PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

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CURZON IN A PICKLE

Social Revolution Takes Place in the Vice Regal Household at Simla.

CLEAR CASE OF TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW

Mamma Leiter Evidently Wants the Best of Everything That's Going.

TWO OF CURZON'S AIDES-DE-CAMP RESIGN

Ladies of the Court Do Not Care to Be Snubbed By the Chicago Matron.

CURZON'S LIFE MADE QUITE MISERABLE

Rosebery and the Marquis of Northampton Pass Some Caustic Criticisms on the Big London Daily Newspapers.

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LONDON, May 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Private advices from Simla bring tidings of something like a palace revolution in the viceregal household. Owing to the pretentions of the vice regent's mother, Mrs. Leiter, Captain Meade, one of Lord Curzon's aides-de-camp, has resigned and other members of the viceroy's suite are reported to be in a state of suppressed mutiny. It was all because Lord Curzon gave orders when Mrs. and Miss Leiter were driving alone that they should be escorted by an aide-de-camp.

There is no place on earth where etiquette rules so absolutely as in this colony of Anglo-Indian officialdom. Tradition prescribed that sons, daughters or sisters of the viceroy might have a viceregal aide-de-camp in attendance, but such a distinction was never before claimed for the viceroy's mother-in-law. Captain Meade formally declined an escort and then offered his resignation, which was accepted. He is now returning to England. The young earl of Suffolk, another of the viceroy's aides, who is very sweet on Daisy Leiter, has since attended them, but not officially. There has also been trouble and heart-burning about the viceroy's mother-in-law's and sister-in-law's precedence at viceregal entertainments. Mrs. Leiter insisted on being taken in after her daughter, which point was conceded reluctantly by starched old officials, but bitterly resented by their wives. The viceregal circle is being necessarily extremely restricted. This unpleasantness is continually cropping up in one form or another, making Curzon's life miserable. The worst is that Mrs. Leiter cannot understand what the trouble is about and the intense enjoyment she derives from her quasi-regal honors is the most irritating feature of all.

Society Startled.

Society is astounded by the announcement of the engagement of the beautiful Miss Joan Wilson of Warter Priory to Guy Fairfax, a wealthy young Yorkshire squire. Only a couple of weeks since the duke of Manchester was assuring his friends that despite every obstacle and all reports to the contrary, he would marry Joan Wilson. It was even rumored that he had been secretly married. No doubt this engagement was hastened as the only effectual way of disposing of the canard. The duke's mother is strongly opposed to the match, because Miss Wilson has only a fortune of $500,000, and her grandmother, the duchess of Devonshire, was fearful of the result of his marrying until he had settled down and did everything to prevent the match. One of her methods of pressure was an intimation that if the duke married without her consent she would claim payment of her jointure from the Manchester estates, which she had foregone since her husband's death. The duke of Manchester, who has been promoted to a captaincy in the King's Royal rifles, is having a course of instruction at Aldershot.

The Italian opera season, which opened brilliantly, promises to be the most successful on record. Maurice Grau is ably assisted by countess De Grey, who is equally interested in the artistic and social aspects of the enterprise and all really smart people may be seen nightly at Covent Garden. Thursday night Jean Reszke, in "Tristan," had a tremendous triumph. The prince of Wales was present, and among others Ambassador Choate, Lady Randolph Churchill, looking brilliant in black as usual; Pauline Astor in white, with a chaperone; Countess Selkirk and Mrs. Ronalds. The duke of Marlborough has sublet his box, owing to mourning. Mrs. Mackay was in her box with her sister, Baroness Telfner, who looked very handsome in black tulle. The house has been greatly improved and will be demolished at the close the season and rebuilt on a magnificent scale, with all the latest improvements for next year.

More Subterranean Road.

The London county council is about to construct a shallow underground electric tramway from Westminster to the Bank of England on the same principle as in Boston and Buda Pesth. Congestion of traffic in London streets is becoming an increasingly serious problem, owing chiefly to the rapid growth of the number of omnibuses. Picadilly, the great omnibus route to the western suburbs, is perpetually blocked on afternoons during the season with a tremendous stream of omnibuses, cabs and carriages. All efforts of the police are useless to prevent long delays. The same condition of things prevails in many other thoroughfares and the county council looks to a great extension of the underground railway and tramway system as the only solution of the problem. There are now five new underground railroads in course of construction in different parts of London.

Lord Rosebery's definition of the ideal newspaper as the Times without an editorial page has found acceptance nowhere, but other personages have been tempted by his suggestion into describing their journalistic ideas. The marquis of Northampton, known as the original of Romney Leigh, has given his notion of what a newspaper should be as follows: "I should like to find instruction with interest. I should also require a newspaper to stir up men's hearts to realize what the wrongs of our country are, to point out the means and ways of redressing those wrongs. Another characteristic I should require is sadly lacking in the newspapers of today. It is one of the saddest points in our national character at present that wit and humor, at all events in literature, seem to have departed. I ask in vain for a book or newspaper that would make me laugh."

There is no question that Lord Northampton has hit the serious blot on English journalism.

Marconi Blacklisted.

The Royal society, the premier scientific body in England, is boycotting Signor Marconi. It has refrained from inviting him to address it, as a royal society invariably does any scientist who has made any valuable invention. Fellows of the Royal society, which include all the leading English scientists, make no secret of their objection to Marconi, as he is attempting to exploit his invention for company promoting purposes and is unconcerned about its scientific value. But members of the Royal society are not in accord with the fellows on this point and at the next meeting the action of the fellows will be denounced. Marconi personally is indifferent about the attitude of the Royal society, being quite content that his system promises to be a commercial success.

Dr. Van Eeden, whose socialistic settlement at Bussum on the Zuyderzee has been recently described, writes: "There is no American lady member in Walden, only an English and Afrikander one. Our settlement is quite a private affair. We want to maintain that character. Moreover, we are only just settled. The experiment is only in its infancy, so the fuss made about it is altogether premature. Our object is to make life as free, pure and beautiful as possible. We have no laws in our colony. We recognize no distinction of class or belief, no legal marriage, in fact, no social conventions whatever. We are all equal. We work for ourselves and each other. There is a central committee charged with selling such commodities as are required. The product goes to a fund for all. Each colonist lives in a hut and works with his hands. Luxury is unknown among us, but we cultivate science and art. Each colonist possesses a piece of land which he cultivates in addition to other work, such as shoemaking, joining, printing or intellectual pursuits. I devote ten hours daily to agricultural labor and also attend the sick. Our colony numbers forty-three souls. We are working happily and contentedly together, but I do not conceal from myself that difficulties must arise and the system will be put to a test in overcoming them."

Leyland's Widow.

Sir Herbert Naylor-Leland was reputed to be worth over $5,000,000 personally and left a life interest in all his property to his widow unless she marries again, when her income is to be reduced to $25,000 a year. Lady Leyland was a most pathetic figure with her two boys at the simple funeral Wednesday. Though completely worn out with nursing and watching, she insisted on attending her husband's remains to the grave and there was not a dry eye among the funeral party, when bowed with sorrow and weeping bitterly this beautiful woman in deepest mourning laid a wreath on the coffin when it was being lowered into the vault. The tragic circumstances are now apparently forgotten that the late Sir Herbert accidentally shot his father dead at a shooting party. Herbert was only 18, and for months his grief and horror were inconsolable. He then made a long tour round the world and on his return entered the army. His social position was affected by his change from the tory to the liberal party, for which he never offered any convincing reason.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Professor in a Hospital at Rome Comes Forward with a Hitherto Unknown Panacea.

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ROME, May 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Prof. Cervello of Palermo hospital has invented what he claims to be a new cure for consumption. The principal feature is the inhalation of gas produced by a powerful antiseptic called formalina, said to have been already known. Formalina is fatal to tuberculous symptoms, but is also fatal to the patient. Cervello says he has invented an instrument which gives off formalina gas in practicable form and quantity. He tried the method on twenty consumptives in the third stage of the disease at Palermo hospital. Two died from debility before he could operate. Thirteen recovered within a month. Five are fast regaining health. The combination of sea and mountain air to be had in the neighborhood of Palermo is said to form one of the chief conditions of a cure. A large sanitarium in which Signor Florce, owner of the well-known Florce-Rubattino line of steamers, has invested 3,000,000 lire and a factory for the manufacture of formalina is being erected. Treatment when all arrangements are made is expected to cost fifty francs a day. Professor Cervello will shortly go to Berlin to lay his discovery before the Berlin congress on tuberculosis.

I learn that the Vatican has received a lengthy sensational report from the clergy and religious orders in the Philippines describing alleged American atrocities, protesting against the wholesale slaughter and wanton destruction of property and invoking papal intervention. The pope is said to be much moved, but hesitates to direct an address to McKinley, fearing a rebuff. Archbishop Ireland will probably act as intermediary.

The departure of the duke of Abruzzi for Scandinavia on a polar expedition is the event of the week. He refused an official farewell and left quite quietly. He is very confident of success. The bulk of his supplies left Italy in 1,500 portable cases. Each class of boxes has its own color, so as to permit of easy recognition. Among the means of amusement is an automatic piano, and among the provisions are 1,000 bottles of liquor for extraordinary circumstances, as the duke and his companions ordinarily drink water, tea and coffee. Besides the duke, the expedition includes two Italian naval officers, one doctor, two Italian sailors, four Alpine guides, ten Norwegian sailors; several Esquimaux, who are to look after 120 dogs for the sledges, to be obtained at Archangel. It is calculated the journey will occupy eighteen months and cost 3,000,000 francs.

DELEGATES REACH THE HAGUE

Russian Delegates on the Scene and Americans Will Arrive Within a Few Days.

THE HAGUE, May 13.—Baron de Staal and the other Russian delegates to the International Disarmament congress arrived here tonight, being the first of the official representatives to reach the city. The American delegates are expected to arrive on Wednesday. The townspeople, as well as the government, have made great preparations to fittingly entertain the guests.

There has already been a great influx of visitors and all available rooms in hotels and residences have been engaged at greatly enhanced prices.

Quarters for the delegates have been engaged for six weeks, indicating an unanimous belief that the conference will be prolonged. About 120 delegates will be entitled to vote.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent unauthorized persons gaining admission to the Huis Ten Bosch, where the sessions of the conference will be held.

DIFFERENCES GO TO CONFERENCE.

President of Transvaal and British Agent Meet on Neutral Ground.

PRETORIA, Transvaal Republic, May 13.—The Volksraad has given its approval to the meeting of President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa, on neutral ground at Bloomfontein. The points of discussion are now being decided and the general opinion is that the meeting will clear the air of most of the existing political troubles.

Commissioner Peck Starts Home.

PARIS, May 13.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900, left this city en route to the United States this morning. A large crowd of Mr. Peck's friends bade him farewell at the station.

CARNEGIE TALKS ON

Retired Millionaire Philanthropist Expresses Himself Most Interestingly.

REITERATES HIS VIEWS ON BENEFACTIONS

Why He Has Faith in Industrial Supremacy of United States.

FUTURE OF AMERICAN REPUBLIC ASSURED

Feels the Pulse Abroad on Question of American Imperialism.

PROPHESIES INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS

Indulges in Severe Criticism of Course Pursued by President McKinley in His Military Operations in the East.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, May 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Andrew Carnegie spoke freely this morning concerning his plans of public beneficence and the industrial competition of the United States and England. Both topics are causing controversy and speculation on both sides of the Atlantic just now.

"Have you any general scheme for disbursing your millions?"

"Not any set scheme, but the directions in which I have tried heretofore to do some good will afford a general indication of my idea of the most beneficial uses to which money can be applied. I am the last man living to believe in promiscuous or indiscriminate charity. My opinion is that out of every $1,000 bestowed on so-called charity $950 had better have been thrown into the sea. No applications need be made to me for contributions, as all my letters are opened by my secretary and such applications never get before me. I hope to preserve what little reputation I possess for common sense in assisting useful objects. My gift to Birmingham is only a slight return for the inventions Birmingham has given Pittsburg steel and iron manufacturers, besides—and this is a very important qualification in this connection—my partners have not yet definitely purchased my interest in my firm. I really don't know whether I will be glad or sorry to go out of business. It is a great wrench, but I dare say I shall find lots of occupation any way. I leave for Scotland Tuesday and look forward to a delightful holiday on my salmon rivers for the summer."

America's Industrial Supremacy.

"Mr. Barnes, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, stated that the sole reason for the transfer of orders for locomotives and bridges and other iron work to the United States was because English workshops were full and that the English engineering trade shows a steady growth for the last ten years."

"Is this consistent with your views expressed Monday?"

"Barnes' explanation is quite true. All steel manufacturing works in the world today are pressed for products. The demand is greater than the whole world can supply for iron and steel machinery and ships. So long as that demand continues all works will be busy, but after a time there will be a slackening of the demand. The question is which country will get half the loaf when there is not enough to go round. My answer is the United States, because it can produce cheaper than either England or Germany, the only two competitors necessary to take into account, as American manufacturers can afford to run their works to supply the enormous home demand at a small profit and dump their surplus in competition with all other nations. England and Germany are working up to their utmost capacity today. Their cost of raw materials is steadily increasing and it is impossible for them to compete in the open markets of the world at prices the American manufacturers can afford to take for their surplus. Neither has the immense home market of the United States, and the country which furnishes the best home market is the best equipped to capture the foreign."

"How long will this industrial boom last?"

"It cannot wane this year, as there are orders sufficient to keep things booming for that time. At all events the supremacy of the United States in the iron and steel trades is permanently established. The United States is barely tapping its resources in the way of iron and coking coal fields, while England and Germany are working theirs to the full limits. England's product of pig iron is decreasing year by year despite the big prices it now fetches. America's industrial triumph is to endure."

Philippine Question Abroad.

Andrew Carnegie also gave out the following signed statement today on imperialism and the political outlook for the United States:

"It gives me pleasure to oblige you by a statement of the situation in which I find the imperialistic question here. I have seen many of the most prominent public men now in London whom I know to have been friends of the American republic when it needed friends. From the highest to the lowest, without exception, they have met me with expressions of deep regret that the republic founded by Washington and his colleagues upon plans so much higher than those of any other state should have fallen to the level of the military states of Europe. Some of these men stood with Bright in the campaign against the imperial party here who longed to strike us down. I repeat that without exception these men are lamenting the lapse from true Americanism to this miserable imperialism.

"I have met men of the other class who struck us when the republic was down. Let me give them credit for a change of their feelings toward America. I know them now to be amongst the foremost advocates of race alliance. But I also know if I were a British statesman there would be no price I would not pay for an alliance with America, no price would be too high or securing her entrance into the troubled waters of the far east, because it is the desire of all English-speaking men that we should stand together as against men not of our race. Nature made blood thicker than water and an alliance with our republic is now the keynote of British policy and wisely so. But not an alliance with our present industrial republic. Our present war-lord makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of these statesmen with three battleships at his back and only 40,000 soldiers strutting like peacocks, as vain and just as harmless. No it is not the present industrial republic England wishes to have as her ally. It is the republic England sees America must become if it does not soon reverse its policy in regard to the Philippines. We must have a tremendous navy and a huge standing army; for Britain judges truly that into whatever enterprise the United States goes it will not be content very long to play second fiddle. It is now only the cats-paw of England. It could not maintain its position for a day in Manila if England withdrew her august protection. It is a humiliating position. It makes my blood boil as I speak the words. A recreant president is the sole cause of it. He it was who changed his mind and demanded the Philippines against the advice and wishes of most of his colleagues. Will the president be permitted to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers much longer in futile effort to conquer 1,200 islands that would not stay conquered if they were beaten? Such is the position as viewed from London.

Prospects of Republican Party.

"You ask my personal views as to the future. I answer, President McKinley will not be allowed by the managers of the republican party to continue his folly. I believe he has been already informed by those whose voice he cannot disregard that he must stop and return to American traditions. The country has no stomach for victories over people fighting for righteous self-government. Reading between the lines it is seen that he is now veering round. Had he authorized Otis or directed him to grant Aguinaldo the conference the latter asked before war broke out all that has happened since would have been unnecessary. Today we see his commission taking every means in its power to get a conference with Aguinaldo and they are not standing on form. General Otis, as reported by today's cables, still wants to push on military operations, to which President Schurman objects. The contrast between Otis and Dewey is significant. Dewey always reports only what has been done. Otis has misled the country several times about what he is going to do. His plan of campaign was given out with a great flourishing of trumpets. He was going to corral the enemy, but so far he has been a complete failure. He won skirmishes as everybody expected, but lost his campaign. The suppression of the news from Manila which our republican president enforces would not be tolerated by monarchical Britons. One suppressed cable at Manila that comes via Hong Kong today tells us the Nebraska regiment is reduced to 300 men with 160 on the sick list.

"The season approaches when military operations must cease and the president no doubt stands aghast at the grave situation. He is now reported as about to call an extra session of congress in a vain effort to relieve himself of the responsibility. My forecast is that the president will get out of the Philippines and return to American principles by obtaining a shadowy protectorate in some form and that he will be able to appear before the republican convention with the Philippine question settled, having given them the same promise of independence he gave Cuba, and that our party will then carry the presidential election. If he approached the country with the war in the Philippines unsettled it is improbable he will get even the nomination. The weight would be too great to carry. This, however, he probably thinks already secured, but his election would then be another story if the democratic party were to drop silver and come out for Americanism. If the issue is presented to the people as between the principles of Washington or McKinley there is no doubt of the result. Our party would be beaten, and deserve to be.

"There, you have tempted me into prophecy—a dangerous business."

GOOD PROSPECT FOR TREATY

German Public Being Educated to Better Opinion of Pending Commercial Agreement.

BERLIN, May 13.—Negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and Germany have now been taken up in earnest at this end of the line. The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, expects that, despite the number of formidable obstacles that must be overcome, a treaty which will be satisfactory to both nations will crown the efforts of the representatives of both governments.

There is every reason for saying that the German government, and notably the foreign minister, Baron von Buelow, will do everything possible to overcome the difficulties of the task of formulating such a treaty. The foreign office is having the potent aid of Emperor William as well as the sympathetic co-operation of representatives of all the German states in the Bundesrath, and is determined not to permit the obstinate aversion of the powerful agrarian interests to stand in the way of such an important bond with America. The emperor made clear the fact that he views such a treaty favorably in the course of recent expressions to Baron von Buelow. The main difficulty that Mr. White has encountered thus far in the preliminary conferences at the ministry of foreign affairs is the erroneous idea that has taken hold of the German mind and been sytematically fostered by the agrarian and other newspapers that trade with the United States has latterly been distinctly unprofitable.

The papers referred to, even with statistics prepared by the government, have made a strongly plausible case tending to show that the balance of trade has steadily inclined to the side of the United States. The minister of the interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, made a statement to the same effect to the Reichstag a few weeks ago. Mr. White this week produced strong counter evidence, taking facts and figures from material supplied by the Treasury department at Washington, showing that while it was true that American exports to Germany in 1898 were unusually large, far exceeding in bulk and value the German exports to the United States, the fact was largely due to temporary causes while everything now shows a renewed larger demand for German goods from the United States. Mr. White also pointed out that while German exports are largely manufactured goods, American exports are mainly petroleum, cotton and other raw materials, not produced here, or insufficiently produced, as cereals, copper, etc., whose value as increased here and which are subsequently reexported.

Mr. White also furnished proof by official figures of the first three months of 1899 and approximate figures for the current three months that during the year under the existing tariff there has been undeniably a large increase of German exports to America and that the total value of such exports for the entire year of 1899 will exceed $100,000,000. These facts and figures will soon be suitably brought to the attention of the press and dwelt upon by government speakers in the Reichstag within a fortnight, thus ending the systematic misleading of the public by the mouthpieces of the agrarian party.

With the public thus set right, it is supposed the task of the negotiating of a treaty will become easier and that the majority of the Reichstag will no longer antagonize the measure. It is also expected that this clarification of public opinion will favorably influence the Reichstag in the matter of the pending meat inspection bill, the chances of which at present appear to be very slim, largely through the same systematic misrepresentation for which the agrarian papers are responsible.

Crossing Sweeper Claims an Earldom.

LONDON, May 13.—A crippled crossing sweeper named Arthur Fitzhardinge Wankly has entered a claim to the earldom of Berkeley, based upon the fact that his grandfather, Thomas Morton Fitzhardinge, the legally acknowledged heir, refused to accept the title for family reasons. The claimant is 40 years of age and he worked in the mines in South Wales in his youth, later making a precarious livelihood in London. The crux of the case depends on finding a solicitor who holds family papers.

KAISER IS FRIENDLY

Views with Satisfaction Relations Between Germany and United States.

THINKS THE NEW CABLE A GOOD THING

Will Promote Peace and Good Will Among People of Both Nations.

PEN PICTURE OF THE RULER OF GERMANY

Impresses the Observer as a Talented, Original and Grandiose Person.

TACTFUL, PLEASANT, INDEPENDENT MAN

Holds in High Esteem His Royal Consort and Speaks of Her in the Highest and Most Endearing Terms.

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PARIS, May 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—His majesty, William II, emperor of Germany, granted me an audience at his private chateau near Metz, whither I went especially to see him to obtain from him an expression of his feelings toward the United States. I met both the emperor and empress personally. They received me with much courtesy and consideration. His majesty spoke earnestly and thoughtfully of the relations between the two countries, especially of the new cable line between the United States and Germany.

I reached Berlin on Friday night to learn that the emperor would not return to the capital from Strasburg, but would continue his tour to Metz, sojourning for a while in the Chateau Urville, which is now his favorite residence and which he bought from the Baron Cerce for 300,000 marks. There he feels that he may rest, surrounded by his family, free from the glamours and cares of the court. But even there he cannot be wholly free, for the emperor is an indefatigable worker.

No one can approach Metz without emotion. The very air is heavy with memories. There were soldiers everywhere in splendid uniforms. The majority of the officers are Prussians, and superb men to look upon. I left Metz for Urville on Sunday morning. It is a drive of seventeen miles, the road winding through the beautiful valley of the Moselle. There are many battlefields where the Germans and the French lie side by side. As I approached Urville the scene grew gayer. There were the white and black and red flags of Germany, and the white and black flags of Prussia. Evergreens were mingled with the bunting. Even the houses of the peasants were decorated in honor of the emperor's presence.

Magnificent Soldiers.

As I came nearer the chateau I could see the troops of the emperor's favorite regiment, the One hundred and forty-fifth of the line, whose uniform it is his majesty's pride to wear. At the gates stood a line of sentinels, tall, handsome, richly uniformed men. Beyond, leading up to the chateau, I saw an imposing array of soldiers drawn up as if for a review. As I drove up the avenue they saluted and paid an honor that means much in Europe. A rapid turn brought the carriage in front of the entrance to the chateau. There was another line of soldiers, the finest in Europe. They also saluted me as I went by them. It was all very beautiful to American eyes.

Two lackeys in splendid red, black and white liveries, bearing the royal arms, ran out and aided me to descend from the carriage. I passed on to the inner precincts of the royal dwelling. Many officers in gorgeous uniforms saluted me with deferential and charming politeness. I was ushered into an apartment just off the entrance. The emperor, the empress, Prince Joachim, the Princess Victor and the Princess Louise were all there, just having returned from church.

I looked upon the kaiser with mingled feelings. It was a very great privilege to meet this man, who is playing so important a part in the history of the world. He stands very erect, with the military bearing. His carriage is easy and graceful. He speaks quickly. His face and his manner express great determination. He looks like a man whom destiny has designated to accomplish great deeds. He is cordial and sympathetic and combines imperial dignity with great simplicity. When I explained to him for coming there he thought for the briefest space of time and then spoke earnestly.

The Kaiser Speaks.

"I am sincerely pleased," he said, "at the unanimous satisfaction and joy which the present relations between the United States and Germany causes throughout my empire. The new cable will do much to unite the two great nations more closely and will help to promote peace, prosperity and good will among their people."

The German emperor impressed me as being a really great man. He is talented, original and grandiose. He knows how to capture people with daring display. He has endeared his friends by his tact, cleverness and independent thought and action. The empress is a charming woman. Once having seen her, it is not difficult to appreciate the emperor's speech concerning her at a dinner while visiting her native province:

"The tie that binds me to this province," he said, "and binds me more closely to it than any other in my empire, is the jewel that sheds its luster at my side. Her majesty, the empress, sprang from this soil, the ideal of the virtues of a German princess. It is her love that makes me capable to bear the weighty responsibilities or my position in joyful spirit."

After seeing the royal family I was conducted to the apartments of Fraulein von Gersdorff, lady in honor to the empress, a most charming woman, very simple and natural.

"You must not look at me with critical eye," said Fraulein von Gersdorff to me, "Here everything is simple. The emperor always lives in simplicity in Urville. To us all it seems like libre home."

I conversed with the lady in honor for an hour. She asked me many questions. She wanted to know where I was born, how long I had lived in America and how many voyages I had made. She was especially interested in China.

I told her I had seen the arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia in China, and how the empress of China had flattered the German princess, who was the first member of a royal court of Europe, to visit China.

The Eastern Question.

It was easy to see that the royal household is interested in the eastern question. Fraulein von Gersdorff spoke of the American ambassadors she had met and their families. She had a pleasant word for every one. She referred to the popularity of Ambassador Andrew D. White and of the secretary of legation, John B. Jackson, and his charming wife.

Before leaving the lady in honor I begged her to express to the emperor for me the deep appreciation felt in America for the manifest friendliness he had always shown and also his interest in American literature.

Another member of the court household told me a story that illustrates the emperor's simplicity. He went to visit a relative and rang the bell himself. A maid came to the door.

"God in heaven, it is the emperor himself," she exclaimed, and in her excitement she slammed the door in his face. His majesty stood there shaking with laughter until he was permitted to enter.

The emperor added much to his popularity in Strasburg and Metz during his recent visit there by visiting the Catholic as well as the Protestant churches, as he did in Palestine. He wants to be considered a defender of the faith.

The emperor's two eldest sons have just been sent to Kiel to take a course in manual training. They will go through a course of practical carpentering, cabinet making and locksmithing. Both are fond of manual labor and are expert workmen. The crown prince celebrated his 17th birthday on Saturday. He is a studious, quiet youth, who resembles his grandfather, "Unser Fritz."

The last mark of royal courtesy shown to me by his majesty was a letter bearing the royal arms and seal, Fraulein von Gersdorff having delivered my message to him, saying that the emperor had accepted with thanks the homage which Mme. La Comtesse de St. Maurice had charged Fraulein von Gersdorff to offer.

GRACE CORNEAU.

M'KINLEY AT NATURAL BRIDGE

President and Party Spend the Day in Viewing Virginia's Unique Natural Formation.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 13.—President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley and a few friends visited Natural Bridge, Va., today. They left the homestead after an early breakfast and at 8:15 started on their trip over the Chesapeake & Ohio in the special train which carried the presidential party to Hot Springs. The run was through a mountainous and wild country. At each station a group of men and women tried to catch a glimpse of the executive. A. J. Duncan, a nephew of Mr. McKinley, joined the party at Clifton Forge.

Natural Bridge was reached about noon. Here a large number of nondescript conveyances, from a four-in-hand bus to a single saddle horse, were gathered about the platform.

The president was the first to alight, bowing to the knot of people who had assembled. Mrs. McKinley remained in her car with Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, it being feared that the ride over rough roads would not be beneficial to her.

All along the three-mile drive to the bridge were negro cabins, and at each stood a group of men and women and a band of pickaninnies who waived hats and handkerchiefs as the carriages passed.

After entering the grounds of the Natural Bridge property the descent by a path is very steep and jagged to the level of the stream, which flows beneath the arch. President McKinley took the lead and progressed so briskly over the stones and slippery places that he was soon in advance of the leader of the party. Directly beneath the road of rock were assembled about fifty young women, pupils at the Hollins seminary, near Roanoke, Va., who were there on an excursion. The president stopped for a few minutes, as he reached them, and each was introduced and shook his hand.

Mr. McKinley was greatly impressed with the scenery and so expressed himself several times. After an inspection of the cottage, first owned by Thomas Jefferson, and which stands at the end of the bridge, and a look down the ravine from the top of the bridge, the party drove back to the train.

REV. WEEKS IS VINDICATED

Man Who Assaulted an Omaha Minister is Fined by a Police Judge.

KANSAS CITY, May 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The case of L. B. and George T. Green, charged with disturbing the peace of Rev. Mr. F. M. Weeks of Omaha, was tried at a special session of the police court today. L. B. Green is a special policeman stationed at the stock yards and George T. Green is a special speculator at the yards. The former had some trouble with Weeks and his brother assaulted the minister with his fists.

The evidence tended to substantiate Rev. Mr. Weeks' story that he had been assaulted without provocation. George Green was fined $10 and the case against Officer Green was dismissed. Judge Burnham held that if the officer had exceeded his authority the police commissioners would either reprimand him or dismiss him.

Rev. Mr. Weeks has filed charges with the commissioners against Green and the case will be heard at a meeting of the board to be held next Wednesday.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Showers; High Southwesterly Winds.

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24 Editorial and Comment.
25 Presbyterian General Assembly.
Work of Taking the Census.
26 Sketch of Admiral Sampson.
With the Wheels and Wheelmen.
27 Sporting Review of the Week.
28 In the Trenches at Manila.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	47	1 p. m.	54
6 a. m.	46	2 p. m.	55
7 a. m.	46	3 p. m.	55
8 a. m.	47	4 p. m.	55
9 a. m.	48	5 p. m.	54
10 a. m.	50	6 p. m.	54
11 a. m.	51	7 p. m.	54
12 m.	53		

THIRD COMES HOME

Returning Soldiers from Cuba Are on Their Native Heath Again.

FIRST TRAIN ARRIVES LATE AT NIGHT

Volunteers Are Glad to Resume the Walks of Peace Once More.

MEN ARE IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION

Welcomed in Omaha by Waiting Friends, Sweethearts and Wives.

HAVE AN UNEVENTFUL TRIP FROM GEORGIA

Death Rate in the Regiment Has Been Remarkably Low, but One Officer and Thirty-Two Men Having Died.

The second of Nebraska's regiments of doughty warriors arrived upon their native soil last night when the Third regiment crossed the line and the boys disembarked to find themselves in the arms of loved ones who had waited patiently for their coming. Hundreds of hearts were made glad by the home coming of the boys, not the least joyful beating beneath the blouses of the soldiers themselves. It was Nebraska's first experience in welcoming home a regiment which had seen service on foreign soil.

Crowds of friends swarmed down to the Burlington depot to await the arrival of the boys. At 11 o'clock cries of "Here they come," sent the crowd scrambling and pushing over intervening tracks in the direction of that on which the train was approaching. As the wheels of the engine revolved slowly and then ceased to move, a great cheer was sent up. Men from all companies leaped from the cars to look for some familiar face or to find themselves in the arms of some relative or perchance some sweetheart. Generally, however, the confusion was so complete that no one could be located, and friends crowded from one soldier to another to ask for news of an expected soldier who had failed to come or had slipped away to hurry home as quickly as possible, hoping for their welcome there and not at the train, where they would have no time to talk. The appearance of W. J. Bryan and Adjutant General Barry upon the platform drew the attention of some of the boys.

Drop Off by the Way.

The first train consisted of a baggage car, two sleepers and three coaches. The conductor said he took up 300 tickets upon leaving Pacific Junction. He lost a number of the boys on their way to Omaha, however, nearly a hundred leaving the train at Plattsmouth. He estimated that about 200 came into the city with him. They were no longer in charge of any officers, Lieutenants Cameron, Hall and Mather coming in just as the others, each shifting for himself. The men were looking well and seemed to be in the very best of spirits. Without exception each spoke of the homecoming as the happiest day he had spent in his life.

The men whose homes are in other towns in the state remained in the city over night, scattering to the different hotels, in which they received a hearty welcome. They will continue their journey today, as they hope to reach their homes as speedily as possible.

Lieutenant Hall, in speaking of the trip, said the train left Augusta over the Georgia Central railroad Thursday afternoon about 2:30. The trip by way of the Georgia road extended to Chattanooga, Tenn. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road hauled them to Nashville and the Louisville & Nashville line to St. Louis. The run from St. Louis was very pleasant, being over the Burlington, which gave them excellent service. A rate of $16 from Augusta to Omaha was made for all who came on the special trains. Those who preceded the specials paid $11.75 to St. Louis and $11.50 from St. Louis to Omaha.

Colonel Goes to New York.

Officers of the regiment have scattered throughout the country already, although the organization ceased to exist only Thursday. The final muster occurred at 12 o'clock on the 11th and before night all the regiment had left the city. Colonel Vifquain went to New York, accompanied by several officers who are anxious to continue in the service of Uncle Sam. These will visit Washington and other points in the east before they return. Lieutenant Colonel J. H. McClay came back to Nebraska, and is now at his home in Lincoln.

Among the first arrivals at home yesterday morning were Major O. Grothan and Lieutenant Fitzsimmons, surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment. Captain William Neve and his two lieutenants, Hansen and Nygaard; Captain Underwood of Alma and Captain McVicker of Fremont likewise came in early for a sumptuous meal.

The men all return pretty well supplied with money, as they have not had an opportunity to spend very much cash on the way back. When they got their final settlement in Augusta the privates were given three months pay, as their April pay had not been received. This, with the travel pay for sixty days, gave each $100. First sergeants received $191, while the officers had all they could carry comfortably.

The condition of the men physically is surprising when the change in climate is taken into consideration. They do not seem to have felt the cold on their way north, but the cool air last night sent the chills to their marrow. An officer stated that no serious cases of illness existed in the regiment at the time it was mustered out, so no invalids were escorted home by their more fortunate comrades, as was the case with the Second regiment, which returned in a body from Chickamauga. The number of deaths in the regiment during its ten months' of service was compartively small, being one officer, Lieutenant Thompson, and thirty-two enlisted men.

Second Section Arrives.

When the second section of the army train, coming by the Port Arthur route, arrived at the Union Pacific station this morning about 2:30 o'clock there was not such a throng of onlookers to shout a welcome as greeted the first arrivals a few hours earlier. But the small crowd sent up a volley of cheers that was answered by the soldiers as they jumped from the car steps onto the platform.

There were not quite a hundred of the volunteers. The train was made up of only a few cars, and they were not crowded. Most of the men were of Company G of Wakefield, Company H of Stromsburg or Company C and Company D of Omaha. There was but one officer among them, Second Lieutenant Hall of Company H. The train was two and a half hours late, having been delayed all along the route.

Originally there were two regiments of Nebraska guards, from which were organized and mustered into the United States service the First and Second regiments of Nebraska volunteers. Ex-Governor Holcomb organized another regiment, now known as the Third Nebraska, when the