

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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## GLADSTONE IS GOING

Grand Old Man Can Live but a Few Weeks Longer.

VERY GRAVE REPORTS OF HIS CONDITION  
His Constitution Hopelessly Undermined by Disease.INSOMNIA ALSO ADDS ITS TERRORS  
Brain of England's Great Statesman is Affected.

PHYSICIANS CAN OFFER LITTLE HOPE

News of the Eminent Englishman's Condition Causes Sorrow Among Politicians and the Public at Large.

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LONDON, March 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I hear that the gravest reports of the condition of Mr. Gladstone fully confirming the recent information on the subject. During the last two weeks the affection of the nose has unhappily made dangerous progress and according to an opinion expressed by an eminent specialist, the Grand Old Man's constitution is now hopelessly undermined by suffering and sleeplessness.

A rumor, proceeding from a well informed source, is prevalent in parliamentary circles that after the recent consultation at Bournemouth Mr. Gladstone's family was informed that he could scarcely hope to battle more than a few weeks longer with the disease from which he is now suffering and the constitution is now hopelessly undermined by suffering and sleeplessness.

It was on receiving this report that Mr. Gladstone's family decided on returning to Hawarden, a change for which he himself had been pathetically appealing to his physicians. The news of his serious condition, and particularly in view of the painful nature of his affliction, has created deep sorrow among politicians of all parties, as well as the public at large.

LONDON, March 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says Mr. Gladstone's general condition is appreciably worse. It adds: "It was his own wish to be moved to Hawarden with as little delay as possible. Whatever the precise nature of the facial palsy, neuralgia or the presence of some unhealthy growth, there can be no doubt that though intermittent, they have occasioned severe suffering, and it necessarily follows that his physical powers and heart's action have become gravely enfeebled."

The health of the marquis of Salisbury is greatly improved.

SALISBURY IS VERY TIRED.

Unable Longer to Carry the Burden of Office.

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LONDON, March 19.—The interest of the English political world now centers in the marquis of Salisbury's health and the air is full of rumors of impending changes in the cabinet. In addition to influenza, the premier is suffering from depression and a form of "brain fever," as a friend puts it, which will render it impossible for him to continue his present heavy labors at the foreign office. It is believed he will remain premier, but the reconstruction of the cabinet is probable during the Easter recess.

The temporary installation of A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, at the head of the foreign office, exercises the minds of all parties. The liberal unionists deny it has any significance likely to prejudice their political status, and insist it is merely a temporary arrangement. Mr. Balfour has no special training or liking for foreign affairs, but he is warmly in sympathy with his uncle's views in regard to the present troubling international relations and the fact that he was chosen to direct the foreign office indicates that his policy for the present, at least, will be conducted upon the marquis of Salisbury's lines.

It is regarded as certain that George N. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, will be admitted into the cabinet at the first opportunity. He has made rapid advances in the estimation of politicians, especially during the past few weeks. Even his political opponents and important weekly papers are sounding his praises for the skillful manner in which he has handled ticklish questions in the House of Commons.

ARE TRYING TO WRECK THE LOAN.

French and Russian Diplomats Working.

PEKING, March 19.—The recent inactivity of the Russians at Peking is explained by the fact that the negotiations have again been transferred to St. Petersburg, owing to the difficulties encountered here. The coincidence of the French demands being presented on the eve of the emission of the Chinese loan in London is much commented upon, and it is asserted that France and Russia are trying to bring their heads together. Upon the occasion of the last visit of the French ambassador to the Chinese foreign office, the Chinese refused to accede to the French proposals, and the ambassador said that when he next visited the foreign office he would present stronger arguments and would even threaten active operations from Tonquin and the forcible seizure of a coaling station. The general opinion here is that it is impossible to disregard the persistent rumors circulating in well informed circles, that Russia has abandoned its attempts to lease Port Arthur, but has not ceased its negotiations regarding Allen Wan.

PROSPECT OF REBELLION IN CHINA.

Chances that it May Be a formidable Affair.

LONDON, March 19.—A special dispatch from Shanghai received here today says a rebellion has been started by Chinese officials of various ranks at Chang-sha, in the province of Hunan. It is said to have spread to all the provinces bordering on the Yangtze Kiang, and fears are expressed that it may prove to be the most formidable since the Taiping rebellion. It is professedly a patriotic movement.

A patriotic movement is being started to overthrow the Manchou dynasty and save control provinces from European control.

It is suspected that the plot emanates from the mandarin, who are alarmed at the prospect of a diversion of part of the troops to put the interest on the Yangtze.

The Peking authorities are cognizant of the movement but distrusting the loyalists.

## SPAIN WANTS HELP

Queen Regent Makes Appeal to Emperor Francis Joseph.

HEIN TURN WRITES TO EMPEROR WILLIAM  
Appeal is Based on Grounds of Imperial Relationship.GERMANY AGREES ONLY TO NEUTRALITY  
Position of Other Powers Said to Be Similar.

MAY ENDEAVOR TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Situation in Europe Indicates that Spain Will Have to Stand Alone in the Event of War.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, March 19.—In spite of denials, the queen regent of Spain has recently strongly appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to exert his influence with the monarchs of Europe, particularly Emperor William, to secure their efforts to restore amicable relations between the United States and Spain.

The queen laid special stress on the necessity of maintaining the peace of Europe and securing an entente of the European monarchs against republican, aggressive America, and on the affinity of her dynasty with the Hapsburgs.

It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph, while replying to the queen cautiously and conservatively, has actually written to Emperor William, endeavoring to elicit a reply pledging the latter to promise to tender his good services in trying to maintain peace.

More recently Spain approached Germany and Austria with the view of obtaining assurance that they, in the event of war, would assist Spain in some way or the other.

The Spanish ambassador, Senor Mendos de Vigo, father-in-law of Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish minister at Washington, had a conference on Wednesday last with the minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Bulow, when the latter assured him that, while Germany earnestly desired the adoption of the peace of Europe, it certainly would not pledge itself to anything but the strictest neutrality.

Spain is believed to have received the same answer from Vienna and Paris.

Senor Sandoval, the Spanish agent, has thus far failed in his efforts as a purchaser of torpedo boats and other war ships.

CHANGE IN PARTY POLITICS.

A remarkable change in party politics is believed to be imminent. It assures the adoption of the most important measures pending in the Reichstag and Diet, while it furnishes the leaders with definite leverage for the coming election. The main issue will be the commercial treaties now ending, which are largely in favor of industrial interests and detrimental to agricultural interests. They formerly met with the emperor's approval and brought honors to General Count von Caprivi, the former chancellor, their framer. The new treaties, according to the government, promise to be more favorable to agriculture.

The Agrarian election manifesto, just issued, is signed by the leaders of the different conservative factions, and by part of the national liberal and centrist parties, the new amalgamation thus comprising about half the present representation in the Reichstag and over half the Diet.

In opposition to this combination all the liberal and radical factions have pooled their issues, and they will be supported by the socialists in upholding the main lines of the present treaties. The campaign has been opened through Germany.

The commercial convention, sitting this week in Berlin, representing all the chambers of commerce and large industrial firms of the country, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the present treaties.

The centrist, having 100 votes in the Reichstag, and consequently, the balance of power, are strenuously opposed to forcing a new issue as likely to disrupt the party, which is already split up on the naval bill and military reform bill, part supporting them and others, mostly the south Germans, opposing them.

A counter demonstration of socialists and liberals was made in honor of the revolution, the officers of the Gard du Corps decorated the monument over the graves of the soldiers killed in the street fights, the emperor causing a wreath with his initials to be deposited at the foot of the memorial column.

SLIGHTS THE EMPEROR.

The strained relations between the prince regent of Bavaria and the emperor were strikingly illustrated by the former's invitation asking his majesty to attend the unveiling of a bust of Emperor William I in the Walhalla at Ratibonh, although it was known to everybody that the emperor had arranged to unveil the same day three statues in honor of his ancestors on the Sieges Allee.

The regent's invitation was evidently intentionally sent too late so that it was impossible to change the plans. The emperor replied to the slight characteristically by deputing Prince Frederick Henry, the youngest and least important of the Prussian princes, to attend the ceremony at Ratibonh in his behalf.

In court circles it is said Emperor William still most unpleasantly remembers his reception at Nuremberg last summer when the people shouted insulting epithets at him.

It is believed in parliamentary circles that an important resolution will be introduced in the Diet by the Agrarian leader Von Mendel and Ring, asking for a uniform and rigorous inspection of meats at frontier stations, and urging the government to exert influence to secure a similar decree from the Bundesrat. If it be passed the measure will be a hit at all foreign meats, including American meats, and the United States consuls fear it may be construed unfairly and seriously injure American imports.

The sugar manufacturers of the Rhine, at a special meeting just held, have requested the government to inform them definitely whether the proposed conference on the sugar bounty question is to meet at Brussels. There is widespread complaint at the delay and uncertainty. The belief that the conference would meet in February had largely affected sales and purchases and a failure to meet would have a disastrous effect upon prices.

The first large auction of American

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## UNREST IN HAVANA

Spaniards Scowl at Americans and Bold Threats.

SWEAR THEY WILL MASSACRE THEM ALL  
Will Rise and Out Throat if War is Declared.BLANCO UNABLE TO QU'LL AN UPRISING  
Captain General and Moderate Autonomists Practically Helpless.

MOB VIOLENCE POSSIBLE ANY MOMENT

Palace Officials All Scoff at the Idea that the Maine Was Wrecked by an Exterior Force.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)  
HAVANA (via Key West), March 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Havana for Americans is still a volcano that may break forth any moment. Quiet it cannot be truthfully called. There are no riots in the streets; no daily insults to Americans, only scowls and murmurs whenever an American passes a group of volunteers or order publicans. In Spanish restaurants waiters will bring an American a drink a little bit slower than they will any one else. Spanish officers at the little round tables will nudge each other and whisper "Un-American," while they look at you with an expression of combined pity and scorn.

A rich Cuban, a conservative man of great refinement, whose family is now in New York and who expects to return there himself, said today: "I asked a Spanish colonel at the Union club last night whether he expected there would be war between Spain and the United States. No," he replied, "because the Yankees are afraid to fight. But I want to tell you, though, that if their government in Washington does ever declare war, on the first night the news reaches Havana we will rise and begin with General Lee we will do to every American and every reconcentrated thus and he threw back his head and drew his thumb across his throat. If you Americans do not understand how a Spaniard can handle a knife, when the storm breaks your heads come off quick, etc."

That is it—when the storm breaks—everybody seems to take it for granted it certainly will break and quickly too, in spite of all Blanco and the moderate autonomists can do to postpone it.

Dr. Congesta said today: "Yes, there are rowdies and rascals in Havana, as there are everywhere else in the world. Men have been sandbagged within three blocks of the Waldorf, haven't they? Is the United States government to blame? In just the same way, if some of the lower elements here attack an American they blame us for it. We have all done all in our power to protect Americans and everyone else."

Everyone at the palace, in the mediaeval blindness that characterizes all Spanish minds, is ridiculing the idea of the Maine explosion being caused by an exterior cause. Blanco will not even allow the subject to be broached to him. He regards as a personal insult to him an expression of the slightest doubt that the Maine disaster was the result of an accident.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

CABALLOS RELIEVED OF OFFICE.

Not Wanted to Assist in the Pending Negotiations.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Spanish minister at Washington relieved J. M. Caballos of further duty on the Cuban autonomist committee. Whether the notice from Senor Polo was a surprise to Mr. Caballos is purely a matter of inference, as in reply to a direct question, Mr. Caballos merely said that he was not surprised at anything. He dismissed as groundless any supposition that there existed any friction between Spain's representative and himself because of a much quoted interview with himself which he had disavowed.

He said: "I have just been informed by the Spanish minister that I am not to act as an auxiliary member of the committee appointed by the autonomist Cuban government to negotiate a commercial treaty, and that this action on his part is taken on account of my being an American by birth. In having accepted the position about ten days ago it was with a desire on my part of assisting, if possible, the members of the committee in a technical manner, but the moment that I found, as reported by the newspapers, the powers to be granted by the autonomist government of Cuba, the committee in Washington will probably be much engaged, permitting them to extend outside the negotiation of a commercial treaty. I consider that my acting on the committee in any official capacity would be a delicate position, due to my nationality."

"I have no doubt that the best interests of America rest in no safer hands than those of President McKinley, and in expressing myself as I do, I but voice the sentiment of the conservative element of this country."

AUTONOMY IS A GRAVE MISTAKE.

Former Spanish Minister Signs for Return of Weyler.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Madrid giving the substance of an interview with the Senor Romero Robledo, the former minister of justice, in which he classes Cuban autonomy as the recalling of General Weyler as being the gravest of mistakes and adds: "General Blanco is unable to subdue the rebellion which is worse than ever, and the situation in the field is most critical. I do not know how far the Americans mean to go, but in any case Spain prefers war to humiliation. Nobody likes to die, but sooner death than shame. No Spanish government could propose the cession of Cuba for money."

"It was a crime to dissolve the Cortes at this critical time. I hope everything goes well, but I much fear the contrary. When the poor queen and the dynasty, who must assume the whole responsibility for the conflict, may both be swept away."

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET.

KEY WEST, March 19.—The United States court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine continued its session today on board the United States battleship Iowa.

The survey steamer Bache arrived this morning from the Tortugas Islands. The United States cruiser Montgomery sailed this morning for the Tortugas with twelve-inch shells for the fleet. The battleships Massachusetts and Texas will leave the Tortugas Islands today for Hampton Roads.

## THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Variable Winds.

Gladstone Scouring the End. Spain Asks Austria for Help. Great Unrest in Havana. Cuban Slowly Starve to Death. Maine Survivors Tell Their Story. Chancery M. Depeux on Spain. Eugene Moore Indicted Again. Hartley Ruling is Unsatisfactory. Last Week in Omaha's Social Whirl. Rehearing on the Smyth Motion. Military Camp for the Exposition. Exposition Stamps Are Arriving. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Iowa Legislative Proceedings. Intercollegiate Foot Ball Scheme. Englishmen Win at Chess. Kansas City and the Exposition. Raid on Fifty Bake Shops. "Elisen," by Rider Haggard. Commercial and Financial News. Editorial and Comment. Panama's Costly Ditch. Echoes of the Antislavery. Boston and the Fifteen Years. Terrible Tale of a Voyage. Theatrical Review of the Week. Musical Review of the Week. "Patty's Persecution." 10-10 In the Domain of Woman. Battleship in Action. Two Floating Armies. A Forty Years' Anniversary. Our Daddies with a Jag On. In the Sporting World. Among the Wheel Cranks. Electrical War Devices. Strange Fate of Old Titles.

Temperature at Omaha:  
Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.  
5 a. m. .... 35 1 p. m. .... 48  
6 a. m. .... 34 2 p. m. .... 48  
7 a. m. .... 34 3 p. m. .... 50  
8 a. m. .... 34 4 p. m. .... 50  
9 a. m. .... 34 5 p. m. .... 49  
10 a. m. .... 30 6 p. m. .... 40  
11 a. m. .... 41 7 p. m. .... 40  
12 m. .... 44

VERY STRONG PAIR TO DRAW TO.

American-English Alliance Can Stand Against the World.  
(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)  
LONDON, March 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I have been at pains to secure opinions of some distinguished English public men removed from the arena of political strife, and yet may still be taken as representing the best kind of English sentiment without suspicion of their being influenced by any party bias on the suggestions coming from both sides of the Atlantic for an alliance or understanding between the United States and Great Britain.

Viscount Peel, one of the most eminent of a long line of great men who have filled the dignified and coveted position of speaker of the House of Commons, present head of the army of historic political fame and himself occupying the foremost position in the esteem of all classes of his fellow countrymen, replied to a request for his view in the following weighty words: "You ask me to express an opinion on an alliance between the United States of America and the United Kingdom. That the mention of the possibility of a close union of the two countries in the event of war should have received with enthusiasm throughout the American people, coupled with the undoubted feeling prevalent in this country, shows, in spite of superficial and transient differences, that there is a real and solid foundation of mutual sympathy and respect between the kindred races. That the two nations bound together in an offensive and defensive alliance would be a match for any combination of hostile powers there is little doubt, and the contingency of such an alliance is in itself the main security for the maintenance of the peace of the world."

The duke of Westminster, one of the most notable figures in the British aristocracy, whose sympathies have been as generously exercised in behalf of the oppressed Christian subjects of the sultan, replied: "In answer to your request for my opinion on the desirability and practicability of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, I venture to think such an alliance based on all accounts most desirable for both, but I can give no opinion upon its practicability. Does not the fundamental policy of the United States rest upon the principle of non-interference in all European affairs?"

The duke of Sutherland, a young nobleman of immense wealth and territorial possessions, which he personally manages on model lines, who was selected because of his reputation as a thoughtful, high-principled representative of his order, replied: "In answer to your question I think there can be no doubt that the great majority of people in this country desire a close alliance with the American people, and such an alliance would be of the greatest possible benefit to the two nations. I venture to believe it would be the accomplishment of the desires of those who have the best interests of both countries at heart."

ANXIETY REIGNS IN MADRID.

All Eager for Report on the Maine Disaster.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)  
MADRID, March 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The great anxiety reigns in Madrid and political circles about the American report on the Maine disaster and probably the publication of the Spanish report will be held back until the American report is known. The desire of the Madrid government is to avert a conflict on such a delicate question if possible without exciting too much popular feeling and the press in Spain. Marshal Blanco had advised a postponement of the departure of the flying squadron and does not want it to go beyond the Canary Islands, whereas the marine minister wants it to remain there until it can be joined by the first-class cruiser, Maria Theresa, a sister ship of the Vizcaya and Oquendo, because the torpedo vessels and destroyers are not making the voyage in full war trim. Blanco complains of the Madrid jingo papers' tone having crippled his parleying with the rebel chief.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Methodists Endorse McKinley.

CHESTER, Pa., March 19.—At today's session of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal conference Rev. Amos Johnson of Philadelphia offered resolutions endorsing the action of President McKinley and congress taken in the Spanish-American troubles and pledging the loyalty of all Methodists to the government. The resolutions created an outburst of enthusiasm, many ministers speaking in favor of them. They were adopted with a burrah.

Vessels In for Repairs.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which has been ordered here to have its guns repaired, arrived at the navy yard this morning, having remained at the Indian Head proving ground over night. It is expected the work necessary on the vessel can be completed within fifteen days. Lieutenant Commander John F. Pillsbury is in command.

Orders to Rush Torpedo Boats.

BATH, Me., March 19.—Orders from the Navy department have been received at the Bath Iron works to rush forward to completion the torpedo boats Dahlgren and Craven. The hulls will be completed in eight weeks and the boats will be ready for launching in a few months.

Terror Ordered to Tortugas.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The monitor Terror has been ordered to leave this port and join the squadron under command of Admiral Searl at Dry Tortugas. Captain Ludlow, commanding the Terror, received orders from the Navy department to have his vessel start for the south at once, and preparations are being made to have the Terror sail on Tuesday morning.