

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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NEW COLONIAL POWER

America Regarded as a New Factor in European Peace and Politics.

GERMAN PRESS MAKES GLOOMY FORECAST

Feels Regret They Did Not Interfere in Negotiations and Claim Some Islands.

FEAR OUR NAVY MAY EXCEED THEIRS IN 1901

Government Urged to Push Ship Building Bohemes and Get on Equal Footing.

AGRARIANS' WARRFARE ON AMERICAN MEAT

Emperor's Pride Affected Because of Lack of Enthusiastic Welcome at Berlin—Third Secretary for Washington Embassy.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Spain's acceptance of the terms of the United States in the peace negotiations has keenly interested the German government and press. Although adhering to its policy, consistently followed throughout, the government has uttered no opinion either in interviews or through the medium of the semi-official press. But the newspapers generally admit that hereafter the United States must be seriously reckoned with in Europe. It is pointed out that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. All the American consuls of southern Germany gave General Mason a banquet this evening on the occasion of his change from Frankfurt-on-the-Main to Berlin.

ENGLAND'S IMPERIOUS TONE Demand is Voted for Rather Generous Treatment in Matter of Sharing Benefits of New Territory.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) LONDON, Dec. 3.—The practical conclusion of the peace negotiations at Paris is hailed here with considerable satisfaction and the newspapers daily discuss the so-called "imperial" future of the United States, which with the fervent hopes that they will adopt a colonial policy. In fact, the latter point is regarded as being the cornerstone of the Anglo-American understanding, which is now an important feature of every public speech delivered on this side of the Atlantic.

Meat Inspection Bill.

The imperial meat inspection bill which was introduced in the Reichstag early in the session is now taking a surprising turn. The agrarians themselves, for whom the bill was introduced as a strongly objectionable one, unless, as they assert, it is greatly altered. They find that the bill in its present form hurts them nearly as much as it does the American meat importers, inasmuch as it provides for a rigid inspection of their own meat and that of the countries which they import from. It is a serious matter, therefore, since there is an enormous amount of disease in German cattle and swine, as shown by official statistics and the regular publications of the Reichsanzeiger, all this will hit them very hard unless the government agrees to re-instate the old law which allowed the rejected meats. Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the imperial government to insert a clause in the bill, providing for the indemnification of owners, and over this clause a wrangle is proceeding between the various German governments, and the Hamburg Nachrichten advocates the rejection of all American canned meats and sausage. In strange contrast with this is a memorial about the meat famine drawn up by the municipality of Berlin, which proves that the German breeders do not raise enough cattle and pigs to satisfy the needs of the nation and that the systematic exclusion of foreign cattle and swine has decidedly lowered the quality of the meat brought to the market and has heightened the price to such an extent that horses and even dog meat had become staple with the poorer classes in certain districts and notably in large cities.

Frank Knank's Case.

Frank Knank of New York, who has been in jail on the charge of treason, for referring to Emperor William as a "calf's head," is still in prison in spite of the efforts of the United States embassy and his counsel to bring about his release on bail. His litigation has been referred on the ground that his trial will be expedited. It will occur before Christmas. Mr. Knank denies that Emperor William was the person he designated as a "calf's head," and his lawyer has evidence that Mr. Knank on former occasions spoke in complimentary terms of Emperor William. It is also claimed in the prisoner's behalf that he was intoxicated at the time the alleged offense was committed.

The Emperor is in no way pleased at the reception he met with from the Berliners when he came here on Thursday last to review the guard corps. The cheers came chiefly from the soldiers along the route. His majesty noticed this and is said to have remarked to the empress loud enough to be overheard by the crowd:

"This town is the least patriotic of all towns in Germany. A nice reception they are giving me!"

In addition to this the Berlin papers suggested that there be no celebration of the home-coming of the emperor and empress.

A significant fact was that the French flag was hoisted at the French embassy on the occasion of the emperor's entry into Berlin. It was carried by the French soldiers, and the French ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, who watched the procession from the balcony of the embassy. This is

AMERICA IS DISLIKED

Old World Regards New World with Anger, Distrust and Alarm.

LUST FOR TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

Editor William T. Stead Describes the Feeling Abroad for Us.

UNCLE SAM WOULD OUTSTRIP JOHN BULL

United States' Pharisaism and Overtures to Spain's Islands.

DESERTION OF PEACEFUL TRADITIONS

Current Opinion Throughout Thinking Europe is Adverse to Us for What They Call Our Bad Faith and Cupidity.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—William T. Stead, writing under the head of "What Does the Old World Think of the New World?" says: "The answer to the question: 'What does the old world think of the new world?' has never been made with greater emphasis than in the eternal city. The oldest old world regards the newest new world with feelings of anger, disgust and alarm almost too great for words. The sentiment of indignation differs in intensity. But it is universal. There is no sympathy for the United States, either among whites or blacks. In fact, dislike of the American seizure of the Philippines and a conviction that the humane enthusiasm which has been the result is a mere mask of cant assumed in order to facilitate conquest, and this is almost the only sentiment shared in common by the rival camps of the quarrel and of the victor.

Current Opinion in Europe.

"It is unpleasant for the Anglo-Saxon to hear this on every side, but since the peace negotiations have developed a demand for the complete cessation of the Philippines, Americans will do well to recognize the fact that some such statement as the above represents the current opinion of almost everyone in Europe who pays cursory attention to what is going on abroad. The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely ignorant of what has happened in the Philippines, but they neither know or care what they do in other hemispheres. But the Europeans who read newspapers and who form what may be described as the public opinion of the old world, are particularly of one mind on the matter. Outside of England I have met no non-American who did not dislike the expansion of America, nor do I think in the whole of our Europe I have met one European who did not receive with indignation the American government with which the American people entered the war, with more or less mocking incredulity.

Desertion of Peaceful Traditions.

"You may argue, protest and rage, as you please, the old world has made up its mind upon the subject and nothing that can be said or done in the United States will alter its judgment. The American government has become out of its ring since it has thrown its hat into the arena of the world. It is launched on a career of conquest which will be all the more prodigious because it is masked by humanitarianism. The commonwealth, which has succumbed to the malady which has befallen the old world, a bright hope for the human eye was extinguished when the one non-military power, which eschewed all schemes of aggression and annexation, enrolled itself among the common herd of conquering states. So men talk everywhere in Europe. Whether they regard the old American ideal with sympathy or with contempt, they all agree in believing that it has been abandoned and that forever.

Crisis in Spain.

The crisis in Spain is followed with the keenest interest. Don Carlos is undoubtedly preparing for a bold stroke. His emissaries are endeavoring to suborn the Spanish army, a large portion of it being disaffected, partly on account of the arrests of pay, but chiefly owing to the condition of the army was prevented from earning distinction during the late war owing to incapacity and corruption of the political administrators. These new factors have given Don Carlos a much better chance of success than he had when he made his former attempt to gain the throne of Spain. One factor, however, influences thinking Spaniards against the substitution of King Stork for King Log and that is that Don Carlos would be bound by his own professions to repudiate the treaty with the United States and Spain would be in a

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MAKING MONEY FLY

Bradley Martin's Dissertation on the Lavish Expenditure of Wealth.

ARGUES THAT IT IS HIGHLY JUSTIFIABLE

Holds that it Helps the Poor in Times of Financial Depression.

MILLIONAIRES ARE DESIRABLE CITIZENS

Big Fortunes Help a Community More Than Small Accumulations.

LORD ROSEBERY BELIEVES IN ATHLETICS

Travels All Over England Giving Lectures and Winds Up with a Football Game in Which His Son Plays.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 3.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Bradley Martin, Jr., contributor to the December Century, an article, entitled "Is the Lavish Expenditure of Wealth Justifiable?" in the course of which he says: "It seems to me that in a year of great depression an increased and unexplained demand for luxuries is beneficial to the community. When financial depression occurs people have to cut down expenses, but this is done almost entirely out of luxuries. The people must have food, railways must run. Whatever happens, therefore, it is the bonnet maker, the hatter, etc., who suffer most and are in the greatest need of assistance. Take a concrete case two years ago in a New York factory. A ball took place which gave employment to numbers of seamstresses, glove-makers, cab drivers, etc., which he could not have been out of employment all winter. In fact, in many trades hand had been called from other cities. But as they met the direct benefits caused by this abnormal demand the indirect benefits of trade were far greater still. Orders placed in the hands of the dressmaker, the tailor, etc., enabled them again to employ commercial travelers in their business. Thus an impetus was given to trade that was appreciably felt over the country. Those directly employed were able to add to the trade revenue as they had more money to spend on the necessities and luxuries of life and those from whom they were obtained were in turn able to give more employment to others. This repeated itself right down the social scale and was equally true of cab drivers on horse-drawn cabs and hotel proprietors on the other. In fact, the ball was like a pebble dropped into a mill pond, which created a ripple that extended to the four boundaries in an ever widening circle.

Millionaire a Good Thing.

"He asked two questions: 'First—Does a rich man rightfully be proud of spending his income as he chooses? Second, 'Is a millionaire member of a community to be desired?' In the course of his answer he says: 'The richer a man is the greater is the proportion of his savings to his income. Most rich men are more than half their income, while in the case of enormous fortunes a much greater percentage is attained. Take a man with a fortune of \$20,000,000. He is 5 per cent an income of \$1,000,000 yearly, of which he spends \$200,000, while a multi-millionaire's savings would be \$200,000 from the same capital. Therefore, the community which had a multi-millionaire would grow richer at the rate of \$80,000 per year at compound interest over the community which had a man with a property of \$200,000. First—it is not a short sighted policy to lavishly expend wealth. Second—A millionaire not on account of but in spite of his expenditures is economically the most beneficial person for a community. Third—No legislation can restrict or dictate how much or in what way a man's income shall be spent, which does not apply to all classes. If a law were passed applying to all classes the millionaire would be affected by it, than any one else, and he spends a smaller share of what his productive powers entitle him to than any other member of society.

Rosebery on the Go.

It has been said that Waterloo was won in the playing fields of Eton and Lord Rosebery is a convinced believer in the formative influences of athletics, having lectured on the subject in Scotland every day for a week in succession, winding up by presiding at an Edinburgh banquet to Kitchener Tuesday evening. Rosebery traveled all through the night to London and on Wednesday morning went down to Dalmeny, playing in the historic Eton school foot ball match for the Oppidians against the Collegers. He was rewarded, as Dalmeny played the most brilliant foot ball of the day, contributing mainly to the Oppidians victory. The energy that distinguishes the Rosebery family is inherited together with their cleverness, from Rosebery's mother, the Duchess of Cleveland, who, though in her 80th year, starts today for a long tour in India and Japan, returning across the Pacific and through Canada. This wonderful old woman is physically and mentally more alert and active than most women half her age. Much political and social interest attaches to the engagement of Lewis Harcourt, known as Lulu, the eldest son of Sir William Harcourt, for ten years and it is now reported that on his marriage he will enter the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. and probably abandon politics. He is a member of the Bachelors and Reform club, is very agreeable personally and, although a tolerable speaker, has never displayed the ability of his father. Lulu is not well off, but his fiancée enjoys a large fortune.

Mariner Escapes Officers.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 3.—A Grand today Will Keet shot and killed his brother, Noble Keet, who was on board a train in the custody of an officer, having been arrested on a charge of attempting the life of his brother Will. The murderer jumped from the train and made his escape. The trouble between the brothers grew out of a quarrel over their father's estate.

May's Matrimonial Chances.

Miss May Goelst has not accepted the Earl of Shaftesbury. His suit remains where it was when described some weeks ago. May Goelst is in no violent hurry to wed, though rumor affirms her every week. She has an abiding charm in her millions, while her position in English society—she being sought after, feted and overwhelmed with

Regulars for Philippines.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—Information received in this city today is to the effect that in accordance with a later order of the War department several regiments of United States infantry will in a few weeks embark for the Philippines with the intent of the United States to include the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Twentieth regiments, requires that these regiments be prepared for prolonged foreign field service in the tropics outside the limit of the United States. The regiments, with cavalry, are ordered to rendezvous at San Francisco between January 1 and 10. The full detail will number 9,000 men.

Lee to Start for Havana

Movement of the Troops on the Cuban Capital is to Begin on Wednesday. SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The movement of the American troops on the Cuban capital is to begin Wednesday of next week. That day Major General Pittsburg Lee, commanding the Seventh army corps, and his staff, will leave Savannah on a United States transport. This should put them in Havana not later than next Saturday. Those of his staff who accompany the major general are the assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dorst; chief quartermaster, Lieutenant Colonel George E. Pond; chief commissary of subsistence, Lieutenant Colonel V. Wood; chief surgeon, Lieutenant Colonel L. M. Mason; inspector general, Lieutenant Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr.; judge advocate, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Ribbie; chief signal officer, Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Maxfield; chief engineer officer, Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Lawrence; chief ordnance officer, Lieutenant Colonel Roger S. Birnie; and Lieutenant Colonel General Staff's aide, will go with him, as will Major Machie, assistant adjutant general. Major Russell Harrison, provost marshal, will also accompany him. The troops of the second division of the corps and the hospital force of the corps will arrive in Cuba selecting camp sites. The Second division hospital, Major Harrison, provost marshal, and six companies of provost guard will go with the division.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Colder; Northerly Winds.

1 America a New Colonial Power.

2 Annual Dinner of Gridiron Club.

3 Senator Kyle on Expansion.

4 Patent System Needs Revision.

5 Douglas County Interests.

6 Last Week in Omaha Society.

7 Terminal Company is Enjoined.

8 Council Bluffs Local Matters.

9 News Special and Comments.

10 Sporting Review of the Week.

11 With the Wheels and Wheelmen.

12 Federal Court Proceedings.

13 In the Amusement World.

14 Musical Review of the Week.

15 House of Representatives.

16 Storhouse of Explosives.

17 Editorial and Comment.

18 Wheat Fields of Argentine.

19 Monument to Dick Berlin.

20 Condition of Omaha's Trade.

21 News Special and Comments.

22 Echoes of the Ante Room.

23 Echoes of the Ante Room.

Yesterday's temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

5 a. m. .... 25 1 p. m. .... 15

6 a. m. .... 24 2 p. m. .... 16

7 a. m. .... 23 3 p. m. .... 17

8 a. m. .... 19 4 p. m. .... 14

9 a. m. .... 17 5 p. m. .... 13

10 a. m. .... 16 6 p. m. .... 13

11 a. m. .... 16 7 p. m. .... 14

12 m. .... 16

FOR ANOTHER FAIR

President McKinley Favors an Omaha Show During 'Ninety-Nine.

QUITE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE PROJECT

Exhibit of the New Possessions of the United States.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY RIGHT IN LINE

Thinks it a Fine Opportunity to Show Off the Islanders.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR FAST MAIL SERVICE

New Arrangement of Trains Will Materially Reduce the Time between the Atlantic and Pacific and Help Omaha.

(Special Telegram.)—Mr. Rosewater today presented to President McKinley a pair of keys to the city of Omaha similar to those Mayor Moors presented to conventions and distinguished guests in the summer of 1897. They are about a foot and a half in length. Upon one is printed the words "Omaha Welcomes the President" and on the other the date of his visit to the Gate City, October 12, '98. They are held together by handsome red, white and blue ribbons. The presentation was made without any formality, Mr. Rosewater indicating to the president his understanding that he had expressed the desire to have some such memento of his trip to the transmississippi country during the summer just ended, and Mayor Moors thought it but right and proper that the president should have the keys of the city. In addition Mr. Rosewater presented to the chief executive a number of pictures of Indians taken during the Indian congress at Omaha, and scenes incident to the presidential visit in October.

Upon the question of a new exposition being held upon the grounds of that which ceased to exist upon the 1st of October, President McKinley expressed himself heartily in sympathy with it, and especially with the idea of assembling at Omaha an exhibit of America's new acquisitions, the products of these countries and people. He thought the occasion would be a good opportunity and Omaha would be the best location being the center of the United States. He thought that the interest would be mutual, the people of the colonies coming in close touch with the people of the United States and thereby engendering the amicable associations. The only drawback, the president said, was the question of time. He was afraid there was not sufficient time to collect from the Philippines any sort of an exhibit that would fully set forth the varied interests of the islands.

President is Favorable.

He stated, however, that he was anxious to assist and wished Rosewater suggested the possible time for opening the exposition might be postponed until July or August the president said he was heartily in favor of the project. This idea, he said, had expressed to Congressman Mercer, who called upon him in the interval, and he had given him days ago, but now the idea had grown upon him and seemed to appeal to him more favorably than at first. He suggested to Mr. Rosewater that if five or six lines could be inserted in some bill calling upon the government to make an exhibit at Omaha in position, to be later named, at Omaha and authorizing the co-operation of the several departments for making such an exposition, it would assure very practical results.

Duchess of Marlborough.

The young duchess of Marlborough is not arising to the social expectations formed on her advent with her millions into the English aristocracy. The Marlboroughs have no regular town house, and consequently have been content to take their rooms in the Hotel Ritz with chest troubles. It is believed that he must spend the winter on the Riviera or in Egypt.

Fast Mail Service.

The matter of fast mail service is being considered in the Postoffice department with considerable interest these days, and there has practically been an arrangement made whereby a number of trains will be taken off the run between New York and San Francisco. The purpose of the Postoffice department is now to have a fast mail train leave New York during the evening, arrive in Chicago the following evening, say at 8:30 o'clock, and arrive in Washington at 8 o'clock the following morning, so that the mail for Omaha business men will be ready for distribution forty-eight hours after leaving New York City. The train will connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha for San Francisco and Portland, shortening the run from New York to San Francisco, in conjunction with this Mr. Rosewater today made application to Sheldon Assistant Postmaster General Schlenker and Captain White, superintendent of the railway mail service, to run a fast mail between Omaha and Lincoln to be in operation on January 1, and to continue several months as a venture. During the session of the legislature, Mr. Rosewater says, it is imperatively necessary that a train leave Omaha, say about 10 o'clock, making the run between Omaha and Lincoln in about seventy-five minutes. As it is now it is impossible to get mail into Lincoln from Omaha until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, which, it is contended, is out of all reason, in view of the importance of the two towns so far as the city is concerned, especially when the legislature is in session. The attempt to lessen the time between New York and San Francisco will not be made until after the Christmas holidays. Captain White asserting that the traffic at the present time is entirely too heavy to make any practical demonstration of shortening the time during the busiest season of the year.

Merger May Yet Accept.

Captain W. A. Mercer, agent in charge of the Omaha and Winnebago reservation,

INCREASE OF GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The National Zeitung says the first installment of the increase of the army by 17,000 men and 4,000 horses, including thirty-eight new field batteries, has been distributed between Prussia, Saxony and Wurtemberg, and field batteries for the new Bavarian Army corps.

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