

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1899—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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CABBIES ARE LOSERS

Get the Worst of It in Their Strike in British Metropolis.

REVOLT AGAINST THEM IS GENERAL

Public Patronage Omnibuses and Gets Much Better Service.

BIG SCANDAL IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES

Millwall Dock Company Cooked for Over a Million Dollars.

ROW AT THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATER

Manager is Charged with Hiring Gallery Gods to Hoot the First Production of a New Comic Opera.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 18.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The revolt of the London cabbies against the new police order prohibiting their practice of crawling for fares in certain congested thoroughfares has collapsed. Home Secretary Ridley has refused to interfere with the design and workmanship, and is among the finest specimens of the carver's art ever seen in London. These beautiful figures, all of the purest ivory, are superbly chased and mounted on gold, the whole being enclosed in an exhibition case of tasteful design.

Two grave scandals are agitating commercial circles in London. George Raymond Pitt, chairman of the Millwall Dock company, a corporation of the highest standing, whose stock is on the level of public securities as an investment, has disappeared, leaving the dock accounts cooked to the extent of \$1,250,000. A virt is 70 years old and is believed to have committed suicide. His only daughter is advertising in agonized terms for him in the newspapers.

The other scandal is connected with the robbery of \$300,000 from the Paris bank. A gentleman offered information to the bank to enable the recovery of the balance of the notes, \$200,000 worth of which had been already returned. He was informed that the bank authorities were already in possession of all the information. It is believed that the whole sum has been secretly recovered by the bank, which places it under the suspicion of having compounded a felony.

Questions are to be asked in the House of Commons on the subject of the scene at the Prince of Wales theater on the production of a new comic opera. The cause of a fierce controversy between theatrical managers as to the alleged operations of clappers hired by rivals on first nights. Lowenthal, lessee of the Prince of Wales theater, charged the galleries with being paid to hoot his piece. No recollection of this accusation has been forthcoming and other managers repudiate the aspersion that such disgraceful acts are followed by the clappers in order to damming a meritorious production.

The verdict of succeeding audiences during the week have justified the first nighters disappointment at Coquette, and Manager Lowenthal's first night irritation has admittedly carried to the point of a riot.

Rosebery's Daughter Engaged. The engagement of Earl Crew to Lady Peggy Primrose, Rosebery's second 18-year-old daughter, excites much surprise. Crew is a widower of 41, with two daughters, very wealthy, having inherited with the earldom an income of \$200,000 from his father's estate. Lady Peggy was bequeathed \$100,000,000 by her mother, Hannah Rothschild, whom she rather resembles. She is bright, intelligent, literary and possesses her father's witty turn, while Crew is clever, a graceful writer of verse, like his father, a sportsman, an earnest liberal politician and person gratissima in the very smartest aristocratic set. His health is fragile, he is tall, refined, handsome and distinguished in appearance, and showed great courage and steadfastness in dealing with the embarrassing and humiliating situation when, as viceroy of Ireland during Gladstone's last government, his court at Dublin was rigorously boycotted by the Irish gentry. Crew had no son by his first wife, a woman of rare beauty, as Rosebery's daughter may prove an heir to her fortune. It has for some time been noted as a singular circumstance that children of the Rothschilds who have married out of the family generally prove childless.

The rumored engagement of an American widow millionaire to an English earl is still exciting the keenest speculation here. The leading society paper refers to obstacles in the way of this interesting matrimonial project by asking, "Will one American woman allow him to marry the other?" That is really the crux of a very curious complication.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) is editorially and financially interested in Lady Randolph Churchill's magazine, Deluge. Mrs. Craigie has a large dinner party of thirty persons at Claridge's every Sunday night, when the conversation mainly turned on the magazine project. The guests included the Portuguese ambassador, De Severs, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander, Mrs. Josephine, Lady Charles Beresford, Julia Julia Tweeddale. Afterwards the whole party adjourned to Mrs. Morgan Richardson's, Mrs. Craigie's mother's, house at Lancaster Gate, where there was some capital music. Mrs. Josephine and Lady Randolph played a duet on two pianos. Mrs. Craigie was yesterday elected chairman of the Writer's club committee for this year.

A correspondent at Pau writes that the death of Mrs. Kenneth Macfarlane has been met with very decidedly by the American colony there. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, who have resided at Pau for many years, are Americans and much liked among the many other American families here, Mr. and Mrs. Laurance, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hildesley, Mr. and Mrs. Schenck, Mr. W. K. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Harrison, Mr. Harrison being captain of the golf club.

Duchess Wants a House. The duchess of Marlborough, who is staying at Claridge's, is declared to have made a further increase offer to the price of Wales for Marlborough house, the only London residence she says which would really content her. William K. Vanderbilt has offered to make up any sum in addition to the \$1,000,000 he has already given her for the house, which the crown authorities demand for Marlborough house, but neither the duchess or her husband is prepared to pay extravagantly for the gratification of any whim.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White have taken

SUCCESSOR TO FAURE

Emile Loubet Chosen by National Assembly President of France.

SCENES OF EXCITEMENT DURING ELECTION

First Demonstrations Occur in Paris Among the Nationalist Shouters.

HARRANGUED BY DEROULEDE IN THE STREET

Hostile Crowds Shout "Panama" at Loubet and His Derisively.

GENERALLY APPROVED CHOICE FOR RULER

M. Meline, Strongest Rival of Senate President, Throws His Influence to Loubet—Executive Power is Conferred Upon Him.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Emile Loubet, president of the French senate, was this afternoon elected to the vacant presidency of the French republic. He received 483 votes against M. Meline's 279. There were several scenes of suppressed excitement while the balloting was in progress and the assembly, like the immense crowds which assembled at Versailles where the assembly met—was orderly.

The first demonstrations occurred late this evening in Paris. The nationalists gathered about the statue of Joan of Arc and M. Deroulede made a fierce address to them. The crowd then marched to the Libre Parole office. There the nationalists yelled themselves hoarse with cries of "Vive Loubet" and "Basta Loubet." The appearance of President Loubet in a carriage was the signal for hostile demonstrations and cries of "Panama!" At the evening passes no more startling developments have occurred. There have been a number of manifestations for and against President Loubet, but the people generally are calm. The streets are crowded and the latest editions of the evening newspapers are bought up immediately.

Balloting Begins.

The assembly met at 1 o'clock. M. Loubet declared the sitting open amid the applause of the deputies, during which M. Loubet proceeded to draw for letters. The voting began with the letter "D" and M. Dausette, moderate republican, representing in the Chamber of Deputies the Fourth district of Lille, in the Department of the North, cast the first ballot. When M. Paul Deroulede, organizer of the League of Patriots and deputy representing the Second district of Angoulême, voted, he attempted to speak from the tribune, where the speaker is placed, but M. Loubet forbade him to do so, which called forth protests from the rightists and applause from the leftists. M. Deroulede, however, persisted in speaking and repulsed the ushers and others who rushed up to expel him from the tribune, which he finally left.

Provisions of the Meat Bill

Amendment to Be Proposed to Send to American Packing Companies a Corps of German Inspectors. (Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The meat inspection bill passed by the Bundesrath Feb. 16 provides for an expert inspection in each district and after slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and horses, excepting what are killed for domestic consumption. The bill contains many details of home inspection. It not only excludes diseased meat, but meat of insufficient nutritive value. Foreign meats are subject to a similar inspection, but this does not apply to additional inspection by the separate states for special reasons, such as suspicion that the meat has deteriorated since the date of its first inspection.

In any case, however, foreign meats must be treated to the same domestic inspection. The importation of foreign meats is restricted to certain ports and frontier stations, in order to facilitate inspection, the result of which must be made known in each district by the respective government.

The bill is considered to provide the minimum meat inspection required throughout the empire, leaving to the separate states the question of adding other features, besides what are contained in the imperial bill.

The measure has now gone to the Reichstag, where it is certain to lead to stormy debates. An amendment will be proposed to the effect that Germany appoint a corps of expert meat inspectors to go to Omaha, Chicago and other cities and other exporting centers, these inspectors to examine all meats designed for Germany, and issue certificates which will be accepted by the home government.

Regarding this proposition the centrist organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, says: "The American packers cannot object to such an arrangement, for such hygienic legislation will only be a copy of their present legislation of German exports to the United States."

The officials of the American embassy here have made representations to the German government in behalf of American petroleum interests. About a year ago the German government announced that there was grave danger to the petroleum monopoly in Germany and that the government would facilitate the import of Russian petroleum. Since then Prussian railroads have begun to use Russian petroleum. Moreover, by a legislative measure a fresh test has been raised in Prussia and other German states, which amounts to a virtual discrimination against American oil. The embassy took exception to these measures, but it was fruitless. The German newspapers now assert that the Standard Oil company and the Russian companies have come to an arrangement and that the government will shortly be interpellated regarding the steps to be taken to counteract the threatened revival of the monopoly.

Emperor William has pardoned Henry Tiedmann of New York, a German-American who deserted from the Prussian army in 1880 and went to the United States, where he became naturalized and built up a prosperous business in New York. Recently he announced that M. Meline had definitely withdrawn his candidacy. The nationalists and anti-Semites decided not to vote for M. Loubet.

Popularity of Meline. M. Dupuy, it was announced this morning, definitely declined to enter the contest for

ASSAILING THE DEAD

Tongue of Gossip Will Not Let Felix Faure Sleep in Peace.

CONNECTS HIS NAME WITH AN ACTRESS

Said to Have Been Taken Ill When Making Her a Visit.

HAD GREAT ADMIRATION FOR THE WOMAN

Loubet's Election the Best Way Out of a Critical Position.

WILL PROBABLY HARMONIZE ALL PARTIES

Anti-Dreyfusites the Chief Objectors to the Result of the Election—Paris Crowds Not Especially Demonstrative.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 18.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The remarkable story obtains credence here that President Faure, though he died at the Elysee palace, where he had spent the afternoon with her private secretary, M. Le Gale. The fact that the afternoon has not been accurately accounted for and that Mme. Faure was not made aware of his illness until 8 o'clock no doubt gave the basis for the rumor, coupled with the president's known admiration for Sorel.

The suddenness of the presidential crisis haserved France from revolution. The distrustful elements have not had time to organize. "If the election had been deferred a week," said Deroulede today, "this Panama Loubet would not dare appear at Versailles."

The revolutionaries' breath was taken away by the torrential rush of events. Tonight in Paris there are exceptional life and movement on the boulevards, but no symptom of revolt. Loubet's election is accepted as the best available way out of a grave predicament.

The royalist and Bonapartist emesaries are about, but they find no substantial promise of support. The military party is afraid to move. General Zurlinden, who was expected to lead a revolt, was one of the first officers to congratulate the new president. Rochet and other anti-Dreyfusites, who hoped for a turn of events which would squelch the Dreyfus agitation, are frantic with rage. They say that M. Meline, who was supposed to be friendly to them, sold their cause. He knew Faure had heart disease and that his death would occur any day, but instead of using that knowledge to assist the anti-Dreyfus movement, he intrigued with Loubet to secure the latter's election.

Meline's Candidacy a Blot.

They assert that Meline's candidacy was a mere blot and that Loubet had been working for months for the event which has now happened. The general result is so far as has been an emphatic victory for the republic. The chance of any successful coup d'etat is now greatly diminished, but it would be dangerous to prophesy for the next few days, as Loubet personally is an unknown force.

Apart from the energetic but harmless demonstration along the boulevards and side streets leading from them tonight, one crowd of anti-Semites marched chanting ironically, "Revision." This demonstration was due to the fact that M. Loubet is regarded by the populace as a friend to the Dreyfus cause.

Sixty persons seen hanging about the grand boulevards this morning in groups were arrested, including a man who was distributing blue tickets among them. A list of 150 names was found on him, chiefly of people living in the villette station quarter of Paris. He confessed to being a member of a royalist committee whose chief, Count de Sabran, had given him orders to make a manifestation.

M. Loubet was personally innocent of Panamism, but, like Carnot and Brisson, he thought the sheltering of the accused expedient. He has been since filled another office save the presidency of the senate, to which he was first elected in 1896.

He belonged to M. Carnot's innermost circle and his wife was Carnot's best friend. The president is thoughtful, domestic and dislikes showy society. He likes to spend his time at home and is a great reader. He is not rich nor does he covet wealth and honors. He is strong in financial positions, was ranked by M. Loubet paid a visit to Mme. Faure on his way home and saluted the corpse of M. Faure.

M. Loubet is the right man in the right place. The importance of today's presidential election for the future of the French republic and the prestige of France abroad cannot be overestimated. The issue taken was whether the laws should be pronounced or an irresponsible league—the League of the French Fatherland in the hands of clerical monarchists and military agitators.

Never was a more monstrous conspiracy engineered to pervert a whole nation's sense of justice in order to perpetrate the greatest miscarriage of law of the century and shield a few felons from the consequences of crime. The more ardent Frenchmen feel, after M. Loubet's election, that a great weight has been taken off their conscience and hope that a new leaf will be turned over the worst page of modern French history.

M. Clemenceau wrote yesterday that it was necessary that the new president should be a man not connected with the Dreyfus affair. He, therefore, would support M. Loubet. Fairness, this, but the nationalists do not want fairness. They want Dreyfus, guilty or innocent, to remain perpetually at Devil's Island. It was enough that M. Clemenceau declared that the latter should not be president or that they would make Paris too hot for honest people to live in.

M. Baudry d'Asson, a wealthy royalist (Continued on Second Page.)

AMERICAN PRELATE LIONIZED

Archbishop Ireland is Received in Rome with Unusual Marks of Distinction.

WRONGS OF EARL STRAFFORD

Maledictions and Baseless Gossip About Conspiracy in Italy—Dabbles Luckily in Stocks.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOTING

The names of members were called out in voting by an officer. When the letter "D" was called out a deputy shouted out: "Dreyfus!" Deroulede caused a ripple of excitement by mounting the tribune and declaring that he would not vote in an assembly of Panamists. When the letter "Q" was called out a voice called out: "Where is Queen de Beaurepaire?" Versailles had the air of a country town on a fair day. A regular park of automobiles stood all day before the chateau.

When the result of the balloting was known a race took place between the pigeon post of the press and the telephone to the patrie. The telephone won, the pigeon taking twelve minutes. It lost a minute by taking a wrong turning at the corner of Rue de Gambetta.

President Loubet was received by a guard of honor at the Lazare and escorted to the Luxembourg palace. He was flushed with excitement and exclaimed to M. Legall, M. Faure's secretary, as he entered the palace: "I hope the republic is saved."

His dubious expression was quickly brushed about, making a bad impression, but so far there is no ground for apprehension. More than 50,000 people filed past M. Faure's body today.

LOUBET'S DEMOCRATIC LIFE

Mrs. Crawford, After Praising His Qualities, Concludes He's Right Man for Place.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 18.—This election, by a single ballot and by republicans only, is the greatest victory since Grevy's walk over the monarchists.

The new president comes from the part of France where the Roman power lasted longer, namely, Marsanne, in the department of Lot. He gives the impression of remote Latin origin and looks to be a solid, practical man, who sees the facts of life just as they are. If he has not had political and other experiences useful to him as president of the republic, he is es-

pecially in the Hungarian Unterhaus, premier, Baron Banffy, announced that the Unterhaus today that the ministry had decided to adjourn after the adjournment of the parliamentary session. The liberal members of the Unterhaus gave the premier an ovation.

Pavonia Safely in Port. LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Cunard steamship Pavonia, which sailed from Queens-town for Boston on January 26, and which was sighted on February 5 in a disabled condition, arrived in tow at the Azores today.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Westerly Winds.

NEBRASKA BOYS FALL

More Heroes Go Down in a Hot Fight on Tariquina Road.

ONE IS KILLED AND SEVEN ARE WOUNDED

Engagement Takes Place North of the Manila Pumping Station.

SEVERAL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS HURT

First Sergeant Cook of Omaha Among Those Severely Injured.

NEBRASKANS ALONE APPARENTLY IN FIGHT

Their Names Exclusively Occupy the List of Those Suffering from the Fire of Enemy—No Details Are Yet Ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—General Otis today called a special meeting of the MANILA, Feb. 18.—Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties in skirmish on Tariquina road north of pumping station yesterday: First Nebraska.

KILLED: PRIVATE GEORGE ANDREWS, Company A, wounded in cheek, forearm and knee, died last night. Wounded: Private Edward Day, Company A, head, severe; Private Charles E. Park, Company F, right thigh, slight; Private John Williams, Company G, left elbow, severe.

Private Wilbur E. Camp, Company G, left thigh, slight; First Sergeant William H. Cook, Company G, neck, severe; Captain Albert H. Hollingsworth, Company C, thigh, severe.

Second Lieutenant Bert D. Whedon, Company C, right thigh, severe. Twentieth Kansas.

Wounded: Private Frank D. Huling, Company K, shot through knee yesterday, accidental, serious.

In the cable of February 11, in the list of First Montana wounded, James W. Kennedy and William Kennedy, Company G, are identical, the latter name being an error, shot right thigh, severe. Lieutenant Gardenshire, First Montana, wounded, is William Gardshire, formerly private, Company G.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—To The Bee: Following casualties were reported from Manila this morning in skirmish on Tariquina road, north of pumping station, yesterday: First Nebraska, wounded—Company A, Private George Andrews, head, forearm and knee, died last night; Edward Day, head, severe; Company F, Charles E. Park, right thigh, slight; Company G, John Williams, left elbow, severe; Sergeant Wilbur E. Camp, left thigh, slight; Company F, First Sergeant William H. Cook, neck, severe; Company G, Wilbur E. Camp of Company G, Geneva, is a printer. His father is J. H. Camp at Geneva.

W. H. Cook of Company F, Omaha, No particulars (name is not in last directory). George Andrews of Company A, York. His father is George W. Andrews of Beatrice. John Williams is a student at Geneva. His near relative is Emma Williams of Geneva.

Bert Whedon is from Lincoln and is a son of C. O. Whedon, a prominent attorney.

Company A is from York. The name of George Andrews does not appear on the original muster roll and he probably joined the regiment after leaving Lincoln. Edward Day lives in York.

Company F is from Madison, Charles E. Park lives at Creston.

Company G is from Geneva. The name of John Williams is not on the original muster roll. There is no Wilbur E. Camp on the roll, but F. P. Camp of Geneva was second corporal of the company, as mustered in. No William H. Cook on original roll.

Company C is from Beatrice and Captain Whedon went out with the company with the rank of lieutenant. He is a university student and a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was originally in Company M of the Second regiment. His home is in Lincoln, where his father is prominent.

WOUNDED KNOWN AT BEATRICE

Captain Hollingsworth a Well Known Teacher of that City—Possible Identity of Andrews.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Captain A. H. Hollingsworth of Company C, First Nebraska, who was wounded Friday, is 26 years old and was born in this county. He attended the University of Nebraska and was teaching school here when the troops were called. Hollingsworth was elected captain about two years ago and is an excellent military man. His parents reside in this city.

Mrs. D. L. Whitney, a prominent woman of this city, is a close friend of Captain Hollingsworth at Manila, early this morning spoke of a vision occurring at 3 o'clock and five hours before the first intelligence of the battle was received here, graphically described it. She said Hollingsworth had been twice shot and wounded.

George Andrews, who was killed, is believed here to be Martin Andrews of this city, who enlisted in Company A.

SOLDIERS FEEL THE HEAT

Warmer Weather May Be Expected Until the Rainy Season Opens—Recruits Joining Rebels.

MANILA, Feb. 18.—5:35 p. m.—The heat is very oppressive today and the troops, especially those who are compelled to work in the open, have been affected. It will probably be warmer from now on until the rainy season. The rebels have been concentrating south of the Pasig river in front of Brigadier General Owenshine's lines, on the right, all day long. The country in the vicinity is a particularly thick jungle, extending for miles. The reports report that the rebels are apparently coming from Laguna and Cavite provinces. The American soldiers are strongly entrenched from the beach to the Pasig river.

Welcome to Geneva. HAVANA, Feb. 18.—General Maximo Gomez arrived at Cardenas near Matanzas yesterday. The Cubans alone welcomed him, the Spanish element not being represented in the demonstration, their leaders saying they are a more sincere friend of the republic than the Cubans and do not participate in Cuban play.