PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1899—TWENTY PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ALL LONDON SIZZLES

Hot Weather Oppresses the Metropolis and South of England.

WORST DROUTH FOR TWENTY YEARS

Country is a Parched Yellow and the Wells Are Giving Out.

WATER FAMINE THREATENS THE LAND

Supply in London is Short and Unsanitary Condition Prevails.

BIG MONOPOLY CONTROLS THE SUPPLY

Commissioners May Be Appointed to Look After Great Britain's Commercial Interests in Different Parts of the World.

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LONDON, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—London and the whole south of England are still sizzling under a merciless untempered tropical sun. The present drought has been unequaled for seventy years and but for the exceptional rainfall of winter and spring would be far more serious. As it is the country is no longer green, but a parched yellow. The wells are giving out in the villages dependent upon them. The Thames is lower than for fifty years and can not much longer furnish a sufficient supply for the London water companies, while the Lea, which through the most populous districts of the East End is described by sanitary officers as merely an open sewer. Owing to the want of water in London, the streets, especially in the West End, wood and asphalt pavements are frightfully malodorous.

The water companies are evincing their concern about supplies by instituting prosecutions on trivial charges of waste. London, in short, is brought face to face with the most serious situation, owing to the greed and tyranny of the water monopolies. The Thames, from which the companies all draw their supplies, with one exception, is both indifferent and unreliable. When the London county council, as an alternative of buying out the water companies on fair terms, asked for the powers to get a pure, constant supply from the Welsh mountains, the water company's interest, whose pull is enormous in both houses of parliament, easily defeated the scheme, but a bill for expropriating the water of the London water monopolist interest will be one of the first introduced by the next liberal government.

Looking After Trade Interests.

That announcement of the appointment of seven commercial commissioners to watch British trade abroad is premature. The Board of Trade has recommended that the treasury make appointments, but assent has not yet been received. Complaints have been constantly made of late years by British traders that the German and American consuls make it their business to push the trade of their countries by collecting and supplying information systematically to their governments. The Board of Trade now wants to appoint seven specially chosen commissioners who will travel in different parts of the world spying out opportunities for British trade and advising how it can be improved where the competition of Germany and America is ousting it. These commissioners will make reports as occasion demands.

An attempt on novel lines to solve the problem of housing workingmen adjacent to their work is being tried at Barrow in Furness, Lancashire, by Vickers & Maxim, the great shipbuilding firm. The Alaska, a former Guion liner, the first of the Atlantic record breakers, has been purchased, transformed into a temporary workmen's home and anchored off the ship yard. Excellent sleeping accommodations are provided for 150 men with dining, reading and reception rooms at an inclusive cost of board, lodging, washing and mending of $3 weekly. The men get breakfast, tea, coffee, eggs, bacon and fish; for dinner, beef, mutton, two vegetables, and for tea, bread, butter, jam, cheese and cold meats. Everything is of the best quality. A man can have a single cabin for 25 cents weekly additional. The Alaska house is to be managed on the co-operative plan by a committee appointed by the men and their employers and all profits will be applied in reducing the cost of living. It opened this week.

Life in the French Army.

Lionel Decle, now a naturalized Englishman, has published a book recounting his experiences when serving three years as a conscript in the French army. He paints a picture of life in the ranks scarcely less revolting that Urbain Gohier's, conveying the impression that the whole French army's system is rotten, root and branch. Some of his statements have been hotly contested by other French conscripts, who assert their experience and knowledge of relations between officers and men is far different from Decle's. He sums up the condition of the French army:

"France prides herself in being able to put in the field millions of trained men. What does this boast amount to? Upon the outbreak of war in these days rapid mobilization, much, perhaps all, depends upon the troops first in the field. And these troops upon whose behavior in the brunt of sudden battle the salvation of their country might depend would be, not a body of well-trained fighting men leavened with veterans relying on their leaders with glad confidence, but a crowd of half-taught lads lacking thews as well as training, led or driven to battle by officers whom either they have never seen until the day of conflict or whom they know and hate."

Marchand is occupying his leisure writing the story of his journey across Africa. He kept throughout a well posted diary but does not intend to merely reproduce the entries made in it. He will develop them. He says he intends to write a history of his experience, but if the authorities impose any alterations upon him he will not publish the book. The work will be two volumes and he expects to finish it by autumn. Dr. Donaldson Smith, the well-known American traveler, accompanied by Carlile Fraser, started July 31 from the Berbera in East Africa on an expedition to the district west of Lake Rudolph for the purpose of collecting specimens of the fauna flora. Smith was five years ago the first European to cross Africa from the gulf of Aden to the Indian ocean. On that occasion the eastern shore of Lake Rudolph was explored.

American Travel in Europe.

All tourist agents here agree that this has been a record year of American visitors to Europe. Charles Allen Gillig, director of the American rendezvous established by the Great Eastern Railway company, Cockspur street, says: "By December I reckon we shall have 70,000 American visitors. Probably they will on an average have spent $1,500 each on their European trip."

The great hotels of London are at present virtually American. The accent can be heard in the lobbies and their trunks would make an edifice about the size of the Great Pyramid. A majority are now hieing homeward. The Transatlantic lines are so heavily booked one could not now except by chance get a berth any time this side of October. Every true American still goes to Paris but the number who make the longest stay in London is becoming more and more noticeable.

Temperance reformers are alarmed at the bibulous propensities of the present House of Commons. All administrative energy formerly devoted to the promotion of reforms is now concentrated in the perfection of the catering department. Certainly the kitchen committee achieved more this last session than any other. It made an immense profit out of its dining and wining arrangements and has laid in a stock of $40,000 worth of the choicest wines, and has installed a vat capacity of 800 gallons to mature its own Scotch whisky. Until the two last sessions the catering had a subsidy from the state of $10,000 a year, no rent to pay and all appliances were supplied at public cost. It was a losing concern. The kitchen committee used to be composed of bon viveurs not using liquors. A change was made by the inclusion of two members who made their fortunes as hotel proprietors. They now virtually run the show, placing their experience at the disposal of colleagues, of course without remuneration. The house has now become the best dining place in London.

Victim of Paralysis.

The Marquis of Bute, the original of Disraeli's "Lothair," is lying stricken with paralysis in one of his Scotch mansions. He is only 52. He is immensely wealthy, his income from the Cardiff estates alone being estimated at a million dollars a year. But he is a disappointed man who never came to the front in public life despite his undoubted abilities, owing to his impracticable and dreamy character.

Peck of Philadelphia has not carried out his contract to buy the Lakes of Killarney. His scheme for laying out the estate for the erection of millionaire mansions seemed visionary and has proved so. It is probable the estate will be bought for the nation by subscription raised by a national trust. Meantime Sir Edmund Antrobus, owner of Stonehenge on Salisbury plain, the most perfect Druidical remains in the world, has offered it to the state for $625,000. The price seemed preposterous and especially as Stonehenge cannot be used for any other purpose, even if the owner wished another landlord.

DISPLAY THE BLACK FLAG

Guerin and His Anti-Semitic Friends Find New Means to Attract Attention of All Paris.

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LONDON, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Paris controversy whether Guerin fired a blank or ball cartridge at the police yesterday was settled today by the discovery of fragments of bullets in the wall opposite the house. At 11 p. m. great but so far orderly crowds are moving in the neighborhood of the anti-semite fortress, discussing the meaning of the black ensign a yard square which was fixed up at daylight this morning by a hand and arm protruded from Fanion's first floor window. Several explanations are offered: First, the suicide of the entire garrison during the night; second, a proclamation of anarchy pure and simple; third, moral and physical distress and despair of the besieged; fourth, a resolution to die before surrender; fifth, a call of the populace to arms; sixth, death of a leaguer, probably the Algerian servant or clerk, Chanteloube, in the house.

The theory of a general suicide was long credited even by the police, as Guerin's farewell last night was: "Leave us die in peace." This theory was disproved by the admission at midday of Chanteloube's mother. A most popular theory is the existence of a dead body in the house, as neighbors have stated that a body covered with the tri-color was visible lying on a bier. The Temps tonight denies this statement.

Ever since the hoisting of the black flag a strange silence has reigned in the house. What this portends is difficult to say, but the military police have been quietly doubled during the day and for the first time triple lines of soldiers barring the streets have bayonets permanently fixed.

That a serious poular disturbance is feared is evident, as the Senera white cross emblem is waving from five or six shops and an ambulance wagon is stationed at the entrance of the blocked street. The Protestant church, Chapelle du Nord, and other edifices close by are barricaded in view of an attack.

The general feeling of the politicians is that the thing is a shameful ministerial comedy to distract public attention from the Rennes process.

BERLIN TONGUES ARE INCAUTIOUS.

Three Indiscreet Persons Held to Answer for Alleged Les Majeste.

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BERLIN, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Three monstrous cases of lese majeste are now proceeding. A Berlin man spoke disparagingly of the emperor's bust at Spandau. He was denounced and arrested, whereupon the socialist Vorwaerts wrote: "The biggest scoundrel through the land is always the informant." The prison editor of the Vorwaerts, kept specially for such prosecutions, has been summoned for this sentence.

Another case is against the editor of the South German Postillion for serious suspicion of lese majeste in publishing extracts from Goethe's works.

Holocauste's Inglorious Fate.

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LONDON, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Holocauste, the French crack on whom Sloan rode the first fatal Derby meet, met with an inglorious fate. His partly dressed skin has been hanging outside of a boot store on Queen Victoria street the past few days with the announcement that it will be made into boots sold at $6 a pair. The interest in this sad memorial of all that remains of the Derby favorite of 1899 is so great that policemen are specially engaged to keep the crowd moving. Sloan is to have a pair of the boots himself, though this is considered rather unlucky by the sporting fraternity. Sloan says Holocauste is the best horse he ever bestrode.

Some time since Clement Scott stated that the English Actors' association recently held a private meeting to protest against American invasion of the English stage. It causes continued surprise that this association ignores this accusation, especially in view of possible retaliatory measures by the American profession, who have just as much reason to complain of English invasion. The daily Mail says that unless the association publishes a disclaimer without delay it will open up the whole question, apparently in a way not likely to be pleasant for that body.

Audience with the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The pope today received in audience the Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, Catholic chaplain of the United States cruiser Olympia.

SEEN BY AN ARTIST

Sarah Bernhardt Gives Her Impressions of the Celebrated Dreyfus Case.

VIEWS IT FROM AN ARTISTIC STANDPOINT

Characterizes It as a Drama Which Even Shakespeare Could Not Conceive.

VIVID PORTRAYAL OF SCENES IN COURT

Dramatic Description of the Reappearance of Labori on the Scene.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PRISONER AT THE BAR

Last Curtain to Fall on a Calm Scene or an Awful Melee in Which Brothers Will Kill Brothers.

(Day's proceedings in Dreyfus case Page 2.)

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

RENNES, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I have been following the stage for many long years. I am acquainted with the stirring stories devised by the most ingenius brains the world has known. But the dramatic force and beauty of what is now going on at Rennes fill me with unbounded artistic admiration.

Circumstances and real life have been combined here into a plot which no author would have the mental strength to conceive. I do not know which excites the most wonder—the bold general outlines of the splendid mass movements, with the wealth of colors, or the infinitely clever intricacy and perfection of details.

What genius ever revealed the secret workings of human nature as completely as we can study them in the course of this trial. Was even Shakespeare capable of conceiving a drama where passions struggled so fiercely and logically and where such intensified or finely contrasted characters were engaged in such a tremendous situation? We have not yet reached the end, which I expect will be superb. The last curtain will fall either upon a scene of great calm, as if peace were descending from heaven to reconcile all the children of France, or upon an awful melee in which brothers will kill brothers and French blood will drench French soil.

The end is not yet. We wait for it with troubled hearts. But let us speak of what we have so far seen at Rennes. At the close of the first act when the action is well engaged, when all the principal characters stand out in high relief and the first clash between the two interests and the two factions is expected, the man who embodies the hopes not only of the poor victim whose life is at stake, but of all that is best in the nation—that champion suddenly falls. The hand of a mercenary murderer strikes him from behind. When the curtain rises again and for a week afterward everything goes wrong. The criminals have things their own way. The partisans of truth are dismayed and cry after each charge as defeat seems more certain.

"We have lost our chief man, the man who could save us."

Interest in the Sick Room.

The center of interest in that whole act is not on the stage, but behind the scenes in that sick room, where the bleeding hero lies listening to accounts of the legal battle brought back by friends maddened by the impudence of their enemies.

He often tries to rise and go back to the thick of the fight, only to fall back helplessly. All this time the universal audience is kept in suspense as if by devices of a masterful playwright after the great shock of the attempted assassination. After the first great discouragement news is brought in from time to time to the scene.

"Labori is better" or "Labori is worse."

Now the wound is said to be slight, and there are fears that the spine is injured. And you know that all this is real; that celebrated doctors are bending over that sick bed.

Mercier, Gonse, Roget, all the leading conspirators, go through the same severe alternatives of hope and despondency as do the partisans of Dreyfus, only not at the same moments. They, too, await with the same emotion the bulletins telegraphed hourly to all corners of the earth; they fear the turn of the languid and passionate young giant who has sworn to spear them all, one after the other, and deliver them, with proofs of their crimes, to their executioners.

At last the moment came when it was announced that Labori was getting well, that his glorious constitution had worked the miracle. He would be at the trial on the morrow.

The morrow came, but Labori, despite his energy, had fainted when he tried to stand. At this announcement ripples went over the world as over a pond worked by contrary currents.

Labori's friends no longer dared believe the reports that he would shortly reappear. The other side, with hypocritical show of sympathy, began to jubilate, believing his condition was graver than was reported and the favorable reports had been circulated only to check their boldness.

The Crisis Comes.

Tuesday morning the situation was more exciting. Can you imagine how many unknown dramas were working in the minds of men gathered in the court room before the session opened? For we must remember that all these gilded, high-placed men knew as well as those about them that they ought to be convicts with cropped hair and striped clothes.

Ah! How anxiously they are watching the narrow door through which Labori would come if he came at all.

And suddenly clad in the majesty of his toga, Labori entered that great hall in which the friends and foes were assembled.

He must have appeared the very incarnation of law and punishment. He was wounded like justice, but like justice, too, stood strong and unconquered.

The news flashed over wires, crossed and skirted continents, and plunged under oceans to our brothers of other races. The momentous climax comes. The distressful suspense over, wounded and suffering though he is, with Labori as our chieftain, we are sure of a victory, of acquittal. Let us hope another battle will not have to be fought to defend the first success.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

REJANE ON THE SITUATION

Noted Actress Describes in Dramatic Sentences and Incidents of the Famous Trial.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

RENNES, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—On the day of the reappearance of the wounded Labori before the court-martial Mme. Rejane, the celebrated actress, was one of the most conspicuous of the celebrities in the audience. She most enthusiastically joined in the burst of applause that greeted the la[illegible] Having learned that she was abou[illegible] part from Rennes I interviewed [illegible] diately after the court adjourn[illegible]

"I shall never forget t[illegible]," she said. "It is the most [illegible]sive and dramatic sight I ever witnessed. How well calculated is it to bring us poor mummies in shows which are unreal to a realization of our shortcomings on the stage. The hearts of most of us there were filled with anxiety to hear something hopeful. But, alas! the hearts of many of the men were filled with that new, savage hatred that leaves room for no other sentiment. The nerves of these men were tense. Their faces reflected the passion that raged within them. In the narrow limits of the court room were those who have been dwelling together in this little town since the trial began, standing and talking. Almost every face was a famous one. In the rich, red armchairs were men who have shaped the destiny of France for so many years. In the air was that palpable, palpitating and painful expectancy. 'Will Labori come?' 'Will the duel between the the lawyer and Mercier take place today?'

"When the military order sounded and the uniformed judges took their places I felt in an intensified way the same sensation I have experienced on the boards when great crowds have gathered to witness an important event; perhaps an historical play, as when a Becket meets the bishops in Tennyson's drama or in certain scenes in Robespierre or in plays where the great Napoleon is the figure. But here the settings are on a large scale and the knowledge that it is all real clutches at your heart until you gasp.

"What stage picture ever equalled the entry of Dreyfus, which I saw today? You, a man of sensibility, must appreciate how awful is this coming of Dreyfus upon the stage. The president of the court utters a brief order and silence falls. The door is flung open by a gendarme; a man enters alone, as though abandoned by all mankind. He walks across the room. Behind him is something, a man belonging to the police, who follows him as a jaguar follows his prey. This is a beautiful, dramatic movement as Dreyfus rises toward his judges. He seems to demand justice. He seems to say to them: 'Have pity. I have suffered enough.' But immediately his small personality is set aside. He is an incident, a mere pretext for the mighty, pitiless battle between two great political forces."

So spoke Mme. Rejane with intense feeling. Then she added:

"But what was probably the mot dramatic was the return, the re-appearance of Labori; it meant so much. The exultation of half the audience was so vividly contrasted to the silent rage of the other half. To one who knows the significance of even a few details of the trial, how strong was the picture of the long procession of generals and officers who are forced by circumstances to come and do homage to that lawyer, to that tall, black-robed hero, who, his loins still girded with bloody surgical bands, his wounds still open and throbbing, the ball still in his flesh, has risen from his bed to come and challenge them to mortal combat."

SARDOU ON DREYFUS TRIAL

Eminent Artist Writes of the Celebrated Case Now in Progress at Rennes.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—No man on earth has a better appreciation of a dramatic situation than Victorien Sardou. The dramatist said today:

"In the newspapers I am following day by day every detail of the Dreyfus trial. I have never before so completely neglected my business nor my social obligations as since I became absorbed in its intricacies. I am neither for nor against Dreyfus I trust and honor the judiciary of France. Perhaps mistakes have been made, civil and military, but under the present circumstances a mistake is impossible. I am certain that no tribunal in France can be suspected of deliberately disregarding the evidence presented to it. Whatever the verdict concerning Dreyfus is, I will accept it as emanating from persons who by special study, by their profession, are most competent to decide whether an officer of the army has been a traitor and deserves punishment or whether he is falsely accused and deserves vindication.

"When I tell you that nothing has ever absorbed me so much as this trial I place myself in the viewpoint of the dramatic element in life. To the unsophisticated it is very evident that no play of the theater can ever hope to attain the same intensity of cast as has this trial to the most intellectual. At the play nobody ever quite loses the consciousness that he is looking at and hearing the unreal. At Rennes life and death are at stake—several lives are at stake, as well as the fate of certain of our most cherished institutions. In plays you must work upon the emotions. In two or three hours at this trial you feel the cumulative effect of all the tense emotion that has gone before.

"But after all, it is preposterous to compare the trial of Dreyfus to a play or to discuss the possibility of writing a play based upon it. Who could do justice to the dramatic situation which grew out of it day after day? Personally I watch the trial without preoccupation. I intend to make no further use of it. I am absorbed in it solely because nothing so stirring has happened in this century. Its combination of character, of circumstances, is remarkable and seems to be the creation of some mad genius. When you study this almost inextricable, this formidable affair, which involves as much and so many; when you reflect from what a small, almost imperceptible cause it has grown, you discover that it is almost fantastic; no, not fantastic—what shall I say? What is the word?"

FEAR RAID FROM TRANSVAAL

Portuguese Troops at Delagoa Bay Held in Readiness for Emergency.

LOURENZO MARQUESE, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 26.—Several persons suspected of being emissaries of the Transvaal government have been arrested here. Great excitement prevails and in view of a contemplated Transvaal raid the Portuguese troops are kept in readiness for an emergency.

Outing of Operatives.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The annual week's holiday of the old Oldham cotton operatives, known as "The Oldham Wakes," begins today. These operatives subscribe throughout the year to a fund, which has this year reached $800,000, the whole of which will be spent by them during the week at popular seaside resorts on the Lancashire coast, Isle of Man and Scotland. Thirty thousand men, women, lads and their sweethearts leave Oldham today to pass the holiday together in entire disregard of conventionality.

Cases of Plague Increasing.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—It is stated that the plague at New Chwang is slightly increasing. There have been seventy-three deaths in four days.

BRING BACK THE CUP

English Crowd Thus Admonishes Sir Thomas Lipton as He Leaves Home.

ENTHUSIASTIC SENDOFF AT EUSTON

Has No Absurd Fear that He Will Not Get Fair Play in America.

PROPOSES TO WIN THE RACE IF HE CAN

Shamrock Suffers No Injury During the Voyage Across the Atlantic.

BOAT IS IN THE PINK OF CONDITION

Thinks It Will Be a Close Race and Barring Accidents the Best Yacht Will Win—Knows Nothing About Parker Story.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lipton had an enthusiastic send-off at Euston today. "Give the American people a message from me," he said a few minutes before his departure. "Tell them I feel that in going among them I am going among friends, friends whom I know and in whom I have therefore all confidence."

"You don't entertain any of these absurd fears that the Americans are not giving you fair play?"

"It makes my blood boil to hear people even mention such a thing. What reason is there for the suggestion of so abominable an idea? The best boat has always won in the past and the best boat is going to win now. The American people always treated their former competitors fairly, why then should they suddenly behave differently now? No one who knows anything about America would ever even have the faintest fear of not being honestly done by there. Nowhere could you be more assured of straight above board sport. For myself I am as certain of right treatment in American waters as I would be in the Solent. I have more confidence because I am no stranger to the American people, and every year since I was a boy of fifteen, I have visited them. I know them and knowing them am content. I go hoping to capture the cup. I have every confidence in the Shamrock, but I don't pretend to say the race is a foregone conclusion. The struggle this time will, however, perhaps be somewhat more even than in the past.

"I don't want to appear to reflect unfavorably on those who have preceded me, but you know very well that formerly the monetary element was somewhat against this side; where they spent one dollar for their boats the Americans spent five. This time that has not been the case. No possible outlay has been spared to make the Shamrock a better boat. I have done the best and have devoted, with highest advice obtainable, all possible time and thought to perfecting every detail. Monetary consideration has been ignored and whatever money could do has been done. I believe Herreshoffs to be without question the finest boat designers in the world, but that does not follow that with all our care and with all our trouble we are certain to win. If we were there would be no use of my going over, for there would be no real element of sport in the contest. I know we shall have a fair struggle and that if the American wins it will be because America has a better boat. My business is to do my best to bring back the cup.

"You can give the most absolute denials to all rumors that the Shamrock has suffered in any way during its voyage. I received cables only this morning from my New York agents assuring me that it is in the pink of condition. I have nothing to say about the report that the German emperor refused to allow Ben Parker to sail the Shamrock. For one thing I have yet to learn that the rumor is true; I have received no confirmation of it. There are a good many stories about one way or another and you would do well not to be always assuming that they are true. When I find out that the emperor really has forbidden Parker to sail it will be time enough for me to talk. My plans can be told in a very few words. I shall be transacting business on the whole journey between here and Liverpool. I have a party with me, but my carriage business matters will occupy every moment till I get aboard ship. When I reach New York I will take a sail the next day on the Shamrock."

Clamorous crowds at this point rent the air with cheers. The guards for some moments had been urging the passengers to take their seats. "Bring back the cup," the well-dressed throng cried. Sir Thomas Lipton gazed around with a smile, his tall, commanding figure stood out among others, his easy fitting blue serge suit and felt hat could not take from his military air. There was an expression of boyish fun in his face, despite his fiercely bright little white moustache and imperial. "Gentlemen," he said, as he stepped into the train, "I am very much obliged," but the rest of his speech was lost in a burst of applause. Three hearty cheers were given for him, then yet another cheer. He leaned his head out of the carriage window and the reporters pressed forward to catch his words. "In going to America," he cried, "I am going amongst friends; I am confident the best boat will win."

ON TRAIL OF STANDARD OIL

German Consumers Start an Effective Campaign Against the Trust, Showing Enormous Profits.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—German petroleum consumers have began a well organized campaign against the huge Standard Oil profits. The imperial minister for the interior, Count Posadowsky, received simultaneously numerous petitions from big petroleum consumers in north and south Germany begging the goverament to defeat the policy of the Standard Oil by giving greater facilities to Russian refiners, and state railways have a scheme under consideration for reducing freights on Russian oil to points which will reduce the dividends of the German Standard Oil combination 75 per cent.

The agitation was begun recently in a pamphlet by Prof. Zopfe of Munich, written in the interest of Russian refiners, the effect of which is not intensified by the publication of the report of the German-American Petroleum company, a branch of the Standard Oil trust, showing net profits to be 62 2-3 per cent on a capital of $2,250,000. The south German press, especially in Carlsruhe, Mannheim and Frankfort, protest against any company being permitted to reap such immense profit from prime necessities of life, alleging, further, that accounts are manipulated so that the real profit is not really declared. The Mannheim Bremen Petroleum company, another offshoot of the Standard Oil, shows profits of $500,000 on a capital of $625,000.

The Baden government has already issued a decree reducing the increased price of Standard oil in Baden to the actual difference in cost of freight between Bremen and Mannheim, the Mannheim company having put on three times the freight for oil sold in Baden. This decree means a gain of $1,500,000 annually to consumers in Baden who draw from the Mannheim center.

This is only the first step in paring the claws of the Standard Oil company in Germany. The interest behind the refiners who are working up the agitation is having enormous influence, including as it does Rothschilds and Nobels.

Oppose Theatrical Trust.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The extension of the charter of Frohman's enterprises is causing some alarm in theatrical circles here. The Daily Mail, while welcoming American players, says: "We see very serious danger ahead in the domination of so many of our theaters by one American manager. We want none of America's theatrical trust."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Variable Winds.

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Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	67	12 m.	79
6 a. m.	67	1 p. m.	78
7 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	80
8 a. m.	68	3 p. m.	79
9 a. m.	69	4 p. m.	74
10 a. m.	80	5 p. m.	78
11 a. m.	82	6 p. m.	78
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M'KINLEY MAY COME WEST

President Likely to Visit the States Whose Volunteers Are Now Returning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—There is a growing impression in official circles here that President McKinley will tour the western states this fall for the purpose of welcoming back the troops which have seen service in the Philippines. It is now expected that the president will return to Washington some time during the first week of September and should he find the condition of public business such that he could take two weeks away during September it is believed he will go west, probably extending his trip as far as Portland.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, when asked whether it was the president's intention to visit Nebraska this fall, said:

"While I have no definite knowledge of the president's intentions, so far as going west is concerned, I do know that he told me nothing would give him more pleasure than to meet the several regiments from the west which performed so magnificently in the Philippines and that if the condition of public business would allow his absence he would visit some of the western states. He told me this just before he started for Lake Champlain and I have no reason to believe that he has changed his mind. Anyhow, I propose to leave no stone unturned to secure the consent of the president to make a westrn trip. I know he has not yet reached a conclusion not to go and until he definitely decides to remain in Washington I shall not let up in my efforts to have him go to Nebraska this fall. I am sure he would like to go to Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and South Dakota, to say nothing of visiting the states further west, which he could do in about three weeks. Should he decide not to go to Nebraska, then I hope to carry his message to the boys.

"It is said that the president will begin preparing his message to congress this year much sooner than heretofore. So many are the questions to be discussed and so vast is the machinery of the government to be represented in the president's official communication to the Fifty-sixth congress that this may interfere with his going west, but otherwise it is believed he will visit those states whose sons are now returning from foreign service."

It is stated tonight that the names of Major Taylor, Coleman, Russell and Weber have been sent in by Secretary Root for commissions. Major Ryan's name has also gone in with the recommendation of Senators Thurston and Hayward.

Major John J. Pershing, formerly military instructor at the University of Nebraska and who claims the Prairie state as his home and who has for the last six months been at the head of the customs and insular affairs of the War department, has severed his relations with that division under orders to proceed at once to Manila and join the staff of General Otis. In addition to having seen service in the west, having participated in many of the Indian campaigns of the past, wherein he won high encomiums for bravery and intrepidity, he accompanied his regiment, the Tenth cavalry, in the Cuban campaign and took part in several battles before Santiago, where he was frequently recommended for brevet promotion. Returning to Washington in August, 1898, he became attached to the office of the secretary of war.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Aug. 26.

At New York—Arrived—Etruria, from Liverpool; La Touraine, from Havre; Mesaba, from London. Sailed—Lucania, for Liverpool; Marquette, for London; Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg; La Normandie, for Havre; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.

At Boston — Arrived — Catalonia, from Liverpool.

At Hong Kong—Arrived—America Maru, from San Francisco.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Umbria, from New York, for Liverpool.

At Yokohama—Arrived—City of Pekin, from San Francisco.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Boston, from Honolulu; Miama, from Baltimore; Wilma, from Hakodate.

SPEED TOWARD HOME

Members of "Fighting First" Hourly Getting Nearer to Nebraska.

BOYS WELL AND ENJOYING THEMSELVES

First Section Votes Almost Unanimously to Come Through to Omaha.

ANXIOUS TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION

Desire to Avail Themselves of the Royal Welcome Awaiting Them.

POYNTER RECEIVES A WIRE FROM BARRY

Adjutant General Communicates with His Chief at Lincoln—A Few More Contributions Are Received.

BEOWAWE, Nev., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The first section of the train bearing the First Nebraska volunteers arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The run thus far has been pleasant and the boys are glad to have the space between them and their homes lessened.

A canvass was made of the men on the train by Company L today as to whether they desired to go right through to Omaha for the reception there or to stop off at Lincoln. Omaha won out by an almost unanimous vote, only four men on the train being opposed to the proposition. Barry is here trying to work up a scheme to have the regiment stop at the state capital. After the vote had been taken today he wired the result to Poynter. Barry himself is noncommittal.

The boys are enthusiastic at the prospect of visiting Omaha the first thing. They have been informed of the great reception that awaits them at the Gate City and few of them will care to miss it.

Upon the arrival of the train at Denver the railroad officials will be able to decide the exact hour of arrival at Omaha. The other sections, it is learned, are coming along at a good rate of speed at about the same distance behind the first section as at the time of leaving San Francisco. All are well on the trains and in excellent spirits.

Reports from Barry.

LINCOLN, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—From telegraphic information received at the governor's office from Adjutant General Barry, who, with Colonel Stark, is returning with the Nebraska soldiers, it appears that there are 868 men en route and that twenty-two have been detained at San Francisco on account of physical disability. A partial list of those who have been left behind has been received, but it includes only those belonging to Companies B, D, G and K.

The following telegram to Adjutant General Barry contains the only official information concerning the movements of the troops that has been received:

COLFAX, Cal., Aug. 25.—Governor Poynter, Lincoln, Neb.: Joined special train returning First Nebraska at Sacramento this morning. Am on first section with Colonel Eager. He reports seventeen officers, 279 men on first section. Will report other sections later. Practically all members of the regiment en route except C. E. Girton, Albert Girton, Company D; Henry Borth, Company G; Conrad Eagon, Company K; Lieutenant Wadsworth, Company B, in hospital. Others well; will report further on meeting other sections further east.

BARRY,
Adjutant General.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, Nev., Aug. 26.—W. A. Poynter, Governor, Lincoln, Neb.: From reports received officers and men are returning as follows: First section, 296; second section, 292; third section, 280. Total, 886.

BARRY,
Adjutant General.

From this very meager and indefinite information it is impossible to estimate the time of the arrival of the Nebraskans, or whether they desire to stop at their home stations rather than go on through to Omaha.

Trip at State Expense.

The trip of the two "official representatives" of the governor is being made at the expense of the state, but it is difficult to see where the state or its soldiers derive any benefit therefrom. Governor Poynter has stated that the purpose of sending these two men to the coast was to prevent people who were not members of the First regiment from securing free transportation on the Nebraska trains east to the Missouri river. He did not explain why he did not give the officers at San Francisco credit for being honest enough to prevent this kind of deception and from reports received it appears that Barry and Stark found other things to attract their attention on the way to the coast and that they were delayed a whole day. In fact, these men did not go to San Francisco at all, notwithstanding they left Lincoln last Monday evening on a fast train for the west. It was the impression of some that most anybody wearing a soldier's uniform with the letter "N" attached would be allowed to ride through with no other credentials. This certainly was not the case, for the captains of the different companies furnished the railroads with certified lists of the soldiers and regular tourist tickets were issued to all the men. These lists were taken from the muster rolls, corrected to date, and there was no possibility of a mistake in the number.

Both Adjutant General Barry and Colonel Stark have made two trips to the coast "to arrange details," but about all they accomplished was the donation of a few chest protectors to soldiers who were reported to be in imminent danger of contracting serious lung trouble.

Governor Poynter conversed with J. E. Baum of Omaha this afternoon over the telephone concerning the request of the citizens' committee to have the money donated to the transportation fund refunded. The governor is willing to do this upon the filing of a written statement, setting forth what the money was originally subscribed for and what disposition will be made of it if refunded. Mr. Baum agreed to submit such a statement at once and he was assured that the money would at once be returned.

Poynter Still Hesitates.

Regarding the invitation to participate in the reception exercises Tuesday Governor Poynter has made no decision. He stated this afternoon that an acceptance of the invitation would simply be an official recognition of the plan to take all the soldiers to Omaha and he did not feel like doing this after he had signed a contract with the railroads for transporting them to their original company headquarters.

Several additional subscriptions to the transportation fund have been received since Thursday evening, making a total up to date of $40,342.75. One subscription of $20 has been refunded by Governor Poynter because it was simply a duplicate of another one made by the man's brother. This amount added makes the total received $40,342.75. The additional subscriptions are