ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1897-TWENTY PAGES

Emigration from United States.

FOUND COLONIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Government Will Promote Such Enterprises as Much as Possible.

SETTLEMENT TO BE MADE IN BRAZIL

Company Formed, Backed by Heavy Capital, for that Purposs.

NAVAL PLANS OF EMPEROR WILLIAM

His Majesty is Still Determined to Carry Out His Schemes for Germany's Supremacy on the High Sens.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 3.—As laid bare by the emigration bill, which the government has submitted to the Reichstag, it will hereafter she took morphia, prescribed for her by be the settled policy of the government to Father Smullen, for neuralgia and insomnia. direct the stream of German emigration elsewhere than to the United States. During the recent cabinet session five out of six members present declared themselves in accord with the aims of the Pan-German association and the colonial party, namely, to found in the future, so far as circumstances permit, large German colonies of an agricultural and industrial character in South and Central American countries, where the autonomous and uniform make-up of such colonies will not be politically interfered with. The government will encourage and promote as much as possible, by money grants and political intervention whenever required, those companies aiming at settling such colonies.

The first company was organized on Wednesday at Hamburg, with the title of Hanseatic Colonization society. Its capital is 1,100,000 marks. This company becomes the heir of the assets and privileges of the Hamburg Colonial society of 1894, including a territory of about 1,700,000 acres of fertile lands in the Brazilian state of Santa Calarina. The company's grant includes a railway from San Francisco bay to the German colonies of Blumenau and Jeoinsille. the Brazilian government getting 5 per cent of the capital required to construct the

rallroad. EMPEROR'S NAVAL PLANS.

The Reichstag next fall will be asked for appropriations for the purpose of aiding the scheme of Admiral Tierpitz, who replaces Admiral von Hollmann, the secretary of the navy, during the latter's absence on sick leave. Admiral Tierpitz is the reputed auther of the gigantic naval plans, and it is practically certain that he will succeed Von his leave of absence. This shows that the a successful conclusion. This general, who is already declare that the Reichstag will no grant to Admiral Tierpitz what it refused to Admiral von Hollmann. His majesty will now await until next session, trusting that in the meanwhile public opinion will grow more favorable to his ideas. His majesty dined this evening with Admiral von Holl-

The emperor was very indignant at Baron von Stumm's clumsy attempt to intimidate the Reichstag by the use of the imperial name and utterances, and the rather pleasant and intimate relations which had hitherto existed between Baron von Stumm and his majesty are ended.

Emperor William, on the anniversary of the birth of his grandfather, assembled in the room in which the latter died the aidesde-camp of the old emperor and conferred on them the right to wear his grandfather's monogram on their shoulder straps, declaring that he himself and the heir to the throne would in future wear the monogram in memory of the glorious reign.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY. Prince Bismarck's birthday, April 1, was generally greeted with congratulations and eulogistic articles. His rheumatic attack, which has been very painful during the week, having partially subsided, the former chancellor was able to spend part of the day out of bed and share in the family meals, his appetite remaining good. He entered the reception room in the evening, dressed in plain black, with a white neck tic, and wearing his usual broad-brimmed hat, which he did not take off, on account of the draughts. He walked erect, carrying a stick. Count Herbert Bismarck, aided by Dr. Schweninger, handed bim the presents, which he examined closely. He then went to another room, where the presents of the children and grandchildren were displayed. Thousands of dispatches and letters arrived at Friedrichsruhe during the week, twenty-eight of them being from French admirers. From the United States there were 103 messages expressing sympathy with the great statesman. Among the gifts were some remarkable ones, such as live animals and household pets. A cage full of live mocking birds was sent from Alabama. Prince Bismarck's whole family spent the day under his roof.

CALL FOR RETALIATION. The German newspapers continue printing articles advising the government to adopt retaliatory measures in the event of the new American tariff bill being passed. The Kreuz Zeitung and the Deutsche Zeitung take the lead in this respect.

The export business to the United States is now in a feverish condition. Although extra steamers have been provided for the transportation of export goods, the various steamship lines from Hamburg, Bremen and Stettlu declare themselves unable to carry all the freight which is waiting on

the docks. The German consul at Chicago having reported to the home government unfavorably on the Chicago German Medical college and its alleged sale of displomas, the Prussian government has ordered that all persons publicly exhibiting a degree obtained from that institution be prosecuted.

James Fallow, one of the trio of American bank robbers who appeared here last summer during the industrial exposition and did slick work, has just been arrested here. The United States ambassador, Edwin F. Uhl, was the guest on Monday at a banquet given by the Russian ambassador.

LONDON, April 8 .- At the last ballot of the Reform club every candidate bearing a German name was blackballed, as a demon stration against Emperor William.

SNUB TO UNCLE SAM LIVES WITH A PETERS AND WITH HIM ATT BLOCKADE A FAILURE Her Property.

(Copyright, 1857, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 3. — The strange life daughter of the late Daniel T. Murphy of Murphy, rGant & Co. of San Francisco, is much discussed. One of her sisters, Anita, is the wife of Sir Charles Michael Wolseley, baronet, a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant for Staffordshire, and another sister is the wife of Don Florence L. Dominguez, secretary of the Argentine legation in London. Father Smullen, at whose residence in High Ongar, Ersex, Miss Murphy died from the effects of alcohol and narcotics, first met the deceased at the convent at Isleworth, where he was chaplain. They left the convent at about the same time Russia Flaying Its Own Game and Not and went to live at Westgate. After the lapse of a year Father Smullen returned to leleworth, and he was visited daily by the deceased. The mother superior eventually objected to Miss Murphy's visits and soon afterward Father Smullen ceased to be chaplain of the convent. Father Smullen and Miss Murphy afterward lived in the same house at High Ongar. Miss Murphy, who was only about 27 years of age, appears to have been entirely under Father Smullen's influence, and she bequeathed him her fortune, estimated to amount to \$300,000. They both indulged immoderately in alcohol and Miss Murphy, when she became sick, persistently refused to see a doctor, although They visited America together in 1892. Father Smullen had charge of Miss Murphy's check book and business matters and although she made a will in his favor, as already stated, there was no lawyer present and the document was witnessed by Father Smullen's servant. The post mortem exam-

relations. A few days before her death the deceased left Father Smullen's house for her own, because Cardinal Vaughan came to visit the priest. The cardinal also paid her a visit. Father Smullen in an interview denies he had to leave Isleworth on account of her visits or that he had designs upon her fortune. He further declared that he would not contest the will, adding that she had been most kind to him in illness and in other ways and that her sad death had completely uppet him.

ination disproved the existence of immoral

A representative of the Associated press saw Cardinal Vaughan on the subject, but he declined to say anything except that the stories told were much exaggerated.

PREPARATIONS FOR A FIGHT. England Getting Ready for a Cam-

paign in South Africa. (Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 3.-The preparations igainst eventualities in the Transvaal are being steadily pushed forward. A representative of the Associated press has learned from war office sources that a general to command the British forces has been selected and has been asked to prepare a plan for the campaign against the Boers, including the number and description of the troops of different branches of the service, etc., which he judges will be Hollmann, who will be retired at the close of necessary to bring the military operations to emperor is determined not to abandon his familiar with African fighting, has replied me. The radical papers, however, that 10,000 British regulars will be sufficient, black, which are already there, while he does not consider the Boers, even if able to do so, will put 40,000 armed men in the field

required to guard the towns, forts, etc. In connection with the warlike aspect of being daily denounced. affairs in Europe and South Africa, it is significantly announced that Lord Wolsley, the Britis's commander-in-chief, accompanied by his side-de-camp, will soon start for Gibraltar, in order to inspect that fortress.

The details of President Kruger's claim against Great Britain for indemnity as a result of the Transvaal raid, are now definitely known. In addition to the sum of £677,933 (\$3,389,665), which is said to be the expense of the railway and telegraph companies, burghers, etc., the Transvaal demands f1,000,000 for moral and intellectual damage. This appears as a separate and ad-

Colonel Francis Rhodes, the brother of Cecil Rhodes, estimated before the parliamentary commission that the cost of en-

gineering the raid was £250,000. A servation among the members of the commission is expected on Tuesday next. when Charles Leonard, one of the members of the Johannesburg reform committee, is to present an exhaustive statement dealing with the grievances of the uitlanders of the Transvaal.

AS TO SANGUILLY'S MOVEMENTS

Secretary Sherman Does Not Think He Will Return to Cuba. WASHINGTON, April 3.-It has come to the knowledge of the State department that General Julio Sanguilly is now at Jacksonville, Fla., and that his followers have given out the impression that the general is about to head an expedition to Cuba. Secretary Sherman was asked what the United States government would do in case this impression were well founded. In reply he said that in the first place he did not believe Sanguilly would do any such thing. His reason for this belief was the fact that he (Secretary Sherman) held in his possession a written pledge made by Sanguilly in return for the exercise of the good offices of this government in securing his release from imprisonment, not to have any connec tion in any manner with the Cuban troubles. The Spanish government also held a similar pledge, and in addition Sanguilly had promised not to return to Cuba without its consent. If Sanguilly violated the obligations he had thus assumed the State department Mr. Sherman said, would not interfere further for his protection, no matter what befell him, and it would have nothing further

to do with him.

Manitoba School Question. (Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 3. - The speech Joseph Israel Tarte, minister of lie works at Ottawa, recently, has been considerably discussed in Catholic circles. A representative of the Associated press was informed by a high church authority that Mr. Tarte is considered as being "almost without backbone" on the Manitoba question. could have been settled long ago."

take up the question of interference of the proceed to the disarmament of the Turks. bishops in elections, it is pointed out in Catholic circles here that Mgr. Del Val will late to be of avail. be unable to settle the Manitoba school question until after settling the question of the bishops' interference in elections, as these two issues, it is claimed, are really inseparable and the papal delegate has the most ample powers to settle both questions.

Germany Will Attempt to Divert and death of Miss Isabella Murphy, Anarchy in Crete Worse Than Before Cretan Ports Were Closed.

CONFUSION IN EUROPEAN COUNCILS

Powers Are Unable to Agree on Froposed Blockade of Greece.

GERMANY SETS THE OTHER POWERS ON

Chowing Its Hand.

BOTH HOPE TO SEE A LOCALIZED WAR

Gladstone Writes Another Letter on the Situation, in Which Ho Scores the Powers for Their Attitude.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) means certain that all the powers have actually agreed to blockade the Greek ports. The latest news indicates that France and Italy are still adverse to this course.

each other reduces them to impotence. None ters. The Turks are in splendid condition of them wants a general war, nobody being and intensely eager for a fight. Edheim able to foresee what its eventual result Pasha, commander of the Turkish trocos, would be. It is believed that Russia and has stopped the dispatch of any further re-Germany, and perhaps Austria, want a local- inforcements, as he regards the forces under ized war, hoping that Turkey, being victorious, will lay Greece at the mercy of European dictation. In the meantime the two combatants, as well as the powers, hesitate to incur the odium of commencing the con-

Germany's attitude in setting on the other powers, while herself abstaining from any active share in the struggle, is universally betrayal. Russia is evidently playing her own game, and while willing to send to Crete whatever troops the other powers suggest, hopes that the blockade of Greece will incite the Greeks to hostile action on the frontier, something that seems to be extremely probable, as the king of Greece stoutly maintains his original determination, and the premier, M. Delyannis, declares that nothing will prevent war if the powers persist in refusing their consent to the union of Crete and Greece. Russia is confident that Greece will lose the first battle and that Bulgaria and Servia will not move except at Russia's orders.

ASK FOR INSTRUCTIONS. The admirals of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters continue daily asking for definite instructions from their respective governments. They have urgently advised the ap-

are incapable of ruling the island. It is a remarkable fact that Colonel Vassos and the Greeks inspire the greatest and one-half of these, he believes, will be sympathy among all the foreign correspondents, the futile measures of the powers

Mr. Gladstone has written another letter on Cretan affairs and with reference to the concert of Europe. He says that the attitude of the powers recalls the days of Castlereagh and Netternics, when Greece was unable to buy armaments in Europe or credit, while Turkey had no difficulty whatever in doing so.

It is stated that Greece will try to raise an internal loan of f1,000,000.

The reports that Greek insurgents have a ready crossed the Macedonian frontier turi

out to be incorrect. A well informed diplomat at Vienna de clares that the powers are determined to maintain the blockade of Greece if that nation declares war and thus deprive her of one of her most formidable means of attack. A report from Athens says that a son Admiral Harris, the British commander in Cretan waters, has arrived there as a vol-

unteer. It is understood that Russia has stopped Turkey's negotiations to sell the island of Crete to Greece by a threat to occupy Ana-

tolia if the negotiations are persisted in. THEIR CONFIDENCE MISPLACED

retans Abandon a Stronghold and

Are Attacked by the Enemy. CANEA, Crete, April 3 .- Admiral Cane vare, the Italian admiral, in command of the fleets of the powers, yesterday authorized the insurgents and their families to quit the Akrotiri peninsula and proceed inland, where they would be in a better position to obtain food supplies than in the heights of Akrotiri. Confiding in this authorization, the insurgents and their families, driving their cattle, descended from the heights of Akrotici, with the intention of moving inland. As soon as they reached the plain however, fire was opened upon them at a range of 200 yards by 2,000 Bashi bazouks. The Turkish force was largely composed of refugees from the garrison at Selino, who in spite of the promise made to the representatives of the powers, have been re armed by the Turkish governor. As soon as the Bashi bazouks began firing on the

killed some of their assailants. The international forces did not take step to prevent this collision, which might have resulted in the massacre of large numbers of women and children, to say nothing of the insurgents, who had moved from a practically impregnable position down to an exposed plain, firm in the belief that the foreign admirals had guaranteed them safe passage across the plains to the hills inland, where the Bashi bazouks would not dare to follow them. The foreign war ships in Suda bay did not fire a shot to check the onslaught, although it was impossible for the officers to be ignorant of the fact that fighting was in progress around the band The authority referred to added: "Had he which had left the fastnesses of Akrotiri, to been a man of greater courage, the question all intents and purposes under the guaranty of the great powers of Europe. Finally, Regarding the statement attributed to the when it was no longer possible to ignore the conservatives of Quebec, that Mgr. Del Val. attack of the Bashi bazouks, orders were the papal delegate to Canada, is powerless to sent to the international forces ashore to

insurgents the latter returned the fire and

These instructions, however, were sent too After the fighting, a force of British sail ors was landed to hold the Musaulmans in check. The latter are known to have los heavily, and already fifty killed and wounded have been brought here. All the Mussulmans, on reaching the fortified lines out- the Grant monument.

side the town, coming back from the fight, were disarmed by the Italian sallors and gendarmes.

HANOTAUX ON CRETAN AFFAIRS

French Minister Thinks Powers Are Proceeding Along Correct Lines. PARIS, April 3.—The minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies today, said It LABOUCHERE FORCES THE LIBERALS was only a fortnight since be divulged the government's proposed course in Cretan affairs, and in view of the immensity and complexity of the interests involved the lapse of time had been too short to accomplish much. He added that he did not see cause to reprosch the powers for conducting such matters in a spirit of prudence and moderation. At the present moment the program presented to the Chamber was in course of execution. Autonomy had been proclaimed and had not been so badly received by the Cretaus as reported. The conditions prevailing in the island were largely exag-Alluding to the possibility of an outbreak

of war between Greece and Turkey, M. Hanotaux said that while the cituation on the Thessalian frontier was full of anxiety, it was alleviated by the promises of both Turkey and Greece to abstain from taking the offensive. The powers have not been maring in their warnings to the two countries on that subject. He said the powers were still LONDON, April 3.-It is just a month planning the blockade of Greece. They were ince the so-called concert of the powers in full accord on this subject and were dethreatened the blockade of Crete, which has termined to prevent events from developing proved quite ineffectual, being continually into a fracture of the general peace. This evaded, and today the anarchy in Crete and was the main object of the powers. They the confusion in European councils are had succeeded in attaining it up to the worse than before. The replies of the par- present, and he expressed the hope that they liamentary secretary for the foreign office to would be able to maintain it to the end inquiries on the subject show it to be by no and that a conflict to be dreaded by every one would be averted.

Turks Enger to Fight. ELASSONA, Macedonia, April 3 .- A war correspondent representing the Associated The fact is that the powers' distrust of press has arrived at the Tuckish headquarhis command as ample to deal with the Greeks. He could concentrate over 50,000 men on the Greek frontier in the vicinity of Elassona within five hours. Everything is ready, so that all the forces could advance within an hour after the receipt of instructions to do so.

FRANCE ASKS FOR RECIPROCITY. condemned as being disgraceful diplomatic Sees Mutual Benefits in More Liberal

Trade Relations.
LONDON, April 3.—The Times today publishes a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, eaying:

"The Dingley tariff bill has caused considerable excitement among the American business houses here. The questions growing out of it have been discussed at a largely attended meeting at the American Chamber of Commerce, at which the Ameri-Wignaud, secretary to Ambaraador Eustis.

'America sends France 180,000,000 france worth of goods duty free, as against 80,000,-000 francs worth sent by France duty free to America. The Chather sugger's that terference of his English mother, and it id on some important Prench exports the nat- spondence with her and his sister, the wife ural result of which would be that France of the crown prince of Greece, who has would admit many American manufactured articles at a reduced tariff. The advantage to America under existing conditions by France admitting some articles at the minimum tariff is over 18,000,000 francs. The Chamber hopes that President McKinley's request for additional discretionary power may be granted, so that reciprocal commercial relations may be established, in order to open new markets for manufactured

American products.' "

NEW YORK, April 4 .- C. E. Ackers, who has for two years been the London Times correspondent at Havana, has a four-column letter in the World, in which he declares that the worst horrors of Crete and Armenia are equaled by Spanish barbarities in Cuba. and that it is the moral duty of the United States to stop the war.

Of Weyler, he says: "General Weyler's policy of extermination and devastation is nothing short of the almost insane working of an ignorant and completely unbalanced mind. To kill peaceful people on the technicality that they have neglected to obey the order to leave their homes and take up their residence in some town where no means of subsistence exist is inexcusable. To devastate thew hole island of Cuba on the plea that by so doing all supplies will be shut off from the rebels only demonstrates the dense ignorance under which the Spanish genera is laboring. The object of Weyler's present policy is to exterminate the Cubans-a people composed of some 1,200,000 whites and 500,000 negroes, or of mixed blood. To kill every peaceful male inhabitant of the country is one of Weyler's methods, and to drive the women and children into the towns to die

of hunger is another."

Log of the Mayflower. LONDON, April 3.- The consistory of the court of St. Paul's on Wednesday last drafted the deed of gift of the so-called Mayflower log, or book of registry of the Mayflower pilgrims, preparatory to turning it over to the United States ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard. J. R. Carty, the United States charge d'affairs, was present. A number of Americans claiming descent from the Mayflower pilgrims have applied to see the log, but they were referred to the photographic copy.

Czar Escapes Taxation. LONDON, April 2.- The radical members of Parliament have unearthed the fact that the present czar escaped taxation amounting to (10,000 in death duties on money lying in the Bank of England when his father died. This complaisance upon the part of the government toward Russia will be warmly appreciated.

Farewell Banquet to Bayard. LONDON, April 3 .- The farewell banquet to Mr. Bayard will take place on May 7 at the Hotel Cecil, upon which occasion he will be presented with a gold loving cup worth over \$2,500, by members of the American colony of London and elsewhere in the United kingdom. Mr. Bayard was last heard from at Rome.

Concession to French and Dutch. CARACAS, Venezuela, April 3 .- (New York Venezuelan government has granted to Dutch and French capitalists a concession for a loan bank, together with a sale monopoly. The capital is to be 20,000,000 frances.

Spain Will Be Represented. MADRID, April 8.-The Spanish cruises Infanta Maria Therees has been ordered to the ceremonies attending the dedication of president would not gladly take it."

Opposition to Falisbury Has at Last Crystallized on Crete.

Continual Badgering of the Timid Leaders Brings the Decision.

CAUSE OF SEVERAL FAMILY QUARRELS

Royal Relatives of Both Kaiser and Czir Scold the Youngsters.

APPEALS TO THE STARS AND STRIPES

London Chronicle Urges that Old 17. Facts About the Sky Scraper. Glory Can Run the Blockade with Impunity and Advises Americans to Try.

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LONDON, April 3 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-A formal vote of censure of the British government for its part in the affair will be moved in the House of Commons next Tuesday by Sir William Harcourt, the liberal leader, should the Greek coast be blockaded or any other anti-Greek move be made by the united powers The uncertainty and the vacillation of the liberal chiefs on the Cretan question bitherto has been so far overcome by the pertinacious insistence of Mr. Labouchere and the advanced section that Sir William had to do this. The leaders of the unionists for their part are most anxious to meet a vote of censure, because they are sure of defeating it by their own undivided strength, together with the support of half a dozen liberals who agree with Lord Rosebery in his unqualified approval of Lord Salisbury's action. This approval by a big majority will not only rehabilitate the ministers in the eyes of the country for past proceedings, but will strengthen their hands in pursuing their own line, regardless of radical protests. Sir William Harcourt has been deterred from moving a vote of censure so far, despite the provocation of the challenges of Mr. Balfour, by knowledge of this fact, but his radical followers have now badgered him into the undertaking already mentioned.

MAKES IT A FAMILY AFFAIR. Even should the Cretan trouble not recult in war, it will very probably cause estrangements between members of the principal European royal families. It is currently reported now in political and diplomatic circles here that in the past fortnight Queen can embassy was represented by Mr. Henry Victoria has been especially active in behalf of Greece, being influenced in that direction "The vice president of the chamber said: by Empress Frederick, who in turn is interested for the Greek royal family on account of her daughter, the duchess of Sparta-The German emperor deeply resents the inthe United States should reduce the tariff said that he has had very angry corre-

warmly upbraided him for his antagonism to the cause with which her husband's family is identified. Then, on the other side, the princess Wales and the king and queen of Denmark King George's sister and parents, have been energetically interceding with the czar in the interest of the king of Greece. But it is

declared that the czar, while personally desirous of aiding Greece, and especially Prince George, who saved his life in Japan, finds t impossible to resist the fixed policy of his advisers except at the risk of a crisis which he hesitates to provoke. The czar's royal relatives, therefore, are as angry with him for his supine acquiesence in a Turkophile policy toward not only his own blood relations but against a people professing the religion of which he claims to be the head as they are at the German emperor for his active antagonism.

CZAR FAVORED BY ENGLAND. When the present czar's father died he left bonds valued at £170,000 (\$850,000), deposited in the Bank of England, which in the ordinary course should have paid about \$50,000 death duty to the British treasury but the Russian minister applied officially to Lord Rosebery, then the foreign secretary for exemption from duty for the czar's personality in this country. Sir William Harcourt, as chancellor of the exchequer, assented after the matter had been discussed by the cabinet, although he personally was averse to making this exception. The cabinet really was induced to take that course by Lord Rosebery on the representation that a refusal might jeopardize the initiation of better relations between the two nations Though this arrangement was effected two years ago, it was only discovered accidentally this week by Mr. Gibson Bowles, in the discharge of his duty as a member of the public accounts committee at the House of Commons. Further investigation establishes th fact that the exemption made for the Russian emperor is a new precedent, for when on the death of the last king of Portugal his government applied for a similar concession on his English personality it was refused. The czar's case will be discussed in Parliament on motion of Mr. Labouchere, whose hostility to the exemption is not modified by the circumstance that was made at the in stigation of his bete noire, Lord Rosebery.

Referring to an allegation made in a letter to the Times that the powers have no right to blockade Athens to foreign ships when war with Greece has not been declared, the London Chronicle today repeats its advice to American shipowners to ignore the blockade. "Let the friends of Greece arrange with ships carrying the American flag." it says to defy both the Cretan and Athenia blockade, and let us see what the powers will do when they are confronted with a power, one of the most powerful in the world, they cannot bully with impunity. The State department in Washington has reserved its right to say, as it has always said before, that against its flag in time of peace such a blockade is nothing but an act of piracy. Insurance rates on an American steamer which would boldly carry food to Crete or ordinary merchandise to Athens, should not World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The so long as law is law, be high. Let the blockade be openly defied and let these crowned lawbreakers be faced with the consequences of their own contempt for any law but that of all ruffians-the law of force.

OLD GLORY WILL PROTECT THEM.

"America owes civilization a debt for he proceedings over the arbitration treaty. She has a chance to stand for freedom and right, New York, where it will represent Spain at and we shall be much surprised if the new BALLARD SMITH.

## THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-1. Germans to Colonize South America.

Cretan Blockade a Fallure. Censure for England's Cretan Policy. Frank E. Moores Named for Mayor.

2. Popocrats Fuse on City Ticket. 3. Legislature Works at High Pressure. Rivera's Life May Be Saved.

4. Last Week in Omaha Social Circles. 5. Bad Floods in South Dakota. Postmasters to Be Decapitated. Senate Will Sidetrack the Treaty. 6. Council BluTs Local Matters.

Iowa Legislative News. 7. Oxford Defeats Cambridge on Water,

8. Stockman William Early Robbed. 10. Woman: Hor Ways and Her World.

11. "Taree Partners." 12. Elitorial and Comment.

13. Chronology of a Dead Week. Some Further Thoughts on Salelde, Amusement and Mudeal Matters.

15. Commercial and Financial News. 16, Opposition to the Ice Trast.

19. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

20. In the World of Wheels.

High Water Marks of the Mississippl. 18. "Aaron in the Wild Woods" Secrets Revealed by the Brie-a-Brac.

COSTS MUCH TO SWIM IN LONDON.

Social Successes Came High When Dealing with the Nobility. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Compary. LONDON, April 3 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The World's fashion correspondent furnishes the following story, with more definite details as to the persons concerned than I care to send

before the matter comes into court, and which I therefore omitted: A society scandal which is coming out it May will arouse a great deal of attention, as all the people in it are so well known There is a rich young man who has about £30,000 a year, who is bringing an action against a popular young nobleman and declares that he was induced to sign two papers without having any idea as to their contents. He believed, in fact, so he says, that he was simply witnessing some ordinary deeds and asserts he was horrified when he discovered that by signing he had made himself liable for two large sums of money, the smallest of which was f13,000. The young nobleman declares that this is a libel, and so the matter must stand until it is threshed out thoroughly in court. In the meantime, the young nobleman is, to use modern phraseology, quite "stone broke," and his father is paying off some of his liabilities on the understanding that he will henceforth live abroad. The whole trouble seems to lie in the fact that society people here, however poor, are never content unless they are quite in the swim, and to be in the swim costs some thousands a year, even when you have a heap of rich

friends and are made much of because you are smurt. Mr. Astor seems to be determined to make at least an advertising success of his afternoon publication, The Pall Mall Gazette. He is printing under the appearance of contributions by Autocius flagrant lines of puffs of the broadest character of London restnurants. The guest-reporter is always represented as a flighty noblewoman or an American lady, and invariably a gourmande. Yet the Gazette constantly abuses American from the inadequate size of the hall and newspapers for lack of dignity.

ROT ABOUT SPORT. The Daily Mail prints a story that some London sportsmen, disgusted that the big game has been nearly all killed off in Africa and India, "have in contemplation crossing the Atlantic early in the autumn this year to try their hand at shooting one of the flestest and wariest of big game, the wild horse. It is estimated here that there are more than 2,000,000 wild horses in the Rocky Mountain ranges, and that they have become a terrible nuisance, so that the killing of them is a great benefit to Utah, as the slaughter of rabbits is to Australia," and so on, for half a column more.

If the United States congress can pit team of chess players anything above the average against the House of Commons team in the projected cable tournament, the former may feel pretty confident of the result of the contest. The two best House of Common players are John Howard Parnell and Horace Plunkett, both of whom, by the way, were long residents in the United States. Only two weeks back a chess tournament took place between zeven members of the house and seven parliamentary journalists, in which the latter were defeated by four games to two, one game being drawn. As there are only about twenty skilled chess players among the parliamentary journalists as against 150 among the members, the result of this tournament seems to indicate that the chess play among the latter is not exceptionally high.

SOME PURELY PERSONAL GOSSIP. The Mail (newspaper) is booming half satirically, but daily, Mrs. Bradley Martin as the future leader of London society, returning from her New York triumph.

I expect shortly to have an engagement to announce which will interest both sides of the Atlantic in an unusual way, as this time, by way of variety, the man is an American and the woman English.

Captain Cowles has gone home, and there is much interest as to who will succeed him as naval attache to the American embassy here. The position of military attache is also still unfilled. Mrs. Cowles, formerly Miss Roosevelt, and sister of the police commissioner, will sail on the St. Paul April 24. Mrs. George Curzon spends such of her time as she spares from listening to her husband's efforts to answer harrying ques tions in Parliament on Crete, at Lady Henry Somerset's beautiful house at Reigate, which

Lady Naylor Leyland seems to have re covered her social position, which was quite lost for a time after her husband's desertion of the conservative party. She has been present at about every reception to royalty at Cannes or Monte Carlo.

the Curzons have taken.

Hon. Ella Scarlett, the elder sister of young Lord Abinger, and daughter of former Miss Magruder of the United States, has begun to study surgery at the London hos-The will of John Biddulph Martin, the

banker who married Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and lived in splendid style at Hyde Park Gate, has not been presented for probate, but he undoubtedly left the bulk of his great fortune to his widow. She still edits a magazine of very broad tendencies. Lady Cook, her sister, formerly Tennie Claffin, is, after many years of effort, now attracting really notable people to her receptions in her big country house near Rich-

John L. Sullivan's letters on the Carson prize fight, particularly the last one, after the fight, have been very widely copied over here this week, and amusingly commented upon. His references to Mrs. Fitzsimmons. cepecially, amuse English readers

BALLARD SMITH.

# **MOORES FOR MAYOR**

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Omaha Republicans Nominate Him on the Third Ballot.

CONVENTION GOES WILD OVER RESULT

Efforts to Abolish the Machine in Local Politics Successful.

PARTY READY FOR AN AGGRESSIVE FIGHT

Prostitution of City Government to Personal Uses Stingingly Rebuked.

TRIUMPH OF REPUBLICANISM ASSURED

Candidate Makes a Rousing Address Creating Great Enthusiasm.

F. J. SACKETT FOR TAX COMMISSIONER Edwards, Westberg, Higby and Gordon Ara

Accorded Renomination.

WILL HAVE THEIR TERMS EXTENDED

Ticket Completed by the Endorsement of the Councilmants Candidates Securing the Largest Vote at the Primaries.

For Mayor.....FRANK E. MOORES For City Comptroller.

For City Treasurer. A. G. EDWARDS
For City Clerk. BEECHER HIGBY
For Police Judge. S. I. GORDON
FOR TAX Commissioner.

FRED J. SACKETT For Councilmen-For Councilmen—
First Ward. ERNEST STUHT
Second Ward. W.W. BINGHAM
Third Ward. LOUIS BURMESTER
Fourth Ward. W.F. BECHEL
Fifth Ward. DAVID H. CHRISTIO
Sixth Ward. MYRON D. KARR,
Seventh Ward. D. T. MOUNT
Eighth Ward. T. S. CROCKER
Ninth Ward. GEORGE MERCER

This ticket was nominated by the repubicans of Omaha at the convention held in the Board of Trade rooms last night. The proceedings were uneventful, except the contests for the mayoralty and tax commissioner, the personnel of the remainder of the ticket being easily determined. Frank E. Moores was nominated for mayor after a close and exciting struggle, which promised to result in a prolonged deadlock until the fourth ballot, when the Third ward went from Broatch to Moores and made him their man. The longest fight was over the tax commissionership and it was won by Fred Sackett, who had apparently dropped out of the race on the second ballot. Aside from such confusion as was unavoidable the consequent crowding of the delegates, the convention was devoid of the o

able features of some political gatherings The convention was called to order promptly at 7:30 o'clock by Chairman E. P. Davis of the City Central committee, but it required some time to get the delegates seated in the closely-crowded hall. This was finally accomplished and the preliminary proceedings were quickly completed. Chairman Davis announced that he would leave the selection of a temporary chair-

man to the convention. A. S. Churchill nominated B. F. Thomas of the Seventh ward and he was named without opposition. He excused himself from a speech, and George H. Heas was made temporary secretary.

On motion of Harry brome the delegates were declared seated in the absence of contests, and John C. Wharton moved that the temporary organization be made permanent. This was carried by a unanimous vote. ALL READY FOR THE START. Louis Berka moved that all nominating

speeches be barred and the convention proceed to ballot informally for mayor. Harry Brome amended to make it a formal ballot, and the amendment prevailed. The roll was called and the First ward raised the first cheer by casting its solid vote

for Frank E. Moores. One delegate protested and his vote was changed to Broatch. The Second ward cast nine for Broatch, but E. M. Stenberg insisted on his right to cast his vote for Moores. This made it nine

The Third ward cast seven for Broatch and two for Moores and a poll revealed no change. The Fourth ward cast its full vote for Moores and the Fifth gave Broatch, 7; Moores, 2. The Sixth gave Moores eight of its nine votes and the Seventh went for Chaffee. The

Eighth gave Broatch one and Moores eight, and the Ninth, Broatch six; Moores, one; Akin, one; Saunders, one.

The result was: Broatch, 33; Moores, 36; Chaffee, 10; Saunders, 1; Akin, 1. There was no choice and another ballot was ordered. There was no change except one vote from Moores to Saunders in the

Ninth. On the third ballot Broatch gained one of Saunders' votes in the Ninth ward, and the count stood: Broatch, 34; Moores, 35; Chaffee, 11; Saunders, 1.

Fifth, and one from Akin to Saunders in the

WHERE THE BREAK CAME. On the next ballot the Third ward changed five votes from Broatch to Moores and the enthusiasm of his followers ran riot in prolonged cheers. The First, Eighth and Ninth changed a vote spiece in the same direction and the fight was won. Two or three other delegates bastened to fall into the bandwagon and the count was: Moores, 45; Broatch, 26; Chaffee, 8; Saunders, 1.

John C. Wharton proposed three cheers for Moores and they were given with a will, while the Broatch delegates sat eilent in their seats.

Mr. Moores was led to the platform and returned thanks in his characteristic manner. He added that this election was more than a local affair, as this was the first election that had occurred in Nebraska since the state had gone for Bryan, and the eyes of the whole country were on Omaha to see the first step taken toward the redemption of the

I. R. Andrews then moved that the nomination of Mr. Moores be made unanimous The motion prevailed, the Broatch and Chaffee delegations remaining silent, There were calls for Broatch and Chaffee

but neither of them appeared and nominations for comptroller were called for. John C. Wharton moved that John N.

Westberg be nominated by acclamation. This