

WILLIAM IS FICKLE

German Emperor Suddenly Changes His Mind About Visiting Spain. RETURNS HOME TO OPEN THE REICHSTAG

Much Business Necessitates Return of All the Ministers to Berlin.

BUNDESRATH TO TAKE UP MEAT INSPECTION

Fear American Law Makers Will Form Measures of Retaliation.

SHAN TUNG RAILWAY PROJECT RIPENING

Over Seventy Million Marks Subscribed Toward Construction of Road to Exploit Coal Mines and Other Industrial Enterprises.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Emperor William's sudden abandonment of his intention to visit one of the most important ports on his return to Germany by sea and his determination to go home by way of the Adriatic sea, landing at Pola and taking the train for Potsdam via Innsbruck, has given rise to considerable speculation as to the real motive of his change of plan.

The impression among leading politicians, however, is that the state of the home politics and the inappropriateness of his proposed visit to Spain at the present juncture mainly influenced the emperor's decision.

The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, represented to his majesty the necessity for an early opening of the Reichstag in view of the mass of work which he has to get through and suggested November 23 or December 1 for the opening ceremonies.

Emperor William, who intends to open the session in person, has accordingly returned directly. The ministers have all returned suddenly to Berlin and the greatest activity is observable in political circles.

The discussion of the government's anti-strike measure promises to make sessions of the Reichstag extremely lively.

Emperor Takes No Chances. It is suggested in some quarters that Emperor William's visit to Potsdam from Pola to Potsdam by way of Innsbruck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol, was dictated by a plan which, since the assassination of the emperor of Austria and the discovery of a plot against the emperor's life at Alexandria, Egypt, has governed his majesty's movements.

The municipality of Potsdam, where the imperial family will reside until the new year, is preparing a warm reception for their majesties. The burgomaster will read an address and the guilds and corporations will line the route from the station to the palace and afterward file past the emperor.

The absorbing topic of the Reichstag during the last week has been the Lippe-Detmold case. The verbatim publication of the documents which first appeared in a Vienna paper and which were afterward copied by the entire German press enabled the nation generally to form an intelligent idea of the whole matter.

Remonstrance Against Expulsions. The wholesale expulsions from northern Schleswig, Silesia and Posen are in consonance with the resolutions adopted by the Prussian cabinet in spite of the opposition of the imperial chancellor last summer. The Austrian government has thus far not protested against the expulsions of Austrians from Silesia and Posen, but the Danish government has, although no reply of any kind has been made to its remonstrances.

The Danish press has taken up the matter and is urging the Danes to stop buying German goods. The Prussian government, nevertheless, intends to continue the expulsions for national reasons. The trial of a French spy, Ildor Decoq, for betraying important military secrets to France, was opened before the imperial court at Leipzig today. Decoq's accomplices have not been traced, but evidence points to German military men as being implicated. The spy was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, to ten years' loss of civil rights and to police supervision.

It is learned that the imperial government has been impressed by the tone of the American press on the question of American measures of retaliation as an answer to the severe provisions of the imperial meat inspection bill, now under consideration by the Bundsrath. One material alteration is likely to be a change in the system of inspection of canned meats and sausages. Samples only will be tested from each batch and their examination will stand for the lot.

A notice, circulated by the German government, that several lots of American fruit

CARLOS TO BE KING

Change of Dynasty, Though Peaceful, Pending in Spain.

QUEEN REGENT GIVES UP HOPES FOR SON

Alphonso Will Never Reign and Queen's Family Will Quit the Country.

WAITING NOW FOR END OF PEACE TREATY

Finally, When Affairs Quiet Down, Don Carlos Will Abdicate.

PRESS SEES NOTHING BUT GOOD IN AMERICA

United States-Canadian Conference Watched with Some Nervousness

Least It Put International Friendship to a Severe Strain.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 19.—A curious report in regard to Spain's future is current in diplomatic circles which, from its source, is entitled to weight. It is that there would be a change of dynasty—but a peaceful change. The queen regent is said to be convinced of the hopelessness of her son ever reigning and has, upon the advice of the emperor of Austria, decided, soon after the peace treaty is signed, to abdicate and every one now regards this as only a question of days—to quit Spain with her family, and Don Carlos will be proclaimed king.

Everything is reported to be already arranged and the army and clergy are alleged to be eager for the change. New issues of the program Don Carlos, so soon as things are running smoothly, will abdicate in favor of his son, Don Jaime.

There is much agitation among the Filipino representatives in Europe over the Philippine situation. Agonillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, who has been in Paris watching the proceedings of the peace commission, starts for Washington today. It is learned that on Wednesday last he called a meeting of all the Filipinos in Paris and London to meet him in Paris, when a committee was formed with the object of doing everything possible to induce France to recognize the so-called Filipino republic.

A telegram was sent to Aguinaldo asking for instructions and the following reply is said to have been received: "Insist upon absolute independence. Otherwise fight to the death. We are all united and the government is progressing smoothly. All the independent tribes of the Philippines are submitting to Aguinaldo and the chiefs are bringing presents of gold."

The statements made by General Wesley Merritt in reply to the appeal of the Filipino junta of Hong Kong to the American people have caused indignation among the Filipinos. They are especially incensed at the suggestion that they would look at the idea of being governed as a colony. The Filipinos of Paris are sending a dispatch to President McKinley protesting against the assertions made.

The latest cartoonist pictures Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, Sloan-like, bestride a galloping lion and catching up with him patriotic orators, with the remark: "I must hurry up with my lion. I am a little behind in fulfillment of my duty."

The colonial secretary has made three speeches, handling the whole field of Great Britain's foreign and domestic policies in his customary ungloried and breezy fashion, which has brought upon his head a storm of angry retorts from continental states.

Their organs remark that no Englishman speaks nowadays without throwing compliments at the United States and one paper charges Mr. Chamberlain with becoming remarkably bold, "the Spectator" writes: "America is preparing to fight her battles," to which the speaker replies: "We trust the American public will clearly understand that we are not seeking a hard and fast political alliance. We do not desire to go beyond the acknowledgment that if we or the United States get our backs to the wall the other Anglo-Saxon will be at his side."

See Nothing but Good in America. The English newspapers are unable to find anything but good in the trend of affairs in the United States. They even discuss the Dingley bill in a friendly tone, the Statist finding in the acquisition of the high tariff in the United States themselves. It concedes that it would be a startling anomaly if the Dingley tariff was maintained in all its prohibitive in the United States, while the new possessions were open to the trade of the world.

The Statist does not doubt the United States fully recognizes this and adds: "International cordiality has obtained such warmth that the foregoing is often heard from the man-in-the-street, who always contemplates the story in exaggerated terms. As a politician put it, antagonistic interests may be developed which may lead the Americans to discover that we have always been arrogant, land-grabbing Britons and we may remember that we have always considered them blatant, offensive Yankees. The United States-Canadian enmity is watched with some nervousness, owing to fear that it may put the friendship to strain."

The czar has given new proofs of his determination to rule the Russian empire over the heads of officialdom, which strengthens the belief that the peace proclamation was the enforcement of his personal will.

Crop Conditions in Russia. Persistent rumors have reached the Russian capital for months past of crop failures throughout Europe and Russia and the czar's inquiries on the subject have elicited stern replies that the story is exaggerated; the ministers being too absorbed with diplomacy to interest themselves in the famine sent the minister of agriculture on a tour and he conferred with the local officials, who threw dust in his eyes.

The czar has now commissioned two of his personal adjutants to learn the facts and report upon the efficiency of the local officials. They have been instructed to deal directly with the people and to ignore all officials. The Russian press rejoices at this and declares that bureaucracy is panic-stricken at seeing its control threatened.

The French appear to be satisfied with what is reported of the court of cassation which renders in the Dreyfus case. Only a few of the demagogues who achieved notoriety by identifying themselves with the affair keep up their furious denunciation of their antagonist.

The prosecution of M. Urban Gobir for his publishing the book entitled, "The Army Against the Nation," promises to have sensational effects upon presidential aspirations. One of the chief counts in the indictment of

MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Queen Victoria Confers England's Highest Decoration on a Subject.

ACT OF CONSPICUOUS DEVOTION REWARDED

Hardy Engineer Risks His Life to Save His Companions on Torpedo Destroyer

SERIOUSLY SCALDED IN THE ATTEMPT

Saves the Boat and Crew by Fixing Up Defective Boilers.

GOSSIP ABOUT SIR THOMAS LIPTON

His American Business is to Be Flouted as a Joint Stock Company

Next Year—Mrs. Brown-Potter Seriously Ill.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 19.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Albert medal, England's highest decoration for bravery exhibited otherwise than in action, was conferred by the queen today on Engineer Thomas of the torpedo destroyer Foam, for an act of conspicuous devotion. A high pressure cylinder on the Foam burst while undergoing a speed trial. Tomlin instantly ordered all the rest of the staff from the engine room, which was filled with scalding steam, then alone he took every precaution to prevent further damage from accident and confining the steam to the boilers. Twice he essayed to leave the engine room, but was twice driven back by steam and was seriously scalded. His hands were almost stripped to the bone. But for a plucky and serious loss of life must have occurred, as the broken engine would have driven a hole in the bottom of the ship.

It was rumored at the Stock exchange today that Lipton's American business is to be floated as a joint stock company early next year. The capital mentioned is \$10,000,000. On inquiry at Sir Thomas Lipton's office this afternoon, it was learned that the report was premature, but not denied in substance. Lipton's \$4 shares in his British company were quoted today at 48.

Mrs. Potter Seriously Ill. Mrs. Brown-Potter's condition is still extremely serious today for the first time. She was ill on Monday night, but insisted on appearing in "The Musketeers," despite a strong injunction by her doctor, who accompanied her to the theater and remained during the performance. She was much worse Monday night, but that night, her temperature being 105, Sir John Porter was called into consultation Tuesday and diagnosed her illness as pleuro-pneumonia. Since then her condition has been very grave, but she had a night's sleep last night, and is said to be better today.

Adelina Patti has fixed the first week in February for her marriage to Baron Kederstrom. He has already received warm letters of congratulation from the prince and princess of Wales, the duke and duchess of York and the czar and tsarina. It has been stated that Baron Kederstrom was a sometime director of the Swedish gymnasium at London, but I am informed that this is a misdescription of his position in relation to the institution. He was famous as an athlete in Sweden and is one of the most expert living exponents of the Swedish gymnastic system. His advice in founding and organizing gymnasiums on the Swedish system has been much in request in London. Berlin, Vienna and Paris, and will be engaged in similar undertakings at Paris early this year. Adelina Patti met him. His own performance of gymnastic exercises is the acme of military grace and has won for him numerous medals and trophies in amateur competition in Sweden. As already stated Kederstrom is the typical handsome Norseman, with perfect physique and winning manners and he is gifted as a vocalist.

Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell" has occasioned considerable stir, for, although Mrs. O'Brien refused him access to the Irish leader's papers, he got highly interesting statements from Gladstone, Chamberlain and various other prominent persons of their relations with Parnell. One fact brought out by Chamberlain is that Mrs. O'Brien was personally the intermediary between Parnell and Gladstone during the negotiations that led to the Kilmainham treaty in 1881, while his declaration in dealing with Parnell's career that "all great men are unscrupulous," is very strongly criticized. T. P. O'Connor has entered suit for libel against Barry O'Brien for attributing interested motives to him in his action at the time of the Galway election in 1885, when the Irish party was almost split because Parnell insisted on forcing Captain O'Shea forward as a candidate. The general result of Barry O'Brien's biography is to extol Parnell at the expense of all those associated with him, and consequently has not been too well received by any Irish section.

To Visit the Queen. Lord Lady Curzon Kildare has been "commanded" to pay a dine and sleep visit to the queen at Windsor next week. This is a special compliment to Lady Curzon because she was unable to accompany her husband to Balmoral when he went to his summer home on his appointment. Lady Curzon was so occupied with the arrangements for her departure the 15th of December and now Curzon is going around bidding adieu to both. His successor in Parliament is now Lord Curzon, Lord Curzon, is in health and has left for St. Moritz.

The young duchess of Marlborough was in London Thursday and lunched at the Prince's restaurant with Lord and Lady Curzon Kildare, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Arthur Paget, the duchess wearing a magnificent costume of the finest material, such as the smartest Parisians are now wearing.

The wedding of the earl of Stratford and Mrs. Colgate will not take place in Paris as originally arranged but in the United States.

MANY RUSHING TO HAVANA

Large Numbers of Fortune Seekers Crowd the Streets of the Cuban Capital.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—(Via Key West.)—Hopes of a more speedy solution of the Cuban situation, and that the Paris conference is thought to be near a conclusion, have already exerted a beneficial influence here. A more healthy and optimistic tone is noticeable in all circles.

The yellow fever scare, which luckily has gone so far further than a scare, has not apparently kept Americans from coming here in great numbers. There have been no new cases reported during the last fortnight, and from now on, with the advent of cooler weather, it is safe to say that the yellow fever season is over.

It is important, however, to point out that at present Cuba offers no inducements that justify the presence here of swarms of American adventurers who come seeking fortune by every lucrative employment. Many arrive with only a few dollars in their pocket, expecting to find something to do. The result is that in a fortnight their assets are exhausted, and they are left with nothing but their own strength and will to work finding no employment.

Foreigners are necessarily unacquainted with the local industries and no building or engineering work is being undertaken just now. The only work being done is that of outsiders. An eruption of American artisans and laborers now would be a fresh calamity. The number of unemployed is daily increasing, as the deported Cubans return. Every street is now a mass of Filipinos. They are especially incensed at the suggestion that they would look at the idea of being governed as a colony. The Filipinos of Paris are sending a dispatch to President McKinley protesting against the assertions made.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Cold and a Norther.

- 1 Kaiser William Changes His Mind. Don Carlos to Be Spain's King. Dreyfus Will Return to Paris. Medal Awarded for Bravery. Progress of the War Investigation. Tales of Philippine Islanders. Nebraska News. Democrats Swallow the Populists. Last Week in Omaha. Exhibition to Be Held Next Year. Plans of the Illinois Central. Connell Bluffs Local Matters. Iowa News and Comment. Thanksgiving in Olden Time. Daylight Trains in Denmark. Tie Game at Council Bluffs. Harvard Defeats Yale. Nebraska Wins from Denver. Amherst Wins from Haverhill. Sporting Review of the Week. With the Wheels and Wheelmen. News of the Railroads. Exposition History Case. Plans for Repeating Forum Street. Dainties for Pie Eaters. Why We Should Be Thankful. Condition of Omaha's Trade. Commercial and Financial News. Politics and the Army Controversy. India Under Great Britain's Rule. In the Domain of Woman. In the Amusement World. Musical Review of the Week. Echoes of the Ante Room. American Demands on Spain. "The Black Douglas." Baby at El Caney. Editorial and Comment. The Argentine Republic. Dr. Senn on Army Hospitals.

Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

SATURDAY'S FOOT BALL GAMES.

- Harvard, 17; Yale, 0. Nebraska, 11; Denver, 10. Carlisle, 11; Illinois, 0. Lehigh, 5; Maryland, 0. Steamship Company as well as the Bremen bank, which developed into the present Dresden bank. To his initiative are also due numerous telegraphic, mining and railway enterprises in South America, which have helped to create a marvelous prosperity for Germany in that half of the American continent.

whither the earl of Stratford sailed Wednesday last to join Mrs. Colgate and be introduced to her relations. Queen Victoria received Mrs. Colgate privately at Balmoral in the most favorable manner. In fact it is believed Mrs. Colgate will receive one of the queen's famous Kassmere shawls as a wedding present, a favor reserved by the queen as a special mark of distinction.

The death is announced from Bremen of Consul H. H. Meier, the father of the German parliamentary and one of the greatest of Germany's merchant princes. Herr Meier, who started his commercial career by managing his father's branch of the firm with Great Britain and America established a permanent claim to fame in his own country as the originator of direct shipping communication between Germany and the United States. He was the founder of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company as well as the Bremen bank, which developed into the present Dresden bank. To his initiative are also due numerous telegraphic, mining and railway enterprises in South America, which have helped to create a marvelous prosperity for Germany in that half of the American continent.

Female Architect. Miss Ethel Mary Charles is to be England's first female architect. She has just completed her term in an architect's office and is to be admitted as an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Miss Charles had gained several prizes for design and intends to open an office in a leading West End street. The profession of architect is held by the papers here to be peculiarly adapted to the talents and requirements of women.

KAISER ABANDONS HIS VISIT. Change of Temperature Renders it Inadvisable to Call at Spanish Ports This Trip. MADRID, Nov. 19.—The Spanish government has received dispatches from Senor Monteros Rios, president of the Peace commission of Spain at Paris, detailing the investment of President Faure with the Order of the Golden Piece bestowed upon him by the queen regent, and giving further particulars regarding the peace negotiations. President Faure has conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on the queen regent.

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Paris Paper Sings Death Song with a Ten-Year Limit. PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Official Gazette today, in the Great Britain with French hostility in the future, says: The blunders of Great Britain in the Fashoda question have irritated Europe and have excited the appetite of the United States. England and America can scarcely continue to agree. Canada is very tempting after Cuba, and then Jamaica, British Guiana and the Cape. A decade hence Great Britain will be caught between Europe and the United States and that day will be Great Britain's death.

Studies Immigration Commission. QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—Patrick Flanagan, who served fifteen years in English prisons for connection with a dynamite plot, and a detainer by the American immigration staff, has disappeared. He left the Grand Trunk for Montreal, presumably en route to the United States.

Spaniards Die on Transports. PONTA DEL CADA, Nov. 19.—The Spanish transport Andes has arrived here from Cuban ports with a number of Spanish troops. During the voyage there were twelve deaths on board the steamer and many of the soldiers were dangerously ill on arriving here.

Pava a Roman Senator. ROME, Nov. 19.—The Official Gazette announces the appointment of thirty new senators, including Baron Fava, Italian ambassador to the United States, who will, however, retain the embassy at Washington.

German Royalty in Sicily. MESSINA, Island of Sicily, Nov. 19.—The emperor and empress of Germany arrived here yesterday, and will resume their voyage tomorrow.

DREYFUS TO RETURN

Prisoner on Devil's Island Will Confront His Accusers.

COURT ORDERS HIM TO BE PRODUCED

Order for His Repatriation to Be Issued in a Few Days.

ANTI-DREYFUS PRESS RESORTS TO ABUSE

Willifies Any and All Friends of the Unfortunate Officer.

POLICE AUTHORITIES ARE ON THE WATCH

They Are Aware of a Plot to Murder Those Prominently Connected with the Case—Revelations of Esterhazy.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 19.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Each succeeding step toward the vindication of Dreyfus provokes the anti-Dreyfus press to fresh efforts of unscrupulous calumny. Le Soir publishes a statement by former woman servant of Maitre La Borie, Zola's counsel, that she heard him say once: "I am convinced that Dreyfus is guilty, but money can do anything and the Jews have it."

The first monthly installment of Esterhazy's revelations is prepared for this week and the commandant attempts to whitewash public opinion by stating in the preface the reasons actuating him for making the threatened disclosures. He now denies having confessed to forging the bordereau and asserts: "I have no intention of trading in state secrets. This I leave to Dreyfus and Picquart. I shall say in this book only what will be strictly useful for my defense and what I know of the truth. I do not intend to compromise anyone, but have made up my mind to bring myself completely from the unmentioned shame inflicted upon me by politicians and their servile magistrates. I shall tell their intrigues, unveil their maneuvers, their abuse of authority, their turpitude and prove that I would be better judged by the sum of our prisons than by many of our French judges of today."

His animus is specially directed against Cavagnac and General Rogot, "who broke me and hung me as a living prey to the pack."

Esterhazy's motive in issuing the book in parts is perfectly appreciated. He hopes to frighten the individuals compromised into buying him off, but Esterhazy is so thoroughly discredited now that no uncorroborated allegation from him could injure anybody.

Dreyfus Will Return. The order for the repatriation of Dreyfus is certain to be issued within a few days. The court of cassation directed an inquiry to be opened with him by cable with a full knowledge that such means of communication would prove impracticable and his return would become imperative. The fact is now recognized and Judge Loew is declared, with the assent of all his colleagues, to have already drawn up a peremptory demand on the minister of the colonies for the personal production of the prisoner. The court is anxious to avoid any action calculated to embarrass the government, so the presentation of this demand will be made at the most favorable possible moment, probably when Picquart's innocence is proved and the popular anti-Dreyfus prejudice momentarily checked. The whole story, however, is still full of possibilities of trouble and the conviction remains universal that the acquittal of Dreyfus will be followed by a revolution.

Spain Given Last Chance. Proposal for Arbitration Refused and Final Conditions Indicated Clearly. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 19.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—At the request of President Faure, the meeting of the joint peace commission, fixed for today, was postponed till Monday. The American commissioners have received further voluminous instructions from President McKinley on which the commission staff has been working day and night, but still Judge Ruysser was not ready to submit them to the Spaniards today. These instructions deal exhaustively with the points raised by the Spaniards in the last memorandum, and it is believed to indicate the financial compensation America is prepared to give in relation to the Philippines as well as definite proposals respecting the purchase of a coaling station in the Carolines. The proposal for arbitration President McKinley is declared to have declined, as it would be referred to another tribunal a question which the commission is both empowered to and capable of deciding.

ATTEMPTS THE LIFE OF EX-KING. Milan Suffers Several Announcements in Journeying Through Brazil. LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch from Bucharest, published this afternoon, says two attempts have been made recently upon the life of ex-king Milan of Serbia. The first, it appears, was on a train between Kragujevac and Nisch. A number of peasants attacked the former king's car with pistols and stones. They smashed the windows and wounded some of the members of his suite. Later, at Nisch, a man dressed as a student and armed with a revolver entered Milan's bedroom, but was arrested before he could attack the ex-king.

BRAZILIAN CABINET ANNOUNCED. Group of Ministers Who Form New Administration. LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch from Rio Janeiro says a new cabinet has been formed as follows: Minister of Finance—Senor Mutinho. Minister of War—Senor Matos. Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senor Deminghais. Minister of Marine—Senor de Silveira.