THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BISMARCK'S COUP A FAILURE

Imperial Chancellor Hohenlohe Makes a Statement in the Reichstag.

GERMANY AND ITS ALLIES STILL FRIENDS

Disclosures of the Ex-Chancellor Fail to Shake the Dreibund and Relations with Russia Are Cordial as Ever.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—In anticipation of a statement from the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, on the subject of the revelations made by Prince Bismarck, through his organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, regarding the secret treaty which existed between Russia and Germany from 1886 to 1890, there was a large attendance at the opening of the Reichstag today. Among those present was Count Herbert Bismarck, eldest son of the ex-chancellor, who, it was rumored, was to take an active part in the debate and defend his father against attacks. Count von Hompresch, a centrist leader, introduced the interpellation, notice of which was given on Wednesday last.

In brief, the question was: "Did a secret conference between Russia and Germany exist up to 1890, and if so, why was it not prolonged? Finally, have the recent disclosures had influence upon the Dreibund, and Germany's relations with the other powers?"

In reply, Prince Hohenlohe said: "In regard to the negotiations between Russia and Germany from 1887 to 1890, it was agreed at the time that absolute secrecy should be observed. The point of time when this obligation ceased cannot, in consequence, be defined by us alone. I therefore, for the moment, am not in a position to give official information concerning the result of those negotiations.

"As regards the tendency of German policy toward Russia, since the spring of 1890, it is equally impossible to give an exhaustive reply so long as that obligation continues, and I leave it to the foreign secretary, who took part in the deliberations, to say what can be said in that respect.

"After a careful examination of the available material, I cannot help recognizing as full of weight the motive which governed German policy, and at the same time I can express the conviction that no unfavorable modification in our relations with Russia has made itself felt. The assertion at that time that British, or, indeed, any foreign influences have had a contributory effect must be dismissed as devoid of all foundation.

"As to the effect which recent publications have had upon the position of Germany in the Dreibund, and her relations with other European powers, I am glad to be able to declare that the cloud of distrust which at the first moment was observable among some classes of the population of those countries has again disappeared, and our relations with our allies are marked now as before by absolute mutual confidence. In the same way our relations with Russia have never for a moment ceased to be good and friendly." (Applause from all parts of the house.)

LIGHT NOT REVELATIONS.

The minister for foreign affairs, Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, followed the chancellor. He said: "Entering upon the subject of German policy toward Russia, I am perfectly alive to the great difficulties of the task. Please do not expect any revelations from me. I have no authority to make them and, moreover, they would probably only increase the strife and we have enough strife in the country. (Cries of "very true.") My task is to throw light upon certain attacks so far as general interests at home and abroad require them to be dealt with.

"In the late controversy, two accusations leading to diametrically opposite directions stand out prominently. One is that German policy after 1890 committed serious blunders and surrendered ample security for the preservation of peace.

"The charge which is leveled against the policy prior to 1890 asserts that at that time things were agreed upon with another state contrary to existing treaties. The latter charge is the most serious, for it strikes us in that spot where, as we are entitled to say with some pride, we are most susceptible. I therefore address myself first to that charge and repel with emphasis the idea that anything was ever agreed to by Germany with any state whatever that is incompatible with existing treaties. (Cheers.) That has not occurred ("hear, hear!") neither in the letter nor in the spirit, for whatever we have agreed to was determined to serve the interests of peace. It is, however, doubtful whether, with a number of alliances and treaties, the intrinsic value of each increases or decreases. The danger arises in multifold security that it may refuse its office at the decisive moment."

The minister for foreign affairs further said: "Wars which are avowedly wars of aggression are things of the past, even between nations that believe they have reason to be dissatisfied with their lot. There exists at the present time so great a desire for peace, increased by the general system of obligatory military service and dread of the effects of modern warfare, that every government which is resolved to make war will use every effort for the sake of its people to avoid the odium of being the aggressor. There is more freedom nowadays to discuss the question as to who is responsible for war, apart from its results, that a treaty of alliance can only be effective in case of attack, when the contracting parties regard each other as the defenders of a just cause, and not as the aggressors. This feeling cannot be set down in clauses. It must be acquired, maintained and cultivated. It does not have its birth in treaties, nor does it necessarily cease to exist on the expiration of the treaty. It is based in the case of the government, as well as of the governed, upon the knowledge that the maintenance of the respective position of the allies among the powers is their common interest, and it is the mutual conviction that what one asks it is itself prepared to grant under given circumstances.

FAITH BEHIND TREATIES.

"These are the factors determining the actual value of treaties. In the recent revelations, it was asserted that until 1890, a complete Russo-German entente existed, by which, in the event that either was attacked the other would maintain benevolent neutrality. Whether this is correct, I cannot say. But I know that clause 1 of our treaty with Austria pledges us in the event of a Russian attack to hasten to the aid of Austria with our whole military power. But if the revelations are correct, we might be placed in the position that in the event of war between our two eastern allies, we should be asked on one side to maintain benevolent neutrality, and on the other to support with all of our military strength. We should then have to decide who was attacked, and who was the attacker.

"This suggestion, however, is only valuable as an illustration.

"When the Austro-German treaty of 1879 was concluded, a special provision stipulated that, in spite of the secrecy of the treaty, it might be communicated confidentially to Russia. This communication was duly made, in order to avert possible difficulties and misunderstandings arising out of unconditional secrecy. If Caprivi took another view of the reinsurance, if he scented dangers in unconditional secrecy, or considered it even doubtful whether the guarantee of peace might not thereby be lessened this might beground for criticising his opposing this view. But I maintain the conviction that this experienced and conscientious man is above the attack which has been made upon him. The notion that English influence was the inconceivable ground which induced Caprivi on that account not to renew the treaty with Russia is unintelligible. The course of time has taught us that the omission to renew the treaty has not led to diminished peace guarantees for Germany. Did the acute danger of war arise at any time in these years? No. It is said the policy embittered our relations with Russia. I resist the temptation to compare our relations with that country before and after 1890. Comparison is unnecessary and useless, and it will always redound to the honor of Prince Bismarck that he knew how, in difficult times, to maintain our relations with Russia on a good and friendly footing, make them useful in case of war and serve indirectly to the maintenance of peace. History will place these services in a still clearer light than I have done today. (Cheers.) But it seems like attempting to depreciate and undervalue Prince Bismarck's services to assert that prior to 1890, these relations only rested upon the fragile pedestal of agreements, which needed to be renewed from time to time. Our relations with Russia now rest upon a firmer basis, on the friendship of the reigning families, on the love of peace of the sovereigns, on the government's observance of treaties and on the mutual desire to see them respected. When our archives are opened, it will be shown that after 1890, German policy successfully strove to maintain relations with Russia, on this basis, and that no serious political difference has arisen."

RUSSO-FRENCH STORY.

"It was said," Baron Marschal continued, "that we were a strong rampart of the west in 1890. But I would remind you that in 1887 Boulangism had a powerful hold and that the dangers then threatening have since returned. That Russia never supported an unprovoked disturbance of the peace holds good now as then. Nor is there any foundation for the attempt to make Germany's policy in 1890 responsible for the present Russo-French relations. The suggestion that Prince Bismarck's treaty had the power to drive a wedge between great nations having many interests in and beyond Europe is a gross exaggeration. Moreover, if the Dreibund did not hinder Germany from concluding a convention with Russia, why should the latter be prevented from seeking a rapprochement with another power and thus securing a reinsurance for itself. If Russia has made an alliance with France, we have not cause for astonishment. The relations beween Russia and France do not date from 1890, but began in the 70s. They developed since and concurrently with the consolidation of the French system of government, and even before 1890 this development had not been suspended. In fact it then attracted more attention in political and military circles than it does now. The idea that the duty of Germany is to divide two great nations never existed. It would cost us sacrifices that we could not afford. These complaints and reproaches have another serious side. They invest those relations with a significance which hitherto only our enemies have sought to attach. Those questions, which today are at the forefront of political interests and the solution of which it is probable will take years, render it extremely improbable that a continental power wishes to create occasion for a conflict, which would immediately cripple its strength for their solution. Our oversea interests especially impel us to co-operate in the future with the same powers as hitherto.

"Germany will faithfully and undeviatingly adhere to the Dreibund and will cultivate friendly relations with Russia on the basis of maintaining friendly relations with other powers by respecting their rights in the same measure that they respect ours and being ever ready on our side to throw our influence into the scales for peace.

"Taking our stand on this policy in full confidence in our defensive strength we are always resolved to proclaim abroad the unity we owe to our great emperor and his great chancellor. We calmly devote ourselves to the cultivation of material and intellectual good and can face the future with all confidence."

Dr. Leiber, who followed the minister for foreign affairs, declared that the Centrists were not entirely satisfied that the Russo-German agreement was compatible with the spirit of the Dreibund.

BISMARCK OPENLY CONDEMNED.

Baron von Manteuffel, the next speaker, said, he failed to see why the agreement was not renewed."It was satisfactory," he said, "to hear that Germany's relations with her allies are unimpaired and that the relations with Russia are on the best footing, as they are more important to Germany than those of the other powers."

Dr. Enneccerus, national liberal, observed that Germany's right to conclude a special agreement with Russia was indubitable and her allies, he added, knew that Germany's relations with them were not solely based upon formal treaties.

Herr Richter, the radical leader, urged that the agreement ought at least to have been communicated to the Dreibund powers. Continuing, he said, that the relations between Germany and Russia had constantly improved since 1890. Therefore, whence did Prince Bismarck derive his information that the British influences had been at work? Herr Richter also said that he hoped Count Herbert Bismarck would defend his father against the assumption that he, on bare conjecture, had represented the German crown as a marionet pulled directly by British influences. (Leftist cheers and uproar on the right.) "In any case," continued Herr Richter, "the revelations were a gross breach of trust."

Count von Mirbach, the agrarian leader, expressed satisfaction at the fact that the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, had acknowledged Prince Bismarck's services and the court agreed with the minister mentioned, except in the latter's opinion on the value of resources. He would rejoice to see the government return to agreements, and, he added, Prince Bismarck by revelations had done the German people a great service. The suggestions that they were directed against the crown added the agrarian leader, were "the height of insolence and baseness." (Loud rightist cheers and leftist protests.)

LIEBKNECHT SAYS A WORD.

Herr Liebknecht, the socialist leader, responded to Count Von Mirbach's remarks, by opening an attack upon Prince Bismarck, saying that as little was known of the object of Bismarck's revelations as those underlying the practice of a confirmed criminal. He concluded by saying: "We must abolish the old diplomacy which was so powerful a factor in shaping events when Bismarck was an active part in politics."

Count Von Kardorf declared his confidence in Prince Bismarck, from whom he said the people were accustomed to expect startling words and startling deeds. The liberal conservatives were convinced that Bismarck had only had in view the weal or woe of the fatherland (leftist cries of "woe"). Count Von Kardorf continued that Prince Bismarck doubtless recognized the necessity of the revelations. His enemies might not be able to perceive this, but his followers were still counted by the millions.

Herr Paasche, national liberal, said the imputation that Bismarck was actuated by personal motives would revert upon its originators. His revelations had been so much cold water upon French enthusiasm.

Herr Richter, liberal, expressed the satisfaction of his party with the explanations offered by the government.

At the close of the debate, Count Herbert Von Bismarck, replying to personal remarks, said that after Prince Von Hohenlohe's statement, discussion became purely objective, and his sense of propriety forbade him to say anything.

The Reichstag then adjourned without any vote being taken on the question. The discussion of the Brussewitz incident, involving the case of an army officer who ran a laboring man through the body with his sword, because his chair in a cafe had been inadvertently jostled by the workman, is fixed for tomorrow.

Alleged Burglars Arrested.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Two men, one a half-breed Sioux, the other white, were arrested here Saturday night by City Marshal Ryan on a telegram from Sheriff Price of Hughes county. The men are wanted at Pierre for burglary, and left there a week ago. Sheriff Price is expected here tonight to take the prisoners to Pierre.

WEYLER MUST WHIP MACEO

With Swarms of Soldiers His Prestige and Rank Are at Stake.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA COME TO A SHOWDOWN

Spain Serves Notice Upon the Captain General that He Must Win Decisive Victories Before Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is learned here on authority that the Spanish government has given General Weyler to understand that he must push his operations against the insurgents aggressively and vigorously. Unless he soon achieves a decisive victory over the Cubans it is believed he will be recalled. General Weyler, it is understood, is aware of the alternative and his present campaign in Pinar del Rio is expected to result in an engagement that will put a new aspect on the Cuban situation one way or the other. The campaign therefore has become to him a personal matter and with the knowledge that his prestige and rank are at stake, the Havana cables are being watched with interest for news of more important battles than the skirmish and guerrilla fights that thus far have come by way of them.

General Weyler has all the troops that he can use. There are over 200,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and the force under the captain general in his present operations in the field in person is over 60,000 men. Maceo, against whom he is now operating, has under him, it is estimated, about 7,000 men. Spain, having fulfilled all of General Weyler's wishes as to troops, now expects results from him. Consul General Lee has acquainted the administration with these facts, and the president is at present simply awaiting events and will shape his course by the developments.

It is thought by General Weyler that he will be able to score a decided victory before the assembling of congress December 7. Spain fears adverse action by that body soon after it meets, and has urged General Weyler to demonstrate his ability to crush the rebellion within the next two weeks if possible.

In view of the fact that Spain is now making a strong and almost supreme effort to subdue her insurgent colony and that a crisis apparently is at hand the president will delay writing that part of his forthcoming message on the Cuban situation until the last moment before the meeting of congress. The position of the chief magistrate will be largely determined by the news received before December 7. Should the news be favorable to the success of the Spanish arms, it is probable that the president will continue to pursue his policy of non-interference; should it, on the other hand, be distinctly favorable to the insurgent cause, and especially if it should happen that Weyler was defeated, Mr. Cleveland, it is possible, might no longer hesitate to recommend the recognition of their rights as belligerents or some other action equally undesirable to Spain.

What action would follow a simply negative result of the campaign, that is a fruitless chase after the insurgents by General Weyler, is less clear. Probably the administration's course would be influenced in some measure at least, by what representations Spain made as to the policy it would pursue, and the instructions given her new captain general in the event that Weyler were summoned home. Therefore it is felt here that the most Cuban news may be expected to come from Cuba, and not from Washington.

General Fitzhugh Lee, consul general to Cuba, called at the State department today and was with Secretary Olney for half an hour. So far as could be learned there was no special significance on the visit than a further discussion of the Cuban situation. Reports continue to come from the acting consul general at Havana, and several of these were looked over and later taken by General Lee for a fuller perusal.

Mr. Cleveland is busily engaged in writing his annual message and few callers see him. It is understood that General Lee's call had nothing to do with any new developments in connection with the Spanish-Cuban situation, but was rather a discussion of the situation viewed from his five months' residence on the island. He will be here for several days, returning then to Virginia before going to Havana.

The State department had received no reports up to 4 o'clock today as to the reported serious engagement outside of Havana.

In connection with General Lee's call on Secretary Olney today, it is said the consul general, before returning to Havana, will pay a visit to West Point, to see his son there, and that unless present plans are changed, Mrs. Lee will accompany him on his return to Havana. The latter fact is taken to indicate that the general did not regard the Havana situation as perilous to Americans.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS IN CUBA.

British Crew Falls Into the Hands of Some of Weyler's Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Among the passengers who arrived today on board the Ward line steamer Yucatan from Havana were Captain Nelson and twelve of the crew of the British steamer Coyla, which ran ashore on Colorado reef on November 4. Later the steamer got off into deep water and Captain Nelson attempted to run her across the strait to Key West, but the water gained so rapidly that they abandoned the steamer, which shortly afterward sank in deep water. The shipwrecked seamen landed on the Cuban coast about sixty miles west of Havana, where they fell into the hands of Spanish soldiers. The Spaniards, believing them to be filibusters from the American coast, treated the prisoners harshly, threatening to shoot all hands. Finally they were taken to Havana, where they were taken in charge by the British consul, who sent them to New York.

Henry W. Deloreh, one of the shipwrecked crew, in describing the wreck of the Coyla said today: "On landing in Cuba, we were taken in charge by a troop of soldiers who escorted us to a sugar estate. Here they used us very kindly, but they had strong suspicions that we were American filibusters. Later in the day a troop of soldiers took us to Marial, where they insisted that I could speak Spanish. I was taken to the headquarters and questioned by a big Spaniard who asked if we were English or American. I answered: 'English.' 'No, American,' striking me in the neck and over the head with a loaded cane, stunning me. The blood ran down my face and back and I felt quite weak and as three soldiers pointed their guns at me, I expected to be shot. The Spaniards failing to learn that there were Americans among our crew, I was dismissed. We were compelled to sleep on the bare stone floor, with soldiers on guard. We were then sent to Havana where we were cared for by the British consul. If we had been Americans, we would have never lived to tell the tale."

FIGHT RUMOR EVIDENTLY FALSE.

Fake Dispatch Sent from Jacksonville of a Big Cuban Battle.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 16.—Not the slightest foundation exists for the lurid story of a sanguinary battle in progress in Cuba, that was published today as a special dispatch from this city. The fictitious character of the story appears in the first sentence, which pretends that "cipher dispatches" have just been received from Pinar del Rio. No cipher dispatches can be transmitted from Havana under the present censorship. No such place as Oleagga, spoken of as Weyler's headquarters, appears on the large official map of Cuba. From no point in Pinar del Rio could the dispatches in question have been transmitted to Havana.

W. C. T. U. DISCUSSES FINANCES.

Fourth Day's Session of the Great Women's Union at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The fourth day's session of the twenty-third annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union began at 8 o'clock this morning with the usual prayer meeting at Schuyler Memorial house, led by Mrs. Charlton Edholm of New York. An hour later the regular meeting was called to order at Music hall by Miss Willard. Mrs. Annie M. Palmer of Iowa, national evangelist, led in prayer, after which the regular program was proceeded with. It was the reading of the minutes and report of the executive committee, part of which was adopted.

The provisions adopted follow: It was decided that the giving of Woman's Christian Temperance union medals should be resumed; that the appropriations committee shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be chosen by the board of superintendents and three by the executive committee. Mesdames S. Fessenden, Narcissus W. Kinney and Marion Dunham were appointed by the executive committee as members of the appropriations committee.

The subcommittee's financial plan was adopted. It provides that:

Whereas, The membership fee of the national Woman's Christian Temperance union is not sufficient for the needs of the work of that committee, it is recommended that the plan presented last year be continued always, providing that no financial agent shall pursue her plans or solicit funds in any state without the consent of the general officers of that state.

The $2 plan for each union, the contribution of which is voluntary, was further recommended and adopted.

A long list of names of prominent people from various parts of the country who had sent letters of greeting to the convention were read. Telegrams were also received from "Mother" Stewart, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry and Josephine R. Nichols. Miss Willard announced that her health would enable her to be present and personally present the prizes and banners awarded by the convention to the different state unions. An announcement was made that Mrs. Anna Snead Cairns of Forest Park university, of St. Louis, would give one Armenian girl a Christian education at her institution. She stated that $50 each per year would be sufficient to pay for the education of any other Armenian girls that the members wished sent there. It was voted to send a telegram to Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society, congratulating her on her work generally and that in Armenia especially.

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell of Pennsylvania brought up her amendment to the constitution adding the board of national superintendents to the executive committee. This amendment has been defeated at previous national conventions. After a spirited debate the vote was taken, showing 159 for and 135 against, but it did not receive the necessary two-thirds, the amendment again failing to pass. Mrs. Lovell thereupon gave notice that the amendment would be again brought up next year.

Memorial services held for the members and sympathizers in the work of the Women's Christian Temperance union, who had died during the year, followed. Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, president of the Pennsylvania union, presided. Miss Willard spoke feelingly of the loss of Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin of South Carolina, to whom she paid a high tribute as a Christian temperance worker and many other touching addresses were made.

Miss Agnes E. Slack of England, secretary of the World's Women's Christian Temperance union, was then introduced by Miss Willard. She made a very clever speech, and paid a high tribute to Miss Willard. "No statesman," declared Miss Slack, "has done as much to bring together the two greatest nations on earth as have Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset."

At the afternoon session reports of superintendents were made. That of Mrs. Matilda B. Carse of Illinois on "The Temple" was the most important.

Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb of Missouri spoke of the work among foreigners.

It was announced that $600 in cash and $260 in pledges was raised at yesterday's meeting for the relief of Armenians, which will be sent on immediately. It is expected to raise $2,000 before the convention closes.

Mrs. Sophie Grubb reported resolutions favoring woman suffrage and declaring the organization would not aid any political party until it adopted a prohibition plank. In regard to Armenia the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly desire to continue our active work for the help and rescue of the Armenians and that we will co-operate in the plans that may be formulated by the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union.

At the evening session a number of papers were read pertaining to the education of children.

ONE OF FAIR'S WILLS WITHDRAWN.

Action Which is Taken as Indicating a General Compromise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The contest over the wills of the late James G. Fair ended today by the withdrawal of the so-called pencil will, which had been offered for probate. Dr. Marc Levingston, named as executor under the pencil will, in withdrawing the document stated that his reason for his action was that the position of Mrs. Nettie Craven might be strengthened. Mrs. Craven had joined with Levingston in submitting the pencil will, but she claims to be the contract widow of the late Senator Fair and claims that Fair gave her deeds to two pieces of city property valued at $1,500,000. It was feared that if the pencil will should be declared a forgery, a similar fate might follow for the alleged marriage contract and deeds to Mrs. Craven, which the Fair heirs pronounce forgeries. All the Fair children who at first supported the pencil will now declare it a forgery also. They joined in a petition for the probating of the trust will dated three days earlier than the pencil will. The trust will was admitted to probate today and it is believed the litigation which bids fair to be interminable is now practically ended. The trust feature of the probated will was declared illegal so far as the real estate involved is concerned. A similar decision regarding the personal property of the estate is now anticipated. The trust will, with the trustee provisions eliminated, would be eminently satisfactory to the children of James G. Fair.

The unexpected action in withdrawing the pencil will today caused great surprise in legal circles, although it is rumored that the retreat of Levingston and Mrs. Craven was the result of a compromise among all the parties interested.

LI HUNG CHANG RECOGNIZES WOMEN

Miss Whang and Mrs. Eng Appointed Delegates from China to London.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Mrs. R. J. Cowen, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary society, has just received word through missionary channels that Li Hung Chang has appointed two Christian Chinese women delegates from China to the woman's congress to meet in London in 1898. This is an innovation on the part of the Chinese government, which from time immemorial has kept women in seclusion. The appointees are Margarite Whang and Dr. H. U. King Eng. Both were educated in the United States by the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Eng graduated from an American medical college and Miss Whang, was educated at Delaware, O.

Senator Paddock in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Senator Paddock arrived in Washington last night to look after the Otoe and Missouri Indian land matter. Inspector McCormick has been in Nebraska for a week or more in consultation with purchasers of lands to secure an agreement to the proposition that if payment is not made in one year, they will relinquish their holdings. Although no report has been received from Mr. McCormick, it is believed at the department that settlers will agree to the proposition.

STATISTICS ON UNEMPLOYED

Carroll D. Wright Adds More Figures to the Eleventh Census.

SPECIAL REPORT ON OCCUPATIONS

During 1890 Over a Million Working Men and Women Were Without Work, Being Over Five Per Cent of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor in charge of the eleventh census, has submitted to the secretary of the interior a special report on statistics of occupations. The census bulletin on occupations issued more than a year and a half ago gave only the bare numbers of persons engaged in remunerative work at the census of 1890, but this special report presents detailed information. It shows for the first time in census work, the number of colored persons engaged in each occupation separate and distinct from the native and foreign white elements of the population and other hitherto uncompiled figures.

The most interesting feature of the report relates to the question of the unemployed. Similar data relative to the unemployed were collected in the census of 1880, but were not compiled, so this is the first time in the federal census that information of this character has been presented in connection with the statistics of occupation derived from answers made on the population schedule. These figures simply show the aggregate number of persons unemployed for different lengths of time and to a great extent probably at different times during the census year. They do not show the net period after making allowances for the time when not engaged at their principal or usual occupation, during which their services may have been utilized at some other kind of work. The census enumerators were fully instructed, but the returns were not complete enough to warrant compilation. There were 22,735,661 persons 10 years of age and over, engaged in gainful occupations in 1890, of whom 18,821,096 were males and 3,914,571 females. Of these 3,013,117 males and 510,613 females, or a total of 3,523,730 persons, were unemployed at their principal occupations during some part of the census year ending May 31, 1890. Of the whole number of persons so unemployed, 1,818,865 were unemployed from one to three months, 1,348,318 from four to six months and 356,447 from seven to twelve months. This is equivalent, approximately, to 1,139,672 persons unemployed at their principal occupation for the entire twelve months, and this number would represent 5.01 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupation in 1890. Divided as to sex, the approximate number of males unemployed at their principal occupations for the entire census year was 972,000, representing 5.16 per cent on the whole number of males at work, while the approximate number of females unemployed at their principal occupations during the same period was 167,672, representing 4.28 per cent of the whole number of females at work.

LOUISVILLE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

Knights of Labor Choose the Kentucky City on Fourth Ballot.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Knights of Labor resumed their business here today. At the afternoon session, after a spirited contest between Boston, Baltimore, Butte, Montreal, Little Rock, San Francisco, Chattanooga and Louisville, the last named city was chosen on the fourth ballot by a narrow margin as the place of holding the next general assembly.

The general assembly voted that all members of the Knights of Labor, who are also members of the Musical Mutual Protective union, must leave that order before January 1, 1897, under penalty of expulsion, and all local assemblies are ordered to hire only Knights of Labor musicians.

This evening a well attended public meeting was held in the general assembly room. General Master Workman Sovereign spoke for over an hour, his subject being: "Why I Asked the Laborer to Support Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of 16 to 1." Mr. Sovereign said the late political campaign was a contest between the productive and speculative classes of the country, or between labor and dollars, and that dollars won. Mr. Sovereign paid his respects to President-elect McKinley, Mark Hanna and Wall street, and speaking of William J. Bryan, he characterized him as "that matchless champion of the great cause," who would yet put his foot on the neck of "the plutocratic classes," unless he changes his character.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE IN LONDON.

Woman Either French or American—Death Possibly Accidental.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A wealthy woman, supposed to be an American, who has been staying with her husband at the Hotel Cecil, committed suicide yesterday. The matter is being investigated.

The manager of the Hotel Cecil denies that either the husband or the wife is American and he asserts the death of the woman was an accident due to taking an overdose of medicine for neuralgia.

According to the Evening News, "the woman was French, while her husband is a wealthy American, well known in New York City. The husband has received telegrams under the names of Mackay, and Marriott. The couple had been married about four months. The deceased woman was about 25 years old, and was exceedingly handsome. Her parents have been summoned from France."

SPAIN STILL HAS MONEY LEFT.

New Popular Loan Oversubscribed by a Large Amount.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The government loan of 250,000,000 pesetas has been greatly oversubscribed. The sum of 350,000,000 pesetas has already been subscribed and reports from numerous towns in the provinces have still to come in. The Bank of Spain has been obliged to open twenty special counters in Madrid owing to the crush of subscribers. Numbers of women were only able to subscribe for a single bond. Capitalists in Havana offered to subscribe 5,000,000 pesetas

NEXT STEP IN THE VENEZUELA CASE

Another Treaty to Be Made Between the Disputing Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is understood that the next step in the Venezuela affair will be that Venezuela will empower her plenipotentiary to settle and sign with the British plenipotentiary a treaty referring the boundary dispute to arbitration. It is suggested that the treaty will be signed in Washington.

Compliments Exchanged.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—King Menelek has wired to President Faure, announcing that peace has been concluded between Abyssinia and Italy, adding: "It gives me pleasure that our friends should rejoice with us." President Faure replied: "I congratulate you on the happy result and rejoice with you as your neighbor and friend."

Dervishes on Another Raid.

SUAKIM, Nov. 16.—Dervishes have raided the country in the vicinity of Tokar, killing five men and looting a number of cattle. Troops have been dispatched in pursuit.

Pacific Cable Conference Resumed.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Pacific cable conference was resumed today at the colonial office, but all the testimony was taken in secret.

CLAY IS NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

Geo[illegible] Democrats at Last Succeed in Making a Choice.

A[illegible]TA, Ga., Nov. 16.—Alexander Ste[illegible] Clay of Cobb county, chairman of [illegible]mocratic state executive committee [illegible] ex-president of the state senate, was [illegible]inated for United States senator to s[illegible] John B. Gordon by the democratic leg[illegible]e caucus this afternoon.

T[illegible]omination was made on the thirty-first ballot at 3:55 p. m. The vote was: Clay, 80; Howell, 40; Lewis, 18; Norwood, 5; Walsh, 3; Garard, 2. As soon as the vote was announced pandemonium reigned. Mr. Clay was waiting in the senate chamber and the cheering reached his ears. He knew he was elected. His friends immediately ran over to where he was and escorted him to the house, where his presence created a scene of wild enthusiasm. The friends of the successful candidate immediately began preparations for escorting him at his home in Marietta, twenty miles from Atlanta, for which point he left at 5:30. The result is what has been expected since the race narrowed down to Clay and Howell. Mr. Clay received the active support of ex-Secretary Smith, Hon. F. G. Dubignon and Congressmen Maddox and Tate.

"Steve" Clay, as the new senator-to-be is known throughout Georgia, as a boy worked on a farm and secured an education by his own efforts. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and made his appearance in politics in the later 70s, when he was returned from Cobb county as a member of the legislature. He served some years and the third term, in 1889, was elected speaker of the house at the same time when Hon. F. G. Dubignon was president of the senate. He presided over the house with dignity and was very popular among the members. At the next session of the general assembly he was elected a senator from the Thirty-fifth district and was elected president of the senate without opposition. He was a factor in much important legislation and often took the floor to favor measures of merit. In the convention which nominated Governor Northen in 1890 there was a contest for the position of attorney general between the late George N. Lester, a one-armed confederate soldier, and Colonel Clifford Anderson, the profound and brilliant attorney general of preceding administrations. Perhaps the most thrilling speech ever made in the Georgia capitol in nominating a candidate for office was made by Mr. Clay in nominating Lester. It carried the members off their feet and Lester swept the convention. When Governor Atkinson became the democratic nominee in 1894 he was succeeded as chairman of the state executive committee by Mr. Clay. In the campaign recently closed he had the same position. He is young, active, vigorous and of commanding physique.

PETTUS IS ALABAMA'S CHOICE.

Oates, the Gold Candidate, Far Behind in Senatorial Race.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—The democratic legislative caucus tonight on the first ballot nominated General B. W. Pettus for United States senator, to succeed Senator Pugh. The vote stood: Pettus, 67; Oates, 26.

General Pettus is 74 years of age, but is still vigorous. He is a native of Alabama. He graduated from a Virginia college, practiced law in Tuscumbia, Carrollton and Cahaba; was elected a circuit judge and when the war broke out enlisted at once, serving gallantly throughout the entire struggle, and with especial distinction at the siege of Pittsburg, coming out of the war a brigadier general. When the democrats ousted the republicans in 1874 and had control of the house of representatives and senate, General Pettus was offered the United States senatorship, but preferred to fight the battles of his people against the black hosts and declined. He practiced law in Selma, and was at one time partner of Senator Morgan. He has steadfastly refused all offers of every nature and this was a strong card in his favor. He has been chairman of the committee on resolutions at every state convention, and has written every democratic platform since the war. He was sent to Chicago as one of the delegates-at-large, and on his return canvassed the state for Bryan and Sewall. He is an ardent free silver man.

BRYAN SEEMS TO HAVE WYOMING.

Final Count Will Give the State to the Democrats.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 16.—The democratic state committee now has complete unofficial returns from all counties in Wyoming except Big Horn, showing the following vote:

Republican electors, Boittain, 9,535; Howell, 9,052; Malley, 9,547; democratic electors, Van Meter, 9,665; Martin, 9,873; Quaely, 9,855. Congress: Mondell, rep., 9,475; Osborne dem., 9,837.

The committee has returns from twelve precincts in Big Horn county. These give the Bryan electors twenty-nine majority; Osborne, twenty-six majority. The committee has yet to hear from ten precincts in Big Horn county. The vote from these will not materially affect the majorities.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Warren, chairman of the republican state committee, tonight received a message from Hyattville, Big Horn county, sent via Sheridan, stating that seven precincts in Big Horn county, out of twenty-seven, give the republicans 141; democrats, 127. A great storm had been experienced in the county, and no further information was available. Four days were required to carry the message from Hyattville to Sheridan, a distance of sixty miles.

SENATOR SHERMAN A LITTLE LATE.

Extends His Congratulations to McKinley Just the Same.

CANTON, O., Nov. 16.—United States Senator John Sherman of Ohio has just written Major McKinley:

"I am rather late in expressing to you my hearty congratulations for your election as president of the United States, but they are not less sincere and hearty.

"The greatest beneficiaries of the result of the election are the people of the United States, for they have escaped a real danger in the threatened election of Bryan and the socialistic ideas he represented. You will enter upon your great office with the most hopeful promises of success and I confidently believe you will meet and perform your important duties to the satisfaction of the conservative people of the United States."

WILL VOTE FOR HITT FOR SENATOR.

One of Madden's Supporters Deserts Him Unexpectedly.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—W. O. Lamonte announced today that he will vote for Congressman Hitt as the successor of United States Senator Palmer. Lamonte was elected to the legislature from the district in which resides Martin B. Madden, one of the leading Chicago aspirants for the senatorship. The announcement causes much surprise, as Lamonte was generally supposed to be a thick and thin supporter of Madden.

Tennessee Republican on Fair Count.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The republican state executive committee is in session in this city today and a number of prominent citizens were also present. While the meeting is a secret one, it is understood that its purpose is to discuss the best methods for exposing the frauds practiced by democratic election officers in the recent election. It is claimed that if a fair count could be secured in five west Tennessee counties it would give the state to the republicans.

Deaths of a Day.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Millie Howard was found dead in her bed this morning. As her body was still warm a physician was hastily summoned, but nothing could restore her.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Nov. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Woolsey Welles, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Fort Dodge, died this morning, aged 94 years. He was a pioneer, and has been identified with the progress of Fort Dodge throughout all its history.

WRIGHT LAW IS UPHELD

Justice Peckham Hands Down a Decision of Widespread Interest.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES IMPORTANT CASE

Right of a State to Tax Property in Irrigation Districts for Internal Improvements is Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The United States supreme court today rendered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law of California, and overruling the decision of the United States circuit court for the California district which was against the law's validity.

The case in which the opinion was rendered was that of the Fall Brook Irrigation company against Maria King Bradley. It has attracted widespread interest throughout the Rocky mountain and coast regions because of its importance to the material interests of the entire arid belt; and in the central west and east the suit gained prominence through the fact that ex-President Harrison was one of the counsel who argued the case before the supreme court, whose decision has been awaited for months, having been pending a considerable part of the preceding term of the court.

Justice Peckham delivered the court's decision today. He departed from the usual custom of the justices in that he did not read the opinion on which the court based its conclusions, but simply announced that it had decided to uphold the law.

There were two cases before the supreme court involving the constitutionality of the Wright law permitting the state of California to be divided into irrigation districts and property in the districts taxed for the construction of irrigation works. One of these involved the Fall Brook Irrigation district and the other the Modesti district. The same points were raised in both, but the Fall Brook case was appealed from the decision of the federal circuit court while the Modesti case was brought up from the California state supreme court. In the federal court the decision was against the Wright law, while in the state court that law was sustained. Today's decision will apply to both suits.

The importance of the decision is not confined to the state of California, but affects the irrigation interests of the entire semi-arid region, many of the states of which have adopted that form. The case also involved the broad constitutional question of the right of taxation and the taking of private property without due process of law. Most of the irrigation districts have out large bond issues which are affected by the decision.

HOW THE CAUSE ORIGINATED.

The Fall Brook case was brought from the federal court because Mrs. Bradley was an alien. Justice Peckham, in his written opinion, said that action was commenced by Mrs. Bradley for the purpose of procuring an injunction restraining the collector of the irrigation district from giving a deed to the premises belonging to Mrs. Bradley, based on a sale