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BRITISH LION GRINS

Thinks American Eagle's with Him on Chinese Question.

LOOKS FOR AID FROM THIS QUARTER

Expects Help in Fighting Battles in the Far East.

LONDON EDITORS JUMP AT CONCLUSIONS

Think United States is Ready to Don Fighting Clothes.

SALISBURY'S SPINAL COLUMN IS WEAK

English Public Believes He Will Do Nothing Unless Absolutely Forced to Act—All Look to Parliament.

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LONDON, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The perceptive professions with which expressions of sympathy by the American press with Britain's policy of commercial equality in China have been received by the English press and publicists is a notable feature of the development of the far eastern crisis. All jump at the conclusion that these approving declarations by American journals reflect a disposition of the Washington government to give not only oral, but material support to the British policy if circumstances should demand it. No better exemplification of this phase of political feeling here is possible than is afforded by a signed article by Henry Norman, in the Chronicle, referring to the policy of commercial equality, he writes: "In this demand we are irresistible. At last the people of the United States have learned that we are not land grabbers, gold seekers and monopoly hunters that some of their western senators and Irish politicians have represented us to be. They have realized that our aims are their aims; that what we fight for they fight for; that the great untouchable markets of the east, they desire that commerce be untrammelled by the jealousies of the continental nations. That is precisely what we, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, are ready to fight for in order to secure for ourselves and for them."

"Japan, who will fight Russia some day as surely as tomorrow's sun will rise, who confidently aims at becoming a great trading nation, is of necessity on our side in such a demand."

"The German people, whatever the political intrigues of their government may be, are with us. France will follow Russia subserviently for a while longer, but not very long, as this is the only line of personal security for the present ministry. Sooner or later she will give way in certain directions, or we must fight her."

"The British public is in a fog respecting the precise amount of backing which the tide of the ministers, Gerald Balfour, the only minister who has spoken since the announcement of the abandonment of the Talien Wan conditions, asserts that the government is maintaining a firm, courageous attitude, but public confidence in Lord Salisbury's pluck is seriously shaken and his supporters sorrowfully express the belief that he never, except when actually driven to the wall, will take the responsibility of war."

Every one here is looking forward with anxious expectancy to the opening of Parliament on Tuesday, when the ministers will be compelled to give some indication of the trend of the negotiations and their future policy.

JOHN BULL STILL STANDS FIRM

Has Not Backed Down from Any Position Held Toward China.

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LONDON, Feb. 5.—It is probable that but little further reliable information regarding China will be obtained until the ministers have a chance to round on their assailants in the course of their debate in Parliament in consequence of the reply to the speech from the throne. The matter furnished Thursday last is sufficient insight into the facts and shows that the press has wasted a considerable amount of hysterical alarm, which curiously enough is more prevalent among the government supporters than among the opposition papers. After all the perturbation will not have been wasted if it serves to convince the government of the earnestness of the country over the matter, and how it will resent any weakness or bungling.

It must be remembered that the whole Talien Wan story never received a shadow of official sanction. As called Thursday last Great Britain has never conceded that Talien Wan was a treaty port. It was merely one of the suggested concessions of the bargain, and if it should be withdrawn it can only be because it is a barrier to the negotiations for the loan. The object of the condition was to checkmate any scheme for the transformation of Port Arthur into a closed Russian port, and the object was equally served by exacting from China and Russia a pledge in regard to Port Arthur similar to the pledge exacted from them in regard to Corea before the evacuation of Port Hamilton, and this will probably be the upshot.

The semi-official statements distinctly point thereto, notably the specific utterance early in the week in regard to the temporary nature of the Russian treaty of Port Arthur, which was accompanied by the friendly assurance that Great Britain is not bound to Japan by any warlike alliance. In short, there is every reason to believe that Great Britain does not intend to recede an inch from the position which has been officially taken up by Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain and Hicks-Beach in the name of the marquis of Salisbury.

In the course of an interesting address at Bradford before the Chamber of Commerce of that place on Thursday last the United States consul, Erasmus S. Day, applauded the marquis of Salisbury's doctrine of free trade in China. He said that America had every sympathy with it and he said the people of Great Britain and the United States ought to lead in shaping the world's action in that direction. Continuing, he said they had the opportunity to achieve great things, would they unite to achieve lasting benefits to themselves and to the world?

Speaking of the tariff, Mr. Day said the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in the United States was in favor of the protective theory. The Wilson bill, he

added, had sickened the people of the "strife for revenue only" theory and it would not be wise for the manufacturers of Bradford to hope for the speedy enactment of another Wilson bill, "which closed too many mills in the United States to be retried."

When the evidence is sifted it appears that the Globe Venture syndicate's descent upon the Sus coast of Morocco, announced in the dispatches January 31, closely resembles Dr. Jameson's Transvaal raid. The pretended ignorance of Sir Edward Thornton, chairman of the syndicate, and formerly British ambassador at Washington, is wholly unaccountable, for it is known that several times he received at London at Christmas to the effect that if the Tourmaline, the vessel of the expedition, persisted in its intention to land arms and ammunition on the Sus coast, it would meet a warm reception by the troops and ships of the sultan.

The Saturday Review protests against "such buccannering expeditions, hazarding imperial prestige for the benefit of a band of needy adventurers and unprincipled freebooters," and expresses the hope that the sultan will press a claim for damages "for this flagrant breach of international faith, even though the signature and rockets of ex-diplomatists suffer accordingly."

DOINGS OF AMERICANS IN PARIS

Antecedents of the Man Whom Edith Garner Will Marry.

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PARIS, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Count Leon Moltke Huitfeldt, whose engagement to Miss Edith Garner of New York is announced, is the first secretary of the Danish legation here. He belongs to the Schleswig-Holstein branch of the Moltke, being a grand nephew of the great Von Moltke, who married so happily an English woman, whom he met in Heligoland. The Moltke family estate is close to Kiel, where Count Leon is a landlord on a large scale. He has three family mansions and estate covered with dairy farms stocked with 500 cows. His house is exactly like Bismarck's at Friedrichsruhe, while it is as solid and substantial as an English country gentleman's mansion it is as ornamental as a French chateau.

On the Kiel estate live Count Leon's two unmarried aunts, from whom he has large expectations. Close by is the estate of the Rantzau-Reventlow family, one of whom married Bismarck's only daughter after the death of her original fiancee, Count Leon has the reputation of being a very good fellow and particularly fond of sport. He is a member of the French Jockey club. He has turned 46, is tall and blonde.

There is a good deal of talk in American circles about a painful incident at the Hotel Normandie. A few days ago the people in the hotel were aroused by cries of "William, William, go away, you have deceived me," coming from a refined passage leading to the elevator. In the hotel I saw a violent struggle between a young married woman, proved to be a Mrs. Howard of Philadelphia, and her youthful husband. The woman was in the act of throwing a small shower of Bank of England notes at the man, repeatedly shouting, "William, take your money back. Keep him away."

The husband had struck his wife and as she was entering the elevator she gave him a push which caused him to lose his hat, and he fell into the slippers' hall floor. She got safely into the elevator and the man tried to get in after her, but was seized by some Englishmen. The woman went up alone, shrieking down a torrent of reproaches. Inquiry led to the discovery that the pair had been in the hotel a week and both had fallen victims to the absynthe habit, large quantities of which they consumed amebly each morning. Eventually the man was turned out of the hotel. The wife left later in the day.

CAVENDISH GOES TO UPPER NILE

Best Equipped Exploring Expedition Ever Organized.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Cavendish expedition, which is about to leave London, is one of the most striking examples of how young and wealthy Englishmen with a fondness for sport and exploration combine the notes with enterprise and making. Henry Cavendish, relative of the duke of Devonshire, has already spent £200,000 in preparation for the expedition.

Although nominally private, its aims are on the Upper Nile, where the French are supposed to be operating, and are well known to high government officials. As a matter of fact the route adopted was suggested by the chiefs of the intelligence department of the war office, and the foreign office had the scheme under consideration for some weeks.

The force which will accompany Mr. Cavendish will be better armed than any body of men which has ever entered Africa. It will take with it 350,000 rounds of ammunition and a number of 7-pound Maxim rapid-fire guns. It will be well provided against surprises.

OUTLINE OF ZOLA'S DEFENSE

What the French Writer Will Attempt to Prove.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

PARIS, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"They will see," said Zola today, in speaking about his trial, "France is not yet under martial law. That is all I can say now."

I heard from a person very close to the great novelist that the defense at the trial, which will begin next Tuesday, will be as follows: Zola will show first that all the continental embassies in Paris, without exception, have denied most solemnly that they had anything to do with Dreyfus or the documents referred to in the Bordereau. His next aim will be directed against the irregular nature of the Dreyfus court-martial, to show that no evidence was produced before the court arrived at its decision except the evidence of graphologists, three of whom testified to the handwriting being that of Dreyfus, two testifying that it was not. Zola's trump card, however, if he succeeds in laying it, will be the arraignment of Colonel Paty du Clam, the head of the intelligence bureau of the war office. In that connection Zola will undertake to prove that Esterhazy not only had something to do with concealing the Bordereau, but through him was the cat's-paw of Clam, who, owing to an undeniable leakage of late years in the ministry of war, had to find a scapegoat for the carelessness for which Clam, as the chief, was responsible.

German Sailors Drowned

KIEL, Feb. 5.—By the capsizing of a navy launch here today nine sailors and three workmen were drowned.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, Omaha, 1898.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The building erected by the United States government is situated at the west end of the grounds at the head of the basin and has the seat of honor of the exposition, facing as it does the main group of buildings. It was designed under the general direction of the supervising architect of the Treasury department at Washington, D. C.

The building parades of the classic style, the Ionic order being used. It is arranged in three sections, that at the center having a frontage on the lake of 208 feet and a height to top of balustrade over cornice of fifty-eight feet. It will have a depth of 150 feet.

The main entrance facing the center of the basin will be reached by a broad flight of steps and through a colonnade. This entrance, along with the entire center section of the building, will be very richly treated in color. The entrance is flanked on either side by pavilions capped by richly decorated domes.

The main building will be surrounded by a colossal dome, which will tower far above all other buildings. This dome will be capped by a heroic figure representing "Liberty Enlightening the World," and at night this figure will be lighted by electricity; the torch will be 178 feet above the ground.

The side sections, which are separated from the central portion of the building by colonnades connecting with the Agriculture building on one side and the Fine Arts building on the other, each has a frontage of 148 feet and is 100 feet deep; height, forty-four feet to top of balustrade. This makes the total length of building 594 feet, and height at pinnacle 178 feet. The floor space devoted to exhibits will approximate 50,000 square feet.

RECITING BECOMES A FAD

Duchess of Marlborough Much Given to "Speaking Pieces."

HER FRIENDS SPEAK OF IT WITH IRONY

Hardly a Gathering of the Swell Set Occurs Without Her Appearing with Some Sort of Recitation.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duchess of Marlborough's reciting proclivities seem to be spoken of with a certain amount of irony by her friends. That such performances have become a fad with her is an undoubted fact, and down at Melton, where she now has hunting with the duke, her parties, however small, are rarely passed without the duchess giving a sample of her histrionic powers. The latest gossip from that center of fashion is that the duchess has a most striking recitation in preparation, "The Death of the Fox," with which it is fully anticipated she will be the sensation at all the select hunting parties. She appears to be assuming the position of grand patroness of musical and theatrical genius among her set. It is stated that another well known woman amateur has just composed a song and polka dance, "The Who Whoop," which the duchess has undertaken to introduce at the approaching ball at Blenheim palace.

Lady William Beresford (Lilly, duchess of Marlborough) is suffering from the effects of a severe knee sprain. She is on crutches and likely to be so for some time, for knee trouble is proverbially tedious.

Mrs. Ronalds is very anxious about her mother, Mrs. Carter, who has been ill some time. This is the reason why the pleasant parties at Cadogan Place, usually a feature at this season of the year, have not begun.

Lord Warwick has sailed for Madeira for the benefit of his health. He has been in a precarious state for some months with a combination of kidney and liver troubles. He is accompanied and nursed by his mother, the dowager countess of Warwick. His wife is coming to London shortly for an interesting event, after the lapse of twelve years. She has taken a splendid suite of rooms in the fashionable Coburg hotel, Mayfair, for the occasion. Lady Warwick is becoming more and more devoted to public work, particularly the promotion of the interests of women, social engagements playing quite a secondary part in her life now-a-days.

ROSSLYN AS ACTOR

Her half-brother, Lord Rosslyn, who is playing in Pinero's comedietta at the Court theater, has taken to his new life with tremendous gusto. He declares that the five weeks of rehearsal "were among the happiest of my life." Young as he is, he has had a few purple patches in his career, but he seems determined to work. Before applying for a theatrical engagement he offered himself (concealing his rank) for a clerkship in the city of London at 46 a week, but was ignominiously rejected for not being a stenographer. Then he applied for an engagement to Charles Wyndham, who did everything to dissuade him from the stage. He went next to George Alexander, who gave him a letter to Pinero, which secured him a part in "Trelawney." It is a remarkable coincidence that the character he plays resembles in many respects his own career. Pinero had completed the play months before Rosslyn even thought of adopting the theatrical profession.

It seems that we are only on the fringe of the Tatton-Sykes litigation. Two other cases pending are even more serious than that already disposed of. Two insurance companies sue Sir Tatton for large sums advanced on the security of bills and letters of authorization tendered by Lady Tatton, which she avers are forgeries. Should these suits go the same way as the first, Lady Tatton cannot escape criminal prosecution. Another case of a similar kind involving the daughter of an English ambassador, who married into a family closely identified years ago with the prince of Wales' household, has just been settled out of court. This woman, young and handsome, went to a bank and presented for payment a check for \$40,000, purported to be signed by the head of a great brewing firm. The bank manager said he should like to get the signatory's personal authority before paying so large a sum, whereupon the woman produced a letter of authority from her pocket. The manager, still apprehensive, said he would take the check to the alleged signer himself before paying it.

COLOMBIA MUST HURRY AND PAY

Italian Government is Getting About Tired Waiting.

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ROME, Feb. 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Count Bonis, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, announced in reply to questions as to the government's intention regarding the delay of the Republic of Colombia in carrying out the award of President Cleveland in the Cerutti affair, that courtesy impelled the Italian government to give Colombia time for consideration. But, he added, the government had informed Colombia that Italy felt it its duty to make the award respected.

SHUT OUT THE CRUISERS

Good Way to Retaliate on the German Government.

JUSTIFIED ON GROUND OF PUBLIC POLICY

American's Threats of Retaliation Cause a Halt on the Part of the Authorities of Deutschland.

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BERLIN, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The best retaliation on Germany for the exclusion of American products would be to stop the coming to New York of such German steamships as are fitted out as armed cruisers and manned by those who have served in the German navy. This would be justified on the ground of public policy and would scarcely disturb American commerce.

The German liberal press is not pleased with the action excluding American fruits from Germany, and American threats of retaliation have made an impression. In 1886 Prussia excluded American life insurance companies for the flimsy reason that they were swindlers on the German public. The plea was absurd, but it was believed, because the German papers were filled with inspired articles which demonstrated (to their satisfaction) that American life insurance companies in general were a danger to Germany. It is well known that American meat is vastly purer than that "made in Germany." Yet for years Germany has violated the spirit of its treaty with the United States by excluding our pork on pretexts as transparent as those which caused her to stop the supply of American fruit.

American diplomatic representatives in Berlin are treated with less courtesy than their colleagues of other countries, not merely because the German government dislikes republics, but because we do not insist upon the rights due to us and our representatives.

NAVAL BILL IS BEHIND IT

Prohibitive Decree on Fruit is Made for Agrarian Vote.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The freedom which the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet conceded this week to the agrarians, who formulated numerous wishes and complaints, is significant. The minister of agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Lexton, promised the government would grant as many of their demands as possible. At the moment he was making the declaration measures were preparing to stop the imports of American fruit, and the decree in that connection had already been issued.

The entire liberal press openly disapproves of the policy and asserts it was a government trick to obtain the vote of the agrarians for Emperor William's naval bill. The leading commercial journals point to the ill will and indignation such measures are bound to produce in America, and to the futility of prohibiting the importation of an article Germany does not produce with sufficient. The newspapers say the only result will be that fruit will be imported from the south of Europe at a higher cost than is now being paid for American fruits.

Dr. Friedrich von Kueger of the Agricultural high school, upon whose report the authorities here are understood to have acted, has been making an extensive series of experiments and examinations of the American plants and fruits supposed to be infested by the San Jose bug. After many failures he finally discovered the bug in three specimens of peaches and pears.

Dr. Heinrich Dorbru, president of the Entomological society of Stettin, writes that the San Jose bug has long been known in Germany as the blue-louse, and has devastated orchards in various parts of the country, especially in the neighborhood of Frankfurt and Stettin. He adds: "The present scare is as unjustified as the late Colorado bug scare."

The United States embassy is continuing its remonstrances as a protest against the unfounded rumors alleging that it was weakening.

Several of the newspapers express the opinion that the decree will not be permanent, and that it was only intended as a temporary act of retaliation for American treatment of German sugar. Inquiry made at the foreign office and at the Prussian Agricultural department, however, shows the steps taken to be only forerunners of others of more importance; the government having concluded that something must be done to

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—

Partly Cloudy; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

- 1. England Looking to America for Aid.
2. Duchess of Marlborough's Latest Fad.
3. Retaliation on the Germans.
4. News Among the German Peasantry.
5. University's Exposition Exhibit.
6. Irrigation in Nebraska.
7. Curling Game on the Lagoon.
8. Last Week in Omaha's Social Whirl.
9. Progress of Broach-Moore's Contest.
10. Miss Estelle Reel Talks to the Bee.
11. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
12. Iowa and the Pooling Bill.
13. Settling Kansas Pacific Affairs.
14. Celebration of an Anniversary.
15. Cut Rates Held in Abeyance.
16. Poor Police Protection.
17. City May Have an Ambulance.
18. In the Domain of Woman.
19. Commercial and Financial News.
20. Editorial and Comment.
21. Home Life of the Crickets.
22. Asphalt as a Paving Material.
23. In the World of Amusements.
24. Musical Review of the Week.
25. Echoes of the Ante Room.
26. "Brave Marie," by Karl Mayo.
27. Old Home of the McKinleys.
28. Sporting Review of the Week.
29. A Week Among Bicycle Cranks.
30. "Simon Date."
31. Recollections of Moody.
32. Sketches of the House of Lords.
33. Redmond and the Irish Rebellion.

Temperature at Omaha table with columns for Hour, Deg, and Day.

AGRICULTURE

Scrutiny the agrarian demand for retaliation on the United States.

There was an exemplification in the Reichstag on Tuesday when Dr. Kahn, a friend of Prince Bismarck, demanded the prohibition of American horses, claiming the imports had increased in 1897 to 4,279,000 marks.

The views of the Prussian cabinet are gaugable by a declaration made yesterday by the minister of agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Lexton, in the Diet, who declared that American horses developed influenza after importation, adding: "If the importations increase we shall certainly be forced to adopt a suitable quarantine in order to protect ourselves."

The total exclusion of all living cattle and hogs is also under consideration. The sugar producers have petitioned the imperial chancellor demanding that a tariff agreement shall be accepted unless the United States tariff on German sugar is reduced 20 per cent from the present scale, and an assurance given that no other country will be more favorably treated.

LATEST DECREE IS PUBLISHED

Full Text of Germany's Order Against Fruit is Given Out.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening publishes the text of an imperial ordinance dated today and worded as follows:

In order to prevent the introduction of the San Jose shield louse, the importation of living plants and fresh plant refuse from America, also barrels and boxes and other objects used in the packing or keeping thereof, is prohibited until further notice.

The same prohibition applies to the dispatch of fresh fruit and fresh fruit refuse, whenever the examination made at the place of entry may establish the presence of the San Jose louse.

This prohibition does not apply in any way to goods which enter by ships and remain on the ships. The imperial chancellor is empowered to grant exceptions and to take the necessary precautionary measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The following cablegram from our ambassador at Berlin, which was received late in the afternoon, contains all of the news of today concerning the fruit exclusion decree:

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Sherman, Secretary, Washington: Hamburg consul reports examination commenced and all fresh fruit admitted except eighty-one cases, where claim is made except insect was found. No trouble about dried fruit. "WHITE."

UNREST IN GERMANY

Petty Oppression Drives the Peasants to Self-Protection.

INTimidATION BY GOVERNMENT POLICE

Mazurs Along Eastern Frontier Organized Against Former Masters.

WANT RIGHT TO USE OWN LANGUAGE

Neutral Students Have Harsh Time to Get an Education.

FIGHTING IS OF DAILY OCCURRENCE

Those Who Would Like to Hear a Quiet Lecture Occasionally Seek Ineffectually for the Opportunity.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Mazurs, inhabiting the easternmost section of Germany, on the Russian-Polish frontier, have been politically intimidated hitherto by the government police, but now they are organizing against their old masters. The main significance of this movement lies in the fact that their chief is mainly for the right to their own language, thus creating one more obstacle to the Germanization of the fatherland. They number a little more than 100,000, and their name might never have been heard, but for the Polka Mazurka, which this people originated.

To illustrate the petty political intimidation in Prussia, on Sunday, January 30, the peasants of Kalentschin, an insignificant village of eastern Prussia, had arranged for a meeting to discuss their economic and political condition. One speaker was to use German, the other Polish. The governor of the district issued the following letter to the gentlemen of the village: "The place of this political meeting must correspond to the local requirements. Thus, all doors must open outward. There must be a square yard of space for every three people. There must also be an abundant water supply on the spot in case of fire. Perhaps you can influence the landlord to the extent of making him refuse to hire his hall for this purpose."

The government hoped by imposing such requirements suitable to a big city to frustrate the gathering of a handful of poor peasants in one room of a country tavern. Fortunately, in this case the meeting was held, but it is a typical case of that form of officialism which makes Prussian rule disliked in spite of its many virtues.

HARD TIMES FOR NEUTRALS

These are hard times for neutral students in countries where the German language is struggling with the Bohemian or Slavonian elements. In Prussia the German students have been forbidden to wear the ribbons of their guilds, which correspond roughly to society badges in our colleges. Out of revenge the German students of the Vienna university try to prevent their Slav fellows from wearing their distinctive dress.

Flights are of daily occurrence, in the midst of which the Hebrew students, who care nothing for the quarrel, but very much for the education, seek ineffectually for a quiet lecture. But that the German students are out on strike and will allow no one to lecture until their grievances are redressed. There would be more sympathy for the Germans in this matter had they not shown themselves devoid of political generosity in the treatment of the Prussian Poles.

The German empress has become a member of a club. The interesting fact has just been communicated by circular to every member of the German Imperial Yacht club, and of course it is regarded as a most important encouragement to the sport. Her majesty once told me that she was much opposed to canoeing as a recreation for her boys, but since then evidently her faith in boats or the Almighty has become stronger. Boating in Germany has flourished most abundantly under William II, and whatever sportsmen of the fatherland may think about their father's politics they unite in praising him as their national athlete. The year he ascended the throne (1888) there were fourteen regattas, with 274 outrigger boats engaged. In 1896 the number of boats had increased to 708 and last year 712 first-class racing boats started. No wonder that the chief organ of the German water sportsmen devoted a full page to praise of the emperor on his birthday last week.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of Germany was never so prosperous as now, and the general satisfaction of the Germania is but slightly damaged by the fact that this emperor's reign 1,000 years of imprisonment have been given for less majesty.

The grateful Reichstag has even increased the salary of Prime Minister Hohenzollern, although it would have been better had an increase been made in the salaries of the half-starved school teachers and railway servants. The salary of the German prime minister already was too high, for since Bismarck and Caprivi, the emperor has been his own prime minister, and has had no use for any other clerk, who copied his letters and posted them for him.

Edwin Isham and DeVol, two American opera singers, signed today a contract to sing in Arthur Sullivan's new opera, which he is to produce in May.

SALISBURY IS WORTHY

The facility enjoyed by the Kaiser for looking up indiscreet editors has a side which Lord Salisbury just now highly appreciates. The British prime minister is exceedingly angry at the London Times for publishing the alleged terms of the pending Chinese loan, and is greatly entertaining the English government and inviting interference by Russia, France and Germany. However, Lord Salisbury should console himself by reflecting that as bribery is the final argument in Chinese politics there is good reason for supposing that Russia knew all that was to be known quite as soon as the Times did. The government is daily giving the strongest assurance through the speeches of cabinet ministers that England desires no territorial conquest. As the chief secretary for Ireland said Friday night: "Our responsibilities in Asia, to the way of ruling Asiatic populations are sufficiently large already, and for Great Britain to annex Chinese territory would simply be to accept an immense additional burden without corresponding advantage. Our treaty rights secure to us equality of opportunities in all matters relating to trade and commerce. We should not secure more than