The German colonial party is likely to

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Generally Fair; Slightly Colder,

1. Settlement Waits on Salisbury. Bourgeois Victory Over the Senate. Between Chamberlain and Hohenlohe. Nebraska and the National Convention. Liberals Eager for Arbitration.

Fitzsimmons Scorns Jim Corbett. Edgar Wilson Nye is Dead. Soldiers' Home to Be Investigated.

Patriotism Put at a Premium. Michael D. Harter Kills Himself. 4. Last Week in Omaha Society. 5. Ballington Booth Leaves the Army.

Washington's Birthday Observances. Cubans May Be Recognized. End of a Controversy at Hand. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

7. Omaha Cemetery Robbed by Ghouls. Sons of the Revolution Banquet. Amusement Notes and Gossip.

8. Held Up by Insurance Agents. Affairs at South Omaha.

9. Grant as a Lover and Husband. Page of Society History Turned Back. 10. "Story of Aaron."

11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Grant's Campaign in Missouri. 14. Commercial and Financial. Echoes from the Ante Rooms. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

What the Wheelmen Talk Of. arisen among its members regarding the gigantic navy projects fathered by Dr. Pe-

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 cruisers. The birthday of Prince Bismarck (he was

born April 11, 1815) will again be generally celebrated throughout Germany this year. Big commers will be held by the Berlin Philharmonic society in honor of the day. Major Abel, director of the artillery works at Dantsic, 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 Brunnert, have been arrested on the charge of receiving advance sheets of the imperial amnesty decree of January last since been released.

cases they have invariably been speedily apparent than real. The government said been released wherever the treaty obligaan from covered them. Cincinnati was released this week on the representations of the United States em-

bassy. United States embassy, was officially presented to the \_ex-Empress Frederick as harge d'affaires on Wednesday

The ball which was to have been given tonight by the members of the American colony in honor of Washington's birthday has been postponed until next Tuesday when it will take place at the Kaiserhof. About 600 guests will be present.

There was a reception today in honor of Mr. J. B. Jackson.

The German-Americans give a ball tonight n honor of Washington's birthday.

Italians in Desperate Straits. ROME, Feb. 22.-The newspaper, Don Marzio, declares that the position of General Baratier), commander-in-chief of the Italian troops new operating in Abbysinia, is the same as Marshal Bazine in Metz during the Franco-German war. King Menelick, it adds, is preparing to drive the Italians from Adigrat and bring about an Italian Sedan.

reinforcements, and has authorized Signor Crispl, the prime minister, to fix the number of troops to be dispatched. General Lamberti has arrested two prominent merchants at Massowah as spies. They

will probably be shot. Negroes Suffer in Mexico.

TORREON, Mex., Feb. 22.-Nine more segroes from Tahualilo colony have feached here in great destitution, seeking aid to return to their homes. They say about zixty more are anxious to leave, but are without means to do so. They add that men are paid but 36 cents a day for labor. United States Consul Poston has taken the matter bargains of this kind generally provide for up with Minister Ransom.

Floated the Grounded Steamer. PORT SAID, Feb. 22.-The steamer Kaintz er, from Hamburg 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. 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 Boar victory over the British, under General Colley, at Majuba Hill, proclaim its independence.

Minister De Lome is Confident. MADRID, Feb. 22.- The Spanish consul at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Lome, replying 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 Birming-ham, and will go through to Liberia with tember. The negroes are from Dallas, Wilis \$41, and is paid through, and their have been shipped to Savannah. The party wi'l sail from Savannah Wednesday next. The negroes are promised three months' provisions by the emigration company, while the government of L'hern offers them thirty acres of farm lands, ten acres for a house site and each child in a family over split on account of the discord which has 16 years of age ten acres of land additional,

## NEBRASKA

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

THE LEADERS ARE GETTING INTO LINE

State Pride.

Admirers of the Man of Chicknmauga Declare that He is Entitled to the Support of the Soldler State.

LINCOLN, Feb. 22.-(Special.)-Politics is the all absorbing topic new among republicans who flit in and out of the state capitol. 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 con-

siders 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 keep tab on political movements in the state that Senator Thurston had pledged the state to Mc-Kinley, 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 Mc-Kinley 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 this 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 Genfrom a man who confessed to its abstraction. eral Manderson was every day receiving Both of the prisoners stated that they did letters from men high up in national affairs, not know their accesser, and Herr Braun has and many of the leading newspapers of the east were commenting upon him favorably The cases of F. W. Boehme of Brooklyn, as available presidential timber. These let-N. Y., and William Schroeder of Hammond, tera to General Manderson and these favor-Ill., both of whom were impressed into the able comments in the eastern press were German army, have not been brought to the | not a new thing to him, and for several notice of the United States embassy. When- months they produced no perceptible effect ever the embassy has been notified of such upon his cool and well-balanced mind. However, the presidential situation in the east adjusted. There has been an unusual num- had so shaped itself of late that to friends ber of seizures of Americans of German of General Manderson there seemed to grow birth for the army this year. They have out of the situation a promise of more than numbered about twenty weekly and all have mere compliments, and he seems to have or his nomination. Had the people of Nebranka realized all these past months that General Manderson 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 Nebranka people know General Manderson 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 Manderson sentiment in the Washington's birthday at the residence of east, they would no doubt have withheld their commitment to the McKinley cause. But now the McKinley sentiment, having permented the state, this sudden announcement of General Manderson's candidacy makes a sharp turn and produces no little commotion between the Manderson and Mc-Kinley factions. Since the meeting of the republican state central committee a week ago and the McKinley raily at Lincoln three days ago, the new turn of affairs has become the subject of general gossip, not only at the state capital, but throughout the state. This gossip, as one hears it from politicians and The ministry has decided to send further from many who are not politicians, develops come things that are pleasant and some things that are not pleasant to hear from a republican standpoint. There is criticism from both sides. The young men criticise 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 activity for McKinley, and hint that there must have been a bargain with the presi-

dent of this league, as well as with Senator Thurston. This bargain feature of the McKinley business is not kindly received by the many, as the few and leave the many out. also criticism against Senator Thurston for presuming to speak for the entire state. Mr. Thurston and his friends have aroused a good deal of criticism by their efforts to make General Manderson's candidacy appear as insincere and not in good faith. It is asked by the Manderson followers: "What right has Senator Thurston or any one else to charge insincerity to General Manderson? 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 M'KINLEY. 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 haute. 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 to an inquiry on the subject, has telegraphed the majority ought to respect, and that the party, as a whole in this state, would be in a healthler and more vigorous condition to join in the general cause after the St. Louis convention, if the McKinley men were more mederate and less dictatorial in their can-

On the other hand the McKinley men say that his 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 household effects and farming implements his coworkers that the time for bringing out presidential candidates had already passed long before General Manderson made up his mind to become a candidate and that the Manderson candidacy now at this late day is

> in default. Since the two meetings before referred to it is noticeable that a strong reaction is