

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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BUSY WITH BICYCLES

Londoners Spend Leisure Hours at the Stanley Cycle Show.

AMERICAN MAKERS EXHIBIT SAMPLES

Englishmen Greatly Taken with the Sport Ridden Over Here.

FEW CHANGES PROMISED FOR NEXT YEAR

Some Minor Innovations in the Way of Equipment for Riders.

IVORY CASE PROMISES MORE SENSATIONS

Engagement of Counsel Famous for His Anti-Nationalist Politics Gives Surprise to Friends of the Defendant.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Nov. 21.—(New York World Telegram)—The twentieth annual Stanley cycle show, one of the two great London cycle exhibitions, was opened yesterday at Islington by the earl of Warwick, who is largely interested in this industry as the chairman of two companies. The show is the biggest ever held, comprising 350 exhibitors and 500 machines of all types. The United States trade is represented by several leading manufacturers, whose exhibits are attracting quite as much admiration as those of the best English makers. The American machines, being more nearly adapted to the English ideas, and having without the toe of the English climate and roads, which were declared to be fatal to such light machines with wood rims, the English makers are more than ever anxious about the results of the competition.

I was speaking at the show today to a representative of the Rudge-Whitworth Cycle company, a prominent Coventry firm, who said on the subject of American competition: "I admit the American manufacturers are turning out fine machines, but as long as they stick to tubular tires and wood rims, and sacrifice soundness to lightness, we fear nothing from them. I don't believe we shall have as many American cycles sent over here next year as has been fancied, for the simple reason that the revival of trade and the circulation of money in the United States will cause the absorption of their output at home."

SOME OLD WHEELS. The wish evidently was father to the thought. No striking change in construction is observable in next year's English patterns, which are always first seen at the Stanley show. Improvements in brakes and saddles are the chief novelties. A new hand brake on the driving hub, exhibited by Humbert & Co., is much approved. The Radfield company is exploiting another new brake, which is applied automatically to the chain wheel when the rider back-pedals. In addition a new adoption of the bifurcated variety is the rage. Three new types of chainless bicycles are exhibited, two French and one American. No English maker has yet taken up this idea. English riders assert that the level geared machine has not been yet invented which does not bind when sprinting or riding up hill.

A new material for cycle construction, called Kronand metal, is also much canvassed. It is white metal throughout, takes a fine silvery polish and the inventor claims that while it cannot rust it is 25 per cent stronger than steel and 9 per cent less weight for the same substance. The motor tricycle exhibits are few in number and thought to be too heavy and unreliable for practical purposes at the present stage of development. The show, which lasts a week, is thronged by fashionable London, whereas three years ago it was patronized by more middle and artisan classes.

CONSEJO MAKES A HIT. The prince and princess of Wales leave London Monday on their visit to the duke and duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim palace. It is noted that the party invited to meet them does not include either Lady Beresford, the former duchess, or her husband. The young duchess has made a decided hit in English society, her manner and style being alike spoken of with admiration. She discharges her duties as hostess at these large parties with great agreeableness and an aplomb rarely or never found in English society women of the same age. Shortly after the Blenheim party the duke and duchess are going to Melton Mowbray for two months where the duke, who is an enthusiastic hunter, will follow the Quorn hounds. The duchess cannot hunt this season.

I hear from a friend of A. D. Clarke, the former owner of the yacht Sautana, that because the compensation he must pay Dunbar for sinking the yacht is still the cost of litigation he will lose in excess of \$100,000. A remarkable feature of this litigation has been that the court of admiralty, a tribunal of experts, unhesitatingly gave a decision against Dunbar, whereas the court of appeals and the House of Lords, consisting of judges not one of whom has the slightest special knowledge of nautical affairs, gave a decision in favor of Dunbar. Dr. Goldman, Paris correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung. Two shows were exchanged with no result. The meeting was a sequel to the discussion over the Dreyfus affair.

Alleged Briber Goes Free. PEORIA, Mo., Nov. 21.—The states attorney this morning nolle prossed the indictment against Simon Shaffer of Chicago, expert representative in the legislature, who was indicted for attempting to get money from Peoria distillers to influence legislation.

Disastrous Fire in a Market House. ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—A disastrous fire has occurred in a market known as La Cite. An amount of stores of customs have been destroyed and the damage is estimated at \$300,000.

Strike in Bourgeois Gas Works. LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Bordeaux, France, says all of the men in the gas works at that place have struck. Three hundred of the Fifth army corps took the strikers' places.

FOR A DUTY ON CORN

Protectionism Grows Stronger Among the Tories of Great Britain.

JIMMY LOWTHER'S FACTION IS GROWING

Will Put Pressure on Chancellor of the Exchequer Hicks-Beach.

CABLE CONFERENCE DRAGS ALONG

Sir Charles Tupper Rejoices in Election of Major McKinley.

TALK OF A SUCCESSOR FOR BAYARD

St. James' Gazette Suggests Whiteley Reid and M. H. DeYoung—General Political and Personal Items from London.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 21.—The government, unless the signs of the times fall, will soon have to deal with a virulent outbreak of protection fever among its own followers. That the rank and file of the unionist party has been growing more and more protectionist has been evidenced many times recently, but especially significant was the unanimous decision of the tory caucus sitting at Rochdale during the week for re-imposing a registration duty of 1 shilling (25 cents) on corn. Great efforts will be made to induce the chancellor of the exchequer to include this proposal in the budget of 1897 and, while Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is believed to be a free trader, such a chance to swell the receipts by a couple of million pounds sterling (\$10,000,000) is a great temptation.

The Pacific cable conference, in session during the week at the colonial office, has made fair progress with the mass of technical evidence before it, mainly referring to the cost of the cables and yearly cost of maintaining them in operation. So soon as this is threshed out the more important details will be taken—whether enough commercial traffic will accrue to bring the annual cost, to the maintaining governments, within a reasonable sum. The taking of evidence is expected to last a month, a discussion will probably last another month and the report will most likely be made in January.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is now in London, in an interview yesterday said: "My visit here is purely private, but I notice on all sides a great interest in Canadian matters. The prospects of trade were never so good. The election of McKinley meant much for Canada, has given her renewed confidence and will establish more trade with her nearby neighbor. There is great interest in London in Canadian mining prospects and a general inclination upon the part of capitalists to invest in Canada."

HIGH PRICE FOR A MEDAL. Numismatists have been greatly interested in the sale at auction of the remarkable collection of coins known as the Montague collection, including the famous Juxon medal, presented by Charles I. to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold just before the former's execution. The bidding for this relic was the liveliest description and it was finally sold for \$779 (\$3,850), said to be the highest price ever paid for a coin. Several others realized \$200 (\$1,000) to \$400 (\$2,000). Another example of a high price reached at auction was on Tuesday last, when an old Venetian rose-pointed fountain, under four yards long and four inches wide, was sold for \$247 (\$1,235).

The boom in shipbuilding continues. During the present week orders for 35,000 tons were placed in the Clyde alone. The amount of work is unprecedented in the annals of shipbuilding.

Mr. H. Wood called for New York on Thursday in order to represent an international horse agency at the Kentucky sale on December 3. He has commissions from a number of prominent British horse owners.

The car has purchased from the Sinclair Art gallery a magnificent white mother-of-pearl furniture made for the Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon I, for which he paid an enormous sum.

A dispute between brokers, which was considered by the committee of the Stock exchange during the week, disclosed that a commission of \$500 (\$7,500) was paid for securing an earl as a company director.

TELEPHONE IN CHURCH. A telephone has just been placed in the pulpit of St. Michael's, Chester Square, in order that Canon Fleming's sermons may be heard by the inmates of the neighboring hospitals and by invalid parishioners.

The philological library, reputed to be the finest in the world, of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, which cost him \$49,000 (\$200,000) and a quarter of a century of time, at one place of the late George du Maurier is valued at \$47,380 (\$236,900). It is all left to his widow, with a reversion to their children.

The newspapers here are already speculating upon the successor of Mr. Thomas F. Bayard as ambassador of the United States to the court of St. James, and the St. James' Gazette places Mr. Whiteley Reid's name at the head of the list. It mentions in this connection Mr. M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

At the cattle show at Norwich the exhibitors included the queen, the prince of Wales and the duke of York. The prince of Wales captured the first prize for steers of any breed with a Shorthorn. The heir apparent also won first and second prizes in the Southdown wether class and the first prize for short wooled coes.

Transatlantic Steamer Hits Ground. ROTTERDAM, Nov. 21.—The Netherlands-American steamer Spandam, Captain Van Serze, from New York on November 7, at this port, which grounded on Thursday in a fog near Maaslied, about ten miles from this city, was floated yesterday, after her cargo had been partly discharged. Her passengers were landed the day she went ashore.

Unhealthy for Weyler in Cuba. MADRID, Nov. 21.—While it is officially denied that Captain General Weyler will shortly return to Spain from Cuba, the semi-official Epoca admits that he will possibly return "owing to the unhealthy season."

FRENCH DEPUTIES ARE IMPATIENT.

Want to Know More of France's Foreign and Colonial Relations.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—M. Ribot, the socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, today questioned the minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, as to whether a convention between France and Russia actually existed, and if such was the case, what were its main lines.

In the course of a long reply on the subject, M. Hanotaux said: "I am asked today to give explanations of our policy which were not asked of my predecessors, and I can only reply that what can or ought to be said publicly thereon has already been said in measured, concerted, precise terms by the czar and the president, at Cherbouge before the naval officers, at Paris before the representatives of the government and the nation, and at Chalons before the chief officers of our army. The nature of my functions and superior considerations which the Chamber will understand impose upon me the duty to add nothing on the subject of the entente, which nobody dreams of denying or doubting."

Later M. Delomlele criticized the silence of the ministers on the situation in the colonies, and asked for the correspondence exchanged between Great Britain and France on the subject of Madagascar, saying he wanted light thrown as well upon the situation in Siam and Tunis. He also asked what was the attitude the government proposed to adopt with a view to a new British expedition under the auspices of the Niger company, contending that the former confidence shown in the settlement of the Egyptian question seemed to have vanished. "Don't you believe it?" exclaimed M. Hanotaux.

M. Delomlele, continuing, said: "I ask for a single act to recall England to her promise to evacuate Egypt. But it must be immediate, for in a few days it will be too late."

M. Hubbard said England had taken Dongola, was preparing to march on Khartoum and was about to seize the southern provinces, adding, "Is it not time for France to act?"

M. Hanotaux, in reply, said he could not answer M. Hubbard's question, as he had received no notice of it. Replying to M. Delomlele, the minister for foreign affairs said: "We are awaiting the judgment of the court, and the question of the war funds advanced by the Calise of the Egyptian debt before dealing upon our own responsibility of recommending themselves to the abandonment of them. France's longer absence in pressing England to fulfill her engagements. She is supported by a friendly nation."

After further discussion and several futile attempts upon the part of M. Hubbard to defeat the credits asked for by the government, the Chamber of Deputies passed the following clauses of the foreign office estimates:

WEYLER IS FEELING ENCOURAGED. Has Scattered Many of the Insurgent Troops Recently.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Nov. 21.—(New York World Telegram)—The Pinar del Rio correspondent of La Lucha, writing from Bahia Honda, asserts that Antonio Maceo was killed in a recent engagement near Brujo. The report, however, lacks official confirmation and is discredited here.

General Weyler recommends Brigadier General Garcia for promotion. A major general and 1,000 sick soldiers are reported to be at Candelaria on the Western railway, awaiting transportation to hospitals in this city. An insurgent hospital was raided today and destroyed by Lieutenant Colonel Fons Ponce de Leon, near Campo Florida, in Havana province.

Though no decisive engagement has been fought in Pinar del Rio province since the capture of the Spanish forces in the field, the general result of the campaign is regarded in official circles as a triumph of the government. Maceo's refusal to accept a pitched battle to decide the fate of the revolution has added much to General Weyler's military prestige. Insurgent positions, alleged to be impregnable, have been abandoned after a trifling resistance and one by one the northern hills are being occupied by Weyler's columns, while the rebel forces have dispersed into small bands, scattering themselves in guerrilla groups over the province.

General Weyler, however, proposes, I understand, to continue the work with renewed activity, and the outlook for his final success now seems not altogether unpromising.

SUCCESSOR TO HOHENLOHE NAMED. Count von Walderssee Stated by Rumor for the Chancellorship.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Reports continue to be persistently circulated to the effect that Prince Bismarck, who was recently complimented by King Humbert of Italy and Prince Bismarck on the generalship which he displayed during the military maneuvers in Silesia, is to be recalled here by the emperor and that he will succeed Chancellor von Hohenlohe. General von Walderssee, not long ago promoted to the post of field marshal and during recent years he has been recalled to the emperor's side. Interest will be aroused in America by this report, owing to the fact that Von Walderssee's wife is an American. She was formerly Miss Marie Lea and her father was a wholesale grocer in New York City. Upon the occasion of her marriage to Prince von Noor in 1864 the emperor of Austria created her a princess in her own right. Her husband, dying six months after the wedding, left her an estate believed to amount to \$900,000. She married Count von Walderssee two years later.

Chili Has a New Cabinet. SANTIAGO, Nov. 21.—The new cabinet which has just been formed consists of the following members: Minister of the interior, Senor Carlos Antequera; foreign affairs, Senor Morla Vicuna; finance, Senor Justinao Puga; justice, Senor Federico Puga; war, Senor Fernandez Albano; industry, Senor Borja Valdivia.

French and English Friendship. PARIS, Nov. 21.—A branch of the Society of Friends, projected in London, by Hon. Philip Stanhope, M. P., will be founded here immediately, to organize meetings, circulate literature and create a better knowledge of the relations between the two countries. The report that Lord Dufferin has accepted the presidency in England is received here with great satisfaction.

Italy May Abandon Erythra. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Rome correspondent of the Times expresses the opinion that Italy will abandon Erythra, its Abyssinian colony.

JEALOUS OF RUSSIA

England Fears that Gifts of Grain Have a Political Purpose.

CHARITY TO INDIA AROUSES SUSPICION

Hindoo Will Come to Look on Russians as Friends in Time of Need.

MYSTERIOUS EXPEDITION IN WEST AFRICA

Newspapers of France and Germany Fear a Repetition of Jameson Raid.

UNREST IN SULTAN OF SOKOTO'S DOMAIN

All Kinds of Trouble Reported from the West Coast—Libertian Gunboat Fires on a British Mail Steamer.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 21.—The situation in India causes the gravest concern. Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, in what the newspapers declare to be a remarkable speech, has admitted that 75,000,000 people are now affected or threatened with dangerous scarcity, though it is thought the government has some prospect of coping successfully with the situation. The unusual action of the Russian newspapers in appealing for subscriptions for the relief of the Hindoos is received with considerable suspicion, and especially as it is suggested that the Russian government should superintend the buying and dispatch of grain to India. The newspapers here that the maining opportunity of recommending themselves to the Hindoos as helpers in time of need, and as generous friends, whereas Great Britain must seem impotent as soliciting aid from Russia.

It is announced that the colonial bacteriologist, Codrington, has discovered the microbe of the rinderpest, which has been scourging South Africa.

If the reported resignation of Sir H. Frammond Wolff, the British ambassador at Madrid, turns out to be correct, Mr. Michael Herbert, formerly at the British embassy at Washington, now secretary of the embassy of Great Britain at Constantinople, will be sent to Madrid.

The Royal College of Surgeons has finally decided to admit women to diplomas in that college.

A party of twenty-five cyclists, "champions" sailed for New York on the St. Paul today. They include Linty, Dubois and Rumsden-Bouge of Italy and Hale of Ireland. They are all to take part in the tournament at Madison Square Garden.

MASSING THE NATIVES. A great deal of excitement has been aroused in West African circles by a mysterious expedition which is being arranged by the Royal Niger company, which has massed 1,000 native troops at Lokoya on the River Niger, and at the same time, while taking command of this force. The officials of the Niger company maintain silence respecting the destination of the expedition, which is believed to be either against the rebellious Ilorion tribe or to restore order in the sultan of Sokoto's dominions. The French and German newspapers express great alarm, suggesting that the expedition is a second take command of this force.

The trouble in the empire of Sokoto, which is the largest and most populous in all the Sudan and is under the control of the Niger company, calls attention to the career of the remarkable negro adventurer, Rabah, who, from being a slave of Zobeir Pasha, has become chief of the Central Sudan, having conquered Sultanate after Sultanate. He is now being reported to invade the empire of Sokoto, which, being within the British sphere, probably led to the formation of the expedition. The Niger territories, administered by the Royal Niger company under a royal charter, cover about 500,000 square miles and contain a population variously estimated at from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000.

The natives of Liberia is also very unsatisfactory. Natives of Sierra Leone, the British colony, have been maltreated and their houses have been destroyed by citizens of the negro republic. As a result two British gunboats have been sent to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, to insist upon reparation. In the meanwhile the British mail boats calling at Rockton and Grand Basa are not allowed to communicate with the shore. The Libertian navy, one small steel gunboat of 150 tons, has had the audacity to fire upon one of her Britannic majesty's mail boats. The shot went wide, and the mail boat, on returning to England, placed the matter in the hands of the British government, and "further developments are anticipated."

THEATER BUSINESS GOOD. The attendance at the various theaters continues fairly good, though not so large as during the previous fortnight.

The Strand theater is displaying a light business and only the suburban playhouses, where popular dramas at popular prices are being played, are, with one or two exceptions, crowded. The music halls have, as usual, only standing room.

Arthur Boucherier, who will play his first engagement in America as a star, sailed for New York with the company last Wednesday by the Teutonic. Previous to sailing Mr. Boucherier said to a representative of the Associated Press: "My American season opens Monday, November 30, at the Bijou theater, New York. From there our route embraces Brooklyn, Montreal, Toronto, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Harlem and New York. Our opening bill will be a double one, consisting of 'The Queen's Proctor' and 'Kitty Clive.' Our repertoire will also include a triple bill, wherein will be produced 'Dearest Mama,' 'The Liar' and 'Donna Diana.' We shall also present 'Monsieur de Paris' and an entirely new play, 'Dr. Johnson.' The latter comprises

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: Fair; Wind, S.W. 10 to 15.

1. Russia Looks Over New England Looks to a Czar Kaiser Wilhelm Again.

2. Settlers Receive an Ultimatum. Development in the Atlantic Case.

3. Economy Exists in Irrigation. Theatrical Company Gets in Court. Local Rates Again Considered. Prosperity is Coming by Rail.

4. Last Week in Omaha Social Circles. Will the Anatomist Photograph?

5. Elliott Debarred from Cooperation. Great Demand for Small Homes.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Princeton Triumphs Over Yale. Harvard Loses to the Quakers. Guards Defeat the Rifles.

7. Amusement Notes and Gossip. 10. "The Mysterious Man."

11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Southern Democrats and the Result. For Tampering with Witnesses.

14. Echoes from the Ante Rooms. 15. Commercial and Financial News.

16. Story of the Fighting Third. Great Waste of Natural Gas.

17. News Not Won a Turkey. 18. Weekly Gossip and Sporting Gossip.

19. In the World of Whistling Wheels. 20. Turkey: The Real National Bird.

Incidents in the life of the great lexicographer. Practically the only news Mr. Boucherier has recently achieved in London was with "The Child Widow," "Donna Diana," which he produced a short time ago at a matinee performance, was much criticized, the consensus of opinion being that the play was tedious and that Mr. Boucherier had grown too stout to look the part of Don Caesar.

The last performances of "The Prisoner of Zenda" are already announced. The last matinee will be given on Monday, and the play will not run over into the new year.

The announcement is made that "The Sign of the Cross" has by 1,000 performances in England alone drawn between \$150,000 (\$750,000) and \$200,000 (\$1,000,000).

WEYLER FERRETING FOR CUBANS. Spanish General Finds Obstacles in the Mountain Fastnesses.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The death of Serafin Sanchez, reported here, is regarded by the Spanish officials as being a serious blow to the insurgents.

News from Artemisa, province of Santa Clara, report having passed trains bearing 700 sick persons enroute for Havana. According to the persons in charge of the trains, 300 additional sick and wounded were expected to follow on another train.

Advices from Pinar del Rio are to the effect that the insurgents have been broken up into small bands. By this means the insurgent leaders hope to prevent General Weyler from following them into the most inaccessible portions of the forest and mountains.

General Weyler's presence in Pinar del Rio is said to greatly encourage all persons in that section who are still loyal to Spain.

James Williams, brother of the Englishman recently expelled from Cuba, sailed on the steamer City of Washington for Vera Cruz. As he boarded the boat he shouted back at the Spanish officials: "Viva Cuba Libre."

A report is in circulation here to the effect that General Maceo has been killed at the Brujo mountains. This report has not been officially confirmed and is not believed here.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 21.—Passengers arriving tonight from Cuba confirm the news of the report of the death of Serafin Sanchez, the Cuban leader, said to have been killed during the past week.

The following advices from Havana have been received: General Weyler is moving in a southerly direction toward the coast of Pinar del Rio, after having taken possession of the mountain passes. The Cubans are said to have made no resistance at Casarajaca, Brujo, Brujito, Rubi, Rosario, Amelia, Manuella, Gubernadora, Sorao and other places. The Spanish swept before them everything that would have a tendency to aid the Cubans in carrying on their warfare, destroying factories and dwellings and even the farm products found on the insurgent plantations in this section of Pinar del Rio. At the private residence of General Maceo the portraits of between fifty and sixty women were captured by the Spanish forces. Some of these are pictures of well known Havana belles and the writing upon the photographs seemed to be original and genuine. A large number of documents, etc., all abandoned by Maceo, have also been captured by the Spanish forces. General Weyler was reported on the 19th inst. as being in Candelaria, on the 20th inst. as being at San Cristobal and it is believed that he will establish headquarters at Artemisa.

It is reported in Pinar del Rio that the insurgents are downhearted because of the policy of cautious pursuit now adopted by the Spanish forces and because of the destruction of most of the products necessary to sustain life in the eastern part of the province, and because of the military occupation of points necessary to pass through the mountains from north to south.

On the north coast Cabanas and Pramesas are not allowed to communicate with the Spanish coast as an insurrection of any kind of insurgents can be found in Matanzas. Some local bands are said to exist, but they are not active at the present time.

Rumors are persistently circulated to the effect that Maximilian Gomez and Calixto Garcia seized several days ago the important town of Las Tunas. This town is said to have been well fortified and well provided with artillery. It is claimed the insurgents have captured Puerto Padre, on the north coast.

Three New Brazilian Ministers. RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 21.—Bernardino Campos has been appointed minister of finance, Senor Barbosa minister of marine and Senor Martinho minister of industry.

Sheriff Sent the Mob Avay. RICHMOND, Mo., Nov. 21.—There was another demonstration here today against the liver of Sheriff Winner and his associates. They are in the county jail charged with the murder of Winner's wife and her two little children. A crowd of about 100 men, some of them armed with shotguns and pistols, came in from the country district in which the Winner's lived and made a demonstration at the jail, demanding the keys to Winner's wheel at the World's fair, the living of Jesse Winner and his wife with a Marshal Murphy were alone at the jail. They told the mob plainly that the prisoners would be protected and after some loud talk the crowd withdrew.

George W. Ferris Dying. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—George W. Ferris, who originated and built the Great Ferris wheel at the World's fair, is lying at the Mercy hospital in this city with a disease of the liver and his death is expected at any moment.

KAISER IS FURIOUS

Revelations of Prince Bismarck Worry the German Emperor.

EXPLANATIONS SATISFY THE ALLIES

Count Herbert's Denial is Not Given Much Credence in Berlin.

DUELING DEBATE AWAKENS INTEREST

Von Gossler's Speech Taken as Reflecting Emperor's Views.

ANARCHIST PAMPHLETS IN THE BARRACKS

Early Winter in Prussia—Princess of Piers' Anti-Anglophobia Crusade—Otto Wesendoreck's Death—Clat of the Fatherland.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Public attention during the week has been almost entirely absorbed by the Reichstag debates, and the politicians are convinced the statements of Prince Bismarck for foreign affairs, Baron Marbach von Hohenlohe, on the subject of the foreign policy of Germany have had an excellent effect and have removed the suspicions of her allies. Count Herbert Bismarck's denial in the Reichstag that he has given an interview to newspaper men during the past five years is hardly credited in political circles, and there is excellent authority for saying he did give an interview containing some of the recent past in Schoenhausen. The count went to Friedrichsruhe immediately after Mendy's session of the Reichstag and made a full report to his father on the present attitude of the emperor and the government regarding the revelations, and it is stated a plan was agreed upon to continue the newspaper disclosures.

As a first result the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten has published a statement that Russia entered into a secret agreement with Austria in 1891 similar to the Russo-German alliance.

Emperor William is said to be furious at these revelations, but he has no way of stopping them. His alibi-camp, Count von Moltke, went to Friedrichsruhe on Tuesday with instructions to beg Prince Bismarck to cease his campaign, on the ground that it was calculated to injure seriously Germany politically, but Prince Bismarck replied that he must retain the right of free speech and of ventilating his opinions.

MINISTERS OF TWO MINDS. One of his majesty's adjutants attended the dueling debate in the Reichstag, took copious notes and reported to the emperor personally. The emperor took particular notice of the emperor's menacing speech. The radical and liberal newspapers are very outspoken in their comments on the conflicting declarations of Prince Hohenlohe and the minister for war, General von Gossler, the former declaring dueling must be suppressed and that all classes of the population must conform with the law, while the latter maintained the reverse. General von Gossler is understood to have expressed the views of the emperor.

Some of the newspapers, the Vossische Zeitung, for instance, predict a parliamentary conflict with the government this session and state that if the government insists upon a large increase in the naval budget, as projected, the dissolution of the Reichstag is inevitable. The radical and center parties are already discussing the probability of this course and are preparing to make a hard election fight.

The Frankfort Zeitung threatens to formally prefer charges of high treason against the Hamburger Nachrichten, with the state's attorney of Hamburg. This is intended to checkmate the government's proceedings to force the emperor to dissolve the Reichstag. The petition to the emperor and its informant of unauthorized Parliamentary news recently published. A fact much remarked is that on the eve of the opening of the Prussian diet, the emperor went hunting, leaving Prince Hohenlohe to read the speech from the throne, contrary to his majesty's custom. The explanation is that the emperor is so upset at the Bismarck revelations that he has in no fit frame of mind for a formal, quiet throne speech.

TREASON IN POLAND AND POSEN. The government has decided to take severe administrative measures in order to counteract the steadily increasing treasonable agitation in Polish Prussia and Posen, and a strong Polish faction in the Diet is preparing a systematic opposition to the government, beginning by questioning the right of the government to change the provincial colors of Posen.

A mass meeting will be held in Berlin tomorrow to protest against the dueling nuisance and in favor of withdrawing the military class privilege. The petition to the emperor with 500,000 signatures, will be submitted to the Reichstag.

Strict searches have been made this week in nearly all the Prussian garrison towns, owing to large quantities of socialist literature having been smuggled into the barracks. Thousands of socialist and anarchist pamphlets were seized at Danzig.

Prof. Max Koenig's oil painting portrait of the emperor, the first time completely in profile, in the uniform of a Saxon regiment, is destined as a gift to the king of Saxony. The winter has set in unusually early. Navigation in north and east Prussia has been stopped by huge ice floes drifting in the Vistula, and there were three days' skating in Berlin this week.

The Prussian minister of the interior has decided to adopt the compulsory inoculation of cattle with Prof. Koch's tuberculin, in order to stop increasing consumption.

The princess of Piers, whose husband is a favorite of the emperor, is heading a curious movement. She has acquired a large fortune in the insurance business in America and was the friend and financial backer of Wagner.

A strike of 2,500 dockers is announced from Hamburg and Altona, and work on most of the ships there has been stopped.

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