PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1899—TWENTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

EXCEEDS HIS POWERS

Representations from Samoa to German Government Blame Chief Justice.

CHAMBERS PROMOTING THE AGITATION

Meddling with National Elections Causes Part of the Late Trouble.

NOT WARRANTED IN ARRESTING A GERMAN

New Cable Line is to Be Laid Between Germany and United States.

POPULACE HOOTS EMPEROR AND EMPRESS

Forty-Eight Trials for Lese Majeste in January and Sentences Aggregating Seventeen Years—New Repeating Army Rifle.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The German government claims to have received advices from Samoa which dispose the ministers to in no-wise acquiesce in the view that the German representatives there are entirely to blame for the recent troubles. A high foreign officer said:

"Our representations from Samoa this week narrate in detail the events preceding the bursting of the storm in consequence of the royal election. We begin to see more clearly into matters.

"There has been for some time past serious friction between Chief Justice Chambers and Dr. Joannes Raffael, the German president of the municipality of Apia, and Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, arising from mutual recriminations as to the conduct of official business and personal difference. Mr. Chambers appears to have been engaged in promoting much agitation in favor of the Malietoa party. If this is confirmed we shall ask for an explanation, as such conduct is in direct contravention of the Berlin treaty, which expressly provides that the supreme judge shall not meddle with national elections, but shall remain strictly neutral on such occasions. It seems, however, that Mr. Chambers joined in the intrigues of the English missionaries who feared that Protestant interests would suffer by the ascension of the Roman Catholic Mataafa. The German government does not go to the length of claiming that Mr. Chambers did so act, but if the reports are confirmed we shall ask for an explanation.

Chambers Exceeds His Powers.

"Probably on the American side facts may be adduced tending to show that our representatives also exceeded their proper powers. If complaints are made they will be adduced tending to show that other representatives also exceeded their proper powers. If complaints are made they will be properly and amicably investigated. No formal requests or complaints have been made by either government and there is evidently a desire on both sides to settle the whole difficulty in a friendly way.

"Respecting the latest incident it seems undeniable that a German created a disturbance, smashing window panes, etc., but we fail to see how Mr. Chambers deemed it his duty to place the offender under his jurisdiction instead of leaving him to the consular jurisdictions as the Samoa act prescribed. This action upon the part of Mr. Chambers will also need an explanation.

"The incident, however, is trifling. Our reports indicate that, generally speaking, order now reigns at Samoa."

The correspondent of the Associated Press spoke to United States Ambassador White on the subject and he said the above statement tallied with his own information. Mr. White added that he had not received fresh instructions from Washington and he had no doubt that the troubles would be amicably adjusted by the three powers interested.

Emperor's Words on Peace.

Emperor William, speaking at the annual banquet last night of the Brandenburg Diet, said:

"The Hohenzollerens have always considered themselves responsible to God personally for their acts, and a sense of responsibility to the people has also been inherited by every Hohenzollern.

"When I stood on the Mount of Olives I renewed the oath taken to the colors not to leave a stone unturned to assure the welfare of the people."

His majesty recalled Marshal von Moltke's words to Prince Bismarck after the Franco-German war: "Now is the time to see the tree grow," and said:

"I will be a good gardener to the tree of the German empire, lopping off the superfluous branches and ferreting out and destroying animals seeking to gnaw its roots. I hope I soon shall see the tree grandly developing. Before it stands the German Michael, with his hand on the hilt of his sword, looking afar in order to guard it. Secure is the peace which shelters behind the shield of the German Michael and which is defended by his sword.

"It is truly a magnificent beginning for all nations to attempt to bring about peace, but a mistake has been made in the calculations. So long as unredeemed sin prevails among mankind, so long will there be war, hatred, envy and discord and so long will man endeavor to overreach his fellows. But what is law among men is law among nations. Therefore, we shall strive that we Teutons stand together like a solid rock. May every wave threatening peace break on this rock of bronze of the German people, whether it be far away or nigh unto us at home."

The emperor then added: "Peace must be preserved at home and abroad, and the people of the mark of Bradenburg, above all, must lend me their help to do so."

In the Diet and Reichstag.

The debates in the Prussian Diet this week were of especial interests as they brought out the full extent of the agrarian demands and showed that the Prussian cabinet is unanimous on the agrarian question. The agrarian party in the Diet is much stronger than in the Reichstag and the speeches showed that even the national liberals support the agrarians on many questions.

Herr Wallbrecht, national liberal, assured the government that there was a deep feeling of dissatisfaction caused by the agricultural depression in Western Prussia as well as in the east and that the sugar crisis had severely hurt the Rhine provinces. He also expressed the belief that Cuba, under the Americans, will quickly become a dangerous competitor with the German sugar industry and recommended the Germans to form a sugar trust and raise home prices.

The agrarian leaders, Mendelsteinfels and Von Wagenheim, were more violent, calling on the government to abolish the commercial treaties and exclude American, Russian and Austrian agricultural products.

There was an interesting debate in the Reichstag on the bill introduced by Herr Rickert for the protection of the secrecy of the ballot. The two conservative factions for the first time openly avowed their desire to abolish the secrecy of the ballot and Emperor William's friend, Baron von Stumm, plainly declared that sooner or later secrecy must be abolished, at which the whole right loudly applauded. The bill, however, was adopted by a large majority composed of the center and the whole of the left.

Dissatisfied with Cuban Tariffs.

The official Reichsanzeiger has produced most of the new Cuban tariff regulations and the German press is greatly dissatisfied with them, claiming the regulations are so framed as to favor American imports at the expense of German and other European imports.

The Boursen Courier, the leading commercial organ, dwells particularly on the fact that German staple exports such as textiles and wines, are most unfavorably treated and concludes an article on the subject with saying: "The tariff regulations made by the United States for Cuba know nothing of the 'open door.' Surely something will have to be said of them in the future."

The establishment of a company to lay a direct cable between Germany and the United States now seems definitely assured. The capital, 20,000,000 marks, has been furnished by a number of banks and private capitalists, including the duke of Ratibor.

The German government is understood to be favoring this and other cable enterprises, and the Reichstag will be asked to make various appropriations in return for preemption privileges.

The Deutsch Zeitung concludes an article on the subject as follows: "Thus the first step is taken to free Germany from the British cable monopoly, which in the event of war might become fatal to us."

The Leipsic Nachrichten says some private letters from the late Prince Bismarck to General von Manteufel, then governor of the Reichsland, containing spicy items of court and political gossip, were sold on Von Manteuffel's death to a Berlin banker, having profitable business relations with the emperor and court. The banker, it is added, paid 40,000 marks for the letters.

A Leipsic writer recently wanted to use the letters for a historical work and the banker at first promised to lend them. Later, however, he refused on the plea that it would cost him his valuable clientele, having received an intimation from the court chamberlain to that effect.

The Berlin Press chronicles this regretfully and adds that a third volume of Bismarck memoirs really exists, giving sensational information regarding the present reign. The manuscript, it appears, was sent to England before Bismarck died.

Emperor William this week ordered that the park and gardens surrounding Mon Bijour chateau, in the center of Berlin, be closed to the public. This is due to a startling incident which has only just become known. Last Sunday the emperor and empress left the church opposite the palace and walked toward the carriage, which was waiting for them just inside Mon Bijour park. An immense crowd had assembled and was so dense that their majesties had great difficulty in reaching the vehicle. When they succeeded in doing so the coachman was unable to drive off, being hemmed in on all sides. Thus the emperor and empress were obliged to listen to the personal comments of the populace and it is claimed that insulting epithets were flung at the imperial couple. Finally reinforcements of police made a line through the crowd and their majesties drove off amid hooting and cat-calls.

The emperor is engaged in preparations for public performances of a diograma showing the places he visited during his eastern trip, the pictures being drawn from the photographs taken by his orders during the tour. The performances will be given at the Schauspielhaus and the receipts will be devoted to charity.

Reprimand of a Colonel.

The colonel commanding the Ninty-seventh regiment married an English woman and was induced by the latter to introduce the British fashion of officers wearing civilian clothing when off duty. He lately invited the officers of his regiment to dinner, prescribing black evening dress. This reached the ears of the emperor, who reprimanded the colonel and forbade its repetition.

There were forty-eight trials for lese majeste in January and sentences totalling seventeen years in prison were inflicted. A socialist paper calculates that 2,600 years of imprisonment have been pronounced in the German courts for lese majeste during the last ten years.

Rev. Dickie, pastor of the American church here, has sailed for the United States in order to try to raise the rest of the money needed to build the church.

The correspondent of the Associated Press hears on reliable authority that the German military authorities have ordered the introduction into the army of a new model repeating rifle which the government works are already manufacturing.

COMMERCE IS PARALYZED

Serious Conditions Result from the Strike of Laborers on Isthmus of Panama.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Commerce on the isthmus is suffering terribly. The ports are effectually blocked and the railroad is paralyzed. Steamships on the Pacific side are leaving Panama, unable to discharge their cargoes. All the Atlantic steamers also are returning. No freight can cross from one side to the other. Merchants are filing claims for damages against the Panama Railroad company for not delivering perishable goods.

The sales of the shopkeepers are at the minimum point, as the laborers are spending no money. The strikers are getting moral and pecuniary support. They have refused the advance in pay of 25 cents silver offered by the railway and steamship companies after the representatives had held a conference with the governor.

The strikers met at the government house yesterday and resolved to remain out till they can get a dollar a day in gold. The banana laborers at Boca del Torro, the great fruit-shipping port of the isthmus, have struck for higher pay. Like the dock and railway laborers at Colon and Panama, they complain that they are not getting living wages on account of the recent advance in cost of necessities.

Royalty in a Mad House.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Princess Louise Coburg, daughter of the Belgian king, sister of the crown princess of Austria, is still in a private lunatic asylum at Vienna, though perfectly sane. Her escapade with the Hungarian Lieutenant Mattachich, who is also imprisoned in the fortress on a trumped up charge, is the real reason for her confinement. It is also declared there are certain delicate reasons why Princess Louise should be imprisoned for a while and the most sinister rumors are prevalent as to the measures resorted to by her royal relatives to obviate the dread possibility of there being living proof of her liason with Mattachich.

REVISION OF TARIFF

Report from London that McKinley H[illegible] Object in View.

IDEAS SAID TO HAVE UNDERGONE [illegible]NGE

Credited with Statement that D[illegible]y Law Has Served Its Purpo[illegible]

ENGLAND MUCH GRATIFIED AT PROSPECT

Lord Salisbury's Colleagues Promptly Congratulate Themselves in Advance.

SATISFIED THAT A CHANGE WILL OCCUR

Britishers Would Accept Tariff Revision as Indisputable Proof of the Friendly Sentiments of the United States.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British government has information that President McKinley contemplates a revision of the tariff. It is learned from a sure source that while entertaining the members of the Anglo-American commission at the White House recently the president, speaking to an influential commissioner, indicated that his views in regard to high tariffs have undergone a change, that the Dingley law has served its purpose and that he hopes to make propositions for tariff revision before quitting the presidency. This notification, which may have vast results for English trade, was immediately communicated to the British prime minister by the commissioner to whom it was given and has excited much satisfaction among those of Lord Salisbury's colleagues to whom it has been disclosed. Tariff revision would be accepted by England as the one indisputable proof of the friendly sentiments of the United States.

Chamberlain Obeys His Wife.

Joseph Chamberlain is the marvel and despair of the medical fraternity. He has maintained perfect health and amazing vigor though he never takes any exercise, smokes incessantly, and otherwise contravenes hygienic rules. But he is laid up at Birmingham now with the gout.

An amusing story is told in official circles illustrating Mr. Chamberlain's carelessness regarding his personal comfort when engrossed in work. While engaged recently on some important questions he habitually stayed from eight to ten hours a day at the colonial office, taking lunch and afternoon tea there. One day Mrs. Chamberlain appeared with a bitter complaint of the official catering, asserting that the food was so bad it was destroying her husband's digestion. She insisted on inspecting the culinary arrangements and interviewed the cook. The result was that she issued a ukase that her husband was to come home to lunch in the future. He obediently has done so, but the officials are still laughing over the incursion of the minister's wife and his docile obedience to her commands.

The appointment of Lord Tennyson to be governor of New South Wales, a post which had just been declined by the duke of Marlborough, was a surprise, as Tennyson is absolutely unknown in either the political or the social world, or, indeed, outside of a very small circle in the Isle of Wight. He is a blameless, cultured gentleman, who has never expressed an opinion on any political question, but is believed to entertain high imperialistic views.

Prospective Tenants.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston has two possible tenants for his mansion at No. 1 Carleton House Terrace, the London residence presented to him by Mr. Leiter in recognition of his appointment as viceroy of India. Mr. Choate, the new United States ambassador, is said to be inquiring after it, while Lord Mount Stephen it is stated has actually offered $10,000 rental for it. It is one of the finest, most stately and most commodious residences in London.

Rudyard Kipling had Beerbohm Tree as his guest at Rottindean a few days before he sailed for New York. It is reported that Mr. Kipling has undertaken to write a drama for Mr. Tree on an old-time "Hands Across the Sea" subject. Kipling's visit to the United States is believed to be partly connected with this project, in which he is deeply interested, as he regards the fostering of an Anglo-American understanding a high patriotic object.

Doings at Monte Carlo.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dispiriting accounts reach here of the Riviera season. English and American visitors, on whom hotel keepers mainly rely, are much less numerous than usual owing, it is believed, in both cases to the virulent attacks of the Paris press. Monte Carlo is pretty full and play brisk, Teddy Marks of New York winning considerable this week. The casino company, to satisfy the demand for more gaming facilities, has added two new roulette tables this week and spacious reading rooms up stairs being converted into playing rooms for high stakes exclusively and will be open after the down stairs rooms are closed.

The official questioned on this subject said that a number of those who played for high stakes complained they could not give attention to the game with a surging crowd all round them, also that the tables were closed just at the time when they liked to begin gambling. The minimum stake at roulette is to be 1 louis and the minimum at trente et quarante 5 louis. Only the very biggest gamblers will care to frequent the new tables.

BALLOON CLUB IN GAY PARIS

Organization Formed for the Purpose of Navigating the Air Currents.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Paris now has a balloon club, or aero club, founded by M. Chesnay of Dijon and the leading spirits of the Automobile club. It is proposed to erect a building in the neighborhood of Paris, where one or more balloons will always be kept in readiness for immediate ascent. Chesnay has already presented it with a balloon and with special apparatus for manufacturing hydrogen gas. The club intends to encourage the solution of various problems connected with ballooning, and as an initial effort in this direction already offers a prize for an improved system of producing gas possessing the necessary qualities for ballooning purposes. The club, too, will grant certificates to aeronauts establishing their competence. The question of steering balloons is a matter to which the club intends to devote special attention. Among the most prominent promoters of the Aero club are Prince d'Orleans, Hiram Maxim, Baron de Suylen de Nyewelt and Comte de Dion.

Last week forty burglaries were committed in the Charenton district, Paris, by a gang whose special note is their dandified dress. They faultlessly wear silk hats of unsurpassable luster. Thus accoutred they politely inquire at a concierge whether one of the tenants is at home whom they know has gone out. They find no difficulty in obtaining access to the apartments, which they denude of all valuables. In several instances they have left a note commiserating with their victims on a visit from the "Silk Band."

MATERIAL OF THE SHAMROCK

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Use Manganese Bronze in the Construction of His Yacht.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The information published last week by the Yachting World that manganese bronze plates had been decided upon as the material with which the yacht Shamrock will be built has excited a keen discussion as to its suitability. Sir Thomas Lipton says, however, that he is quite satisfied that the test to which that and other suggested metals were submitted fully established the superiority in every way of manganese bronze.

One of the best authorities on yachting has pointed out that the handicap estimated by the Herreshoffs as equal to seventeen tons dead weight in favor of Defender as against Valkyrie III owing to the use of Tobin bronze in the American yacht is nonexistent. In other words, it is argued that there is no such difference. The selection of manganese bronze for the Shamrock will place the English yacht on more even terms with the American boat than in any previous international race for the America's cup. Last summer in the races between the American and Canadian half raters the Fife came out of the trial successfully. The great point heretofore in Herreshoff's yachts has been ability in sailing off the wind. This is precisely the quality for which the Fife boats, big and small, are noted.

It is therefore a question of pure skill in handling the racers. Both Fife and George L. Watson, designer of Valkyrie, decline to express any opinion on the new methods of construction adopted for the American defender as cabled here. An expert in an English yachting paper says:

"We have had occasion to test many different metals and alloys for special fittings and have not yet found anything so inflexible as this alloy. It is very costly—the plates will probably run to about £400 or £500 per ton. It is very difficult and costly to work, but where great strength and durability are required the price is not of much importance.

"Nothing better could be had. It is not an untried metal and is now being used in some parts of machine guns which are exposed to a tremendous strain. In my opinion the choice of this metal has been exceedingly well made and the Americans will find it impossible to better it, even if they go back to aluminum. I do not envy the task of Messrs. Thornycroft, the builders of the Shamrock, as there is no more difficult metal in the world to work than manganese bronze."

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PRINCE

Prince Ludwig of Germany Disappears and His Whereabouts Are Unknown.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The mysterious disappearance of Prince Ludwig Lowenstein Wertheim Freudenburg, husband of Lady Ann Sayville, daughter of Countess Mexborough, is the sensation of the hour. Prince Ludwig was married with great state in 1897, but has not been seen in society for two months. A firm of lawyers advertises in the papers for information of his whereabouts. The princess, seen in her London residence, says:

"I have received letters from disreputable people demanding blackmail, but have refused to answer them, also their inquiries respecting the whereabouts of the prince. He was at Welbeck Abbey with the duke of Portland's party about two months ago. He then went abroad. I had a letter from him a few days since and expect him home very shortly. There is no mystery about his movements. He is staying now, I should think, in Unterfraken, Bavaria, with his brother."

"Can you account for this advertisement in the papers?"

"No, unless it is a part of a blackmailing attempt by the disreputable people I have mentioned. I don't wish to speak more on this point."

The mystery is only deepened by the apparent frankness of the princess, for inquiry in Germany elicits the fact that several advertisements have appeared there for the prince without effect. It is suspected he may have met with foul play.

Almost since their marriage the prince and princess have led a semi-detached existence, he being away for considerable periods. The princess is a very pretty blonde, has a large fortune and is a great matrimonial catch. She is a Catholic, while the prince is a Protestant. The prince is tall, broad-shouldered, good looking with gentle, courteous manner and speaking English perfectly.

Shakespeare's Leather Breeches.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Great interest is evoked here by the discovery that Shakespeare's father was the first English public analyst, or "Ale Conner." His duty was to discover adulterated ale, which avocation he pursued by means of a pair of leather breeches. When he visited an ale house he ordered a pot of ale, which he spilt upon the table. Then he donned the leather breeches and sat in the liquor. If on rising his breeches stuck to the table the ale was adjudged adulterated. The extent of adulteration was gauged by its adhesiveness.

Death of a Naval Hero.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Stoker Lynch, a young Irish navyman, whose heroism in dashing into a boiling steam engine room of the torpedo destroyer Thrasher to rescue his mates, which won for him the Albert medal of the first class, the highest distinction for bravery in England, just died at his home in Youghall county from consumption following the injuries then received. He was given a military funeral and it is proposed to name after him the next destroyer launched, which would be a complete innovation in British naval nomenclature.

Rhodes Leaves in Dudgeon.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Cecil Rhodes has left England in high dudgeon as the chancellor of the exchequer declined to give a government guarantee for a loan for the construction of even the first section of Rhodes Cape to Cairo railway from Buluwayo to Zambesi. Rhodes is now regarded as somewhat reckless and visionary and his reception this time in ministerial quarters was decidedly cool.

DISRUPTION IMPENDS

Bonds that Unite England's Church and State May Be Severed.

VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR SOLUTION

Growth of Ritualism is the Cause of All the Trouble.

RITUALISTIC PARTY IS THE STRONGER

Drastic Measures May Drive Them Into the Church of Rome.

QUEEN HAS A WARM SIDE FOR CATHOLICS

Salisbury's Sympathies Are with the Ritualists and He is in a Quandary as to What Should Be Done.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Parliament reassembles Tuesday. The biggest trouble ahead of the government is the condition of the established church which is rent in twain between the high and low church parties. The growth of the ritualistic practices in the church has been enormous. So powerful has the ritualist party become that the government is afraid to legislate against ritualism as it might provoke a schism which would wreck the Anglican church and probably drive the bulk of the most influential members over to Rome.

Salisbury's hands are tied as his sons are among the ardent champions of ritualism, while his own sympathies lie in the same direction. His panacea is to encourage the episcopate use to the full powers it already possesses in dealing with breaches with the public on the part of clergymen, but it is an open secret that a majority of the bishops themselves are ritualists, so no united action is possible among them. In fact, to ordinary observers, the services as now habitually conducted in many Protestant churches in London are scarcely distinguishable from the Catholic services. The bishop of Liverpool, one of the very few low church bishops, the other day ordered a vicar in his diocese to dismiss two curates who introduced the mass, confession and reservation of the sacrament into their services. They were dismissed and instantly half a dozen other Liverpool vicars offered them curacies. They accepted and resumed their ritualistic practices. The bishop of Liverpool was implored by low churchmen to cancel these recalcitrant curates' license, but he dared not do so, because it would involve him in endless trouble and litigation.

Liverpool typifies the chaotic condition of the English church. It's low church party is earnest to fanaticism, hating what they call Romish practices and violently calling for representative measures against the ritualists who, on their side, comprise the influential and intellectual class and are equally earnest in repudiating all idea of going over to Rome, though virtually practicing Catholic doctrine, except the supremacy of the pope.

Salisbury and Balfour, who are both sincere churchmen, are afraid of the consequences in submitting legislation, involving delicate points of doctrine to Parliament, which includes not only a large non-protestant element, but also a considerable section of agnostics. This strife is making direct for the dis-establishment of state and church. The queen's sympathies are with the most advanced ritualists, in fact is known to entertain a great tenderness for Roman Catholicism.

Work of Irish Land League.

The Irish league, founded six months ago in Mayo by William O'Brien, is fast becoming the most formidable weapon in the agrarian agitation Ireland has known since land league days.

In western Ireland the best land is kept in great tracts for grazing cattle, while the tenants are huddled together in miserable, stony holdings so small that they are insufficient to supoprt the families living in them. The original object of O'Brien's league was to compel grazers to sell their land to the tenants so as to prevent a periodic recurrence of the famine which the slightest failure of crops brings on these tenants.

The league organization, which has spread like wildfire, now comprises 180 branches in Connaught and is fast gaining ground in Leinster and Munster. Enormous mass meetings are being held throughout the west in furtherance of its objects. All rich nationalist sections are found standing together on its platforms. The government attempted to stop its progress by prohibiting its meetings, but found that this action only stimulated its growth.

At a great meeting held this week at Claremorris, near where the land league was founded, the platform of the United Irish league was extended to embrace the whole national program.

Many of the grazing tenants have already signified their willingness to subdivide their land, but O'Brien determined not to part with so powerful a political lever as the league has become. His own health, never robust, has been undermined by his exertions and he has left Ireland for a few weeks' rest under imperative orders from his doctors.

Freedom for Dynamite Prisoner.

Henry Burton, the last of the dynamite prisoners confined in England, is to be released in about a month. Home Secretary Ridley has so notified Mr. Field, M. P.

Burton was convicted of complicity in the explosions at the Tower of London, January 24, 1885, and of alleged connection with the explosion in the House of Commons. Sixteen visitors were severely injured in the former case, while two policemen were hurt in the latter.

Burton was sentenced to life imprisonment by Justice Hawkins. He has served thirteen years, during which time his conduct has been exemplary. His health is said to be unimpaired.

The only prisoners still in jail for connection with Irish political movements are those in Ireland under sentence for the Phoenix park murders and agrarian offenses. The amnesty movement will now be directed to securing their release, although successive British governments have declined to recognize their crimes as political.

The Whites in Ireland.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Henry White, the United States charge d'affaires, Mrs. and Miss White have been the guests of the Irish viceroy, Earl Cadogan, at the viceregal lodge in Dublin. They attended the state functions at the opening of the Dublin castle season and Miss White, who wore on the occasion a white satin gown vented with spangled tulle, with pink roses in the bodice and a white satin train, was presented at the viceroy's drawing room. A London paper points out that this is the first time an official representative of the United States has attended court functions in Ireland. But no significance attaches to the event. Mr. White's visit was purely private and personal. He has no official standing at Dublin castle.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Continued Cold; Northerly Winds.

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14 Editorial and Comment.
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17 Condition of Omaha's Trade. Commercial and Financial News.
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Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	—10	10 a. m.	—9
6 a. m.	—10	11 a. m.	—6
7 a. m.	—10	12 m.	—3
8 a. m.	—12	1 p. m.	0
9 a. m.	—10	2 p. m.	3
		3 p. m.	6

—Below zero.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S IDEAS

American Prelate Talks of His Recent Audience with the Head of the Church.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

ROME, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Archbishop Ireland, seen today at Hotel Bristol, where he occupied a suite next that just left by the duke of Connaught, was very cordial, but manifested reserve in speaking of the interview with the pope Wednesday. He said:

"I found Leo looking extra well, having lost none of his old animation. The six years since I last saw him appear to have made no appreciable difference in the pontiff's appearance. The interview lasted fifty minutes and was most cordial throughout. Nobody else was present, the pope having insisted on a tete-a-tete."

Asked what had been said of the forthcoming papal letter to Cardinal Gibbons, Ireland smiled and replied:

"I cannot yet say anything on such a delicate subject. I merely assure you the letter is not yet written. Some time will elapse before publication. Concerning the peace conference rumors about my representing America, that is premature. No delegates will be appointed before the date of the conference is fixed. If I go to St. Petersburg it will be as the official representative of the United States."

Asked how long he intends to stay at Rome, Ireland answered:

"I don't yet know. I wish to rest and have some recreation."

He intends to visit picturesque Castelli near Rome which he did not see the last time. Reverting to the subject of the pope's audience, which left a great impression on him, he said:

"The pope expresses a deep fatherly affection toward America. His anxious inquiries after the progress of the Catholic church in the United States touched me profoundly. I only wish every American Catholic could have assisted at the interview. I greatly appreciate General Draper's (the American ambassador) attention in giving a banquet in my honor on Thursday. Archbishop Keane, Mgr. O'Connell, Consul General De-Castro, General Bates, Archbishop Stonor, Captain Barber, naval attache, and all the notabilities of the American colony were present. The greatest cordiality prevailed."

Yesterday a new weekly called the True American Catholic appeared in Rome. It is ignoble, low and attacks Archbishop Ireland and Americanism in most violent language. Archbishop Ireland's opinion is as follows:

"I consider it an attempt at blackmailing and attach no importance to it."

Archbishop Ireland's presence in Rome continues to attract great attention, forming almost an exclusive topic of the press. Ireland politely but firmly refused to entertain the question of Americanism, but said the rumors about the pope's hostility to the movement are utterly unfounded.

DREYFUS' CHANCE IS POOR

Miserable Prisoner on Devil's Island Not Likely to Have Justice Done Him.

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PARIS, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The cause of justice for Dreyfus is shabbily slipping backward. The Questnay Beaurepaire resignation, followed by the government's action in superseding the criminal court of cassation, is a blow at the very foundations of civilized government, demonstrating the overwhelming power of the anti-Dreyfusites so plainly as to make Dreyfus' most determined champions despair.

The anti-Dreyfusites need not overthrow the republic, as its government is prepared to prostitute all its institutions to their bidding. The full meaning of Dupuy's bill disabling the court of cassation is seemingly appreciated outside of France. Under the existing law the court of cassation en masse was entitled not only to quash the illegal sentence of the court-martial of 1894, but had the right to try the whole case and if satisfied of the innocence of the victim on Devil's Island could restore him to freedom.

The new bill proposes to take this power away from the court of cassation and let the final sentence lie with the court-martial.

By this provision the proceedings are set in a vicious circle. So if Dreyfus is ever brought back the court-martial will certainly contrive means to send him back again.

Great Hit in Paris.

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PARIS, Feb. 4—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The great hit at Paris cafe chantants just now is a topical duet between Brother Jonathan and John Bull with a sarcastic allusion to the earth hunger of the Anglo-Saxons. In a dialogue between the two John Bull calls for an atlas and on its production takes the map, one country after another, and with the remark, "Ca c'est a Moi," crumples it up and puts it in his pocket. When nothing remains of the atlas but the covers he hands them to Jonathan with the remark, "Ca c'est a Vous."

This gibe is hugely relished, Parisian delight being equally expanded between England's cupidity and America's discomfiture.

NO CHANGE OCCURS

Legislators All of the Same Mind on the Senatorial Question.

ABSENTEES ONLY ALTER THE TOTALS

Saturday Witnesses the Lightest Vote that Has Yet Been Cast.

MOST OF MISSING MEMBERS FUSIONISTS

Both Houses, After Some Discussion, Adjourn Till Monday Morning.

SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS PAIR OFF

Question Arises Whether Such a Proceeding is Allowable in the Election of a United States Senator.

	Ballots.						
	1.	7.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Allen	58	58	58	58	57	55	49
Hayward	28	43	34	35	35	37	35
Webster	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Thompson	7	7	7	8	9	10	10
Field	4	..	5	4	4	4	4
Weston	2	4	4	4	4	3	3
Reese	2	2	3	3	1	1	1
Foss	2	2	3	3	1	1	1
Hinshaw	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Van Dusen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lamb'son	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Adams	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cornish	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Valentine	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hainer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Davidson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Martin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Majors	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	131	132	130	130	126	126	117
To elect	66	67	66	66	64	64	59

LINCOLN, Feb. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Today for the first time since the balloting for senator began there were no changes to be recorded. The large number of absentees, greater than at any previous joint session, reduced the totals of several of the candidates, but was not in any way productive of results.

The populist absentees were Bower, Cosgrove, Elwood, Farrell, Hale, Howard, Knepper, Smith of Butler, Taylor of Fillmore, Watson and Woodard. The republican absentees were Berlet, Pollard and Rouse, who have been voting for Hayward; Jones, who has been voting for Weston, and McCargar, who has been casting his ballot for Cornish from the start.

Individual Vote.

The record of individual vote is as follows:

For William V. Allen—Senators Canaday, Dunn, Miller, Morgan, O'Neill, Schaal, Smith, Spohn—8. House—Anderson of Fillmore, Boulier, Carton, Cawthra, Crockett, Cunningham, Dobry, Easterling, Eastman, Endicott, Flynn, Fretz, Fuller, Grandstaff, Grell, Grosvenor, Hardy, Johnson, Kiester, Lemar, Loomis, McCracken, McGinley, Memminger, Moran, Morrison, Murray, Peck, Slecke, Shore, Sturgess, Swan, Tanner, Taylor of Custer, Thompson of Clay, Vandegrift, Weaver, Wheeler, Wright, Wyman—41; grand total, 49.

For M. L. Hayward—Senators Allen, Arends, Alexander, Currie, Fowler, Giffert, Halderman, Hannibal, Holbrook, Newell, Owens, Reynolds, Steele—12. House—Armstrong, Biesner, Blake, Broderick, Ditmar, Evans, Hall, Harris, Hastings, Hathorn, Hicks, McCarthy, Nesbit, Prince, Sandall, Schaible, Smith of Richardson, Thompson of Merrick, Tucker, Wailing, Wilcox, Young, Zellers—23; grand total, 35.

For John L. Webster—Senators Crow, Noyes, Van Dusen—3. House—Beverly, Burman, Cox, Detweiler, Houck, Myers, Olmsted—7; grand total, 10.

For D. E. Thompson—Senators Rocke, Talbot—2. House—Anderson of Lancaster, Burns, Clark, Fisher, Harkson, Israel, Lane, Mann—8; grand total, 10.

For J. B. Weston—Senator Prout and Representatives Chittenden, Hibbert—3.

For M. B. Reese—Representative Haller—1.

For F. I. Foss—Representative Grafton—1.

For Field—Senator Barton and Representatives Chambers, Scott, Wenzl—4.

For E. H. Hinshaw—Representative Smithberger—1.

For G. M. Lambertson—Representative Jansen—1.

For C. E. Adams—Representative Milbourn—1.

For J. H. Van Dusen—Representative Smith of Saline—1.

A large number of the senators and members left the city immediately after adjournment and there is practically nothing doing at the hotels tonight. The candidates for United States senator had another conference this afternoon, but without results, as none of them had any concessions to offer and all were averse to talking on the real question at issue. In the meanwhile the lines are being more sharply drawn, especially here in Lincoln, where the action of the followers of Field in trying to influence the Lancaster delegation against Thompson by circulating petitions is resented more and more.

Pairing of Votes.

In the joint session Monday there will be a large number of absentees, and in case of a call of the house there would be a chance for a ruling on the subject of pairing of votes. This morning in the house the following "pairs" were announced:

Prince and Sturgess, Weaver and Schaible, Smith of Richardson and Anderson of Fillmore, Biesner and Morrison, Tucker and Flynn, Sandall and Johnson, Hicks and Grandstaff.

These announcements were accompanied with excuses from attendance at the forenoon session of the house, but would have no force so far as the joint session is concerned, and the parties might all be brought in on a call of the house. Neither the house nor joint rules make provisions for the pairing of votes, and the matter is left to the honor of the individual members. It will be observed that these "pairs" will particularly affect the total votes of Hayward and Allen next Monday, while the other candidates will receive their usual vote.

Issue Paper Without Printers.

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BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Petit Bleu has performed the feat of producing an issue without the aid of one compositor. The compositors went out on a strike