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KAISER IN POLITICS

Germany's Ruler Keeps the Pot Continually Boiling and Bubbling.

ARMY MANEUVERS CLOAK HIS SCHEMES

Emperor Jollies King Humbert and Gives a Private Theatrical Performance.

WILLIAM IS UNPOPULAR IN BAVARIA

Crowd Insults Him While Passing Through Streats of Nuremburg.

EDITORS CRITICISE THEIR MONARCH

One Newspaper Points Out that His Majesty's Speeches Are Full of Historical and Grammatteal Errors.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Sspt. 11 —This week's ever boiling pot of German politics contained polit-Ical developments for which the army maneuvers are an excuse, although everything was lone at Hamburg, at King Humbert's request, to safeguard French susceptibilities. But Emperor William's recouseeration of the Drei Kaiserbund was triumphantly begun, and at the same time the king of Italy's wishes were gratified. Queen Margaret of Italy was handsomely flattered, the enthusiasm of the crowds was complete and as a delicatessen after the great display his guest to Weisbaden, where they witnessed the first performance of "Salve," composed for the occasion by the court dramatist, Josef Lauff, under the ubiquitous direction of the monarch himself.

It is a one-act piece and opened with daws breaking over the Rhineland, Germania was discovered awaiting Italia. As the latter approached she was greeted by the spirits of industry, art and military might. Germania welcomed Italia to the sister empire. united in one, as herself by blood and iron In the apotheosis Rome and the Quirinal were seen in gorgeous splendor under a hovering group of angels bearing the entwined Prussian and Italian arms, while the angel of peace pronounced a blessing upon them. Little attention outside the schloss was paid to the allegory.

PRESS TAKES ITS CUE.

Taking the cue from the tenor of the speeches, the German press, in spite of a hint to the contrary from Friederichsruhe, is exploiting an implied antagonism to the possible understanding between Italy and France. The emperor's intention is unlversally so interpreted. Indeed, his majesty is credited with saying after hearing of the Cronstadt speeches: "I'll give them tit for tat on this occasion."

The Homburg maneuvers, however, are unusually declared to have been a fellure by the military spectators. Excepting some main strategic and tactical features are concerned, was carried out. There were alroost incessant rains and a number of cloudbursts over the maneuvering territory. The roads were in a horrible state, many of them being quite impassible. The infantry on both sides were exerted to the utmost The Prussians outdid the Bavarians in marching, but the Bavarians excelled their opponents in dashing attacks.

BICYCLE A SUCCESS.

The army bicyclists, in spite of the bad weather and terrible roads, proved beyond question their splendld availability for campaign purposes. Their speed and general usefulness even over rough ground far exceeded that of the cavalry. Nearly all the information about the enemy, upon which both the western army (Prusslans) and the eastern army (Bavarians) relied was furnished by the bicyclists. The Bavarians were better equipped in this respect than the Prussians. Each Bavarian regiment had twenty bicyclists, besides a number of independent bleycle corps.

Another reason for the admitted failure of the army maneuvers was the strong anti-Prussian feeling pervading the whole Bavarian army, which feeling found expreasion on numerous occasions. Fights occurred in several localities. The worst one was on Monday in the vicinity of Hanan, at which a score of serious injuries were reported. This was the subject of an investigation. EMPEROR INSULTED.

The unpopularity of the emperor in Bava ria was strikingly manifest at Nuremburg While passing through the streets in company with the prince regent of Bavaria the emperor was verbally insulted several times by persons in the crowd. One man shouted: "We want no Prussians in Bavaria." Arrests were made by the police, but the real culprits escaped.

It is difficult to say whether Prince Bis marck's tip that Germany might regret harassing Great Britain will be taken in high quarters or whether the two alliances the dreibund and the zweibund (the Franco Russian) alliance, are now contending for Great Britain's friendship. But the Cologne Gazette editorially is attempting to bring about a better understanding between Germany and Great Britain, declaring that Emperor William has always had the highest respect for the British court and deploring the prevailing hostile feeling which it declares if unchecked may result in a hatred difficult to smother. Simultaneously the Berlin correspondents of London papers have begun writing in a similar strain.

TARIFF TALK. The conservative and agrarian newspapers have resumed their agitation of the tariff with the United States. The Kreuz Zeltung prints a series of articles from the pen of Count von Kanttz, the agrarian leader, in which he violently attacks the government for delaying retaliatory measures. -The National Zeitung replies that the German export industry is accepting the Dingley tariff with equanimity, adding, "especially as it seems that the botterment of the condition of the American farmer will enable us to sell America as much as ever Just now the main point for German in dustry is to be able to compete on equal terms with European countries and there will be an end of it if Count von Kanitz

and such friends have their way." The Vossische Zeitung in a satirical article reviews a number of the emperor's recent speeches, pointing out that his majesty has made in them a score of historical and marshal, in giving them to the press, to

space to discussing Emperor William's playing cards. It appears that his majesty will not use the usual French designs and that the packs admitted to his table are printed at Altenburg and exhibit old German patterns. Their backs are devoted to eagles, Prussian and Austrian, with the silver cross of the house of Savoy on a red field, surrounded with ivy and surmounted by the imperial crown.

BISMARCK'S HABITS. The Leipsiger Neustenachrichten publishes a pleasant picture of Prince Bismarck's present mode of living. His humor and appetite, it seems, are equally good. For years post he has neither drank claret nor smoked cigars. Coffee is seldom seen. The importance Prince Bismarck attaches to the GIGANTIC COMBINE TO OPPOSE CAPITAL maintaining of peaceful relations between Germany and Russia is interesting. often dwells on his early life, and often Engineers' Strike Results in Closing Down mentions his pistel shooting. He says: "To shoot five bullets running into the crossbars of a window at thirty paces was a feat I could always trust myself to perform."

At Bromburg two young officers, Hering and Hoppe, have fought a duel in the drill hall of the Thirty-fourth regiment in the presence of many spectators. Hoppe was fatally wounded in the head.

There have been a number of encounters at Koeslin between the military and civil population of the Prussian town and some of the injured civilians will probably die. The United States ambassador, Andrew

D. White, has leased spacious quarters on Lennestrasse, in the heart of the fishionable district. He will occupy his residence on Oct ber 1. The officers of the United States embassy will be removed elsewhere, as the present quarters are inadequate.

EXCHEQUER GETS A MILLION. American Money Goes as Inheritance

Tax to Great Britain. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Sept. 11,-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The British of military strength, the emperor railroaded exchaquer receives close to \$1,000,000 estate tax due on the personality of William Winans, the American multi-millionaire, who died recently in England. Under Sir William Harcourt's revised scheme, the death futles on all estates valued at £1,000,000 and upward, pay duty at the rate of 8 per ent Chancellor of the Exchequer Beach regarded as exceedingly tucky in seizing his windfall. The testator might have vaded the payment of a large part of this ax by assigning his property during his life o his sons, a course taken by many wealthy Englishmen since the passage of the Harourt graduated duties.

The nomination to the vacant archbishopic of New Orleans lies with the propaganda. The Louisiana priests are vigorously agitating to have Dr. Keane, lately the rector of the Washington university, appointed, but I hear the propaganda insists that Dr. Keane shall return to Rome and proposes naming from or by the state. to New Orleans Mgr. Chappelle, a Frenchmen by birth, but at present the archbishop

of Santa Fe. Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Boston, at present visting this country, has a novel plan for improving the relations between Bagland and the United States. He thinks that if onefifth of the ministers of England were to go to America and one-fifth of those in America were to come to England and settle down to the ordinary work it would do more to cement peace and friendliness between the two countries than all the a bitration treaties in the world. "Englishmen," he says, "often fail to adapt themselve: o the life and habits of the American people out a Scotchman soon gets into the ways of the country and invariably achieves success.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS' OCCUPATION. Under a Russian police regulation it was ordered that every official of the statistical congress held in Moscow should fill up a form giving a place to himself and his family. The ezar, as the president of the congress, was furnished with two papers, which he returned filled out as follows: "Name-Nicholas Romanoff; ordinary occupation-emperor of all the Russias and sovereign of Russian territories; second occupation, if any-land owner agriculturist." The second form, also filled out in the czar's handwriting, reads: "Name-Marie Fedorevitch; ordinary occupation-em press of all the Russias and sovereign of Russian territories, all the societies and associa tions for female progress in Russia."

Henry Irving, speaking of the death o Mrs. Drew, said: "She was an incomparable actress and a representative of a school of high comedy now almost extinct. As Mrs Malaprop, the only part in which I had the good fortune to see her play. I do not think she could ever have been surpassed." Mary Anderson Navarro is to sing shortly

at a charity concert in the quaint little rural village of Broadway, in Worcester shire, where she has settled for some months with her husband. Maud Valerie White well known as a song composer, said: "I heard Mrs. Navarro some months ago for the first time sing some old crooning negre melodies. I recognized immediately that she had a natural contratto voice of great range, sweetness and fineness of tone. At my suggestion Mrs. Navarro took singing lessons and after a few months training consider that she is a vocalist of quite dis tinguished power. What she might have been had her voice been properly trained my opinion is that she would have been one of the greatest contraitos we have ever had. As far as I know Mrs. Navarro has no intention whatever of appearing on the public concert platform, no matter what further companies in the spring of 1898. inducement might be held out to her. She may apply her gifts occasionally to char itable objects, as at the forthcoming Broad-

way concert, but nothing more." SORE AT CARNEGIE. Mr. Carnegle has just been on a day's visit to Mr. Gladstone, who is staying at Butterstone House, Perthshire. Andrew Carnegie's warm sentiments toward his native Scotland clearly are not reciprocated by his carny fellow countrymen. They have now reached such a point of distrust that they doubt even the existence of his wealth. A leading Scottish member of Parliament, who is intimately acquainted with Mr. Carnegie and to whom your correspondent had written on the subject of the iron king's alleged purchase of Skibo castle, writes: "It is quite clear to my mind that Mr. Carnegie is far too wide-awake to put money into highland land, to say nothing of his having the necessary bullion, which ! am inclined to doubt. The people up on the north coast are mad with him for leading them to believe that he was about to purchase the Reay country from the duke of Sutherland for £362,000. It was all to get a cheap adver-

tisement he put the story about." Legalizing Non-Catholic Marriages. president of the Senate has asked for the ap- isfaction and compensation for the assault pointment of a commission to report imme- made by three Moors on the protege of an diately upon the proposal to legalize the American citizen residing at Tanglers. The marriage of noncatholics, adding that the assault was committed in June last, the aschildren of foreigners deprived of the protec- sultan has promised to pay an indemnity who cannot himself remain idle amid an un-

GOSSIPS KEPT BUSY

British Capital.

EFFERVESCENCE IN THE LABOR WORLD

Criticisms Freely Passed on Work of the

Trades Union Congress.

Numerous hops.

Klondike Fever Rages in London and Fifteen Limited Companies Organize to Work the

New Gold Fields.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) dealing with the ameer of Afghanistan and would give no substantial relief. the defeat of the marquis of Salisbury in the case of the German bondholders, in the caustically criticised and has been followed

the Turkish troops in Thessaly. The trades union copgress at Birmingham, which has been styled by Tom Manu, the labor leader, as the "congress of fatheads, adjourned today, after a session chiefly notanie for the proposal to form a giganuc shape of silver reserve as for the House of trades union out of every conceivable trade in order to confront capital with the threat of a general paralysis of all industry and said this and it has not said it. If silver is by the proposal to stand by the engineers in their present struggle. The rest of the time of the congress was mainly occupied with reaffirming time honored resolutions expressing, as the Morning Post says, "pious opinions of little value in practical life."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We suppos there is nothing for it to do pending a political rival but to go on passing the same good old resolutions."

The Saturday Review draws attention t the marked development of the tide of opinion in the trades union congress in favor of increased help or greater restraint directly

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The ninth week of the engineers' struggle leaves 22,000 engineers, 12,000 trade unionista, 8,500 nonunionists and 5,000 laborers out of work, with strike pay amounting to £33,000 (\$165,000) per week. New firms depending on engineering are stopping work daily and some of the locomotive manufacturers have posted notices as fellows;

"Eight hours a day with the present rate of wages would be disastrous to the locomotive trade of England, in the face of therefore, feel it our duty to counsel the men to refrain from any encouragement o support of the eight-hour movement.'

The so-called "jingolam" in the Unite States is finding an echo here. An anonymous correspondent has written a long letter to the Spectator in which he attempts to prove that the United States is really friendly to Great Britain, in spite of the American newspaper statements to the contrary. The Spectator replies to this let ter, saying: "While official America treats England as at present, can anyone believe

in American friendliness?" John Howard Parnell, elder brother of th ate Charles Stewart Parnell, and Parnell to member for South Meath, has written i reference to the so-called Paris fund, particularly that portion of the fund which is said to belong to the Parnell estate. He says that the £5,000 constitutes a political and not a personal debt; that it is one which should be refunded out of the general Paris funds, as it was borrowed by his brother from the Hibernian bank and spent for a political purpose. Mr. Parnell adds: "It is a disgrace to deprive my brother's property and especially his cred

itors of the money due. RISE IN PRICE OF BREAD. The rise in wheat to 40 shillings has dragged up the price of bread to 61/2/07 peace, and in the poorer quarters of London where bread is sold in slices, the loaf fetching one shilling. On top of this the Millers' National union has started a demand for fewer hours of labor, with a threat-

ened strike if its demand is not accorded. Since the announcement of the extensivdiscoveries of gold in the Klondike region the company promoters of London have been busy taking advantage of the newspape boom given to that part of the world. Fit teen Klondike (limited) companies, which from youth one can only conjecture, but have recently started, have brought out capital to the amount of £2.046.583. which £1.137,691 is offered to the public. It the meanwhile, there is an immerise demand

for anything Klondikian, in order to float

France, which protects Catholic interes the Orient, has been appealed to by the ope to prevent the success of the Zionia movement, which is regarded with horro at Rome. Mgr. Donetti, the apostolic legate at Constantinople, has been recalled to Rome in order to devise means to oppose the Jew ish plans to purchase and colonize Palestine which plans are not as formidable as gen erally believed. If the statement of Gunhut, a Hungarian Hebrew and head master of the German school at Jerusalem, is to be credited, there is plenty of good land there, but the poverty of the Hebrews of Jerusalem is terrible. Out of a population of 50,000 there are 30,000 Hebrews, of which number 28,000, he asserts, live on the alms of their European co-religionists. It is de clared that the possibility of Palestine being partitioned among newcomers is too remot to be considered. It is announced from Odersa that the late Baron Hirsch's plan t colonize the Argentine Republic with Rus sian Hebrews has been abandoned in favo

of the establishment of Hebrew schools Russia. MOORS MAKE REDRESS. United States Consul General Burke has received a very satisfactory reply to his de LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Sept. 11.-The | mand made to the sultan of Morocco for sat onexistence of a law leaves hundreds of sailants are now in fail at Tangiers, the

grave crimes. They suffer the most terrible agony on the way there; they are loaded with chains and are starved and beaten all along the road. In the interests of humanity Mr. Burke objected to the transfer and de-Flenty of Topics for Conversation in the manded that the punishment should be Ireland's Peasantry Sure to Suffer for Food meted out to them in the local prisons. The sultan acceded to this. The result is all the

more gratifying when it is remembered that the Moorish authorities shrugged their shoulders and refused to take any action in the matter when Consul Burke first demanded the punishment of the three men and also demanded the payment of an Indemnity as a result of the outrage.

HOLDING A RESERVE IN SILVER.

Action of the Bank of England Sharply Criticised in London. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Sept. 11 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-As the latest cable dispatches reported, the London Times of even date gives prominence to a protest EMPLOYERS FIGHT THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY from an evidently important financial correspondent against the action of the Bank of England in deferring to American bimetallist influences by consenting to hold onefifth of its reserve in silver. The World correspondent in search of information on the bimetallic situation, interviewed on August 7 Mr. Lidderdale, formerly the governor of the Bank of England, still one of its guiding spirits and a friend of international bimetal-LONDON, Sept. 11.-The past week in lism. Mr. Lidderdale then referred to the Great Britain has been marked by effer possibility of the bank exercising the right vescence in the labor world, a quieting of possessed under its charter to hold one-fifth the Indian troubles, with more or less con- of its reserve-£7,500,000 (\$37,500,000)-in silfession of the government's impotence in ver. But he remarked that such action

The Times correspondent now observes

"Perhaps it was done to oblige persons in dreary struggle over the Graeco-Turkish high quarters; perhaps it was considered to may have been this or that reason to excuse by the sultan sending water clothing to and to extenuate but the broad, plain truth autograph letter received today: is that in existing complications the bank against any such notion. In these days it would be as senseless for the Bank of Engl_nd to keep £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 in the Commons to pass a law for the creation of rotton boroughs. The bank ought to have wanted for the east it can be ordered in a few seconds. Australia can be told to ship through us. London is the central silver market of the world. During 1895, 169,009,000 ounces were produced in the world; of this 85,750,000 ounces came to our shores. We need no stock in the bank."

> our, Mr. Chaplin and the other bimetallists in the cabinet. The action of the bank. which the Times denounces, evidently is the irst fruits of Senator Welcott's negotiations. The Statist, discussing the prospect of the facts as they appear at present, it does not seem likely that very much gold will be shipped, and especially when it is borne in mind that money is very cheap in New York, that September usually is the dearest month; that after the 25th there is hardly likely to be anything like a necessity for shipment of than like September. gold, moreover, as the banks and the treasuries are exceedingly well supplied with the metal." It says that a stock broker who loes a very large business estimates from noulries among arbitrage houses that the sales of American securities in London alone in the last few months were £40,000,000 (\$200,000,000). This estimate the Statist regards as exaggerated, and cites a leading banker, who has instituted inquiries on the continent as well as in London, who sava England has sold £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) and the continent £10,000,000 (\$50,000,000).

ASK RECOGNITION, FOR UNIONS.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

Petition Commons for Right of Em BIRMINGHAM, England., Sept. 11 .- The rades union congress today adopted a resoution instructing its parliamentary commitee to bring to the attention of the House of Commons the "unprecedented refusal of the for war to see a trades upion deputation upon the right of combination among the eman equal footing with "other workers in the matter of combination and civil liberty."

The congress also adopted a motion providing for reform of the labor department of the Board of Trade, and by a large majority rejected a motion that the trades union congress should provide funds for the election of members of Parliament "pledged to act solely in the interests of labor, irrespective of the claims of all other political parties, and that the parliamentary commit

tee shall have control of the funds." After adopting a resolution in favor o empowering municipalities to purchase land upon which to erect houses or grow food for the community, the congress adjourned sine

ADDRESSES CUBAN LEGISLATORS

Out Concerning the Situation. MADRID, Sept. 11 .- General Pando, in etter to the Cuban senators and deputies, equests them to hold a meeting and come a decision regarding the Cuban situation leclaring that the time has come to speak

out and fix the rea onsibility for the presen

ndition on its promoters. The reforms for the Philippine islands which were agreed upon yesterday at a cabinet meeting, upon which occasion the draft of the proposed decree was approved and sent to the queen regent for her signature, include a modification of the penal code in regard to offenses against properly and public order and in regard to secret political associations, especially the one known as the "Pact of Blood," which will be severely prosecuted. The other reforms

The Spanish cabinet will be remodeled be inderstood General Azontraga will remain

natives.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Daily Mail pub

he an interview with the earl of Ashburnham, the English representative of Don Carlos, in which the earl confirms the report that the Carlists intend to do nothing hastliy, but belives that a better future opportunity for their cause is ripening than his ever opened up before them.

"The Carlists are standing in an attitude of close watchfulness and are ready to ac when the appointed hour is struck. Every thing is working in favor of Don Carles

This Winter.

HOPE OF ANY HARVEST HAS VANISHED

Continuation of Inclement Weather Kills

All Chance of Recovery. INSPECTOR SPAIGHT'S OWN OPINION

He Says that the Suffering Can Only Be

Relieved by Government.

PROPOSES PUBLIC WORKS AS A MEANS 11. "Shrewsbury."

No Other Way Would Be So Success ful in Removing the Effects of the Total Failure of All Crops.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company, LONDON, Sept. 11 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The outlook in Ireland is not improved. On the contrary, hope of any harvest grows less day by day. Mr. Gladstone is so impressed with the grave tidings that for once he has broken his rule not to say anything on publicaffairs connected, however remotely, with politics. Acknowledging copies of reports from Ireland peace negotiations, which defeat has been be an act of international courtesy. There forwarded to him by the World correspondent, the "grand old man" replies in an

I thank you fo, your kind attention to one ought to have set its face emphatically like myself, withdrawn from public affairs. The intelligence is very sad, and causes me much concern. Rufterstone House, September 9, 1897.

Colonel Spaight, an official of experience who sounded the first note of alarm in a letter cabled last week, writes as follows in reply to a request for a full exposition of his views:

DERRY CASTLE, Killaloe, County Clare. Sept 9-My only wish and object in call- simply a very pleasant day. The prediction to India from her stores at Broken Hill, or ing attention to the probable effects of the San Francisco can draw upon the Rocky, present disastrous season was that the Mountains. Besides, silver always is flowing | necessary steps might be taken in time to meet the severe trial which, I regret to say, is certain to arise. I have had experience of the sad effects on all concerned of leaving essential precautions to the last moment and then endeavoring to do what was required in a hurried, imperfect man-"High quarter's" referred to are Mr. Bal- ner.

The potato crop, though not now the sole food source of the poorer people, still unpoorer lands is, I may say, a total failuresmall, ill-grown and blighted. Not only shipment of gold to the United States, still are potates the people's own food, their adheres to this view: "Speaking from the pigs and fowl depend almost entirely on is a cold, incessant rain, and nothing can Spanlards represent American senators fabe done. It is more like a bad November COLD AS WELL AS HUNGER.

One of the most fuel. No one except those who have per- Spanish ambassador to London, said: "A sonally visited the people can form any telegram received at the embassy last night idea of the way this want is felt by the vast majority of the poor. Fuel is almost of Victoria de ias Tunas by Cuban rebels more necessary than food, and its loss is bitterly felt, particularly by the women and children. In my opinion the only way practical to give relief is to provide useful small garrison was in the place, which is works, which would be a permanent benefit to the country. This must be done with due thought and consideration-by really GEORGE C. SPAIGHT.

Late Local Government Inspector. The venerable archbishop of Tuam writes: ST. GARLATH'S COLLEGE, Tuam, Sept. e.-From all the accounts that reach me racing nearly half the countles of Mayo and Galway, I am sorry to say that hardly could things be worse. Owing to the uneasing downpour of rain, the potato crop, the staple food of the people, has suffered severely, even where not totally destroyed postmaster general and secretary of state by blight. I therefore regard it as unquestionably certain that famine in the diocese of Tuam is sure to overtake us before ployes of their respective departments." and long. Unfortunately our people have hardly to urge putting government employes upon any money with which to purchase meal, be it ever so cheap.

It is most humiliating to be eternally ending round the hat, but what can be done? Hunger pierces stone walls. The oats crop, too, is greatly damaged, while the turf is in a bad way, and it may be said that a fuel famine is as bad as a food famine. On the whole I look upon the oming time as foreboding misery. I give you a gloomy picture, but I am

sorry to say, a true of JOHN E. MACEVILLEY. Archbishop of Tuam.

MERELY PUT OUT AS A FEELER.

English Financial World Excited

Over Action of Bank of England. LONDON, Sept. 11.-The important anouncement made by the Times this mornng, in an article from a special correspondent to the effect that the directors of the Bank of England have consented to hold onefifth of the bank reserve in silver, has caused much excitement on the continent. The governor of the Bank of England, Albert George Sandeman, when questioned on the subject today by a representative of the Associated Press, refused to confirm or deny the report. From other Bank of England officials, however, it was learned that the article was

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the report referred to, says: 'This startling rumor is such a bolt from the blue that we would fain believe there for the Philippine islands are diafted with must be some mistake. Should the sughe intention of securing justice to the gested action of the bank have substantial foundation in fact the whole commercial world would immediately rise up in arms and not worth resping but the turf cut will fore the assembling of the Cories, but it is and protest against so dangerous an innovation. Our contemporary darkly hints at pressure from high quarters and with equal mystery suggests weighty affairs of state as

giving a final answer to the monetary com-

mission headed by Senator Wolcott of Colo-

possible explanation for this sudden and unexpected departure from the straight and narrow path. But the business community will not be satisfied with any vague and unauthorized statements of this kind and deal about British Columbia, where a vast Continuing, the Pall Mail Gazette says:

That some qualified promise has been given silver question in a palliative sense is in fact nothing. At present the matter is not regarded seriously, the members of the stock exchange refusing to believe it possitenance a departure which could not but Duchess Olga, the older of the two daughters be most damaging to trade and credit."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Generally Fair; Stationar, 1. Kaiser Still Dabbling in Politics. Gossips in London Have a Feast. Famine is Certain in Ireland.

Ghastly Death Roll at Hazleton. 2. Miners' Strike is Settled. Sons of Veterans Coming to Omaha.

3. Size of the New Nebraska Ballot. Chairman Mutz Defends Holcomb,

4. Last Week in Omaha Social Circles. Musical Matters. 5. Postal Savings Banks in Favor.

New Orleans is Quarantined, Story of Zeitoun's Brave Defeaders,

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Record of Saturday's Sports. 7. County Committee Chooses a Chairman

Pienic of Railroad Ticket Agents. 8. Exposition Space in Demand. Judge Gordon Avoids a Decision.

Pittsburg & Gulf Celebrates Its Opening. 10. Woman: Her Ways and Her World,

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. "How Billy Salled the Grace." 15. Commercial and Financial News.

16. Great American Game Preserves, Music Adapted to Hospital Use. 17. Amusement Notes and Gossip,

Echoes from the Ante Rooms. 18. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

Some Auction House Secrets. 19. In the World of Whirling Wheels. Lovers of Sport and Solitude, 20. Story of a Walf of the Plains.

Practical Slavery in Hawaii.

Becoming More Comfortable, Hour, Deg. Temperature Falls Several Degrees. Hour. 1 p. m..... 80 2 p. m..... 82 6 a. m 67 3 p. m..... 83 4 p. m..... 84 n. m 68 5 p. m..... 85 6 p. m..... 85 9 a. m 70 10 n. m..... 73 11 n. m..... 76 7 p. m..... 84

An easy, slow rain prevailed Friday night, with the result that the temperature yesterday was much more agreeable. While the weather was some cooler than it had been yet it was not so cool as to be alarming in connection with frost possibilities. It was for today is for fair weather.

SPANIARDS' TERRIBLE REVENGE.

Burn Campos, Cubans and American

Senators in Emgy. Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing LONDON, Sept. 11 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The correspondent of La Gaulois of Paris writes from Valencia, Spain, that on the evening of the doubtedly is their main reliance in this fete of St. Joseph, a few days ago, when an country. This in the mountains and on the auto-do-fe is held, similar to the Guy Fawkes celebration in London of dummy figures, il lustrating local incidents or political events figures were burned representative of Marthem. The hay crop in the same districts shal Martinez Campos and next to him a it has been impossible to save, while the Cuban insurgent, with his head issuing from out crop is seriously damaged, and it will a barrel, whom, although close to him, the be impossible to save it if the weather does | marshal affects not to see, and a number of not clear up. At the moment I write there hogs, dressed in "ditto" suits, by which

> voring Cuban independence. Seen by a World correspondent today reserious wants of the garding the Cuban victory and Spanish relations to America, Marquis Casa Valencia confirms the news of the capture of the town The government dispatch stated no great importance is attached to the event, as only a

little more than a village." "Will General Weyler be relieved of con mand of the Spanish troops in the island?

was asked. "Nothing to corroborate that statement is known at the embassy and I do not think it likely to occur. With regard to the etrained relations of Spain and the United Strees I do not believe that such is the case. There is always a certain small party in the United States who are in sympathy with the Cubsc insurgents. This is owing to the influence of the sugar and tobacco trusts. One of the most important news papers in America sympathizes with the Cuban rebels from purely sordid motives There will be no war. Of course a good deal of feeling was aroused in Madrid by certain American utterances, but this feeling is not directed against the United States, but cely against the small number of Americans re ferred to."

HELPS OUT THE IRISH TRADE.

Royalty's Buying Make Manufactures

of Island Popular. (Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 11 .- The tour of the duke and duchers of York, which was continued today at Glasgow, Scotland, where they met with an enthusiastic reception, forms the subject of the heartiest congratulation in many quarters, particularly in Ireland, where the people, politicians and others, admit it has done a good deal for Irish trade. The duchers, for instance, accepted a Galway fisher cloak from Mother Dooley. The cloak was made at a factory which Father Dooley started in Galway, and already 100 of these cloaks have been ordered, either in white or crimson. The latter color is correct. An other result of the visit of the duke and duchess of York to Ireland is that a royal residence will in all probability be established in that country, and in addition, the early abolition of the viceroyalty is everywhere accepted as a fact. The duchess won probably a ballon d'essai at the instance of all hearts and the duke was almost as the government in order to ascertain the popular, though he did not escape criticism. temper of the people on the subject before

Across the rejoicings, however, fall the shadows of the coming famine. The Daily Nation, after getting a letter from every pastor of a parish in rural Ireland, says: 'Since black '47, the Irish laborer has never faced a winter more full of privation. The harvest is as bad as can be in the west of Ireland, and it is pretty sure that there will be not only a food but a fuel famine. Not only are the potatoes rotting in the ground with the grain crops beaten down by rain not dry. Unless there is exceptional weather within the next few days a famine is a certainty."

Vanity Fair says the queen is quite in terested in the rush to the Klendike gold mining regions and has asked many questions regarding the protection afforded there to her subjects. Her majesty knows a great estate was purchased for the grown a few | years back.

Everything in connection with the visit of by the bank authorities to deal with the President Faure to Russia was thought out with diplomatic cleverness and instances of it are leaking out every day. As an example of the tact employed it is pointed out that the French president took with bin threof the grar and crarina.

GHASTLY DEATHROLL

Twenty-One Corps s Caused by the Deadly Bullets of Martin's Deputies.

FORTY - FIVE MAIMED AND BROKEN BODIES

Five of the Wounded Are Likely to Die at Any Moment.

HOSPITAL AND MORGUE ARE CROWDED

Remains of the Victims Will Be Gently

Laid to Rest Tomorrow.

STATE TROOPS ENGAMPED AT HAZLETON

Commander Says He Will Allow No. More Marching_Warrants Out for the Arrest of Sheriff and Deputies.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 11 .- Twenty-one corpses lie tonight in frame shantles scattered about the hilltop town. Forty-five maimed, wounded and broken figures toss on the narrow cots of the Hazleton hospital. Of these it is almost a certainty that five RAIN COOLS OFF THE ATMOSPHERE. will be added to the death list before another day dawns. Such was the execution done yesterday afternoon by 102 deputy sheriffs, armed to the teeth, upon about 150 ignorant foreigners, whose total armament consisted of two little penknives. These

facts are undisputed. Here is the ghastly roll as it stands tonight: The dead: ANDREW HICKOWSKI. JOHN CHOBENSKI. STEVE URICH. ANDREW YERHMAN. JOHN FRANKO. JOHN ZERNAWICK. FRAN KKODET. JOHN ZASLACK JOHN SHEKA. ANTON GREEKIO. JOHN TURNASVICH. ANDREW YURICH, all of Harwood. ANDREW ZIMENSKI. ADAM ZIMONSKI. JOHN BUSKI. STANLEY ZAGDRSKI. SEBASTIAN BOOSTOSKI. JOHN FUTA. ADELBERT CZATA, all of Crystal Ridge. ANDREW COLLICK.

RAFAEL BECKEWIZ of Cranberry. ; The injured who are death's door: . Clemens Plotack. Caspar Dulass. John Benke. Andrew Slaboni-Jacob Tomashontas. Others injured: Andrew Hanise. James Chrize. Andrew Meyer. Andrew Urban. Kasimir Dulis.

Josef Sapar. Josef Itaatek. Frank Tegios. Andrew Ezmund Martin Szafranck John Dainey. John Cleshock Thomas Boryo John Slebodnik. John Bak. George Kasper, Anthony Mizata. John Pirgutaj.

Josef Meel. Josef Pawlasyk John Pastele. Matthew Seaja. Kasimir Majisico Klemans Patek. Adolph Kinzelewiz Adam Lapinski. John Kulik. Bernard Romin. Konstanti Moneinski Frank Soman.

George Krezo John Kerlozish Andrew Sabolick John Darmensko. George Verchiek. Steve Eerskuki. John Pantki. John Koti.

Joseph Bobick. John Treible, a deputy All these men range in age from 18 to 45 ears, all foreigners, Hungarians, Poles, Lithuanians and Slavs.

The situation tonight is as tense as the

day was full of event and incident. First and foremost, the purpose these men had in view when their march received its ragic end was consummated. The 1,500 workers at the Latimer mines, to whom they were bound in an effort to induce them to join the strikers' ranks, bave laid down their picks and sworn to do no more work until all the demands of the men at all the mines

in the district have been conceded. WARRANTS ISSUED. Next in importance was the issuance of warrants this afternoon for the arrest of Sheriff Martin and 102 deputies. These were issued at the instance of the United Hungarlan societies. They were made out in the name of Joseph Mehalte, president of the St. George society, of which nearly all the dead miners were members. Robert P. Riley, manager of the Anthracite Detective agency, took charge of the documents, but up to a

late hour tonight they had not been executed. Sheriff Martin, who spent last night at is Wilkesbarre home under a strong guard came to Hazleton this morning with the Ninth regiment of the Third brigade. His presence in the town was not known until late in the day. Then it was found that he was still under the guardianship of the soldiers and he could not be reached. This afternoon Constables Airey and Gallagher made an effort to arrest A. E. Hess, who led one company of the deputies last night, but he had sought shelter within the military lines kept by the Ninth regiment and they refused to permit the constables to pass the guard. The warrants charge murder, assault

A third event of no less importance was the offer made by Superintendent Lawall of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre collieries, to grant an increase of 10 per cent over the Lehigh basis to the men of the company, about 2,600 in number. A big meeting was held at McAdoo in the afternoon to consider this offer, and after much discussion and speech-making it was decided to accept the proposition. But little confidence follows ble that the bank authorities would coun- speaking dolls as presents to the Grand this decision, as it is taken for granted that as soon as the men return to work pressure from the men still out will be brought to

and battery and threatening to kill.