

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1896—TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

EXONERATES WEYLER

American Consul Says He is Treated with All Due Consideration.

MAY VISIT PRISONERS AT LAS CABANOS

General Fitzhugh Lee Denies Some Stories Published in Newspapers.

SAYS HE IS NOT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

Order for His Arrest if He Visited the Fortress is Explained.

POSTED BY OVERZEALOUS SUBORDINATE

Emphatic Statement Given to the Public by Uncle Sam's Representative at Havana in Reply to a Reporter's Queries.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Sept. 19.—General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States consul general here, was asked today by a representative of the Lucha about the widely circulated reports in some of the American newspapers charging General Weyler with having had a notice posted at Las Cabanos directing that he, General Fitzhugh Lee, should be arrested and detained there if he visited the fortress. General Lee was also questioned about statements frequently made in the newspapers of the United States that he was not permitted to visit the American prisoners incarcerated in the forts near Havana and that, therefore, he could not keep himself informed as to the health and conditions of these prisoners. Consul General Lee submitted to an interview, which is published this afternoon. He said: "A few days after my arrival in Havana, at the invitation of my predecessor, Mr. Williams, I accompanied him on a visit to the convict prisons confined at Las Cabanos. Some days later I heard that it was against the regulations to allow foreigners to visit military forts at this time, even on visitors' day, as it is called, and that the officer commanding at Las Cabanos had been reprimanded by General Weyler for allowing me to make the said visit. The officer in question offered as an excuse that his subordinate officers on duty at the gates did not know me, but supposed I was one of the visitors entitled to enter the forts on visitors' day.

"From abundant caution and in order to prevent any occurrence of that sort in future the commanding officer at Las Cabanos, I heard, had a notice posted in one of the guard rooms directing his officers to arrest and detain me if I should again attempt to enter the fort. When I heard of this notice I at once called on General Weyler to draw his attention to it and he very promptly had it removed. I am informed that he reprimanded the officer who had posted it.

"As to the statements that I am not allowed to see the American prisoners and that the prohibition does not apply to the consuls of other countries I desire to say that all such statements are incorrect. I, or my representatives, can see any of all the American prisoners at any time that it is desirable to do so by simply sending notice to the commanding officer of the fort on the evening before. This being done, the officer is required by General Weyler to have the prisoners named at a certain point where they can be seen and talked with alone, if necessary. Only a morning or two ago one of my representatives went over to Las Cabanos and saw and conversed with all the prisoners, distributing to them a lot of money which had been sent to me for their use, as well as a large bundle of American newspapers. I think it but justice to General Weyler to state these facts and to add further that I know of no instance in which he has made any discrimination against the consul general of the United States who is now and has been in the exercise of all the rights of consuls of other countries. Why, General Weyler has found a Havana newspaper for using offensive language about the American consul general."

EARTH COOLING OFF IN FRANCE.

One Scientist Who Asserts the World is Nearing Its End.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Jerome K. Jerome's paper entitled "Today" called attention today in a serious paragraph to an eminent French scientist who will not permit his name to be published and who says that the world, so far as Europe is concerned, is coming to an end. He adds that the earth is certainly cooling in France and Belgium, and that it is likely in the very near future that we shall see great changes. In the north of France, there have already been earthquakes, and the same thing has happened in Belgium. The unknown scientist further states that there are two or three French mountains shivering, while, he concludes, the Swiss mountains are subsiding.

ENGLAND CAN'T INTERFERE ALONE.

Lord Rosebery Says Such Action Would Result in War.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—With reference to the public agitation for intervention in Turkey by Great Britain, Lord Rosebery, the liberal ex-premier, writes as follows: "For England to interfere in Turkey without the consent of the powers would involve a European war."

Lord Rosebery continues that he holds this opinion because he does not suppose that Russia has modified the attitude which he declared in 1895 of opposing separate action in Turkey by any one power.

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Mail says that within a few days seven persons have perished in attempts to reach the sultan's private apartments in the palace. It is known that five of these intended to murder the sultan.

Japan Has a New Cabinet.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 19.—Count Matsukata has been appointed premier in succession to the Marquis Ito, who resigned as premier on August 28, and who was followed by the rest of the cabinet on the next day. In the new cabinet the count, besides holding the premiership, because minister of finance, which position he also held in the late cabinet of Marquis Ito, Viscount Takishima is appointed minister of war, and Count Okuma minister of foreign affairs.

Frances Willard Arrives in France.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Marseilles reports that Miss Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset have arrived there in the interest of the Armenian refugees.

HOMB MAY BURST AT ANY MOMENT.

Great Britain, However, is Afraid to Act in Turkey Alone.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 19.—The events of the latter part of the week have demonstrated beyond any possibility of doubt that unless Great Britain is prepared to face a general European war nothing is left for her to do but, as stated in the semi-official communication from the foreign office on Thursday evening, to stand aside and to hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs. This backdown upon the part of Great Britain is due to the fact that the continental powers conclude that it is more prudent to condone the recent measures at Constantinople than to raise the eastern question in the most forcible manner, and, as the marquis of Salisbury recognizes, it is strength and not sentiment which rules the world.

Britain cannot face the combined fleets of Russia, France, Germany and Austria, even with the assistance of Italy. Therefore, Great Britain must stand aside, and unless Russia prevents it, the Turk will have a free hand in the treatment of the Armenian difficulty by the sword or torch, or by any other means which the Porte may think fit to adopt.

In view of the condition of affairs, the marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues have now changed front, and are now busily engaged in subduing the public curiosity, which they themselves started, in the vain hope of evoking similar agitation on the continent. Consequently, all attention is now centered on the visit of the czar to the queen at Balmoral, and the newspapers are full of suggestions as to how to influence him. Incidentally, it is suggested in several influential quarters that the shortest way to settle the whole matter would be to offer Constantinople to the czar. It is pointed out that if the Russian people are once convinced that Great Britain is ready to allow them to take Constantinople, rather than permit the Ottoman rule to continue, they will put a pressure upon the czar which will be irresistible, for the possession of Constantinople will realize the dream of ages in bringing Russia direct to the water's edge of the Mediterranean.

To all intents and purposes this change of front upon the part of Great Britain is a confession of her weakness in Europe as compared with about twenty years ago, when the British fleet forced the Dardanelles and halted the triumphant Russian army of about 100,000 men, then in sight of Constantinople. The treaty of San Stefano then followed the Russian war, after having cost about 100,000 men and \$5,000,000 or more. Such an arrangement, it is believed, is desirable with the opposition of the powers, as France, Russia and Austria, who have no interest in the matter, and Austria can be quieted by giving her another province or two.

On the other hand, there is a belief in British official circles that before complete accord with Russia is possible the marquis of Salisbury will have to sacrifice the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878, which he himself concluded with the avowed object of protecting Sultan Abdul Hamid against Russia. In the meanwhile the storm is gathering and may break at any moment.

A special cabinet meeting was held at Rome yesterday and the Italian flying squadron, under Vice Admiral Canevaro was immediately dispatched to the Levant. The British fleet is anchored off the island of Lemnos, immediately opposite the Dardanelles, and the Russian fleet is in readiness in the Black sea. The French fleet is approaching the Dardanelles and four German ships, on their way home, with 3,000 sailors and marines, have been ordered to remain in the vicinity of the Dardanelles.

The present tension cannot last. There is no doubt that many liberal and moderate Armenian agitators for political ends and not a few earnestly desire the return of Mr. Gladstone to public life. Consequently his speech on the Armenian question, to be delivered before the Reform club of Liverpool soon, is looked forward to eagerly. It justifies the confidence of those desiring to reinstate Mr. Gladstone, strong pressure to accomplish the scheme may be expected.

SMALL GOSSIP FROM LONDON TOWN.

Marie Corelli, Having a Lively Time

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 19.—Marie Corelli, the author, is falling foul of the press for stating that she has been entertaining a party of lady grousers in Scotland. She writes: "I do not shoot, but would like to do so now, not at grouse, but at the Hars. A few Hars in the world would give us all more breathing room and sweeter atmosphere. I do not ride a bicycle, have not invested in a bicycle costume and entirely abhor bicycle riding for women. Men look sufficiently bicycle and undignified on a bicycle, and women are worse than hideous—they are immodest. The poet's ideal of exquisite womanhood is utterly destroyed by the sight of these perspiring, red-faced, lathered cheeks working their legs treadmill fashion."

With the general return of people to the town the theaters are fast reopening and a prosperous autumn season is predicted on all sides. There are now over nine regular theaters open in addition to the music halls, which have all been running full blast during the summer. The rush for new suburban theaters continues, and Jerome's paper "Today" predicts the day is not far distant when it will be well worth a manager's while to organize a tour for the outside London theaters alone. He will be able to put in from twelve to sixteen weeks without ever going twelve miles from Hyde Park corner.

Mrs. James Bryen Potter has set the craze in Melbourne, Australia, for women to part their hair on one side, and hundreds of society women in that part of the world have discarded their braids in order to adopt the Potter's coiffure.

London is now well into the autumn fever visitation. There are 4,475 patients in the hospitals, of whom 2,649 are suffering from scarlet fever.

London's New Catholic Cathedral.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The foundation of the new Catholic cathedral at Westminster, the dearest project of Cardinal Vaughan, has been completed. Forty prominent Roman Catholics subscribed \$5,000 each toward the erection of the sacred edifice.

Discover Some Dynamite Bombs.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—A store of arms and dynamite bombs have been discovered at Tal, in the Philippine Islands, together with a number of Japanese flags intended for a projected rebellion.

Anxious to See a Prize Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Bellingbrooke club offers a purse of \$5,000 and \$1,000 for expenses for each man for the Corbett-Pittman match, to be fought in London.

MANEUVER IN SECRET

Emperor William's Ships Devote Three Weeks to Playing at War.

FLEET DISABLED BY HELIGOLAND GUNS

Island Defenses Prevail Against Attack by Powerful Ironclads.

GERMAN BEET SUGAR MAKERS IN SESSION

Want the Restriction of Manufacture by Law Removed.

KRUPP EMPLOYES SELL DRAWING OF GUN

Military Attache Evans of the United States Embassy in Berlin Banqueted Before He Leaves for Home.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Never before have the German naval maneuvers, either in the Baltic or the German ocean, been conducted with such secrecy as during the autumn of the present year. There has always been a rule, strictly enforced, to exclude from witnessing these maneuvers the naval attaches of the various nations accredited to Berlin and to prevent, as far as possible, accurate reports of the evolutions reaching the press. The maneuvers, which lasted three weeks, were ended on Tuesday last at Heligoland. The evolutions there commenced on Sunday and consisted of an attempt upon the part of seven ships, including three huge ironclads, to effect a landing. At one period the ironclads Sachsen and Wurtemberg, favored by a dense fog, approached within two miles of Heligoland, but were driven off, after shelling the island for hours, by the effective fire from a battery of Howitzers placed there last summer by command of Emperor William. The long range Krupp fortification guns were also satisfactorily tested by Commodore Stubenrauch, the commander of the island. It was shown that a single shot from one of these big guns at a distance of over a mile can instantly disable the most powerful ironclad. On Tuesday night the fleet was declared hors du combat.

The national meeting of the beet sugar manufacturers was held in this city early in the week, and a resolution was adopted asking the Reichstag to amend the existing law so as to eliminate the paragraph restricting and localizing the amounts manufactured by each factory. The directors were also requested to prepare a plan for creating a German sugar syndicate, "in view of the dire needs of the industry," and the government was asked to bring about an international agreement with France and Austria for the abrogation of direct and indirect export bounties, the uselessness whereof, it was asserted, was plainly demonstrated.

The army maneuvers, just concluded, were unusually prolific of fatal and serious accidents, owing to the weather and the rain. Count von Kautz of the Fourth Dragoons had a fatal fall during a charge, and seven other cavalry officers were seriously injured. The international congress of woman's rights assemblies in a few days in the session hall of the city hall of Berlin. Six hundred delegates are expected to be present, including an American, Miss Frances G. French.

The dismissals of employees of the Krupp factories, which have attracted considerable attention, were in the cannon department. It appears some of the employees sold a representative of the Austrian government the drawings of the new gun which can be moved laterally in every direction without moving the carriage.

The return of the grip is feared in this city. Ten deaths from the disease have occurred during the week. Captain R. K. Evans, the United States military attache here, was tendered a farewell dinner at the Palace hotel on Thursday last by the other military attaches, and United States Ambassador Uhl gave a dinner in his honor on Friday. Captain Evans and Mrs. Evans start for home on Monday.

CUBAN CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

General Collazo Writes of Recent Victories Over Spanish Troops.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 19.—The family of General Collazo have given out for publication a letter recently received from the general. It is dated Las Vuelgas, province of Holguin, August 12, and much of it is devoted to an account of a visit paid by General Gomez, General Collazo and others to the grave of Marti, which they suitably marked by a monument and which they dedicated with appropriate exercises. Writing of the force under his direction, General Collazo says: "Our camp today has a festive appearance; we have about 1,500 men and we expect 1,500 more tomorrow. A few yards from where I am writing there is a splendid piece of artillery, mounted, clean and polished, and really we will have quite a military appearance the day we are unformed."

"Looking at the revolution from this side, every day our strength increases. There is the greatest activity in every direction. The battle of Santa Ana, to which I referred in my last, was of vast importance. The enemy's loss was greater than we thought. Their two columns were not able to unite, one returned to Santiago de Cuba and the other to Guantanamo, both carrying a large number of wounded. They suffered a tremendous disappointment; they thought they had everything upset and disorganized with the death of General Jose Marti, and they found themselves face to face with General Garcia, who fought them with superior intelligence and equally as much daring."

"Two days ago we heard that there had been an uprising in the Isle of Pines, and Porto Rico was in an unquiet condition. If this is true, Spain will have her hands full. Our triumph is drawing nearer day by day."

Sultan Makes Some Denials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The sultan has issued a long reply to the collective note of the powers in the matter of the massacres, which he insists were provoked by Armenian revolutionists. He denies that the rioters were known to and assisted by the government agents, and asserts that the Armenians assumed Mussulman costumes in order to perpetrate their crimes.

Spain's Expenditures for War Ships.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The outfit incurred by the Spanish government in making additions to the navy amounts to \$35,000,000.

NOW COMES THE CZAR TO ENGLAND.

Ruler of All the Russias Will Visit the Queen This Week.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 19.—The preparations for the reception of the czar and carina, who are expected to reach Leith harbor at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday are almost completed. With the exception of the arrival and the departure of their Russian majesties there will be no state ceremonial. The recently discovered dynamite conspiracy has undoubtedly impelled the authorities to take the greatest precautions to insure the safety of the imperial travelers, and the greatest anxiety is expressed lest any accident should occur. The Russian embassy here is vibrating with excitement, several members of the Russian secret police have been in England for a week past and they will be reinforced by a squad of the czar's famous nihilist detectives. The detectives will accompany the czar to Balmoral and later to Paris.

The Russian imperial yacht on entering Leith harbor will pass through lines of war ships belonging to the channel squadron, which will render imperial salutes. The czar and carina will be received at the quay by the prince of Wales, the duke of Cornwall, a number of field officers and the guard of honor, composed of blue jackets. The czar's escort will consist of a detachment of the Second Dragoons, Royal Scots greys, of which the czar is colonel-in-chief, and 300 policemen and a regiment of Highlanders will line the street leading from the quay to the railroad station, which is only 400 yards distant. The czar and carina will ride to the station in a state carriage sent from Buckingham palace for their use and the train which will convey the imperial party to Balmoral is the queen's "special." It will run from Leith to Ballater, the railroad station of Balmoral, without any stop. Upon arrival at Ballater the czar and carina will drive in state carriages through lines of secretarial Highland costume, holding flaming torches in their hands. The entire route will be guarded by soldiers and police and will be barricaded throughout.

CZAR WILL STAY A FORTNIGHT.

The visit of the czar and carina to the queen will last a fortnight, at the expiration of which time the imperial travelers will leave via Perth and will go direct to Portsmouth, where they will embark on board the imperial yacht Standard for France.

For the entertainment of the czar, the prince of Wales has projected a number of shooting, fishing and driving excursions, which the duke of Connaught will also take part. The prince and princess of Wales will stay with the queen at Balmoral castle, but the other members of the royal family will stop at Aberfeldy.

A private chapel for the use of the czar and carina has been arranged in one of the rooms of Balmoral castle. The sacred vessels, crucifix and icons for the chapel have been sent from the Greek church in London.

The apartments which will be occupied by the czar and carina at Balmoral castle face the River Dee. They are simply furnished, as for that matter are all the rooms at Balmoral. The corridors are hung with horrible imitation marble wall paper, and are lighted by lamps and trophies of the chase, shot by distinguished visitors. Heads and antlers of deer, etc., are fixed at every available spot and hunting pictures abound.

The general public is expecting some political work to be accomplished at Balmoral to the advantage of Great Britain during the visit of the czar to the Highlands, and from a source which is entitled to respect. The Associated press is informed that pourparoles have already been exchanged between the marquis of Salisbury and the czar by which an agreement will be ratified at Balmoral in regard to Armenia. Great Britain is to take a dignified position in the interest of humanity and will stand aside while the czar polices Turkey.

The events of the past few days and the attitude of the high conservative press confirm this. At any rate, the czar is destined to hear a lot about Armenia while in Scotland, and it is freely stated in London that the queen, by distinguishing the czar, by speaking in his subject. Petitions to the czar beseeching him to stop the flow of Christian blood are being signed in North Britain, and will be presented to his majesty during his stay. One of the petitions has been endorsed by Mr. Gladstone, who expressed the hope that the heart and mind of the czar might be awakened to the "fearful mischiefs" which the policy of the late minister of foreign affairs, Prince Louis Rostovsky, "has done so much to promote."

RUSSIA THAT SULTAN IS KILLED.

Stirring Story from Constantinople of Abdul Hamid's Assassination.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Weekly Dispatch prints an alarming rumor from Constantinople to the effect that the sultan has been assassinated.

Proposes a Railroad Monopoly.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 19.—The minister of the interior proposes to amalgamate all the railroads of the Argentine Republic and form a state monopoly.

HOODLUMS ANNOY POWDERLY.

Labor Leader Speaks at Cleveland and Many Interruptions.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—A successful meeting, notwithstanding the dissensions which marked its early moments, was held in the National Guard armory this evening when address were made by the labor leader, T. V. Powderly, and Senator Culom of Illinois. The armory was nearly filled, 3,000 being present, and the speakers made strong addresses. Mr. Powderly reviewed his attitude on the currency question, and related at length the circumstances under which he had been changed his mind on the subject and was not made public. He declared that he believed the country would enjoy under a government modeled after Major McKinley's views. An attempt was made to break up the meeting while Mr. Powderly was talking. He was interrupted by cheers for Bryan and finally the disturbers became so obstreperous that five men were ejected from the hall and two were arrested by the police for disorderly conduct. A number of the disturbers also left the hall in a body with considerable noise. Mr. Powderly went on with his speech, however, when the interruptions had ceased.

McKinley Hopeful of the East.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska spoke tonight upon the issues of the campaign. His address was delivered in the big republican tent. Senator Thurston told his large audience that he had just returned from the east, where he found everything looking bright for republican success from Maine to Virginia. He also predicted 100,000 majority for McKinley in Illinois.

Death of Bishop Marty.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 19.—Bishop Marty, appointed to succeed Bishop Zahradnik in this diocese two years ago, died this morning. He has been ailing some months, but was at Luxemburg, this country, on Thursday. Bishop Marty was in the 67th year of his age. His death was due to heart failure and a complication of diseases, from which he has been suffering for some time past.

BATTLE ON THE NILE

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Inflict Heavy Losses on the Dervishes.

COMMANDER COLVILL SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Loss on the British Side is Trifling and Almost Insignificant.

SHELLS POURED INTO THE ENEMY'S FORT

Armed Steamer is Sunk by the Fire of the English Field Battery.

DERVISHES RETREAT TOWARD DONGOLA

Latest Information is that El Hafir has been Occupied by the Retreating Hosts and Has Now Fallen.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) KERMA-ON-THE-NILE, Sept. 19.—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition occupied Kerma this morning and is now only thirty miles from Dongola.

About 7 o'clock this morning the news reached the expedition that the dervishes, alarmed at the size of the column, had deserted the position in front of the Anglo-Egyptian army. A party of seven dervishes crossed the river at 7:30 a. m., and the artillery, commanded by Young, opened fire against the west bank, where the dervishes were in force with camel, foot, cavalry, armed sailing boats and one armed steamer. The fire was excellently aimed and compelled them to leave their positions and their boats.

In the meantime three of the Anglo-Egyptian gunboats have in sight, moving slowly toward the Dervish camp and firing nine pounders and Maxims. The Dervishes replied with the fire of two seven pounders, one of which was quickly silenced by the Anglo-Egyptian horse batteries. Commander Colville of the British navy on the river gubbat Tammi pressed forward and was suddenly subjected to a very hot fire from Dervish riflemen hidden in pits. Commander Colville received a slight wound in his wrist and retired slowly out of the enemy's range in order to use his Maxim guns with more effect, which he subsequently did.

OPENED ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The Anglo-Egyptian side of the river was then engaged, a few companies opening fire, and as they did so a field battery of the British artillery, which had taken up a suitable position further north, followed. Both of the Anglo-Egyptian batteries directed their fire on the enemy's fort, where a second line of seven pounders had been placed. Three successive shells from Young's battery fell right inside of the fort. The dervish loss must have been considerable. All the while gunboats kept firing. At one time they advanced replying to the dervish fire with heavy Maxim discharges. The Sirdar and Sir William Kitchener and staff, who were watching the proceedings from the east bank, saw these movements, but the future movements of the dervish fort. Before finally forcing the passage the cavalry, infantry and the Maxim battery took up new positions 100 yards away from the Dervishes and poured a heavy fire into the boats of the enemy. These boats the Dervishes attempted to take with them in their retreat. While covered by an attack on the Dervish fort, the Anglo-Egyptian gunboats and steamers moved steadily east. The boats are now steaming as fast as possible in the direction of Dongola.

During the fire upon the dervishes the Anglo-Egyptian field battery succeeded in sinking the dervish steamer. When the shot struck the steamboat of the enemy, the boat overturned.

The dervishes retreated in a northeasterly direction. Nothing is known of their movements. All the future movements of the Anglo-Egyptian forces depend on them. If the dervishes evacuate El Hafir, the Anglo-Egyptian forces will probably cross the river and will doubtless make a forward movement. The steamers, as well as the cavalry, will be sent after them. It now seems as though the whole force had occupied El Hafir, leaving the women and children at Dongola.

The Anglo-Egyptian losses will be trifling, only Commander Colville and three others being slightly wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Latest information is that the Anglo-Egyptian forces followed the dervishes to El Hafir, where they massed after the battle and captured that point.

OMAHA IS AFTER THE FIREMEN.

One of Eight Cities Seeking the New "Eight" Convention.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 19.—In the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen today, after the report of the grand trustees was read, the convention went into a hearing of the report of the committee of beneficiaries. A large number of claims were up for discussion, but the discussion came under the head of executive business and was not made public. Omaha, Toronto, Peoria, Nashville, Denver, San Antonio, Richmond and St. Louis are candidates for the convention of 1898. Eugene V. Debs avoids publicity. He was not given a hearing today. Some say he will be heard Monday.

FRAUD ON A NEW ORLEANS BANK.

Local Dealer in Photographic Supplies and a Speculator is Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Louis Gallot was arrested today for aiding and abetting bookkeeper Louis Colomb in defrauding the Union National Bank. Gallot, who was a dealer in photographic supplies and a speculator, had \$5,000 in the bank in 1890, and during the four years succeeding is said to have drawn out \$293,000. Colomb always kept a balance of from \$300 to \$500 to his credit. When the system of bookkeeping was changed to the skeleton system Colomb, instead of closing the account, left a balance of \$1,000 to Gallot's credit.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Sept. 19.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Campania, from New York. At Hamburg—Arrived—Augusta Victoria, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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

1. General Lee Exonerates Weyler. General Fleet's Secret Practice. British Defeat the Dervishes. Many Delegations Visit Canton.

2. Bain Strop's Bryan's Speechmaking. Iowa Silver Men Are Disparaging. Why Flouring and Saw Mills Closed. Great Rally Held at Trenton.

3. Douglas County R-publicans Ticket. Last Week in Omaha Society. Plans of the New Musical Club.

4. Amusement Notes and Gossip. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Affairs at South Omaha. Rush to Wyoming's New Gold Field.

5. Reception to Rev. and Mrs. Franklin. Conference with Hollis Bandmen. Police Arrayed Against Police Judges.

6. How a Coal-farmer Was Killed. 11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Some Spellbinders of the Past. Washington's Farewell Message. What the Real Estate Men Are Doing.

14. If Our Eyes Were Microscopes. 15. Commercial and Financial News.

16. Seeking the Czar's Parlor. 17. Electricity on the Farm.

18. Weekly World of Sporting Gossip. 19. In the Orbit of Wheels.

SENATOR SHERMAN AT HELENA.

Delivers a Speech on Sound Money to a Montana Audience.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 19.—United States Senator John Sherman of Ohio, who came west for an outing with General Miles and has been visiting in Helena while General Miles was on a hunting trip, talked about gold standard money to an audience in the Auditorium here tonight. The speech was under the direction of the officers of the state central committee of the republican party. Chairman L. H. Herschfeld of the state committee presided and the introductory speech was made by Lieutenant Governor A. C. Botkin, the nominee of the republicans for governor of the state. On the platform were United States Senator Thomas H. Carter and ex-Senators Power and Sanders, besides a number of members of the McKinley and Hobart club of Helena. Governor Rickard's private secretary, A. B. Keith of this city, asked permission at the opening of the meeting to submit a list of questions prepared by silver republicans to the senator for answer and sent them to the platform. But Senator Sherman said that he had given it out beforehand that those who wished to have questions answered should send them to him during the afternoon and he would pay no attention to those that had not been sent in that way.

Senator Sherman reviewed the history of the coinage acts of the government. Ever since the beginning he had declared that the silver dollar had been left out of consideration in 1853 and that the act of 1873, known as the crime of 1873, did not demonstrate silver at all. He said that the democratic party was the only party that had ever run the country persistently in debt and the republican party was the only party that had ever pulled it out again. He spoke an hour and twenty minutes and was listened to attentively. When he mentioned the name of William J. Bryan, in referring to him as McKinley's opponent, there was continued cheering.

Senator Sherman intended to go farther west, but he decided tonight that he would not be able to stand the trip and set out for the east again two hours after the conclusion of his speech.

BISMARCK'S VIEWS ON SILVER.

Iron Chancellor Thinks Free Coinage Would Help Bimetallism.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 19.—The speech here tonight, Governor Culberson read the following significant correspondence between himself and Prince Bismarck, on the money question: Prince Bismarck, Sir: The great question of finance is now of supreme importance to the United States. It is the question of various forms, but in a general way, it may be said to be: First, whether the United States shall adopt the single gold standard, or second, whether they shall adopt bimetallicism, with gold and silver as the standard or primary money. The argument in favor of each is well known to you, but it is purely insisted that we should not adopt the gold standard or bimetallicism, giving your reasons? What effect, in your judgment will the immediate adoption of bimetallicism by the United States have on the cause of bimetallicism in Germany and other great commercial nations? C. CULBERSON, Governor of Texas.

In reply, Prince Bismarck said: FRIEDRICHSHAGEN, Aug. 24, 1896.—Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor has been duly received. I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce, a convention in