PART 1.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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RAIL AT THE KAISER

All Europe Derides the Latest Break of Germany's Emperor.

HIS COBLENTZ BLAST ELICITS RIDICULE

"Blaring of a War Horn of the Ancient German Gods."

THUS THE ROMAN PRESS DESCRIBES IT

Significant Note of Warning Sounded in William's Own Realm.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE IN DANGER

Berlin Press Draws Parallel Between Roman Emperors of the Byzantine Period and Other "Half-Mad Autocrats."

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BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Emperor William's Coblentz rhodomontade has been received abroad with derision. Even the Roman press cannot swallow the emperor's "vice regency of heaven," and is describing the blast at Coblentz as the blaring of a war horn of the ancient German gods. Austria manifests considerable uneasiness on the subject, and throughout Germany a more significant note of danger has been sounded.

Emperor William's speech is generally interpreted as meaning that his majesty is determined not to yield to the wishes of Parliament and the newspapers, though not daring to say so openly, clearly intimate that the emperor's idea of his mission does not agree with his constitutional position. While his majesty may be responsible to nobody but God, it is added, the responsibility for the emperor rests upon the ministers, whose work the nation intends to control, no matter how omnipotent or omniscient his majesty proclaims himself. The thoughtful and liberal minded in Germany feel much abashed and, naturally, the conservative and the whole of the reactionary press are loudly acclaiming the speech.

The liberal newspapers are hoisting the danger signal. The Vorwaerts on Thursday drew a parallel between the Roman emperors of the Byzantine period and other "half mad autocrats," saying: "The emperor evidently contemplates, for the good of the fatherland, to reign hereafter in violation of the people's constitutional rights."

Even so loyal and moderate a paper as the National Zeitung guardedly but decidedly takes the emperor to task, reminding him that under the constitution his own duties and prerogatives and those of the cabinet and the Reichstag are bounded by certain limitations which no one can transgress with impunity, adding: "His latest speech is unwelcome confirmation of the rumors which have been current for months regarding the emperor's intentions."

A number of the leading papers protest that these imperial speeches and political toasts have been becoming altogether too frequent of late, and they further hold that they are injuring the authority and dignity of the crown, the Tageblatt declaring that his majesty is reintroducing the mental unwisdom of Frederick William VI.

ANOTHER SPEECH COMING.

In spite of the flood of criticism, the emperor is said to be preparing to make another speech, in the exchange of toasts between himself and the king of Italy, at Hamburg, as a counter blast to the Cronstadt glorification and as a fresh consolidation of the Dreibund.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here understands on good authority that the time for Prince Hohenlohe to step out of office has been fixed for October, soon after the Reichstag resumes its session, and that the emperor will no longer try to hold the prince, since the latter, on July 2, declared through the North Gazette his inability to accede to any bill for the reform of military procedure which is not in accord with the chancellor's promise to the Reichstag, namely, in accordance with modern ideas of justice and humanity. But it is just possible that his majesty may change his mind at the last moment. His present intention is to make Baron von Bulow the next chancellor, and in political circles the impression prevails that Baron von Thielmann, the late German ambassador at Washington and present secretary of the treasury, will be made secretary of foreign affairs.

At the national convention of German Catholics just held at Landshut, Bavaria, resolutions were passed regarding the restriction of the temporal power of the pope. The convention was largely attended from all parts of Germany.

The military excesses of the past week or two have been much commented upon. At Carlsruhe, during the course of an orgie held by the officers of the One Hundred and Eleventh regiment, First Lieutenant Knoll was suddenly and murderously assaulted with a saber by Major von Jacobi, and a general fight ensued, lasting an hour. Two noncommissioned officers of the Guards' Artillery regiment, at Spandau, wantonly attacked and nearly killed with sabers two citizens with whom they quarreled on the street.

STATIST ADMITS THE IMPROVEMENT.

London Financial Weekly Concedes the Value of American Securities.

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LONDON, Sept. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Statist says today: "Some of the active American shares and some of the bonds have touched the best prices attained for a very long while, a rise which has been so conspicuous that it probably will continue until near the eve of the meeting of congress. Hence the disposition of home operators to come into the market. That there will be increases in earnings is a moral certainty. Probably these increases will be accompanied by a continuation of the ability to effect large economies in the working so that there will be a double tide."

Gladstone's Holiday.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are spending a holiday at Butterstone house, Dunkeld, as the guests of Mr. Armstead. Lord Rosebery will shortly visit Butterstone. Mr. Gladstone, who is in the best of health, was received at Dunkeld by an enthusiastic crowd.

American Killed by Turks.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Canea says an American named Cyrus Thorne has been killed by Turks near Hierapetra.

SHOUTING IN CONCERT FOR PEACE.

European Nations Raise Their Voices in Favor of the Olive Branch.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Public attention still centers in the dual alliance, though it has been interrupted by the shoutings of Emperor William of Germany. England remains apathetic, in spite of the fact that the center of gravity of European affairs has been shifted to St. Petersburg. Commenting on the present situation the Spectator remarks:

"The closer we look into the details of the arrangements binding Europe, the clearer it becomes that no one of the various powers can move without Russia. In some way or other every power except Russia is bound either by express agreement or by interests not to alter the status quo."

Queen Victoria and the marquis of Salisbury, though fully aware of the French jealousies of England, place great reliance on the influence of the czarina over the czar, and believe the alliance really makes way for peace.

Germany finds solace in the bitter chagrin of Emperor William's remark at St. Petersburg: "According to my conviction, we skimmed the cream."

Prince Bismarck, too, is softening German susceptibilities by explaining the weakness of the meanings of the words employed by the czar.

In France, particularly in Paris, the delirium continues. Russian names are given to every possible article of commerce or luxury. The streets will be rebaptized, wherever men cheer for the czar they lift their hats, and the statue of Strasburg is gaily decorated with floral wreaths in response to the almost universal conviction that Russia means to compel Strasburg's return. Although the French manufacturers are already disappointed at not securing immense Russian contracts, Russia certainly intends to do much to gratify French ambition. The first step announced is the establishment of a Russian legation at Tangier to support French views in Africa, and France feels for the first time since 1871 that it is strong enough to have its own way.

President Faure is quite delighting Paris with the gossip of the Russian court. What astonished him most was the informal and entirely unaffected manners of the emperor and empress. The imperial couple, he explains, live exactly like private people, in a small cottage with their children, dogs and photographs about. The czar dislikes a military escort near him, goes about practically unattended and is immensely popular with the people. This last statement is confirmed by the reception that his majesty met with at Warsaw this week. There the Poles have given him a great reception, and much importance is attached to his majesty's visit to Poland.

Between the intervals of the universal shouting for peace, the heads of the various nations are busy perfecting the effectiveness of their armies. Emperor William paraded an army at Coblentz, Wurzburg and Nuremberg upon the occasion of his visits to those cities, and today at Homberg his majesty paraded four army corps before himself, the empress, the king and queen of Italy, the king of Saxony, the king of Wurtemberg, the regent of Bavaria, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the duke and duchess of Connaught, the duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and many other notabilities.

The army maneuvers proper do not begin until Monday next, when 143 battalions of infantry, 115 squadrons of cavalry, 111 batteries of artillery, twenty-one technical companies and three companies of military aeronauts will be divided into two armies of Prussians and Bavarians. The Germans have actually mobilized a larger force than they had on the French border in 1870, within ten days of the declaration of war, and the troops are in the very positions they would occupy if mobilized for war today.

Though army maneuvers on a grand scale are occasionally occurring in the Crimea, the czar at the Warsaw maneuvers will witness the operation of 4,500 officers and 122,000 men, or 176 battalions of infantry, 152 squadrons of cavalry and 644 guns. The maneuvers will be particularly directed toward solving the difficulty of supplying the troops with hot food in the field, improving the bicycle, postal telegraph and ambulance services.

The French army maneuvers which will be held in the north of France will bring two army corps together.

The British army maneuvers, which were finished today near Arunnel, have not called forth any particular comments from the military critics, except their complaints of the presence of too many boys in the ranks and the remark that the continental armies outclass the British organization.

OGDEN GOELET'S FUNERAL SERVICE.

Brief Ceremony on the Mayflower Over the Dead Millionaire.

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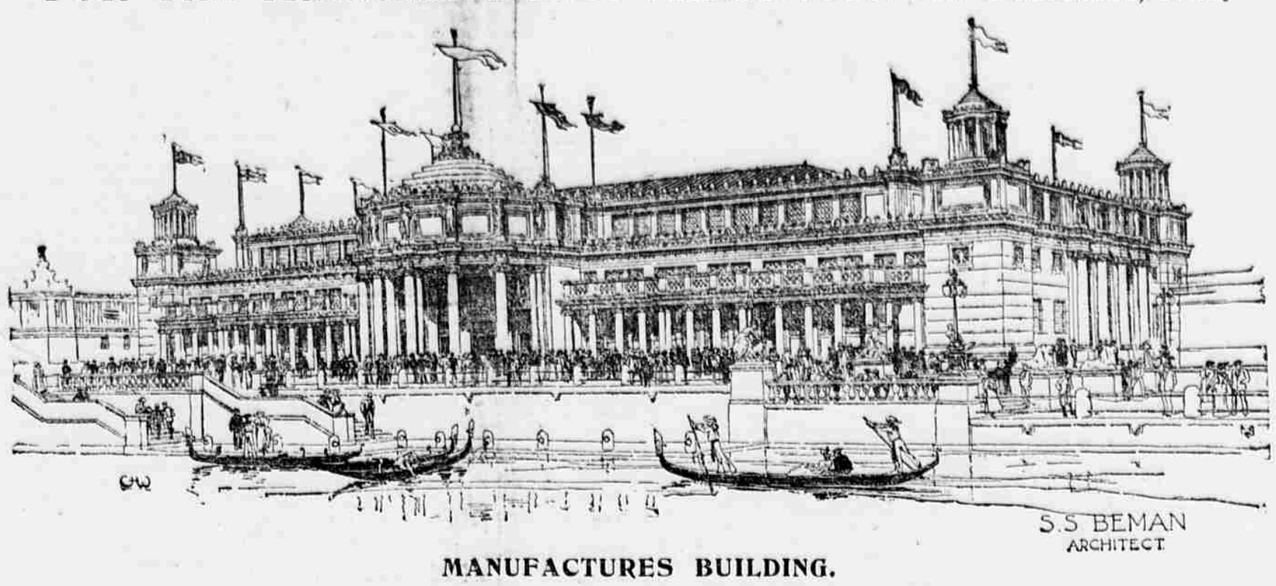
LONDON, Sept. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The widow Goelet, accompanied by her son and daughter, sailed for New York today on the California in order to receive Ogden Goelet's body in America on the arrival of the steam yacht Mayflower. Before they left Cowes Rev. John Bailey, chaplain of the Royal Yacht Squadron, conducted a funeral service on board the yacht. The body lay in the late owner's state room, surrounded with floral tributes. Besides the family, there were present Michael and Mrs. Herbert, the yacht's officers and the old crew, which had been on the White Ladye. The rest of the Mayflower's crew were in the adjacent saloon. The body lay in a lead coffin with a glass plate showing the placid features of the dead. On the plate on the cover of the outer casket was the inscription: "Ogden Goelet, Born June 11, 1846; died August 27, 1897."

Subsequently Mr. Kinkead, the American consul at Southampton, in the presence of Dr. Dawson and Skipper Jones, formally taped and sealed the outer casket, after it had been removed to the main saloon.

The Mayflower sailed today for Southampton to coal, as a southwesterly gale rendered the operation impossible in the Cowes roads. She may be ready to sail for America tomorrow. The voyage across the Atlantic is expected to take eleven days.

The Americans at Marienbad have been repeating a story that the prince of Wales may offer to buy the palatial Mayflower, as he was immensely taken with her when aboard at Cowes. It is further said that if he should offer to buy the yacht, Mrs. Goelet would sell on terms which would make it virtually a present. But, however much the prince might like to have the Mayflower, she would be a white elephant to him, for he could not afford the $250,000 a year it would cost to keep the yacht up. Besides, he has the use of the royal yachts whenever he wants them, and there is now building a new royal yacht, bigger than the Mayflower, which also will be at his disposal.

FOR THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION AT OMAHA, 1898.



MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The Greek Ionic style of architecture characterizes the Manufactures building. The order is of heroic proportions, carried out with great artistic care in every detail. The principal feature of the lagoon facade is a circular dome 150 feet in circumference, rising to a height of seventy-five feet. The dome is supported on a circular row of fluted Ionic columns, and the space enclosed by them and under the dome is open, forming a grand, open, domed vestibule for an approach to the building. The inner dome is richly designed with ribs and panels and is to be decorated in colors, while the outer is formed by a series of steps rising in the form of a cone to the apex, which is crowned by a richly decorated base for a flagstaff. The outer row of dome columns is detached and the entablature is broken around them at the base of the dome, and over each column is a statue and pedestal having as a background the stylobate of the dome. This treatment is very monumental in effect, and while in good taste and harmonious with the architectural style it is at the same time original and interesting. Over the doorway leading from this vestibule into the building are three large panels between the pilasters to receive paintings which will be emblematical of the character of the exhibits. Flanking the central dome are beautiful Ionic colonnades which form covered ways along the entire facade, stopping at the corner towers. Over these colonnades are balconies capable of holding large numbers of people and opening from the interior galleries of the building, affording a fine point from which to obtain an elevated view of the lagoon and the beauties of the grand central court. The four corners of the building are marked by square plain towers surmounted by ornate, open, columned pavilions, circular in form and to serve for electric lighting. The Manufactures building is 300 feet long and 140 feet wide. It was designed by S. S. Beman of Chicago.

NO RISKS ON KLONDIKERS

Insurance Companies Do Not Want the Argonauts at Any Price.

TOO MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR FRAUD

Cautious English Underwriters Do Not Care to Tempt Unscrupulous Seeker for Wealth by Offering Him a Chance.

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LONDON, Sept. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The insurance companies here absolutely decline to take any risks on voyagers to the Klondike. Not merely the privations and dangers of the climate, but the possibilities of fraud by means of sham death certificates and the tendency to contract drinking habits have conduced to this decision.

The English company's promoter is making what hay he can out of the boom while the sun shines. Several companies have been floated to explore and to buy claims, and one of these companies actually had the audacity to invite subscriptions for shares in a subsidiary company, to have the right to buy from the parent concern claims it has not yet itself acquired. This attempted promotion has been denounced by the respectable press and is believed to have failed.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett is expanding and reprinting in book form his letters to the World on the Graeco-Turkish war under the title of "The Battlefields of Thessaly." He dedicated the work to the Turkish soldiery, on whom, as in his dispatches to the World, he lavished the highest eulogiums. The book is awaited with considerable interest, for Sir Ellis has become a "prophet in his own country," owing to the fulfillment of his prediction of the trouble in India as a result of Lord Salisbury's anti-Turkish policy.

AMERICANS IN FAVOR AGAIN.

Resentment at American competition in two widely separated professions has declared itself this week. The report that D'Oilly Carte is about engaging Lillian Russell for the leading role in his projected revival of Offenbach's "Grand Duchess" has drawn down upon him the severest criticism of theatrical writers for neglecting indigenous talent. It is pointed out that if Lillian comes to the Savoy, she will succeed Ilka von Palmay, an Austrian, and Carte is asked why no English soprana is good enough for him. At Liverpool, Mr. Pearson, an American, was put forward as a candidate for the post of corporation electrician, and was strongly supported by Sir Arthur Forwood, head of the conservative party in that city. Mr. Pearson, not being appointed, Forwood resigned his seat in the council, but was induced to resume it on the understanding that Pearson shall be taken into consultation by the corporation on all electrical questions.

Ambassador Hay has been one of a distinguished party at Guishican, Lord Tweedmouth's beautiful Scotch forest castle. He is now staying with Sir John Clark in Aberdeenshire, after leaving whom he will pay a visit to Slains castle, the seat of the earl of Erroll, the head of the Hay family.

American correspondents of London newspapers report that society in the United States is greatly exercised over the question whether Queen Victoria would assent to a union of Prince Alexander of Teck, who is to visit America, with an American heiress. Seeing that there is not the remotest human possibility that Alexander or any of his children could come within measurable distance of succession to the throne, the queen is not likely to trouble about the matter. The duchess of Teck certainly would welcome a a well-dowered daughter-in-law, for financial troubles have been the bane of her life and she has not a cent to leave to her sons. Alexander is a handsome young fellow, closely resembling his sister, the duchess of York, and he has the pleasant manners which are distinctive of the family.

VICTORIA AND ROME.

Stanch Protestants are greatly alarmed by the claim put forward by a leading Catholic journal here that Queen Victoria was baptized a Roman Catholic. It maintains that the queen certainly was not baptized in the Anglican church; that the duchess of Kent (her mother), whose Catholic tendencies were well known, had her baptized by a Catholic priest, and that at the coronation both baptism and confirmation were conferred as the easiest way out of a difficulty. The queen herself is patiently friendly to Catholicism, and just now she has given striking proof of her regard for that religion. Rev. Jacob Primmer, a fierce anti-Catholic preacher, sent the queen a copy of a book he had just published, giving a characteristic account of a visit he made to Rome. The queen returned the volume immediately with a curt intimation that she could not possibly accept it. Mr. Primmer thereupon made a violent insulting attack upon her from a Scotch pulpit, accusing her of Romish tendencies. The queen, of course, has ignored the onslaught.

INTERVIEW WITH MAN OF IRON.

Prince Bismarck Gives Another Batch of Ideas to the World.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times' Berlin dispatch gives an account of an interview with Bismarck, published by the Zukunft, said to have probably been obtained by Count Limburg-Stirum, the conservative leader, who recently visited the prince, in which the latter is quoted as saying: "That exalted lady, the Empress Augusta, powerfully contributed to the deterioration of my nerves. She was herself of a nervous, changeable, restless nature, fond of politics, and she at once flamed up if one would not or could not acquiesce in her plans. The friction between us began at an early date.

"When in 1848 the prince of Prussia wanted to go to England and I wished to see him in order to advise him urgently to remain at Potsdam, as the whole army and a great part of the rural population were on his side and the journey would have bad effects, she tried to prevent me from having access to him. She was excited, and, as was her wont when in that mood, she slapped her knee with the palm of her hand and declared to me that above all things she must provide for the future of her son. I subsequently heard of a singular project which had been hatched in her palace. Von Vincke came to me in the Diet and said he intended to bring forward a motion conferring the regency on the prince of Prussia, and he asked me what I thought of it. I inquired why in the world the prince should not be regent, and Prince von Vincke said he thought it had become impossible in the country. 'All right,' I said, 'if you bring forward that motion I shall propose that you be arrested for high treason.' The motion was never made, because it had no chance of success without the support of the extreme right.

"All this did not improve my relations with the princess, nor when she became queen and empress could she ever quite conceal her peculiar grudge against me. Her liking for everything French and Catholic intensified this feeling. In the course of time there arose at her court a cabal which did not invariably employ unexceptionable methods to achieve its object, and it was so powerful that I should have been unable to carry things through unless the old gentleman, who, by the way, suffered no less than I from these things, had always run straight at a decisive moment. These conflicts, however, involved the expenditure of nervous power, and especially when, at the period of the constitutional conflict, she would have persuaded the king to abdicate, and I had to make an energetic appeal to him and point to his sword. I can safely say that this protracted lady's war injured my health more than all the public battles I have fought in Parliament or in the diplomatic service."

When asked if he was going to Kiel to christen the new German battleship which is to be launched there and named "The Bismarck," the ex-chancellor replied: "Really, people seem still to think I am like a servant girl. I once said to my wife at Varzein, I can stand anything but being left alone. Now, the fact is, I feel very well at home and am no longer a man for festive occasions."

CONSUL LEE IS COMING HOME.

Embarks at Havana to Sail for the United States.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Consul General Lee, with his son and private secretary, embarked on the United States military boat to be transferred to the steamer Segurancia, on which the party have engaged passage to New York. Captain General Weyler's adjutant awaited the arrival of the party at the wharf for the purpose of bidding the consul general farewell in the name of his chief. Vice Consul Joseph A. Springer, the employes at the consulate, several personal friends and a number of American newspaper correspondents also accompanied General Lee on board the steamer. Mr. George W. Fishback, who acted as the secretary of Mr. Calhoun, when that gentleman visited Cuba to investigate the death of Dr. Ruiz and Robert L. Oliver, who served as United States consul at Merida, Mex., during the second administration of President Cleveland, have also taken passage on board the Segurancia.

Tribesmen Repulsed.

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.—On Wednesday night a force of 1,500 natives made an attack upon the garrison at Balishknel, in the Kuram valley. The assault lasted five hours, when the post was reinforced and the tribesmen were compelled to retreat with heavy losses. The British force lost two killed and one wounded.

Spanish Anarchists Active.

BARCELONA, Sept. 4.—The chief of police and his assistant, who directed the investigation into the Barcelona bomb outrages, were shot at and seriously wounded last night by a supposed anarchist, who was later arrested.

CARNEGIE TO BUY A CASTLE

Has the Right of and Intention to Purchase Skibo in Scotland.

WANTS A SUMMER HOME IN THE HIGHLANDS

Finds the Climate Quite to His Liking and Intends to Avail Himself of the Chance to Own the Place.

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LONDON, Sept. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Andrew Carnegie said to a reporter who called on him yesterday at Cluny castle, Inverneshire, North Scotland:

"I am satisfied that the American republic has started at last upon a career of genuine prosperity, which will drive into the background the agitation for a reduced standard of value—which has been the cardinal impediment in the way of her prosperity. The recent fall of silver and the promise of augmented supply of gold coming gives me confidence that the silver issue is dead. When I return I expect to find the country more prosperous than it has been since 1890, under McKinley, the most popular president since Lincoln. He will soon be recognized as Lincoln's worthy successor, and, like him, a true man of the people."

It has been reported that Mr. Carnegie has purchased Skibo castle and an estate of 18,000 acres in Southerlandshire. The reporter asked him for the facts. Mr. Carnegie said:

"I have not purchased Skibo yet. I have only rented it for a year. The owner of Cluny castle having recently married, I was forced to look about for another place in which to spend the summer holidays; besides which, I have long desired to buy a place in the driest part of the Highlands, near this sea, of which I am passionately fond, as it never fails to restore me to health when rest is necessary. My wife and I have now spent ten successive summers in the Highlands, invariably enjoying robust health here. My daughter has grown finely during this, her first few months in the Highlands, so we have every inducement to continue to pass the summers here. The estate of Skibo has exactly the situation we desire. It is the driest part of Scotland. It is a narrow strip with an extended coast line from the north down to the east coast, almost to Inverness castle, which is one of the most ancient in the north. It was enlarged and modernized ten years ago. The estate extends fourteen miles along Dornich firth, at the mouth of which there are the most celebrated golf links in Scotland. There are numerous lochs and streams on the property for fishing, while its grouse moors rank high. But the determining factor in our selection of Skibo was the salubrity of climate. Though we have rented it only for a year, we hope and believe we have found our permanent highland home."

"But have you the right of purchase?" he was asked.

"Yes," he answered, "and fully expect I shall exercise it."

Mr. Carnegie added laughingly, "our little daughter will very soon reach an age when I fear she would, with true American spirit, object to living in a rented house when papa and mamma could afford to buy a house of their own."

RUSSIA IS HARD HIT BY DROUTH.

Conditions Prevent the Sowing of Winter Wheat in Many Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—The newspapers are full of letters from the provinces of Tula, Moscow, Orel and Kiosk, telling of the widespread distress caused by drouth. The ground is so dry that it is impossible to sow winter wheat, the grass and trees are withering and the stock is feeding upon dry fodder, which is scarce. There have been numerous forest and path bog fires near Kiosk, and the farmers are begging the government to distribute seed and so enable them to resow their fields. Stock is offered for sale at almost any price, as the peasants are unable to feed their cattle. Other provinces are threatened with similar disaster.

Bicycle Run in Bloomers.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Devotees of "rational dress" have arranged with seven members of bicycling clubs to make a demonstration by wheeling from London to Oxford in bloomers, where a dinner is to be held under the direction of Viscountess Harbetten and under the espionage of Ladies Colet, Campbell, Churchill, Richardson and Henry Somerset.

Buys Twenty Thousand Sheep.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator F. E. Warren returned today from Rock Springs, where he purchased the entire sheep holdings of the late Griff Edwards, numbering 20,000 head. The purchase price was between $40,000 and $50,000.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Cooler in East Portion.

COOLER WEATHER PROMISED TODAY

Officials Insist Now that it is Sure to Come.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.....	72	1 p. m.....	94
6 a. m.....	70	2 p. m.....	94
7 a. m.....	73	3 p. m.....	95
8 a. m.....	78	4 p. m.....	96
9 a. m.....	83	5 p. m.....	95
10 a. m.....	88	6 p. m.....	94
11 a. m.....	91	7 p. m.....	90
12 m.....	93		

Although the prediction for yesterday was for cooler weather, if anything it was warmer than on the day previous. It verged on being hot, and with the brisk south wind was very uncomfortable. There were heavy rains in the Dakotas and some rain in the western portion of this state during Friday night, but they had no effect in purifying the atmosphere and making it more bearable. However, the weather officers assure the public that it will positively be cooler today.

BRYAN EXPLAINS A FEW POINTS.

Recognizes Existence of Law of Supply and Demand.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch tomorrow will print a letter from William J. Bryan, the first utterance after three months of travel and observation, during the return of prosperity. Among other things, he says:

"Wheat has risen because the foreign crop has been exceedingly short. The fact that silver and wheat have parted company will cause no dismay to those who understand that the law of supply and demand regulates the price of both.

"Nothing can better disclose the weakness of the republican position than the joy manifested by the republicans over events for which their administration and their policies are nowise responsible. If the republicans desire to claim credit for the high price of wheat they must assume the responsibility for the famine in India. A general rise in prices should be followed by a raise in wages."

Mr. Bryan says that the joy over the increase of money from wheat is evidence that the joy is over the increase of money; that if the farmers are benefited by the rise in one of their products, how much better would it be if the rise was universal; that the price of wheat will fall when the foreign demand becomes normal, and that the present spasmodic rise will aid rather than injure the cause of bimetallism.

FULTON PEOPLE ARE ENJOINED.

Prohibited from Interfering with Removal of Head Clerk's Office.

FULTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—An injunction issued by Judge Gest of Rock Island, at the request of the attorney for the Modern Woodmen of America, enjoining Fulton people from interfering with the removal of Head Clerk Hawes' offices from Fulton, has just been served. After citing by name Master-in-Chancery Ahern and many prominent Fultonites, it goes on to enjoin all other residents of Fulton, Ill., and Lyons and Clinton, Ia. The document is voluminous. Meanwhile a hearing is pending before Judge Gest on the injunction against the removal of officials from Fulton.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Sept. 4.

At New York—Arrived—Maasdam, from Rotterdam. Sailed—Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; La Champagne, for Havre; Allier, for Bremen; Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Genoa; Pennsylvania, for Hamburg; Lucania, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

At Hamburg—Sailed—Persia, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Boylo, from New York; Umbria, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Fuerst Bismarck, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—St. Paul, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed—La Bretagne, for New York.

WHEAT WILL STAY UP

Price of the Great Cereal is Not to Fall Very Soon.

OPINION OF AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY

Speculation May Cause Fluctuation, but No Appreciable Decline.

IRELAND FACE TO FACE WITH FAMINE

Failure of the Crops Due to Unseasonable Weather Over There.

WORST OUTLOOK IN FIFTY YEARS

Never Since the Awful Time of 1847 Has the Situation of the Irish Peasantry Been So Desperate.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"America has the whip-hand over Europe, which it ought to use prudently in order to get the full advantage of its exceptional opportunity. But it seems as if as long as the bulls and bears have a go at each other you Americans don't care what happens to the legitimate operator."

Thus spoke to your correspondent today Samuel Woods, the editor of Dornbusch's Trade Circular, admittedly one of the most experienced and trustworthy of the authorities on the London market. His predictions last October in the face of the then sudden boom were signally verified. When seen today he had just left the Baltic exchange.

"Do you think prices likely to fall, owing to the New York manipulations?" the correspondent asked.

"No. Wheat is not going to be any cheaper," Mr. Woods answered. "There was a fall of nine-pence yesterday, from no appreciable cause, except the performances of the speculative element on your side. None except the Russian farmers are coming forward with stocks more freely.

PRICE WILL STAY UP.

"But there can be no flood of supply, although high prices will draw a free flow of wheat by the end of September. But you may confidently take it that prices are to be higher for the season. There will be no harking back to summer rates."

"What about the French crop?"

"Well, the French appear to have overbought themselves in their excited way last week. Many are now sellers to get the enhanced prices, but the market is not affected by that, as it was discounted and the conviction prevails that prices will rule at or about the present level or higher if anything."

"Has the English crop been materially damaged by the break in the weather?"

"The English requirements are not likely to be affected by the spell of bad weather. The quantity of the crop remains the same. The only question is whether it can be saved in the best possible condition."

"Have you made any independent estimate of the European yield this season?"

"Yes. From special reports I estimate the total yield will be 157,570,000 quarters, as against requirements of 206,000,000 quarters. This yield is about 35,000,000 below 1896, and the reserves are unusually deficient. My independent estimate last year was only 5 per cent off the subsequent official returns."

IRELAND'S DIRE PREDICAMENT.

Ireland is threatened with the most disastrous winter since the terrible famine year of 1847. This is no politician's opinion, but the deliberate prediction of Colonel Spraght, the most experienced inspector under the Irish local government board, the body of which administers the poor law system from Dublin Castle. He says in a letter of warning to the government: "The long continuance of this dreadfully inclement, unseasonable weather has led me to believe that we are on the eve of a very severe trial for this country and for that portion of the people who depend almost wholly on the crops and those who are able to give them labor and support. I have had some years' experience and would earnestly advise those who have to deal with the wants and necessities of the poorer classes to be prepared for what I firmly believe will be one of the worst winters since 1847.

"The potatoes are all poor and in the mountain districts are hopelessly gone. I know there are absolutely none. Corn and hay are rotting on the ground. Turf has been most difficult to be saved and now cannot be drawn out of the bogs and mountains. I trust, therefore, that a word of warning may not be misplaced."

Up to the adjournment of Parliament Mr. Dillon was urging Irish Secretary Gerald Balfour to adopt measures to meet the anticipated distress in the western seaboard counties of Ireland, but Mr. Balfour says: "In their reports to the local government board the inspectors have steadfastly maintained that nothing exceptional need be anticipated."

GLOOMIEST FOREBODING WARRANTED.

The Daily News correspondent more than corroborates Colonel Spraght's dread foreboding in a dispatch published today, in which he says: "Famine stares thousands of the Irish farming and laboring people in the face. Reports from all parts of the country tell the same woeful, depressing tale. The hay is rotting. The oat crop is beaten down into the earth, where the ear in not a few cases has begun to shoot again and what was early cut is badly tainted with mildew. But the worst, the most terrible of all for the poorer classes, is the dreaded blight playing deadly havoc with the potato crop. When all else has failed, the potato has been the mainstay of life for the impoverished Irish tenant. Should that crop generally give way, the outlook would be grave in the extreme. Yet such a failure, unless there is immediate and complete change in the weather, may be regarded as a certainty.

"The boom in the wheat is not a matter for rejoicing in Ireland; it only helps to give a deeper tinge of darkness to a picture already sufficiently black.

"There still is hope that there may be a change for the better in the weather, but even at the best the prospect is gloomy and all the gloomier on account of the bright prospects two months ago."

EDWARD MARSHALL.

Duke Calls Upon Minister Woodford.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the duke of Tetuan, called today upon the new United States minister to Spain, General Stewart L. Woodford.