THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PRICE IS UP TO STAY

English Grain Men Discuss the Rise in Wheat in America.

CONSENSUS FAVORS A HIGHER FIGURE

Belief Common that the Limit is Not Reached Up to Date.

ONLY COUNTRY NOW WITH A SURPLUS

European Provinces that Never Bought Here Are Buying.

STILL SUSPICIOUS OF THE SPECULATORS

London Members of the Corn Exchange Wary of the Big Yankee Operators, Looking for a Trick of Some Kind.

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LONDON, Aug. 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Great excitement prevailed again today on the London, Liverpool and Glasgow corn exchanges over the sensational advance in the price of wheat. I spent some time today on the London exchange and spoke with the leading authorities in the trade on the wheat prospects.

Oscar Erich, manager of the great house of Raill Bros., said: "This big and sudden rise has taken us completely by surprise over here. I don't consider it is justified by circumstances. At the same time our market today is firmer than ever and the price will hold for some time, apparently. It is due, in my opinion, to various causes, one being that a big bear account was open in New York, the operators got frightened and closed it to cover themselves. I would not venture to give a definite opinion on the prospects of prices, the rise being, in my view, so purely speculative and surprising."

Mr. Wood of the leading firm of W. P. Wood & Co. of the corn exchange, Mark Lane, said: "The outlook depends, in my opinion, no the financial situation on the other side. If there is no money trouble in the United States, I believe wheat will go up another 20 cents. They are importing wheat this year from America to the Danubian provinces, where they never imported it before. We and the whole of Europe are in the hands of America. It is the only country we have now to look to for our wheat. Millers here are buying from hand to mouth, holding back for a drop in prices, which I don't believe will come. The poor crop in Europe generally is the cause of the rise, a perfectly sound cause. If some of your millionaires go into wheat, having made a good pile out of railways, from which they are withdrawing, the boom will last."

Frank Wilson of Montegredien, Ellerby & Co., one of the oldest, wealthiest and most respected firms in London, said: "France is the great factor in the situation. I have seen today a French buyer, just come over from Paris, who said to me of the present French crop: 'The more we see of it the less we like it.' There is a shortage in France of 7,000,000 quarters, and they have already bought about 2,000,000. If the shortage is over-estimated, they may be selling instead of buying in a day or two hence. In that case the price would drop instantly. Here is a sample of a parcel of wheat which I offered six weeks ago at 29 shillings and for which I have refused this morning 41 shillings. That is a hard fact which cannot be blinked at, but if I could tell you dependably what the prospect of prices is, I could make my fortune in a week. I give you my opinion. I believe the present price or something near it will rule for some time to come."

Seth Taylor, far and away the biggest miller in England, replying to the World's inquiry, said: "I believe the rise springs from natural conditions, but in all my experience I have never known the advance to be so considerable in so short a time, without any very striking change in the situation to account for it. There is, of course, the fact that the whole continental crop is short, and if the weather breaks in the north of England at present, before harvest is over, you will have the price of wheat up another 5 shillings like a shot. The weather looks pretty bad just now, too. I cannot give you a more definite opinion than this. No opinion that is positive is worth having. The condition of France, apparently, is very serious, but the French government, in order to save itself from socialists and anarchists, must take off the wheat duty, if the present prices be maintained."

Mr. Nesbit, for many years manager for Harris Bros., the great California wheat pickers, was standing by whilst the World was speaking with Mr. Taylor, and interjected the observation: "The weakest point in the situation, in my opinion, is the statement cabled here this morning that Phil Armour says wheat will go up to $1.50, because when he says that it may be taken for granted that his friends intend getting out at about $1.20. Then there would be a crash."

EDWARD MARSHALL.

SEASON OF GENERAL UNLOADING.

Causes Net Break of Two Cents in New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—There was a lively season of general unloading by all classes of traders in the wheat pit today, which resulted in a net break of 2 cents a bushel from Saturday's official close and about 4 cents from the best curb price of Saturday.

Transactions in the aggregate ran up to 14,000,000 bushels, and yet trading at times was dull to the point of stagnation. The heaviest selling was right at the opening, when foreign houses joined in heavily, and again near the close. Except for a brief period of strength following immediately after the opening irregularity, the market showed positive heaviness all day. Many traders on the curb and even right after the opening, blinded by their bull enthusiasm and the 3¾ pence advance in Liverpool futures, took on more wheat, expecting a continuation of recent exciting bull conditions, but were speedily turned into heavy sellers by the unlooked for attitude of the foreign element, whose offerings fairly swamped the market for a time. Throughout the first half hour the pit was as nervous and excited as at any time on the present movement. The large blocks of long wheat thrown into the market meeting counter buying of enthusiastic bulls, kept the price in a perfect whirl, frequently jumping spaces of ½ cent between sales. To make matters worse quotations coming in from Chicago showed that market to be wildly excited on sensaw jumps of a cent a bushel.

The first trade in December here was made at $1.04. It then dropped sharply to $1.01¾, rushed back to $1.04¼ and then settled down to $1.02, hung around that figure until near the close, when it fell to $1.01⅛. September ranged from $1.03 to $1.00⅝, and closed at $1.03½. The French markets aided the bears. They made no response to Saturday's strength on this side, and closed only 10 to 50 points up on wheat and flour, against 4¾@5 pence advance for the day at Liverpool. The talk about prospective reduction in the French duty was not credited on 'change. Export trade was limited by the stiff holding of cash wheat here. No. 1 northern being 5@6½ cents over September, and No. 2 red 4½ cents over. To-day's break has been the first serious check the bull movement has received in a week. First prices were 1½ cents higher than last night on excited trading, influenced by a sharp rise in cables, but a subsequent turn in trading sentiment sent prices flying the other way, inducing heavy realizing, which continued all day. Final prices were 8@8⅝ of a cent net lower.

MANY GO AFTER THE PROFITS.

Chicago Speculators Let Go of a Lot of High Wheat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—In anticipation of seeing wheat go up to $1.05, the galleries of the Board of Trade were jammed this morning by sightseers. But they were disappointed in this, although witnessing a decidedly lively opening. There was a perfect flood of selling orders in all the grain pits and the profit-taking knocked the top off prices so quickly as to make traders' heads fairly swim. Opening at from 99½ cents to 99⅝ cents, Saturday's close being the higher of the two figures, September wheat tumbled to 95 cents almost before the crowd realized what had happened. But it was quickly apparent that many expected wheat to go to way beyond the magic dollar mark and offerings of all kinds were eagerly snapped at.

The "letting go" was apparently checked when 95 cents for September was touched and prices again bounded, 99½ cents being reached in almost as quick time as the decline had occurred. Again the market turned tail, this time a reaction to 98¾ cents occurring. The December option in the meantime was not a whit less active, the opening in fact showing a rather bewildered feeling among traders. First offerings of December, which closed Saturday at 99¾ cents, ranged all the way from $1 to 97½ cents, and while September was taking its toboggan trip, December came tumbling after, falling to 94¾ cents. There it brought up with a jolt and rebounded to 99¼ cents, where it struck the wall again and went back to 98 cents. On the curb September had sold as high as $1.02½. Statistics were rather lost sight of in the opening excitement, but they soon began to control the market. Liverpool opening prices showed advances of 4¼@4½ pence. World's shipments last week amounted to 7,210,000 bushels, of which amount 5,218,000 bushels came from America, a fact which attracted a great deal of attention.

All the buoyancy was out of wheat when the opening bell rang on the regular board. The highest price touched in the initial trading was 99½ cents for September, the exact quotation at which the market closed on Saturday. Simultaneous sales at the opening were all the way down a cent lower to 98½ cents for September, and a few minutes later sales were being recorded at 97 cents and even at 96½ cents. Enormous quantities of wheat were for sale from every direction. It was hard to sell, buyers being relatively very scarce. Harris, Counselman and Lindblom were particularly conspicuous sellers. It looked as if many of the holders were availing of the excitement to realize profits by selling.

Around 11 o'clock a tendency to sag was becoming quite noticeable and at 11:15 a. m. the price for September wheat was 97½ cents, or 2 cents under the top figures reached on the rally after the break at the opening. Corn fell away ½ cent to 31⅞ cents for September.

The lowest point reached was 95 cents for September, a plunge of 7½ cents from the high point on the curb. Corn sympathized with the slump in wheat, and the first regular trading was at 33 cents and all the way down to 32 cents for September, as compared with 33¾ cents on the curb. After the opening rush to sell there was some recovery, and at 10 a. m. September wheat was back to 98 cents, and September corn to 32¾ cents. So much September wheat was sold that it looked as if the bull crowd had distributed orders. People found it so hard to sell the September option that they turned around and sold December as a hedge.

The bull crowd took up the market again after the first thirty minutes, and the continued strength at Liverpool had a steadying influence. Gradually the price worked up to 99½ cents for September, and fluctuated between that price and 98 cents. People were satisfied now to trade in ordinary 5,000 bushel lots. The break in wheat, the mildest weather and the big receipts checked the corn market. Armour, Smith and Bartlett-Frasier were large sellers of corn.

Up to 1 p. m. there was no further sign of a rally. On the contrary the final half hour of trading was inaugurated with a remarkable dive for lower levels. September wheat went headlong down over a cent in a few moments, to 96¼ cents. September corn slid down to 37 cents.

DUTY WILL STAY ON WHEAT.

France Not Likely to Make Any Change in the Matter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: There seems no reason to believe that the import duty on wheat will be taken off, even temporarily. There seems but one opinion—namely, that to abolish the duty would merely enrich the speculators, derange the equilibrium of the budget, work serious harm to the French cultivator, and bring no relief to the consumer. An official of the ministry of agriculture said:

"In years of plenty the duty has not been able to make cultivation profitable. This year there is sure to be a big deficit in the crops. The growers will, therefore, be able to derive some benefit from the duty. This they can do without bread being forced up to famine prices as the party clamoring for the abolition of the duty allege. Therefore it is my personal opinion that there is not the remote possibility of the government removing or even reducing the import tax on grain."

The Temps publishes the following interview, unofficial it is true, but nevertheless obtained from someone at the ministry of agriculture, where some idea of the views of M. Meline is sure to me had:

"The wheat crops during the last few years were abundant. The market was overcrowded. Prices were low and quotations went down to 20 francs per quintal, and even to 18 francs, but the land was fertile and the cultivators managed to get some little profit from the plentiful harvests. This year conditions have been unfavorable. The crops have been bad everywhere. The variations of temperature, the heavy rains, hails and floods have simply devastated the fields. America has escaped these calamitous conditions, and by herself can furnish the markets of the old world. Wheat, as a result of its being scarce, has gone up. If this is unfortunate for the consumer, the agriculturalist will be able to recover some recompense for his labor.

"Then again the comment made in certain quarters is exaggerated. The prices, such as have been current the past week, have often been obtained previously without the country starving, but serious damage would be done if the duties were removed even for a short period. This is why M. Vizor has persuaded the general council of the Loret to vote a desire that no modification shall be made in the import duties on foreign grain."

The municipal council voted a resolution to petition the minister of agriculture to remove the duty on flour should it prove inexpedient to abolish the duty on wheat. M. Caplain, who is a recognized authority on all matters connected with the grain trade, says, however, that he did not think M. Meline would accede to the desire of the council. The municipal council voted a resolution urging the minister of agriculture to use his prerogative and to reduce at once from 7 to 5 francs the import duty on wheat.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Paris, printed this afternoon, says: There will be no reduction in the tax on imported wheat and flour. The reply of the government to the representations of the subject say that there is a temporary scarcity of wheat in the French market owing to the bad harvest and that so soon as the American and Australian wheat arrived at French ports the situation will right itself. Continuing, the correspondent of the postmaster general telegraphs: "The government, especially now that the elections are drawing near, is mortally afraid of offending the small peasant, who usually grows wheat. On the other hand, the working classes, who constitute the mass of the population in the large towns, still live largely on bread."

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Flour rose 50 centimes a sack at Marseilles on Saturday and a further rise is expected, though the impending arrivals from New York and Buenos Ayres are

(Continued on Second Page.)

VETERANS CROWD BUFFALO

Grand Army Week Opens in the Most Auspicious Manner.

ATTENDANCE EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

Commander Clarkson Arrives—Efforts to Unite the Two Women's Organizations—Good Weather for the Encampment.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Grand Army week opened with fair weather. All indications point to a colossal encampment, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine citizen. Train loads of veterans and their friends are constantly arriving and a person might think there was a great parade in progress as the posts march up the main street to their quarters. This morning the women's headquarters at 256 Delaware avenue were formally opened. There the officers were carefully looked after. Everything possible has been provided for their comfort.

Thaddeus S. Clarkson, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, arrived in the city today and his reception constituted the first event of the encampment. He was met at the station by local Grand Army of the Republic men and members of the reception committee and escorted to the hotel, where he was officially received by Colonel Wirams, chief of the headquarters staff.

Among the Grand Army of the Republic posts which have arrived are the following: Naval Post department, Pennsylvania Farragut association, U. S. Grant post and Burley posts, all of Philadelphia; Welsh post, Columbia, Department of Tennessee and Georgia; John A. Andrew post of Boston; Rankin post of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lafayette post of New York; Harding post of St. Louis; Tod post of Youngstown, O., and the New Hampshire delegation. The latter has a boom in its possession, as it is pushing the candidacy of General John C. Linnehan of Concord, N. H., for commander-in-chief.

Rear Admiral Cyrus Sears arrived last night and will hoist his flag on the steamer Idaho today. The Idaho has been assigned to the naval veterans.

During the week a further effort will be made to unite the Woman's Relief corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. There has been a good deal of discussion over a possible union, but it is the desire of the Grand Army that the tenets of the Woman's Relief corps prevail as to the eligibility clause and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic do not want to give up on that point, so that the matter of a union seems as far away as when the two organizations took to different paths.

"To cherish and emulate the deeds of our noble army nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in her hours of peril" is the aim of the Woman's Relief corps. The Ladies' of the Grand Army of the Republic accept only the "wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of honorably discharged soldiers and reject the "loyal women" who had no relatives in the war to whom she can trace relationship.

CAMP JEWETT OPENED.

Camp Jewett, the picturesque tent city erected for the accommodation of visiting veterans on a bluff overlooking Lake Erie and the mouth of the Niagara river, was officially opened by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson this afternoon. The commander in chief was escorted from his headquarters by Mayor Jewett and other citizens and by Bidwell Wilkeson post of Buffalo and Columbia post of Chicago, headed by the regimental band of the Thirteenth United States infantry, which is assigned to Fort Porter during the encampment. As the commander in chief entered the camp, a salute of fifteen guns was fired in his honor by the federal troops at the fort.

The general was escorted to the piazza of a park pavilion situated in the center of the camp, about which thousands of veterans and citizens formed in a hollow square. Stepping to the front of the piazza, Mayor Jewett on behalf of the citizens' committee presented the camp to the commander in chief, who accepted it in a graceful speech. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson entered the pavilion when his remarks were concluded and held an impromptu reception of officers from Fort Porter and officers of the national guard. Later he made an inspection of the camp in company with officers of his staff, after which he returned to his headquarters.

John C. Linehan of Concord, N. H., now commissioner of insurance for that state and former junior vice commander of the Grand Army, is the most formidable of the new candidates for commander in chief. His headquarters were opened today.

Pennsylvania veterans are booming Colonel Gobin of that state for commander in chief. Already over 500 Pennsylvania men are here and they are all working hard for Colonel Gobin's success. Colonel Gobin arrived today and has opened headquarters.

AFTER THE ENCAMPMENT.

A delegation of prominent Cincinnati business men arrived today to press Cincinnati's claims for the national encampment in 1898. Headquarters have been opened in the Iroquois hotel. There now appears to be no doubt that Cincinnati will have the honor of entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic next year; in fact, there appears to be no opposition.

The Richmond boomers arrived in town this morning and immediately proceeded to work for the encampment of 1899. There are eighteen of Richmond's leading men in the party. A prominent member of the delegation is Walter H. Sapery, editor and owner of the Richmond State, who said tonight that his committee were doing good missionary work and had every reason to believe they would get the encampment in 1899. Not a delegation approached so far but was in favor of Richmond, and several members of the committee which will have the selection of the place are pledged to Richmond.

A notable enterprise which is likely to enlist the attention of the Grand Army delegates during the session here is the establishment of a sanitarium for the benefit of veterans of soldiers and sailors of the war for the union. It is proposed to locate on the island with Castle Pinckney in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., a refuge for old soldiers who are ill, and congress is asked to take advantage of an offer of the very favorable location for the purpose. The scheme has the indorsement of Commander-in-Chief Clarkson.

EXPECTS TO BE QUEEN OF HAWAII.

Princess Kaiulani Going to Look Up Her Chances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Princess Kaiulani, who has just attained her majority, will return to Hawaii in October, after an absence of ten years in England and on the continent. She has hopes of being the queen of the present island if annexation fails. She is watching for a change. When it comes she looks for a compromise between the republicans and the royalists in favor of herself, for the chances of her aunt, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, being restored to power are generally conceded to be very slim in any event. The princess will arrive in New York about September 25 from England. She will probably stop for a short time in this city, visiting with ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who will then reside here temporarily while congress is not in session. Kaiulani's father will accompany her.

Discover Some New Mammals.

PALO ALTO, Cal., Aug. 23.—D. Coolidge, who has been at the head of a scientific expedition in the mountains and desert sections of California, has just returned. He reports the discovery of a number of new species of mammals. The work was principally confined to the San Bernardino and Cuchamonga mountains and the Colorado desert. The party spent several weeks on the desert. In all they collected 280 specimens of mammals.

PHENOMENAL CROP IN NEBRASKA.

Farmers Paying Off Mortgages and Feeling Very Jubilant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A party of seventy business men and representative farmers have just returned from a trip through Nebraska, where they spent six days moving from point to point in a special train placed at their disposal by the Burlington road. They report the crops as something phenomenal. Farmers are paying off their mortgages from the proceeds of the great wheat crop, and will soon commence to harvest the greatest corn crop in the history of Nebraska. All say Nebraska farmers are in excellent shape and anticipating a long period of prosperity.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—The Capital tomorrow will publish reports from every county of the state, giving the condition and probable yield of corn as known last night. These returns show that, though former estimates of half a crop in some localities may have been correct, the generous rains of August have brought the late corn out so that its enormous yield in many counties makes up for the loss by hot winds and very materially raises the average.

In only ten counties will the yield be a fourth crop or under. In eight there will be but a third crop. In twenty-six there will be from considerably over a third to over half a crop. In twenty-nine the crop will be three-fourths full, and in eighteen the crop will be full, while in fourteen the yield will not fall below fifty bushels to the acre. From these returns it will be seen that the yield will not be far from three-fourths of a crop and may be very much more, when it is considered that the great acreage of the good crop counties will outweigh much of the loss in other counties. There is reason for believing that the state yield will not fall short of 150,000,000 bushels, and may be near 200,000,000.

ELLIOTT AGAIN IN CRITIC'S ROLE.

Takes Issue with the Conclusions of Prof. Jordan.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—The remarks of Dr. Jordan as contained in the dispatches of the 22nd inst., that "the skins of the branded cows returned this year to the islands show clearly the permanency of the mark and its efficiency to render the skin unsalable, without injury to the animal or to the herd" was commented on by Prof. Elliott today as follows: "I yield to no one in my esteem for Dr. Jordan's ability and integrity, but in this declaration I believe him to be premature. These seals which were branded last year and which Jordan speaks of as returning this year so marked were some 350 female pup seals, or the young of the seasons of 1896. They were branded between the 13th and 20th of September, or after they had shed their natural coats and put on their seagoing jackets for the coming year of their lives. Fur seals renew their hair once every year. Jordan has not yet had time to observe the effects of the branding. I was forcibly impressed by the fact that all scars and wounds in the skin of fur seals healed without a cicatrice, while studying these animals on the islands in 1872-74-76. It was a very singular deviation from the law which governs such healing in the hides of horses, cattle, dogs and cats. I followed it closely in 1873, and again in 1874 and found it to be constant."

WHEELS GO 'ROUND ONCE MORE.

Resumption of Cotton Mills Quite General in the East.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Dispatches from different New England manufacturing centers today announce that many cotton mills which have been idle resumed operations today. During a part of July and August thousands of spindles were not operated in this section owing to unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed, either in the finished goods or new cotton market, or to the need of repairs. In addition to this, several other mills closed for two weeks in accordance with their annual midsummer custom. Many of the Fall River mills resumed operations last week and several started today. Several of the Lowell mills resumed in whole or in part today and reports from that city indicate that the outlook is promising.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Work was resumed in all departments of Britton tinplate mill today, the strikers accepting the terms of the company and going back to work. Work has also been resumed in all departments of the Union Falls mill.

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Girard mill of the Union Steel company, which has not been in operation for four years, will start again on Wednesday. It employs about 200 hands.

EXCURSION TRAIN IN THE DITCH.

Tramps Supposed to Have Misplaced a Switch.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—An engine attached to a Knights of the Maccabees excursion train on the Chicago & Calumet Terminal railroad was derailed last night near Riverdale. The passengers were thrown from their seats by the jar, and one man was probably fatally injured. Seven others received slight injuries. After a delay of two hours the engine was raised to the track and the train proceeded.

The injured are:

Joseph P. Murray, internally, may die.
Thomas Kennedy, engineer.
Daniel Foster, fireman.
Benjamin Mead.
John D. Smalley.
Allison A. Walker.
B. G. Young.

The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, believed to have been the work of tramps. There were 500 passengers on board and had the train not been running at a slow rate of speed a terrible loss of life would have resulted.

PROSPERITY IS HERE TO STAY.

President McKinley Gives His Views of Present Conditions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Hotel Champlain, N. Y., says: President McKinley stated that it should be a source of pleasure to every American citizen to know that there was a return of prosperity to the country. "The cause of the present boom in the west," he said, "is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the large crops and high prices caused by the failure of crops in other countries. But the fact that prosperity has set in in the east cannot be accounted for in any other way than by the wise policy of the republican party in restoring a protective tariff. The present boom is not spasmodic, but will continue to increase, and not only the manufacturers, but the people generally will soon realize that it is only with a protective tariff and sound financial principles that the country will be prosperous and remain in that condition. With the restoration of confidence will come a restoration of prosperity."

POLICEMAN FATALLY INJURED.

Friends of a Prisoner Make an Attempt to Rescue Him.

KEYSTONE, W. Va., Aug. 23.—Yesterday a shooting affray occurred between Policemen Carter Withers and John Stewart and Sam Gossett, who attempted to rescue a prisoner from the officers. Withers was fatally wounded. Policeman Cobbs was shot through the arm while attempting to arrest Gossett, who was shot by Cobbs. All are colored, and excitement is high. There is talk of lynching Sewart and Gossett. Sam Bartley, a bystander, was hit by a stray bullet, which severed an artery, causing his death before medical aid reached him.

Hard to Secure a Conviction.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—State Oleomargarine Inspector Davis A. Blanthon, who had been in the city for some time trying to effect a conviction under the anti-butterine law, suffered defeat for the third time today when he case against John Martignoni, proprietor of a cheap restaurant, was tried. Although it was shown that the defendant had served an article containing a small percentage of smaller coloring, a jury in Justice Spitts's court decided, after being out five minutes, that Martignoni was not guilty and discharged him.

WEYLER IS TO STAY IN CUBA

No Change in Command in the Island is Contemplated in Spain.

AZCARRAGA ADOPTS CANOVAS' POLICY

Will Follow the Plans of the Dead Leader as Nearly as Future Circumstances and Conditions Will Permit.

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SAN SEBASTIAN (via Bayonne), Aug. 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I have just seen General Azcarraga, the new prime minister of Spain, who said: "I am a soldier and would prefer to devote myself to my own profession, but the sad event we all lament has forced me to accept, not the leadership of the conservative party, mind you, as I am not a man with any political aims or ambition, but the post of premier. Certainly I propose to continue the policy of Canovas at home and in the colonies as far as circumstances of the the future may permit. As regards Cuba, we have no reason to expect the resignation of General Weyler, nor are we dissatisfied with his conduct. I cannot say what we may have to do. It will entirely depend on the march of events, our object being to attain pacification of Cuba honorably and liberally and maintain the prestige of Spain. I think people abroad, and even our press, too, are apt to listen to pessimistic rumors set afloat in Key West by filibusters, and utterly contradicted by official reports. As regards our relations with the United States, I have no reason to apprehend that anything will happen to make them cease to be what relations ought to be between friendly governments. I apprehend no difficulty in the coming arrival of the new minister, General Woodford, who will be as welcome as Minister Taylor has been for four years, and will be received duly by the regent and the duke of Tetuan here, as I have to return to Madrid next Wednesday."

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

NICHOLAS HUGS PRESIDENT FAURE.

Czar Takes the Frenchman to His Arms Like a Brother.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—From early this morning there has been a scene of great animation here and a steady flow of people towards the quays, where they embarked on profusely decorated steamers to meet President Faure at Cronstadt. After a rainy night splendid weather prevailed. The final preparations at Peterhof were completed this morning. The magnificent park between the palace and the sea was gloriously decorated with the flags of Russia and France. The latter were to be seen flying everywhere, presenting a fine picture from the sea, with the cascade falling in front of the palace, combined with the beautiful marble terraces and ornamented gilt statues. The streets of the Peterhof were crowded from early morning and were gay with court equipages, which were constantly dashing through them with richly attired personages on their way to the landing stage, which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. Contrary to Russian custom, the people were allowed to enter the park and to line the route followed by President Faure and the other high personages. The scene was rendered more animated by the fact that among the crowds were countless men and women wearing tri-color cockades and thousands of children waving little French and Russian flags.

At 9 o'clock in the morning a semiphore message announced that the French squadron was thirteen miles distant and a cossack was immediately dispatched at a gallop to convey the news to the czar at the Peterhof palace. Another and similar dispatch soon followed from Cronstadt and then the czar emerged from the palace, entered a carriage drawn by two gray horses and drove to the landing stage. His majesty wore the uniform of a captain in the Russian navy, with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor on his breast.

Grouped at the landing stage were the high dignitaries and the Russian minister for foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, the French ambassador to Russia, Count Lannes de Montebelle; General Boisdoffre, chief of the French general staff, who is to replace the Count de Montebelle at St. Petersburg, and Baron von Hohrenheim, the Russian ambassador to France. The czar conversed in French with various personages for a few minutes, and then the imperial party embarked on board the Alexandria. The Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral of Russia, and uncle of the czar, on board the Histrola, proceeded ahead. The Grand Duke Alexis went alongside the Pothuau, on board of which was the French president, and welcomed the latter to Russia in the name of the czar.

A large fleet of pleasure steamers had by that time assembled in the roads and the most intense enthusiasm was manifested when the Grand Duke Alexis and President Faure left the Pothuau and proceeded to the Alexandria. The czar awaited the president at the top of the Alexandria's gangway, and the moment M. Faure set foot on the deck of the imperial yacht warm embraces were exchanged between the czar and the president, which were the signal for a storm of cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and enthusiastic delight. The sailors manned ship at the same time and gave the regulation cheers for the czar and his guest.

His majesty, when the exchange of salutations had been ended, invited the president to the deck of the Alexandria and offered him cigars. Thereupon they both lighted cigars and engaged in cordial conversation. The czar questioned the president about his voyage, asking him whether he had enjoyed it and the president replied that he had an excellent passage, with fine weather and no hitch of any kind, the only inconvenience being the fog which the French ships encountered on the Baltic coast of Finland. M. Faure added that at 10 o'clock yesterday evening a Russian squadron, under Admiral Nazinoff, consisting of two cruisers, four torpedo boats and three torpedo catchers, were signalled and at sunrise this morning this squadron saluted President Faure with twenty-one guns, which salute was returned by the French war ship Dupuy de Lome.

When President Faure had finished telling the story of his voyage to the czar, the Alexandria arrived at the landing stage, where the high court dignitaries were again grouped to receive the czar and his guest. President Faure was dressed in a frock coat and wore the insignia of the Grand Collar of the Order of St. Andrew, which decoration was presented to him by the czar in June, 1895. Out of compliment to his guest, the czar also wore the same order. With Count Muravieff, the Russian minister for foreign affairs, and M. Hanotaux, the French minister for foreign affairs, standing near them, the czar and the president formed a striking group on the aft deck of the Alexandria. When the imperial yacht was safely moored alongside the jetty, the French president was the first to land, and the Imperial band struck up the "Marseillaise." The czar followed M. Faure ashore and immediately presented his guest to the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Cyril, Boris, Andrew, Paul, Constance, Nicholas, Peter, Michael, George and Serglus.

A detachment of marines with colors flying then marched past the czar and the president, who afterward reviewed them, the marines cheering heartily as they went by. A procession of twelve victorias and four landaus was then formed. The czar and President Faure were seated in the first carriage and the four carriages following were occupied by the grand dukes. M. Hanotaux and Count Muravieff were seated in the sixth carriage, and the remaining vehicles were occupied by high personages, the ambassadors and others. The guard of honor, which was furnished by the red Cossacks, saluted, and the procession then slowly drove to the Peterhof palace, situated about 800 yards distant. The route to the palace was lined with troops and behind the soldiers were massed enthusiastic crowds of people who were frantic in their acclamations, which were redoubled when the procession having passed the ridges of soldiers no longer separating the people. Several bouquets of flowers were thrown into the imperial carriage while the latter was on its way from the landing stage to the palace.

Upon arriving at the Peterhof palace the czar presented President Faure to the various court officials, and then, re-entering the victoria, his majesty drove along to the Alexandria palace, the residence of the czarina. A few minutes later President Faure emerged from the Peterhof palace accompanied by General Bildering and drove to the Alexandria palace in order to offer his homage to the czarina. A private luncheon at the Alexandria palace followed.

During the afternoon the French president visited the Russian grand dukes.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Much bunting was displayed here today in honor of the meeting in Russia of President Faure and the czar.

ONLY ONE CLAIM AGAINST SPAIN.

Indemnity Asked for Death of Doctor Ricardo Ruiz.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, declares that the only claim presented by the United States in connection with Cuba is a demand for the payment of an indemnity to the family of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, the American citizen who met his death in the jail of Guanabacoa under suspicious circumstances, and is couched in pacific language. Captain General Weyler, it is further announced, has not resigned, but the government will shortly consider the results obtained by the campaign in Cuba.

Turks Instigate Confessions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—The confessions of the two Armenians arrested on Saturday, and at whose residences bombs were found by the police, are said to have been prompted by the Turkish authorities. The prisoners are alleged to have confessed that they intended to use the bombs at the Russian and German embassies.

Bey to Give Place to His Son.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Figaro today publishes a report to the effect that the bey of Tunis, Sadi Ali, will shortly abdicate in favor of his son and take up his residence at Nice.

Willing to Extend Commercial Treaty.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch from Madrid says there is no doubt the Spanish government will be willing to extend the commercial treaty with the United States.

DECLARE THEY MAKE NO PROFIT.

Railroads Prepare to Fight the South Dakota Rate Law.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Eighteen railroad men, vice presidents, traffic managers, auditors and attorneys, were before the railroad commissioners today to make a showing of their business in South Dakota preliminary to fighting the new railroad law in the courts. It is contended that the proposed schedule of the rate is so low as to leave no profit on their investment. In a hearing for a temporary injunction before Judge Carland a few days ago the court stated to the railroad representatives that if they could sustain their claims the commission could not reduce the rates. Acting on this suggestion, the attorneys for the railroads are now presenting their case.

Those in attendance are President Ives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern; George W. Peck, general solicitor, and A. C. Bird, traffic manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; H. G. Burt, vice president; W. H. Osborn and O. W. Robinson, attorneys for the Chicago & Northwestern; Senator Manderson for the B. & M.; George T. Bidwell, general manager, and W. B. Sterling for the Elkhorn; W. D. Clark, general traffic manager; H. M. Pierce, auditor; L. K. Luce, assistant general solicitor for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; M. D. Grover, general solicitor, and Vice President Neuman of the Great Northern.

MAD DOG BITES TWO CHILDREN.

One of Them is Dead and the Other Not Expected to Live.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Two little children of Dr. H. A. Howell of Deadwood, who have been visiting in Hot Springs, were bitten this morning by a mad dog. One of the children has died from the effects of the bite and the other is not expected to survive many hours.

Y. P. S. C. E. State Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The State Christian Endeavor convention closed a four days' session here today. It elected the following officers: President, W. H. Mullens of Hetland; secretary, Miss Blanch Metcalf of Sioux Falls; treasurer, Wilbur Lawrence of Aberdeen; vice presidents, Mrs. Ella Sorell of Mount Vernon, M. S. Held of Alcester, J. H. Hubbard of Iroquois. Vermillion was designated as the place for holding the next annual convention.

Pickpockets in the Bryan Crowd.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—During the Bryan demonstration today the detective force of the city caught two men in the act of picking pockets and placed them under arrest. When searched a number of purses were found on both men and quite a sum of money. They answer the description of a couple of smooth pickpockets wanted in eastern cities and will be held for identification.

Judge Wilkes is Renominated.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The populists last night in county convention, endorsed Judge Wilkes for circuit judge. As Minnehaha county controls the judicial district, this assures his renomination by the judicial convention. Judge Wilkes is the present county judge and will be opposed by Judge Jones, who will undoubtedly be the republican nominee.

Arrested in Grand Island.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Two men were arrested at Grand Island, Neb., today who are said to answer the description of the robbers who held up the Yellowstone Park stages and ambulance last week. Marshal McDermott left tonight for Grand Island to inspect the suspects and ascertain if possible whether they are the holdups.

Unknown Man Drowned.

ABERDEM, S. D., Aug. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—An unknown man was drowned in the James river east of here late yesterday afternoon. The river has been dragged for the remains, but they have not been recovered up to this time.

ANOTHER MOVE TOWARD THE TOP.

Mercury is Reaching Up for the Higher Marks.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	62	1 p. m.	83
6 a. m.	63	2 p. m.	86
7 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	86
8 a. m.	66	4 p. m.	86
9 a. m.	69	5 p. m.	85
10 a. m.	74	6 p. m.	79
11 a. m.	79	7 p. m.	77
12 m.	81	8 p. m.	72
		9 p. m.	70

Whether the fact that some miscreant stole the watch belonging to Local Forecast Official Welsh Sunday night had anything to do with it or not is probably another question, but the mercury made another jump of 6 degrees yesterday, the maximum for the day being just that amount higher than on the Sabbath. It was a delightful day for the circus, albeit that it was a trifle hot beneath the spreading canvas. The sky was partly cloudy and the winds were generally westerly. The outlook for today is for fair weather, with but a slight change in the temperature.

WAR CLOUD DARKENS

Ranks of East Indian Rebels Receive Additional Recruits.

AFRIDIS NOW JOIN IN THE UPRISING

Make an Extended Attack Upon Ali Musjed and Fort Maude.

ANOTHER BODY MOVING TOWARD KADAM

General Revolt of Afridis What the Government Most Fears.

PROSPECT OF A PROTRACTED CAMPAIGN

Desperate Fighting Will Be Required to Subdue the Rebellious Natives—Reinforcements Are Being Hurried Forward.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An official dispatch from Peshawaur announces that the Afridis attacked Ali Musjed this morning, and adds that they were attacking Fort Maude at 10:30 a. m. today. The enemy's line is a mile and a half long. Another body of Afridis, the dispatch continues, is moving toward Kadam. All the Afridis are said to have joined in the uprising.

The news contained in this official dispatch is most important. It probably means a protracted campaign and desperate fighting. A general revolt