

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

DRIVES MEN INSANE

English Prison Discipline Certain to Unbalance the Mind.

EXPERIENCE OF THE IRISH PRISONERS

Persecuted and Maltreated Until Their Reason Given Way.

CRUELTY OF KEEPERS TO THE CONVICTS

Hard Life Made More Rigorous by the Wardens in Charge.

WHY THE DYNAMITERS ARE RELEASED

Given Liberty Because Longer Confinement Means Certain Death as the Result of the Hardships and Privations.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the so-called Irish dynamiter, just released from Portland prison, called for New York from Southampton today on the American liner St. Paul. His mental condition is scarcely better than that of his companion in prison, Dr. Whitehead, who, it is probable, committed suicide soon after regaining his liberty, through lunacy and despair. The American embassy in London received some money from the United States towards paying Dr. Gallagher's expenses to New York, but not enough, I understand, however, that the English government made up an amount sufficient to secure for him first cabin passage. It is stated at the embassy that there is no satisfactory proof that Whitehead (or Murphy) ever was admitted to American citizenship.

The World's Southampton correspondent telegraphs: "Dr. Gallagher was conveyed this morning from Winchester prison to the railway station in a closed carriage, accompanied by a warden, who took him to the steamship pier's office here, where he was met by Mr. Hudson, an official of the American embassy, and Dr. McBride of the London Amnesty association. The warden handed to Gallagher the six sovereigns (\$30), which is customary to give to convicts on discharge. The doctor became violent, and gave back the money with incoherent mutterings about British gold and secret societies. His behavior throughout was wholly inconsistent with sanity.

WHY THE DYNAMITERS ARE RELEASED

He seemed to distrust Hudson and McBride; he did not know Hudson, and McBride was an English emissary. The United States embassy provided a saloon berth for him, but Gallagher wanted to buy a steerage ticket. He said he would travel in the steerage, whoever objected, and at another time declared he would go back to prison. Ultimately he was quiet and shook hands in a friendly way with McBride. He became excited again before the steamer started, and shouted to the warden "Come along to prison." He was calmed again after a time, and conversed, though reservedly, with a World correspondent. Gallagher was a chemist, and a professional (medicines) after his arrival in America. He insisted he felt well, having a robust constitution. I understand that he was released on license, subject to revocation if he returns to British soil without a permit from the British government.

NEWSPAPERS ARE ANGRY.

The controversy in the newspapers over the release is very angry, it being pointed out by the objectors, several of them great noblemen, that it is strange that four of the dynamiters should synchronously and suddenly be found in the same condition, while the prison records show that many ordinary life convicts are allowed to die in confinement. The charge is almost openly made by Lord Hennessy in the Times this morning that the release of Gallagher and Whitehead was the result of a bargain with a faction of the Irish party in Parliament—presumably Rosmond's ten. The News, the chief organ of the liberal party, oddly enough questions in an editorial this morning the policy of the release. It notes that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, even disregarding a request from the United States congress, refused to liberate them.

Mr. Asquith (the liberal home secretary) might at any moment have been turned out of office. The News declares, "for refusing it, yet refuse it he did, and the Tories applauded him. Lord Salisbury is not as Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery were, dependent upon the Irish vote, but it has been the Tory game ever since the death of Mr. Parnell to back Mr. Rosmond against Mr. Carthy and Mr. Dillon. The Tories think if they encourage Irish quarrels and foster Irish disunion they will make it impossible for the liberals to get a majority at the next general election."

BRINGS UP THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

The most excited discussion though aroused by the release of these men is concerning the British convict system. No sympathy is expressed with these dynamiters, but it is recognized that the object of penal servitude should be to serve as a deterrent, not to destroy the minds and bodies of criminals. Devany, the dynamiter first released, is almost blind and suffering from spinal complaint, while his mental condition is such that his family at Glasgow is obliged to keep him under constant supervision to prevent him from committing suicide. He is possessed of a morbid terror of English authorities, believing they will find some fresh charge against him to get him back in prison. Devany will be sent to America or Australia as soon as friends can provide means for his release. Daily he absolutely broken down physically. His nervous system has utterly collapsed and he is subject to fits of almost maniacal excitement. He has been taken to Paris by his brother, who feared that if

he went home to Ireland and was tempted to deliver any public speech, his character might cause his arrest and destroy all chance of liberation. Whitehead's imbecile condition was described in my dispatch last Saturday. His tragic disappearance from home at Skibbereen on the night of his arrival fully corroborates the World's description of his mental state. An exhaustive search fails to find him, and the belief is that he is dead or drifting in some east coast of the Bantry coast, demented by a fear that he would be taken back to prison. HOW PRISONERS FARE. The present convict system, which has been followed by a great increase in insanity among criminals, went into operation in 1857. The World's correspondent asked the secretary of the prison department of the Home Office today for a copy of the rules governing convicts, but was informed that these rules are confidential, and have never even been presented to Parliament. The official added that reference to the rules of convict prisons would give no accurate idea of the treatment accorded to any particular convict. Such treatment is regulated by his physical condition and behavior. The rules make a voluminous book, and, when applied in each case, are at the discretion of the governor and his physician. Authoritative information on the general system of treatment of convicts is given in a book by Sir Edmund du Cane, for many years chairman of the English Prisons board. The sentence of penal servitude, such as was imposed on the dynamiters, is divided into three stages, which last nine months. In the first the prisoners pass the whole time except a brief period allotted to prayers and one hour a day to exercise, in a cell apart from all other prisoners, working at some kind of labor. In the second stage he sleeps and takes his meals in a separate cell, but works in association, under strict supervision. In the third stage he is conditionally released from prison on a ticket of leave. The prisoner is then thrown upon himself. He is condemned to perpetual silence, except when asked a question by a warden. He works incessantly under constant supervision, any slackening being visited with close confinement on bread and water for a spell not exceeding three days in succession. Throughout the whole period of confinement male prisoners are not allowed to speak to each other under severe penalties, but the Irish dynamiters have incessantly complained that while these punitive restrictions were only carried out in spirit against ordinary convicts they were inflicted to the letter upon the dynamiters alone.

SHOWN BY OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

Their complaints to a large extent were proved before special inquiry, instituted in 1890, by direction of the tory home secretary, Mathews, into their allegation of unfair treatment while confined in Chatham prison. This inquiry was granted because it leaked out that on two separate occasions Daly was all but fatally poisoned by drugs administered to him while in the prison. The poisoning was declared by the committee to be accidental, but Daly and other dynamiters always believed it was deliberate, because he had made himself highly obnoxious to all the prison officials from governor down. The dynamiters gave evidence in great detail before the committee, furnishing numerous specific instances of ill-treatment by the lower officials, who, they asserted, were prejudiced against them because of their nationality and the political nature of their offense. It is a remarkable coincidence that every ward against whom any allegation was made had been removed to some other prison prior to the inquiry, some were even sent abroad.

PENDING OFFICIALS REMOVED.

James Egan, who was liberated in 1892 and is now in the United States, testified: "There has been a well-organized system of ill-treatment from the very moment of my reception to the present moment, but organized in such a manner that it would not be perceived by any body but the person so ill-treated." It was admitted that dynamiters were segregated from the other prisoners, were located in a separate part of the prison, in cells known as penal cells, and were called special prisoners. The governor of the jail admitted this was done to keep them out of a more rigorous supervision than the other criminals. This supervision is the most dreaded aspect of convict life, as it enables a harsh or ill-disposed warden to keep a prisoner in perpetual ferment of fear and to visit upon him numberless petty punishments and degradations. In the penal cells, the dynamiters allege, they suffered all the horrors of an extra detachment, the warden of the prison, the governor, the keepers then unforgivingly at a monotonous work, mat or sack making. The prison chaplain asserts from his observation that unquestionably a large part of the prison officials were prejudiced against the dynamiters because of their nationality, and it was proved in many cases where the dynamiters had made complaint in writing to the prison department of specific acts of cruelty and tyranny that the officials had been warned or removed by the authorities.

WERE PERSECUTED. It was shown to the satisfaction of the committee, that, instead of having hammocks, as all other prisoners had, the dynamiters had to sleep on plank beds covered with mattresses as hard as boards, that instead of the ordinary movable stools, they had only rough logs fastened to the floor by iron stanchions; that their cells were cold, that in the evening the gas light was thrown into their cells by means of a reflector, which injuriously affected their sight; that they were prevented systematically from sleeping the full allowance period by the practice adopted by the wardens of slamming the trap doors through which they were inspected every half hour throughout the night, and by turning the full glare of their lanterns upon the prisoner's eyes, until they were thoroughly awake; that meals were served to them as other prisoners; that they got refuse instead of bread and that in a thousand different ways, some of them unmentionable and incredible if proof were not forthcoming, the rigors and the terrors of a convict prison were greatly intensified for them by their jailors. Some of the dynamiters' allegations were not assumed by evidence, but enough was proved to move the government to order them transferred to Portland prison, where they have been since then without finding any fault for special complaint.

GALLAGHER'S SPECIAL CASE. According to the report of the committee mentioned, Dr. Gallagher first showed symptoms of insanity as far back as 1887, and as the doctor insisted he was only feigning madness, Gallagher incurred sixteen different punishments. He became worse, was afflicted with constant vomiting, which lasted for months, and which the prison doctor de-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

RENEWS ITS CLAMOR

English Weekly Press Again Busy at Warning Its Readers.

STATIST FINDS MUCH JUSTIFICATION

Points Out the Verification of Its Many Pessimistic Predictions.

SCHEME TO HELP OUT WESTERN FARMERS

Mortgage Holders Beseeched to Withhold Claims for Interest.

PRICE OF SILVER IS STILL FALLING

Prospect of Bryan's Election Has Not Operated to Sustain the Price of the White Metal in London.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The English daily newspapers give little attention to the failure of Hilton, Hughes & Co., attributing it to the internal incapacity of the firm, rather than to political causes. But the weekly financial publications on today take it as a text for continuing their warning against investing in American securities. The Statist feels called upon to explain at much length its constant crusades against American investments, but maintains that its advice has been proved good by results, and again strongly counsels that extreme caution be exercised by English investors "until McKinley wins." "One reason for thinking that Mr. McKinley will win," says its editor, "is that the Rich all over the United States are fast Mr. Bryan, and they have had months for making preparations to safeguard themselves against danger."

Meanwhile the Westminster Gazette is printing letters from English holders of western American mortgages, suggesting the general consent of such mortgage holders on this side of the Atlantic to voluntarily reduce their interest charges, because the mortgages are now unable to pay. "The western farmer," says one writer, "owns and cultivates his own land. Storing out with \$1,000 he borrows \$1,000 more and buys a farm. No man is more honest and industrious man lives than this sturdy land proprietor. Father, mother and children all work in the fields, together anxious to clear off the mortgage and improve their homestead."

HOW TO SAVE THE HOMESTEAD. "But falling prices have compelled this unfortunate man to give twice as much grain in payment of his taxes, interest and fixed charges, and the result of a year's hard work is that less, debt and despair settle down on that humble home and hope gives place to rage. The farm is now not worth the amount of the mortgage, and the farmer becomes a pauper, a sinner man anything else that politicians tell him may help him. The poor fellow cannot pay his interest at present prices, and he curses the man to whom the debt is due; he throws up his farm and leaves it to the mortgagee, as the directors of the Anglo-American mortgage companies can testify, to their sorrow."

ANOTHER SHIP NEEDED. The riotous situation at Constantinople has renewed the attention of officials to the desirability of having the United States represented by a war-sloop in the eastern Mediterranean within easy reach of the American legation.

Great Britain and other first class powers are represented by dispatch boats. For some months the State department has been seeking to have the United States similarly represented, and in this connection application has been made to have the smaller cruiser Bancroft, which has about the rank of a dispatch boat, located in Constantinople. Nothing has come of it, however, although the present crisis renews the necessity for American representation near the Turkish capital. This necessity, and the preparation of the Bancroft for sea service, leads to the impression that the little ship will ultimately be added to the Mediterranean fleet, and if possible, sent up the Dardanelles to Constantinople. Only with the assent of Turkey could this be done, as the forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles are strong enough to sink a dozen first class war ships, while the Bancroft is a miniature cruiser.

When the first move was made toward sending the Bancroft abroad some weeks ago an official inquiry was made of the naval bureau of engineering as to her capacity for a sea trip, as she was designed merely for practice use by the naval cadets at Annapolis. The bureau answered that the coal capacity of the ship was so limited that she could not make a direct trip across the ocean. At most her coal would not permit a continuous trip of more than 2,500 miles. It is said, however, that she might go by relays, first to Halifax, where she could coal, thence to the Azores islands for another coaling and thence the balance of the distance. This would make a long trip, probably two months, by which time any present emergency might have passed.

THE BANCROFT WILL BE READY FOR A CRUISE IN about two weeks, and will then receive her orders. In the meantime she is being fitted out. There is an unverified story about the State and Navy departments to the effect that an understanding has been reached between the sultan and the United States that this government shall be allowed to have a vessel within the Dardanelles.

QUIETER IN CONSTANTINOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Uneasiness prevails among the British residents of various villages on the shores of the Bosphorus, where a number of hunted Armenians have sought refuge. It is feared that their houses will be attacked.

Mr. Michael Herbert, the British charge d'affaires, has ordered the British guard d'hydrat to receive all families desiring protection and any British vessel in port may be requisitioned in case of necessity. There is also much anxiety in the suburbs, where many Europeans having Armenian servants are afraid of being attacked. The American college at Hissar and the British consulates at Stamboul are guarded by troops. The United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, visited Hissar yesterday to ascertain if the Armenians were safe. His visit had a reassuring effect and the chief of police of Hissar told Mr. Terrell that all measures had been taken to preserve order. The Galata is quieter, but all the shops are closed and no Armenians are to be seen in the streets, which are patrolled by troops.

There was a fresh panic yesterday and a heavy rain fell, but the soldiers were returning from the Semelik. Nobody was hurt, however, and the man who threw the bomb was arrested. Although several of the Armenian districts were the scene yesterday evening of massacres and pillage the city today is quiet and the authorities now appear determined to maintain order.

Refuses Gold for Silver Bars. PARIS, Aug. 29.—It appears that the Bank of France has refused to advance gold against silver bars to a financial house, but the refusal was not intended to be applied generally to banks, the object being to favor silver speculations, and the bank will therefore refuse to accede to requests for advances according to circumstances.

JAPANESE MINISTRY RESIGNS. Mikado appoints Count Kuroda as Temporary Premier. YOKOHAMA, Aug. 29.—The entire ministry has resigned. Count Kuroda has been appointed acting premier. The crisis arose on account of a difference of opinion regarding the vacant foreign portfolio.

Rhodes Subjugating the Chiefs. LONDON, Aug. 29.—The situation on affairs in Rhodes is daily more reassuring. The leading chiefs are already carrying out their arrangements with Mr. Cecil Rhodes to lay down their arms. Over 100 kraals have surrendered and others are preparing to do so.

DOUBT GENUINENESS OF OUTRAGE

If Armenians Planned the Attack They Will Be the Losers.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Aug. 29.—The English press is unanimous in expressing the opinion that the attack upon the Ottoman bank has done immeasurable harm to the Armenian cause, and news of fresh massacres of Armenians in the provinces is hourly expected. The liberal newspapers, however, express the gravest doubts of the genuineness of the bank affair. They believe it was arranged by agents provocateur. The Speaker today says: "The official account ascribing the affair to the Armenian agitators is stamped in every way as a falsehood, and a certain proof that it is a tissue of lies is that the assailants of the bank, after their capture, were removed on board Sir Edgar Vincent's yacht. This is not the way the Sultan deals with rebels caught red handed. If these prisoners really revolted against the sultan, they would not have lived ten minutes after their surrender, and the inevitable conclusion is that the men were secretly let off by the sultan, and that the riot was promoted in order to afford an excuse for another massacre."

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS. PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Temps this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, filed on Friday evening, which says: "At the present moment sanguinary fighting is taking place in the chief street of Constantinople. The troops are firing on Armenians who are unarmed. The victims of the outbreak exceed 2,000. Scores of dead have been thrown into the sea in order to save the trouble of burying the bodies. The British charge d'affaires has refused the request of the sultan to withdraw the guards of British marines, saying he cannot do so until the disorders here are thoroughly quelled."

Of the Armenians who were seized in the Ottoman bank five were killed and five were wounded in the bank. They all came from abroad. The fifteen survivors have been sent to Marseilles, the British and French war ships seeing the Messagerie liner safely off.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The crisis in Turkish affairs is being followed closely by officials here. Minister Terrell at Constantinople has not transmitted further advice than those of Thursday. Officials at the State department feel that American interests are protected by the presence of the cruisers San Francisco and Marblehead in the Mediterranean waters. The San Francisco is at Alexandria and the Marblehead at Genoa. The Minneapolis also belongs to this fleet and can be brought from Queens-town on short notice.

THE RIOTOUS SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE has renewed the attention of officials to the desirability of having the United States represented by a war-sloop in the eastern Mediterranean within easy reach of the American legation. Great Britain and other first class powers are represented by dispatch boats. For some months the State department has been seeking to have the United States similarly represented, and in this connection application has been made to have the smaller cruiser Bancroft, which has about the rank of a dispatch boat, located in Constantinople. Nothing has come of it, however, although the present crisis renews the necessity for American representation near the Turkish capital. This necessity, and the preparation of the Bancroft for sea service, leads to the impression that the little ship will ultimately be added to the Mediterranean fleet, and if possible, sent up the Dardanelles to Constantinople. Only with the assent of Turkey could this be done, as the forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles are strong enough to sink a dozen first class war ships, while the Bancroft is a miniature cruiser.

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PORTE IS IN DANGER

Czar and Kaiser Are Likely to Discuss the Eastern Question.

TIME FOR INTERFERENCE BY THE POWERS

Conference of Potentates May Have Very Important Results.

HINTS OF SERIOUS TROUBLE FOR TURKEY

Ottoman Bank Outrage May Be Followed by Something Worse.

PLANS FOR GERMAN ARMY MANEUVERS

Russian Ruler Will Be Well Guarded by Special Detectives at Goerlitz—Here Barth Coming to Study Currency.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The main subject of discussion between the Russian minister for foreign affairs, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, and Prince Hohenzollern, the imperial chancellor, and between the czar and Emperor William, the correspondent of the Associated Press is informed, will be the eastern question, especially its Armenian and Cretan features. A thorough entente between Russia and Germany is probable, and it is expected that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky will arrive at Goerlitz with the entente with Austria on this subject in his pocket. During the week there has been a lively exchange of notes between Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna, and Thursday, when the alarming news of the uprising in Constantinople was received, Prince Hohenzollern was communicated with on his estate at Workl. The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles here that the eastern question has now reached a point requiring vigorous and concerted action upon the part of the European powers, and that such action is imperative.

All the preparations are now made for the army maneuvers, which will begin on September 4, and last until September 15. The most extensive precautions have been taken for the safety of the czar. The chief of the Berlin political police, with 130 picked men, will guard his majesty, and mounted police from Berlin will accompany the emperor everywhere. In addition, a special corps of detectives from St. Petersburg is coming to take part in protecting the czar during the maneuvers. The police of Berlin and Silesia, during the past fortnight, have expelled a number of Russians suspected of nihilism, and a number of others are under strict surveillance. The men expelled include six students of the Berlin university and four students of the Breslau university.

PLANS FOR THE MANEUVERS. Captain K. Evans, United States military attaché here, will represent the United States government at the maneuvers. As his recall takes effect on October 1, Captain Evans will have a special farewell audience with the emperor during the maneuvers and will sail for home from Antwerp on September 26. There is some comment on the fact that Mr. Poultnier Higelow has not been invited to the maneuvers.

During the progress of the army reviews general traffic on the railways of Goerlitz and Brosslau will be suspended and the public will be excluded from the depots of both cities. The general plan of the maneuvers is that the east army will meet the west army near Hechkrick, where a battle was fought in 1758 between the Prussians and Saxons and the Austrians. That battle will be reproduced to some extent. There will also be a night attack with searchlights. Prince George of Saxony and General Count von Waldersee will oppose each other near Breslau, and an enormous cavalry engagement will occur.

A number of letters were exchanged between Emperor William and Prince Hohenzollern. The former decided to consent to the introduction of a military trial reform bill, which, however, as modified by the new minister of war, General von Gosster, will not meet with favor in the Reichstag. The amendments make the principle of publicity of the trials illusory and retain the emperor's right of confirming the sentences. German newspapers continue to discuss the Samoan question. The Vossische Zeitung says: "A tripartite agreement providing for a rearrangement and revision of the Berlin treaty will shortly become necessary, and the annexation of the island to one of the treaty powers will probably be the best solution of the riddle."

CATHOLICS AND COLONIALS. The Roman Catholic congress at Dresden was less sensational than usual. The agrarian question was lightly touched upon, but the restoration of the temporal power of the pope, the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany and the equality of Catholics in public offices were demanded.

The colonial council meets next Monday, and a large increase in the subsidies of every German colony will be asked for, especially in the case of Togo and the Cameroons. The owner of the Hotel Schwan, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, has sued the city for the sum of 12,000 marks, claiming that amount as his bill for housing Emperor William and his suite during the peace festivities in June. It was decided that the city must pay the hotel keeper. According to the Deutscher Handels Archiv, German imports of American cattle and meat products during the past year were much smaller than during the year preceding. The importation of butter, it seems, virtually disappeared, and the chief item footing up \$4,885,553 marks.

Herr Barth, a member of the Reichstag, has sailed for the United States on board the Havel, in order to study the political situation in America, and especially the currency fight.

BRITISH POST OFFICE PROSPERS. Mail and Savings Bank Results. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Aug. 29.—The general post-office report just issued shows a profit of \$3,622,122, the most prosperous year in its history. A grand total of 3,039,999,000 pieces of mail were delivered. The value of property found in letters which were collected in the dead letter office is \$580,000, the transmitted postal orders amount to \$54,000,000; 79,839,410 telegrams were sent and there was deposited in the savings bank department \$44,000,000, of which amount \$247,900,000 was checked out.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

- Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Possibly Showers; Variable Winds. Page. 1. Effect of English Prison Discipline. London Weeklies on American Politics. Gentry Suggests Turkey's Abatement. Yankee Booze for British Voters. 2. Major McKinley Has a Busy Day. Twin Evils of the Hard Times. Bryan Moves a Through Worcester. 3. Cleveland Resolves to Hang Chang. Double Tragedy at Leavenworth. 4. Last Week in Local Society. 5. State Fair Ready for the Crowds. Czar to Visit England Next. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Saturday in the Realm of Sport. 7. Free Silverites Fail to Agree Again. Amusement Comment and Prospects. 8. What the Real Estate Men Are Doing. Trouble at the Poor Farm Settled. 9. "The Wizard." 10. Woman; Her Ways and Her World. 11. Editorial and Comment. 12. Campaign of Cheap Money. 13. How Soldier Boys Were Baptized. 14. Commercial and Financial News. 15. Historic Songs of the Navy. 16. In the World of Wheels. 17. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. 18. Story of the Phantom Army.

KHALID BIN BARGASH'S REIGN.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) ZANZIBAR, Equatorial Africa, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An American warship is needed here. Although no American was killed during the fighting attending the bombardment of the British station, a British sloop and a gunboat were injured in the subsequent confusion and looting, there will be danger for the next two months. Other foreign powers have men-of-war in the harbor here. The true story of the violent change of government here this week is as follows. I speak from both personal observation and official information: Khalid Bin Bargash, a son of Seyid Sultan Bargash, seized the palace last Tuesday. He was ordered by Basil S. Cave, the British consul, to leave the palace, but refused to do so. Thereupon 200 marines and sailors were landed from the British warships lying in the harbor and they immediately occupied the customs house. Khalid had 2,500 armed men and nine cannons. Admiral Rawson, in command of the British naval station, arrived Wednesday morning during the afternoon of the day sent an ultimatum to Khalid demanding that by 9 a. m. Thursday he haul down his flag and return to his own house, threatening that if he failed to do so the British fleet would open fire on the palace. At 8:30 a. m. Khalid sent a message to British Consul Cave, refusing to comply with the terms of the ultimatum. At 9 a. m. sharp the British gunboats Thrush and Sparrow and the cruiser Raceoon took positions opposite the palace ready for action.

The Glasgow, Zanzibar's only man-of-war, anchored near them. Many of the foreign women and children here had taken refuge on board the cruiser St. George. Admiral Evans will have a special farewell audience with the emperor during the maneuvers and will sail for home from Antwerp on September 26. There is some comment on the fact that Mr. Poultnier Higelow has not been invited to the maneuvers. During the progress of the army reviews general traffic on the railways of Goerlitz and Brosslau will be suspended and the public will be excluded from the depots of both cities. The general plan of the maneuvers is that the east army will meet the west army near Hechkrick, where a battle was fought in 1758 between the Prussians and Saxons and the Austrians. That battle will be reproduced to some extent. There will also be a night attack with searchlights. Prince George of Saxony and General Count von Waldersee will oppose each other near Breslau, and an enormous cavalry engagement will occur.

A number of letters were exchanged between Emperor William and Prince Hohenzollern. The former decided to consent to the introduction of a military trial reform bill, which, however, as modified by the new minister of war, General von Gosster, will not meet with favor in the Reichstag. The amendments make the principle of publicity of the trials illusory and retain the emperor's right of confirming the sentences. German newspapers continue to discuss the Samoan question. The Vossische Zeitung says: "A tripartite agreement providing for a rearrangement and revision of the Berlin treaty will shortly become necessary, and the annexation of the island to one of the treaty powers will probably be the best solution of the riddle."

CATHOLICS AND COLONIALS. The Roman Catholic congress at Dresden was less sensational than usual. The agrarian question was lightly touched upon, but the restoration of the temporal power of the pope, the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany and the equality of Catholics in public offices were demanded.

The colonial council meets next Monday, and a large increase in the subsidies of every German colony will be asked for, especially in the case of Togo and the Cameroons. The owner of the Hotel Schwan, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, has sued the city for the sum of 12,000 marks, claiming that amount as his bill for housing Emperor William and his suite during the peace festivities in June. It was decided that the city must pay the hotel keeper. According to the Deutscher Handels Archiv, German imports of American cattle and meat products during the past year were much smaller than during the year preceding. The importation of butter, it seems, virtually disappeared, and the chief item footing up \$4,885,553 marks.

Herr Barth, a member of the Reichstag, has sailed for the United States on board the Havel, in order to study the political situation in America, and especially the currency fight.

BRITISH POST OFFICE PROSPERS. Mail and Savings Bank Results. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Aug. 29.—The general post-office report just issued shows a profit of \$3,622,122, the most prosperous year in its history. A grand total of 3,039,999,000 pieces of mail were delivered. The value of property found in letters which were collected in the dead letter office is \$580,000, the transmitted postal orders amount to \$54,000,000; 79,839,410 telegrams were sent and there was deposited in the savings bank department \$44,000,000, of which amount \$247,900,000 was checked out.

ENGLAND WON'T GRASP ZANZIBAR. To Make It a Colony Would Involve Cost of Abolishing Slavery. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Aug. 29.—Politically the past week has been the liveliest in a long time; the bombardment of the palace of the sultan of Zanzibar, the rioting in and about Constantinople, the settlement of the troubles in Rhodes, the beginning of the czar's tour in Europe and the advance of the British expedition up the Nile, have provided a series of interesting news daily. The Zanzibar incident and the Constantinople massacres came like a couple of tornadoes. Regarding the bombardment of the palace of Zanzibar, it appears that the government, in spite of pressure brought to bear upon it from Jungo quarters, does not intend to make Zanzibar a British colony. The present sultan is a more fit head in the hands of the British officials, and the present system of government is much cheaper than a colonial government and it will please the natives better, as they want to live under a Mohammedan sultan. The greatest difficulty in the way of a colony at Zanzibar is in the fact that it would entail the immediate abolition of slavery, which would be certain to lead to trouble.

Said Khalid, the suppressed usurper, made a very clever move in taking refuge in the German consulate, as, according to the British press, he will only be handed to the British on the latter's guaranty that he will be treated, if not as a prince waging war against Great Britain, at any rate as a political prisoner. This he could not be executed.

TORNADO STRIKES THE TROOPS. British Nile Expedition Retarded by Unheard-of Weather. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Aug. 29.—The advance of the British expedition up the Nile has been seriously retarded by unheard-of weather during the past week. A heavy tornado swept the advance camp with hardly any warning, and a sand storm, followed by a thunder storm, demolished hundreds of huts and tents, destroyed twelve miles of the new railroad, and cut off telegraphic communication with the front for several days.

Lieutenant Harland Killed. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Edward Harland, a son of the former American consul of that name, who is residing at Dresden, has been serving as first lieutenant in the Seventh Uhland regiment. After winning a long distance ride during the week, he was driven from his horse near Saarburg and died shortly afterwards.

GIVES IT NEW POWER

Marlborough Puts the Vanderbilt Millions Into English Politics.

YANKEE BOODLE FOR BRITISH VOTERS

Plans a Great Feast for the Conservative Clubs at Blenheim.

YOUNG ROBERT PELL'S LATEST SCRAPE

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