PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1900—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

RUTHLESS AS CAESAR

English Advice to Lord Roberts in Dealing With the Boers.

EXTERMINATION OF BURGHERS ADVISED

Lord Rosebery Defines True Imperialism as Applied to England.

EX-PREMIER MAY BE THE LIBERAL LEADER

Church Matters Now Occupying Space in English and Scottish Circles.

INDECENCY OF THE STAGE DENOUNCED

Famous House in Which Dickens Wrote One of His Most Celebrated Stories Destroyed to Give Place to Modern Structure.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—With the exception of the unexpected activity of the Boers and the reappearance before the public of a statesman supposed to be politically dead, nothing has occurred this week in London capable of disturbing the enthusiasm over the homecoming of the imperial volunteers. The news of guerilla successes in South Africa has prompted some of the more serious publications to sound notes of alarm. The Saturday Review begs Lord Roberts to "take a lesson from one who was a greater than he, namely, Caesar, and ruthlessly suppress the rebellion." "The truest mercy in the present case," says the Globe, "is to be merciless."

That fairly voices the average opinions of the government organs, while a few out-and-out radical organs scarcely conceal their satisfaction arising from their ability to say, "I told you so" in reference to the war being long drawn out and engendering racial hatred that a century will not dissipate.

An encounter as dramatic as any that marred the battlefields of South Africa may shortly occur at Marseilles. The plan of Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, to go to Marseilles to meet Mrs. Chamberlain, will more than probably be effected just about the time that Mr. Kruger is arriving at the same port on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. In French opinion the simultaneous arrival of these two late rivals would afford opportunities for demonstrations not too pleasant for Mr. Chamberlain and which might cause international complications that would be hard to settle peaceably.

Lrd Rosebery's Reappearance.

What is freer from supposition and perhaps more vitally concerns Great Britain, is Lord Roscbery's reappearance before the public and his enunciation of a new definition of imperialism. Speaking on Friday before a meeting of the Christian Social union, this versatile and brilliant figure in British politics struck a figure which meets with approval from all sections of the liberals, even those who were most bitterly opposed to the former leader. "Imperialism," he declared, "depends on the integrity and heart of the empire for its virtue."

Continuing, Lord Rosebery said: "What is an empire unless it is pillared on an imperial race? The heart of the empire is Great Britain, and the heart of Great Britain is London. You cannot afford to let the source and center of the empire decay or be poisoned, and this is what you are doing if you allow this imperial race to be vitiated and poisoned in the dens of crime and horror in which too many of them are reared at this moment."

Lord Rosebery's subtle turn in the virtue line, making imperialism depend upon internal reform, has opened a door to the malcontents and the Star, which fought his lordship tooth and nail, today declares "this is the true and only imperialism for this empire of Great Britain."

Ready to Accept Leadership.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has been the liberal leader in the House of Commons up to the present, is said to be ready to accept Lord Rosebery's leadership. Combining this with Rosebery's partial retirement from the turf, the expectation is rife that he will return to the arena of active politics and make the fight of his life against "the mammoth majority" of the present government.

It is interesting to note while speaking of the next Parliament what a task confronts the speaker of the house of commons before he masters the personnel of the new house. It contains eight Wilsons, four Balfours, four Smiths, four Thomases, four O'Briens and four Murrays, to say nothing of a dozen trios of similarly named members and a perfect maze of couples.

Church matters are attracting no little interest. The resignation of the bishop of Exeter, the Right Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, has given Lord Salisbury the chance to add more to the long list of bishops of his creation, one which the Kensitites (anti-rituals) have improved by memorializing the premier to appoint a low churchman who will protect the Protestant interest better than the former bishop.

Amalgamating Scotch Churches.

Within a few days final steps will be taken to amalgamate the two great Scotch churches, the Free church and the United Presbyterians, under the name of the United Free church of Scotland, which will accomplish a greater breaking down of religious barriers and divisions than the century has witnessed.

The old question of the morality of the stage is once more discussed by the English bishops and clergy. This time it is the Rochester diocesan conference, where several clergymen urged a sweeping crusade against the immorality of English players and actors. Canon Jelf declared it was a terrible thing to see a Christian man taking the part of a murderer and a Christian woman playing the role of a harlot, now so common in the London theaters. The bishops of Rochester and Southwark, however, persuaded a modification of the resolution, the bishop of Rochester telling the clergy they would be ashamed to utter such statements before one delicate, refined woman who was a friend of his in the profession. It was then agreed that the stage authorities, managers and artists merely required the watchful attention of the churchmen.

That the memory of Charles Dickens is not guarded very jealously is clearly shown by the fact that a house in Tavistock square, wher the novelist lived nine years, entertained the celebrities of the day and wrote "Bleak House" and other works, is now in course of demolition and that in a very few days nothing will be left of it. The removal of this landmark, visited by thousands of Americans, is due to the Duke of Bedford's desire to erect on the site buildings which produce more revenue.

ON ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

Deep Feeling of Disappointment Exists Among the Tories Over the Agreement.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Deep disappointment and chagrin prevail in the tory party over the Anglo-German agreement, in which Premier Salisbury, it is held, bartered away everything England could give in China for a vain attempt to secure German friendship. Diplomatically Germany is friendly, but anglophobia is so fierce and universal among the German people that official amiability would be utterly worthless if brought to the test of action. The papers here continually publish letters from English residents and travelers in Germany giving evidences of the violent animosity they daily experience at the hands of the Germans. Dresden includes a large English colony, but recently when the proprietor of a local paper proposed to publish a weekly supplement in English, the project aroused such hostility among the Dresdeners that he was compelled to abandon and apologize for entertaining it. Sympathy with the Boers is the immediate cause of this enmity, but it is really so ingrained in both races that the idea of an alliance between them is futile.

MAY YET LEARN THE TRUTH

Quarrel Between Rosslyn and Young Churchill Likely to Bring Disclosures.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Rosslyn in his book insinuated that Winston Churchill escaped from Pretoria by leaving his comrades in the plot in the lurch. Churchill has thus vented his fiery temper in this scathing attack on Rosslyn: "I have been reading a book called 'Twice Captured,' an extraordinary title, for it is perfectly easy to be captured. It would better have been called 'Twice Bankrupt.' It is intolerable that Rosslyn, who has fallen in the mud himself, should endeavor to veil his ignominy by splashing mud over other persons."

Lord Rosslyn says: "I exercised a reserve I now regret in characterizing Churchill's antics in South Africa, but I shall take an early opportunity of telling the whole story. It is true I am bankrupt, but I have done nothing that Churchill is entitled to cast a stone at me for."

WHY CHAMBERLAIN IS AWAY

His Present Tour of the Mediterranean Has a Double Object in View.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's object in making a Mediterranean tour is twofold. He wants a rest and desires to avoid attending the lord mayor's inaugural banquet at Guild Hall, where he would have to play second fiddle to Lord Salisbury. His personal relations with Salisbury and Balfour are somewhat strained, as he has given the former to clearly understand that any rearrangement of the cabinet which continues Balfour as leader of the House of Commons will be highly distasteful.

Leaving this ultimatum with the premier Chamberlain departed for Malta, where the inhabitants, after ninety years of allegiance to the British crown, are violently agitating for relief from military government. An interesting fact is that Chamberlain's expenses in Birmingham, where he had no contest, amounted to only $313.

MARIE CORELLI IS AROUSED

Up in Arms Against Putting Helen Faucit's Bust Opposite to Shakespeare's.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Marie Correlli is up in arms against the project to place in the church at Stratford-on-Avon, facing Shakespeare's bust in the chancel, another of Helen Faucit, the renowned American Shakespearean artist, who married Sir Theodore Martin, Queen Victoria's friend and biographer. Martin secured a concession for the bust from the vicar for a $2,500 subscription toward paying off the $4,500 debt on the church. Marie Correlli now starts a fund to defray the whole debt to "prevent such a vandal act as that Helen Faucit's features should confront those of Shakespeare himself as his equal in art is a little too much for the patience of those thousands to whom the poet is everything and the artist a mere cipher in the sum of fame."

BLOWING IN BARNEY'S CASH

Nephews of Barnato Vie with Each Other in Giving Costly Dinner Parties.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Barney Barnato's nephew, Wolff Joel, held London's record for the most costly restaurant dinner until that distinction was taken on Thursday by his brother, John Joel. John had wagered a dinner for twenty-five persons that another Stock exchange member would carry another friend weighing 290 pounds pickaback along Throgmorton street, a crowded thoroughfare behind the Bank of England. The wager fell through, but Joel nevertheless gave a banquet at Carlton which cost $1,250. Delicacies were procured from Paris and Berlin. Claret at $5 and champagne at $8 were among the wines drunk at this feast.

ZEPPELIN'S SHIP A FAILURE

French Balloon Experts Say Prof. Langley is Nearest Solution of Great Problem.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Expert opinion classes Zeppelin's tremendous air ship among the proved failures. It is evident that the scientist who was employed three weeks ago by a Paris newspaper predicted right when he declared that none of these loudly heralded air ships had any value, even as suggestions.

Captain Krebs, head of the French army balloon service, reiterates his statement that Prof. Langley, the American, got the nearest solution with his last machine.

WOLSELEY IS COMING OVER

General Wants to Revisit the Scenes of His Early Fighting on American Soil.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Lord Wolseley proposes to travel to Canada next year, revisiting the scenes of his early fighting with the Red river expedition. He expects to visit Washington as the guest of General Miles before returning.

BIG TASK BEFORE HIM

Count Von Buelow Will Find It No Easy Matter to Form Cabinet.

AGRARIANS ARE APT TO GIVE TROUBLE

More Confidence Felt in Diplomatic Settlement of Chinese Trouble.

EMPEROR ORDERS STATUE OF HIMSELF

Madame Sembrich Announces Her Early Retirement from Stage.

AMERICAN CONFIDENCE MEN DOING WELL

No Uneasiness Felt in Berlin but That Russia Will Ultimately Announce Her Adherence to Anglo-German Agreement.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—This week's developments have demonstrated what immense difficulties the new chancellor, Count von Buelow, will have to overcome to bring about something approximating a harmonious cabinet both for Prussia and the empire. The radical and liberal newspapers point out that pronouncedly reactionary and agrarian members of the cabinet, like Count von Miquel, Baron von Hammerstein and Baron von Rheinbaben, have no legitimate place in the new regime and it was this portion of the press that seized upon the incident of 12,000 marks having been accepted by the head of the Department of the Interior from big manufacturers for the cost of printing circulars explaining the anti-strike bill. It would seem as if Count von Posadowski-Wehner feels sure of the emperor's approval and will not resign unless the Reichstag during the forthcoming session forces him to do so.

The agrarian party also published several utterances this week, informing Count von Buelow that if he introduces the canal bill afresh, as the North German Gazette promised, they will make war on him and defeat him.

Prince Hohenlohe today gave a big farewell dinner to the members of the cabinet and Bundesrath.

More Confident of Peace in China.

More sober views about China now prevail here, owing doubtless to the fact that Count von Buelow is known to entertain reasonable ideas about Germany's tangible interests therein and his influence as imperial chancellor upon the emperor, especially in foreign affairs, is decidedly greater than Prince Hohenlohe's. It is now believed the Chinese muddle will slowly unravel itself and lead to a successful issue without any large amount of actual hostilities. The utterances of the semi-official press this week show this belief. Only the military party is dissatisfied with this view. Doubts are still entertained here regarding the value of the credentials of Li Hung Chang and Prince Chang and their ability to enforce the terms of any agreement reached. The latest edicts of Emperor Kwang Su are regarded here with suspicion and it is even a possibility that Li Hung Chang himself is their author or instigator with the idea of facilitating the negotiator's task.

Authoritatively the Associated Press learns that the new German tariff schedule does not contain, as was reported, a provision for minimal and maximal tariffs, but this will be left for the Reichstag to deliberate on and decide.

The socialists have elected a member of the Reichstag in the Brandenburg district against a strong government candidate, but the socialists have lost an election in Wanzleben against the nationals.

Emperor Orders Statue of Himself.

Emperor William has ordered Professor Begas to make his majesty's own marble statue for the "hall of glories" in Barmen, where statues of the emperor's ancestors are already placed.

Madame Sembrich's performances this week have been very successful. She has been greeted by crowds more enthusiastic than any for years and the voice of the tenor, Bonci, is pronounced to be phenomenal. Madame Sembrich says she will retire from the stage at the completion of her American tour to her estate in Styria.

A number of American confidence men have successfully done Berlin and other German cities, passing off Confederate $10 bills which have been accepted at forty marks each. The police have received reports of scores of victims.

An official of the Foreign office informed the Associated Press correspondent that no further answers have been received to the Anglo-German agreement, but Japan's adherence is considered certain. The uncertain attitude of Russian papers to the agreement was pointed out and the official replied:

"We have not to deal with the Russian press, but with the Russian government. We know the agreement is favorably received in St. Petersburg. An answer to the agreement will come from the czar. Considerable time may elapse before his answer is received. There is no reason to hurry."

Commander Behler, the United States naval attache who has been ill, is now improving.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is here as the guest of the British ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, and Duke and Duchess Ernest Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein. The prince's purpose is to effect the divorce of his daughter, the Princess Louise Augusta, from her husband, Prince Albert of Hesse Anhalt.

ROSEBERY QUITS THE TURF

Sells All His Horses in Training, but Holds On to His Breeding Stud.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Rosebery has sold all his horses in training and announces he has abandoned racing, at least for a time. Sporting men say he is no sportsman at heart and only follows racing for the pleasure and notoriety of winning classic events. He had no horse in training of merit and the prices realized at the auction only averaged $2,500, but he retains possession of his sires and brood mares, so that he can resume turf operations when the whim takes him again. Meantime he is more concerned about his book on Napoleon, which, after many years of desultory labor, he has finished. He is a defender of Napoleon.

Australian Gold Coming.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 27.—The American steamer Mariposa, Captain Houghlett, sailed today for San Francisco, having on board £450,000 in gold.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE LOUBET

Disclosed by Documents on Man Arrested on Charge of Burglary.

LYONS, Oct. 27.—The Nouvelista de Lyon says a plot to assassinate President Loubet has been discovered.

It appears that a working electrician named Couturier burglariously entered the electric company's premises at Nimes, stealing 2,500 francs. He was tracked to Orange, near Lyons, where he was arrested. Documents found on his person revealed, the paper says, an anarchist conspiracy to assassinate President Loubet on his coming visit to Lyons to unveil a monument erected to the memory of President Carnot. Couturier is said to have committed the burglary in order to obtain funds to carry out his project. He has, it is added, confessed to the [illegible] who are now tracking his accomplices, watching anarchists in order to prevent any attempt to carry out the scheme.

PARIS, Oct. [illegible] It is now known that Sipido was [illegible] yesterday at the house of his uncle, a suburb of Paris, where he has lived since he came here. He resisted the police at first, but then quickly yielded. His uncle says he behaved quietly while in his hands. He is not aware on what ground he has been taken in custody again.

A dispatch from Brussels says Sipido allied himself with the French militant anarchists and took part in their demonstrations.

MAKING IT WARM FOR ROBERTS

Engagement with Dewet More Serious Than First Reported—Three Boers Sentenced.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch received at the War office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Friday, October 26, referring to the fighting of General Barton's column with General Dewet's forces October 25 says: The British losses were heavier than at first reported. An additional officer and twelve men were killed and three officers and twenty-five men were wounded. The Boers left twenty-four dead and nineteen wounded on the field and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners. Three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the British were court-martialed, convicted and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence.

The dispatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of General Kitchener and General Methuen were engaged, and a serious incident between Springfontein and Philippolis, Orange River colony, where fifty cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

Another dispatch from Lord Roberts says: "Barton attacked the ubiquitous DeWet near Fredericktad. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

LONDON WILL MAKE IT THREE

Instead of One Night's Celebration for the C. I. V. There Will Be a Trio.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The C. I. V. (City Imperial volunteers) were expected home from South Africa today, but they reached Southampton so late in the afternoon that their entry into London was postponed. Preparations had been made to give them a memorable welcome home and London consoled itself for their non-arrival by flocking into the streets tonight and "Mafficking" to its heart's content. It was Mafeking night over again, with all its noise, horse play and rough enjoyment, though without its enthusiasm. The delay of the entry of the C. I. V.'s means three nights of this demonstration instead of one, and the complete dislocation of business on Monday, as well as today. The decorations are poorer than they were for the relief of Mafeking, and are confined to the route of the procession.

CAN'T GET THE NEEDED HUSTLE

English Workmen Object to American Competition and to Being Hurried.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The placing of the South African railway contracts in America is still agitating English manufacturing centers, where the official War office denial has been received with skepticism. But the truth is that where rapid delivery and good work are required the English manufacturer gets left.

It is the national trait here to raise every objection to any innovation. The English workman resents nothing so much as an attempt to hurry him. This is the burden of all enlightened comment on the subject here today. A Canadian firm writes to the Times that an English firm has taken a year to complete an order for shovels which could have been secured in three months in the United States.

BURIAL OF BUTE'S HEART

That Part of the Dead Marquis Will Be Interred on Mount Olivet.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The new marquis of Bute pays $2,250,000 death dues on the property he inherited. He is now accompanying his mother to the holy land to bury his father's heart on Mount Olivet. It is enclosed in a magnificent silver shrine in the form of an altar, which the late marquis had specially made for the purpose in Florence. The heart itself is in a lead-lined oak casket, bound with silver. When the burial takes place the shrine will be brought back to Scotland for use when the present marquis dies.

POSTPONING THE JUBILEE

London Forced to Do So by Lateness of Arrival of Its Volunteers.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The celebration upon the occasion of the return to England of the City of London with special volunteers has been postponed until Monday on account of the lateness of the arrival of the steamship Aurania, which has the troops on board. The vessel cannot dock at Southampton until late this afternoon. By 10:30 o'clock this morning, however, the streets of London were swarming with expectant crowds, who were ignorant of the postponement.

Big Storms in England.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Violent gales, accompanied by snow and rain, have swept over parts of the country, causing floods. The northern districts of the lowlands are flooded, some of the railroads are entirely impassable and others have water up to the floors of the cars. At Newcastle, Hartlepool, Stockton, South Shields and elsewhere people have been compelled to seek refuge in the upper stories of their houses and traffic is carried on by means of boats.

GREAT CITY IN LINE

More Than 125,000 Chicagoans March in Prosperity Parade.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM FOR M'KINLEY

Upwards of Six Hours Required for Procession to Pass Given Point.

EVERY TRADE AND PROFESSION MARCHES

Banks, Business Houses and Factories Make Occasion a Holiday.

SCORES OF BANDS FURNISH MUSIC

Senators Hanna, Cullom and Mason Among Others Review the Marching Thousands from Hotel Balcony.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—For six hours and a half today workingmen from every branch of industry in Chicago, lawyers, merchants, railroad men, financiers, marched through the downtown streets of the city in the parade of the republican voters, which was planned as the culmination of the national campaign in Chicago. Between two solid lines of spectators stretched from the starting point of the long march on Michigan avenue to its disbanding place on Jackson boulevard near the river, and underneath thousands of flags and banners, stretched between the big office buildings and waving from the windows and roofs, the paraders tramped from 10 o'clock in the morning, until past 4 in the afternoon.

The day was practically a holiday in Chicago. The Board of Trade, the banks and many of the big down town stores were closed and the residence districts were partly deserted for hours, while the people massed themselves along the miles of the torpous line of march and applauded to their hearts' content. The day was a perfect one. Hardly a cloud flecked the sky, while a cool breeze from Lake Michigan tempered the warm rays of the sun and kept fluttering the flags and streamers which decorated the line of march and lifted high in the air the scores of immense kites from which were suspended "McKinley and Prosperity" banners.

Parade Starts Early.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the head of the parade, composed of a double line of police and followed by Colonel E. C. Young and staff, chief marshal, moved from the starting point at Michigan avenue and Randolph street and from that time the marchers, with scores of bands playing all kinds of music, good bad and indifferent, tramped steadily over the granite pavements past the reviewing stand on Jackson boulevard to Jackson and Market streets, where they disbanded. At nearly every point along the line of parade the marchers cheering, waving flags, blowing horns and singing campaign songs as they filed by were cheered in return by the densely packed masses on the sidewalks, but here and there a counter demonstration in favor of Bryan was made by the throngs and in one instance almost a riot took place in consequence.

In front of the city hall on Washington street were gathered a crowd of enthusiastic Bryan shouters, all waving pictures of the democratic presidential candidate. Some one in the crowd on the walk threw a potato into the ranks of a West Side marching club going by. The potato hit a marcher in the eye and forced him to leave the ranks. Another marcher plunged into the crowd and forced his way to the thrower. In an instant there was a free-for-all fight. Three companies of the marchers broke ranks and with uplifted canes rushed into the struggling, shouting mass on the sidewalk. It took vigorous work by over thirty policemen before things were quieted down and in the meantime black eyes and gory noses had accumulated to an alarming extent. The parade was replete with unique features. Well up toward the head of the parade and preceding the members of the Marquette club, who were in tally-hos, two elephants lumbered along, bearing on their huge sides banners inscribed, "G. O. P." These were the contribution of the Marquette club. Close behind the elephants came a diminutive donkey. This was labeled, "I Am a Sound-Money Donkey."

Elephants in Line.

The Hamilton club contributed a stuffed elephant appropriately decorated and bearing various legends. Furnaces in full blast, with rows of perspiring workmen, caught the fancy of the crowd, as did an enormous dinner pail, mounted on trucks and festooned with canvas hams and loaves of bread.

The Chicago & Alton railroad employes escorted a float representing a parlor chair car. Near the center of the parade, borne aloft on poles by a hundred men, was a huge banner, a block in length, inscribed "McKinley and Roosevelt and four years more of prosperity."

A sixty-foot plank, gilt edged and properly inscribed, was borne on the shoulders of fifty uniformed men.

The parade was reviewed by Senators Hanna, Mason and Cullom, National Committeeman Henry C. Payne, Perry Heath and others from the balcony of the Grand Pacific hotel and around this point the greatest enthusiasm of the parade was shown. Senator Hanna especially was cheered by the marchers and was kept busy responding to the salutations.

Many out-of-town organizations were represented in the parade. The most prominent was a delegation of 150 from the Americus club of Pittsburg, Pa., who were guests of the Hamilton club. Big marching clubs were also present from Kenosha, Wis., Rockford, Dixon and Deering, Ill., and from many of the nearby suburban towns.

RURAL DELIVERY ORDERED

Free Service Will Be Established at Gretna in Sarpy County.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Rural free delivery will be established at Gretna, Sarpy county, Neb., on November 1. Service will embrace an area of fifty square miles with a population of 550. J. W. Wren and C. N. Tomlinson were appointed carriers. Service will also be established at Bloomfield, Davis county, Ia., on November 1. It will cover an area of 132 square miles with a population of 2,520. C. S. Turner, W. T. Gandy, M. A. Shelton and Ora Dunlavy were appointed carriers.

The National Bank of the Republic of Chicago was today approved as reserve agent for the Omaha National bank.

Alden C. Bradley was today appointed carrier in the Beatrice, Neb., postoffice.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—

Rain; Cooler; Variable Winds.

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18 Editorial and Comment.
19 Record of Edward Rosewater.
20 Last Campaign Literature Sent Out County Commissioners at Work.
21 Commercial and Financial News.
23 Musical Notes and Comment.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	65	1 p. m.	71
6 a. m.	64	2 p. m.	72
7 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	72
8 a. m.	64	4 p. m.	72
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.	72
10 a. m.	69	6 p. m.	71
11 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	70
12 m.	71		

NO HOPE IS LEFT FOR FUSION

Faction in Colorado Led by Maloney Will Be Known on Ticket as Democratic.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Fusion is a blasted hope in Arapahoe county today. Thomas J. Maloney has been declared chairman of the county central committee of the democratic party and his ticket decreed to be the only one entitled to appear on the official ballot under the name, "democratic." Mr. Maloney will open headquarters at once. Governor Thomas' faction is out of the race and its own members and leaders concede the fact. The only recourse left them is to instruct their voters to vote either the silver republican, people's party or Bryan ticket.

After the decision had been handed down this morning the democrats or Thomas faction at least conceded a republican victory by at least 5,000 in the county. Maloney claims that he will be second in the race and has hopes that in the week remaining he will be able to overcome odds and triumph in the county. Another blow was dealt the fusionists today by Sheriff Robert Jones, who issued a statement exposing "padded" registration and promising strict enforcement of the election laws. The importance of the day's development is that they will give Senator Wolcott Arapahoe's nineteen votes in the legislature and probably insure his re-election.

IMPERIALISM IN AMERICA

Russian Newspapers Take Seriously Foolish Issue Raised by Bryan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The Russian press is displaying considerable interest in the coming election in the United States. Several organizations have reached the conclusion that both parties occupy vrtually the same position. Regarding Imperialism, the Viodomishi says: "It is important to Europe which candidate is elected and it will be useful to observe the advance of the wave."

The paper adds: "American imperialism regards colonies as a means not as an end. America wishes economic dominion over the universe, which explains her effort to girdle the world with colonies. It desires a foothold in China and even in Turkey, as the recent indemnity affair showed. American imperialism, unlike that of England, is not due to economic necessity, since its own market is big enough."

The paper expresses the opinion that the imperialistic wave has increased markedly since 1898 and it contrasts imperialism with Monroeism, adding: "Monroeism is embarrassing to the imperialists, who realize that American cannot interfere in other hemispheres while forbidding European interference on the American hemisphere."

GUILTY OF SAVAGE CRUELTY

Novicio, Filipino Leader, Convicted of Burying Alive American Prisoner.

MANILA, Oct. 24 (Via Hong Kong, Oct. 27.)—The rebel captain, Novicio, has been tried by a military commission at Balar, charged with burying alive a seaman named McDonald of Lieutenant Gilmore's party.

Novicio was found guilty and sentenced to death. The commission's sentence is now in the hands of General MacArthur for approval. Testimony was produced at the trial showing Novicio also caused the death of Beuville, another member of Lieutenant Gilmore's party, by delivering him into the hands of the Ilogotes, who, under the pretext of going fishing, lured the man into the woods and murdered him, with two Spanish friends, who were Beuville's fellow captives. The tribesmen bound Beuville, opened his veins and sucked his blood. The evidence showed that Novicio killed a man named Rodriguez, who was suspected of being friendly to the Americans. General Wheaton has approved the commission's sentence.

COLLEGE WANTS CLEVELAND

Washington and Lee University of Virginia Wants Ex-President as Its Head.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Evening Post prints today the following special from Norfolk, Va.: "According to a dispatch from Winchester, the presidency of Washington and Lee university, made vacant by the death of William L. Wilson, will be offered to ex-President Grover Cleveland. A committee from the university will in a few days go to Princeton and extend the offer."

INSIST ON DEATH PENALTY

Chinese Ministers at Pekin Demand Heads of Leaders of Insurrection.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Pekin, dated October 27, says the ministers had a second meeting today to examine M. Delcasse's proposal and they unanimously recognized the necessity for demanding the death of all instigators of the rebellion. There is reason to believe, says the dispatch, if the ministers insist, and no satisfaction is obtained, no reply will be made to the last note of Ching and Li.

YATES ON HIS PARTY

Why Democrats Should Vote for McKinley Ably Set Forth.

INCONSISTENCIES OF BRYANISM EXPOSED

Present Attitude of the Party Compared With Its Historic Past.

FATHERS QUOTED AGAINST THE FUSIONISTS

Jefferson and Jackson Did Not Teach the Doctrines of Bryan.

PATRIOTISM AND DUTY WELL DEFINED

Defense of the Old Flag and Support of the Government the First Duty of an American Citizen.

No one who knows the man will question the unswerving fealty to true democratic principles held by Henry W. Yates of Omaha. It is therefore of unusual importance that he should advise his fellow democrats to repudiate the party's nominee for president. In doing this Mr. Yates takes high grounds, both as a partisan and a patriot. He clearly expresses his views and ably defends his attitude in the following letter:

OMAHA, Oct. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am a democrat. Not, perhaps, of the D. B. H. kind, but still a democrat.

My feelings have at times been shocked at the antics of some of my fellow democrats, but I have not as yet seen any convincing reason to induce me to change the party affiliations I have maintained during all of my forty-two years of manhood. I give my preference to democrats at local elections. This was the case at the last city election, when I think I voted for every democrat upon the ticket.

But at the coming presidential election I shall support the republican ticket in its entirety. In thus voting I do not repudiate in the slightest manner the party principles I have always maintained, but believe in so doing that I am strictly loyal to them. The time, in my opinion, will soon come when democrats will get together again in support of the principles and precepts which history and tradition show are peculiarly theirs by birthright and which, when properly applied, will tend to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

The position I assume perhaps calls for some explanation, and it will be given in the briefest manner possible and with reference only to a few of the issues in controversy.

Compares the Platforms.

Take the platforms as a general proposition. In that of the republicans there are a number of what may be called sound democratic principles, but in that of the so-called democrats there is not a single distinctively democratic declaration.

The republican platform clearly and distinctly supports the time-worn doctrine of tariff protection for home industries. A platform without a declaration in favor of a protective tariff would not be republican, and they are to be respected for their candor and honesty in reannouncing it at this time.

It may not be pleasant to hear democratic administrations arraigned for their abortive efforts in the direction of tariff reform, but it is legitimate party capital. On the other hand, what is there in the so-called democratic platform to indicate in the slightest manner that the democratic party holds or has ever held any opinion upon the tariff question? The only mention of the word tariff is when it is used in connection with trusts, which are threatened with the punishment of having their specially favored articles of manufacture or production placed upon the free list. Instead of being announced as a matter of high principle it is here proposed to use the tariff as an instrument of governmental torture, which in practical application may be made to favor friends and chastise enemies. The inconsistency of the proposition so far as it concerns trusts is shown in the fact that the most objectionable trusts in popular opinion are those which in no manner can be affected by our tariff laws.

Then, too, upon the money question the so-called democratic platform has not a single tenet which is in harmony with the teachings of its great men of the past. It may be said that the opinions of these men are out of date; that almost any young statesman of these days can handle the current questions better than they could.

In some respects this is true, but the position taken by them upon the money question is founded upon truths which have always existed and will never die. They are just as strong today as they ever were and we are at this very time enjoying the fruits of what these men in their day planned and conceived for our welfare.

Thomas Jefferson's Party.

Thomas Jefferson may be called the father of the democratic party. The inauguration of the financial establishment of the young republic was largely directed by him. The first mint act passed in 1792 was in its most important particulars the consummation of views expressed by him ten years before its passage. At that time the republic had no metallic money of its own coinage.

Mr. Jefferson in his "Notes" recommended that the money unit be fixed upon coins of both gold and silver, taking the Spanish dollar, which was the coin of the largest circulation, as the basis for the silver unit. The ratio to be declared between gold and silver he asserted to be "a mercantile problem altogether" and that "just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether" and to adopt the ratio which would be indicated by the market relation of the two metals. The ratio declaration in the so-called democratic platform is exactly opposed to that of Jefferson.

In their case it is the market ratio which is disregarded altogether and their divine legal ratio substituted in its place. There is no more apology for the assertion of the 16 to 1 ratio at this time than there would have been for Jefferson if he in his time had declared for a ratio of 5 to 1 for the reason that that was the ratio in the good old days of Henry the Eighth of blessed memory.

Silver men declare that silver was demonetized in 1873 and except as to the exact date they are unquestionably correct. It has been demonetized for nearly thirty years and in order to monetize it as Jefferson proposed in 1792 the democratic party, if faithful to his memory, would never have declared in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1 when the market ratio is known to be 34 to 1. They would never have favored the making of a dollar out of less than 50 cents worth of silver and authorize its use in the payment of contracts made in the current gold dollars.

The controlling and sometimes astound-