THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1887.—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 8.

ROYAL BUT SIMPLE.

Interesting Facts About the Personal Life of Emperor William.

HOW HE SPENDS HIS DAYS.

An Early Riser, Light Eater and Drinker and Hard Worker.

PARNELL'S HEALTH PRECARIOUS

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AMERICAN TALENT IN LONDON.

Our Actresses and Singers and What They Are Doing—Incidents of the Week in Berlin—Victoria Returns Thanks.

How the Kaiser Lives.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, June 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The following details of the personal life of the emperor have been sent me by a gentleman in a position to be thoroughly informed of court matters. They give such an interesting view of the simplicity of the German Kaiser's life that I send them as received:

HE SLEEPS IN SIMPLICITY.

The emperor rises almost as early as the hardest worked of his subjects, namely, between 6 and 7. His bedroom shows soldierly stern simplicity. The bed in which he slept nearly seventy years, is of ordinary pine without carving or other ornamentation. He sleeps with his head much raised, almost as though he were sitting up. The covering is an Eider down quilt, but in cold weather the emperor throws over the quilt the military overcoat he has worn during the day. There is little furniture beyond the high clothes press. The sole luxury in the room is a big mirror, giving a full length view of the Kaiser. The emperor has never owned a dressing gown or a pair of slippers.

HIS MORNING TOILET.

As a further evidence of his simple life is the fact that until the attempt on his life nine years ago the emperor dressed himself with scarcely any assistance from the servants. Since then the stiffness of one arm, caused by the powder burns, has made a valet necessary. Over the kaiser's low bed hangs a bell rope leading to the servants' apartments below. Between 6 and 7, when in health, he wakes of his own accord and rings for his personal attendants. These kammer dieners are selected by the emperor from among the soldiers of the uckermaerker. Thus a chief was the kaiser's attendant at the time of the Nobling attempt, and jumped from the box seat of the carriage to catch and shelter his master in his arms. In answer to his master's bell, the uckermaerker and chief of wardrobe appear to aid in the emperor's rapid toilet. At 7:30 coffee with milk and a single Carlsbad wafer are placed for his majesty in a room off his bedroom.

ATTENDING TO PRIVATE BUSINESS.

From 8 to 10 the emperor gives to his private business—that is, to all mail matter which comes to him direct instead of through the departments of state—to his private estates, and to numerous personal appeals. During these two hours he arranges with Private Secretary Geheimrath Hork that some peasant who sent plovers' eggs shall be properly thanked, or that some child who wishes to exchange her picture for that of the king in Berlin and Fritz shall duly receive the photograph. Not specially easy work this, either, for many grown people give their names without address, and children are apt to sign their first names only. Yet there have been postmarks or school lists and nearly every one finally receives an answer. Perhaps during this work the empress rung to announce that she will receive the emperor. If so, the kaiser goes up stairs to pay his morning call. The emperor in calling upon the empress maintains always a state of spruce new uniform. During this call the day's programme is arranged, invitations for the evening's dinner settled, and generally gossip is discussed.

HIS PUBLIC DUTIES.

Afterwards the kaiser goes down again to his work-room at Unter den Linden, at the window of which so many Americans have seen him. There, in uniform, with the grand cross of the Hohenzollern family, and the order of the iron cross, won in 1813, on his breast, he for two hours receives reports of departmental chiefs. On alternate days come the civil and military chiefs of the cabinet, but Friday and Sunday are free. All state documents of any importance require the emperor's signature, and until within a few years he signed no document without having first mastered its contents. It is easy to see, therefore, in what ceaseless work he has spent his life. Moreover, for public affairs he has no private secretary, but trusts entirely to the departments of state for such work. At 12 come many persons who are daily presented to him. All officers above the grade of major are, for instance, presented to him on promotion. A host of civil officials and distinguished persons are also presented, so that he may himself judge the capacity of all the state's servants.

A LUNCH COUNTER BREAKFAST.

About 12 breakfast is often placed for him on a desk in the corner of the library nearest his working room, though, of course, he frequently breakfasts with the empress. This desk has broad, projecting shelves on the lower half, and narrow book-covered shelves above. On the broad table on top of the lower half the servant places cold meat, bread, and a single glass of port wine. Frequently between presentations the emperor breakfasts hurriedly, after standing, it is said, like an American before a lunch counter; often, too, forgetting to breakfast until reminded by a servant.

The spare time between 12 and 2 is filled by study of the new laws either already before or to come before the reichstag. At 2 he drives for 2 hours. There are no guards around the carriage. He formerly drove alone, but since the attempt at assassination an adjutant sits with him. When attempts are made to surround him with soldiers, the emperor takes great delight in eluding his guard by quick changes of route. Coming home at 4, his majesty of late sits down in a battered old red chair and sleeps for an hour. A curious evidence of his sturdy strength is that for fifty years he was never known to rest on the sofa that was in his apartment. They are apt to be used as tables, to be covered with books, papers and documents.

THE ROYAL DINNER.

At 5 comes dinner. If there are no guests the dinner is eaten in the emperor's apartments. Usually a guest has been invited and then dinner is served in the blue room above in the empress' apartments. Here, on a large round table, is rare silver and china enough to make up for the simplicity of the emperor's private life. Dinner is usually five courses. Of these, fish with a morsel of wine and a roast, with some light red wine, are the emperor's favorites. Formerly, like most of Prussia's famous men, he was a heavy eater. Now, however, the difficulty is to make him eat enough to sustain strength. Wine he has never been very fond of. Fruit he eats with great relish, and ends the dinner with a small glass champagne.

HOW THE EVENING IS SPENT.

At 7 or later the emperor goes perhaps for an act to the opera or theater. Even here work pursues him, as documents are frequently sent to the opera house for his signature. In the evening there are often small companies in the empress' apartments, but the empress is not always present. Sometimes work for an hour or two finishes the day's work. At 11 his kammer denir is called. The emperor, when in health, is frequently asleep before the last servant is fairly out of the room, as was said of the emperor during his last illness.

OTHER DAILY CHARACTERISTICS.

His tireless energy from early to late in carrying out equally the smallest and most important parts of his duties are of great account. The discovering and handling of men, together with great kindness in keeping each man in his place, are the kaiser's strong personal characteristics. He has laid out the path for all who come in contact with him, from empress to personal attendant. Each must do what is allotted, and must also keep strictly within these limits. With each official, as with each servant, the kaiser speaks only of the duties of his department. Formerly the emperor even opened all his own letters; now he allows this to be done for him. Usually the emperor reads no newspapers, but of late is much read to. Clippings from newspapers of all nations are sent him from the foreign office, so that in this way he keeps track of the world's news and opinions when well. Dr. Neon Lauer calls each morning to give a sort of certificate of health. During his recent serious illness Dr. Timann slept in the palace each night, and a servant slept in the room next the bedroom, but as soon as the emperor regained sufficient strength to be out of bed the old routine began again.

PARNELL'S HEALTH.

The Irish Leader Reported a Very Sick Man.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, June 25. — [New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The crown prince throat doctor, Mackenzie—soon to be Sir Morel—and Parnell's stomach, with his unknown mysterious specialist who attends him, continue the joint subject of extensive medical and political gossip. London physicians are generally skeptical regarding the optimistic view Dr. Mackenzie takes of the crown prince, who has been enjoying some rest since jubilee day under the bright sunshine reflected on his Croydon hotel from the dome and sides of the Cyrstal palace not far away. Parnell's habit has been for years to shroud himself in social mystery, hating always crowds and demonstrations, not sulking, but enjoying that quiet rest always needed by men who accept great mental responsibility,—unlike Blaine, who seems to be pussy, demanding much, striking back and an opportunity to spurr. For instance, visiting the American exhibition this afternoon and frontier life, he held an informal reception, shaking hands with everybody and accepting official attentions after the fashion of the menagerie of foreign royalties of the jubilee who visit the show.

PARNELL A SICK MAN.

"No; Parnell has not visited it yet," said one of his parliamentary intimates who m I met this afternoon and whose first words had been, "if a talk with you, you must treat me in print as a Junius, or a man with an iron mask." "Yes, Parnell really needs privacy now. He is a very ill man, but as plucky and ironsidesy, so to speak, as his grandfather and namesake, the old commodore. He looks wasted, worn, fatigued and extremely nervous, although he always appears in very good spirits, and when asked about his illness laughingly passes off to more agreeable subjects, and if pressed about his health he gets very much annoyed and won't admit to any one that there is anything more serious than an ordinary bronchial attack. But the fact is, he has had a most serious bronchial attack, besides touches of Bright's disease and liver complaint. His family doctor, Kenney, M. P., has forbidden him out after sundown, as any slight easterly wind may aggravate his illness. He has been only once inside the house since Friday week, when the crimes bill was rushed through. He always appears, even in June, with a warm scarf around his throat. The strange thing is that Parnell, knowing but not admitting that he is very ill, is being treated by a London specialist for some unknown disease, so that not to his most intimate colleagues will he disclose the specialist's name, even going so far as to refuse to let Kenney himself, who is very anxious, to know. There has been some idea among several medical men that he is suffering from softening of the brain; but that cannot be, as he never has been more keen and mentally capable than lately. There is not a particle of truth in the rumor that Justin McCarthy soon takes the leadership of the Irish party, as Parnell persists that he will soon be better and leading his party in the house. He has still about three weeks' work left, as the report stage of the crimes bill commences Monday next, which will probably last a fortnight, when comes the third reading of the bill, inviting several long nights of debates. Probably some slight modification will be made in the bill during the report stage, but the bill will almost certainly pass the third reading, as already cabled. After these three weeks of hard work and attention, Parnell can, as far as laboring for Ireland is concerned, rest until February next."

AN OPPOSITE VIEW.

Per contra to this statement, which is from one of his best observant colleagues, to-day's Freeman's Journal says: "Mr. Parnell's health is rapidly improving. Every day his condition shows an advance on the preceding one, and a very short time will see him completely restored."

This calm statement is, however, somewhat weakened by this impatient if not angry addition:

"Certain tory papers gratify their readers by publishing alarming accounts. They attribute his illness in turn to every fatal and incurable disease they can think of. They are simply barefaced lies, circulated with the vilest motives.

BERLIN'S LITTLE BUDGET.

A Very Dull Week at the German Capital.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, June 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Berlin has been all this week overshadowed by London. Notwithstanding the differences in language, time and distance, the effects of the English jubilee were distinctly felt here. Few prominent Americans were willing to leave London before the jubilee festivities, hence American as well as English arrivals were momentarily almost stopped. The news naturally gravitated toward London at such times, so that Berliners had no politics, little native gossip and no excitement beyond watching for the emperor's reappearance at the palace window.

A SMALL PICTURE SALE.

There has been a six days' sale of the surplus stock of pictures, etc., from the royal museum. The gross result was only $15,000, which, of itself, shows the nature of the objects sold.

ACTORS MUST SHAVE.

Official theater circles have been somewhat annoyed by Graf Hochberg's revival of the old laws against actors in royal theaters wearing hair on their faces, but Hochberg's authority is so absolute that beards must come or go as he please.

HAND-ME-DOWN MAKERS GLOOMY.

There has been a wail during the week from Berlin manufacturers of made-up dress goods, who see each year less and less American demand for their stock, and fewer and fewer American drummers here on buying trips. All this is because America has recently begun to manufacture ready-made garments to a large extent.

FOR AN AMERICAN CHURCH.

To-morrow Pastor Stuckenberg begins meetings and collections for building the American church. Union services have been held in the German church. Now, if all goes well and subscriptions come in, there will soon be, near Leipsiger place, Berlin's first American church.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S POTATO CROP.

Finally a story concerning the crown prince. He was gloomy during the return trip from his Bornstedt estate, but after a heavy rain began falling he brightened up wonderfully. Then, turning to an old friend, he whispered a word to him. The attendant gentlemen puzzled their brains in vain as to what important decision had been confided to the friend's ear. At last, after much exertion, they discovered that his imperial highness had said, "Thank God, this rain saves my Bornstedt potato crop."

German Persecution in France.

[Copyright 1887 by New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, June 25.—The prisoners, Koechlin and Blech, who were recently convicted of treason in belonging to the French Patriotic league, were to-day transferred from Leipsic to Magdeburg fortress, and their associates, Schifferman and Trapp to Gratse, where they will remain until their periods of detention expire. The opinion throughout Germany is that the prisoners have been leniently treated and may yet have their sentences modified, but their only chance of obtaining commutation is in a cessation of the patriotic league's agitation and in their making a direct appeal to the emperor. The tone of the French press tends to inciting an increase of the severities against the French malcontents in Alsace-Lorraine. The position of Germans in France has become, under social persecutions, barely tolerable. They would be hunted out of the country altogether but for the protection guaranteed them under the Frankfort treaty. The latest anti-German project to which the attention of Berlin officials has been directed is the proposal before the chamber of deputies making foreigners resident in France who may be members of an association hostile to French interests liable to fine and to imprisonment and expulsion. The proposal is capable of such elastic interpretation as to cover all Germans sojourning in France. The measure, if supported by the gorvenment, will be assumed here to be directly hostile to Germans and will lead to energetic remonstrance as a break of the Frankfort treaty.

The emperor has completely recovered. He drove out at noon to-day, accompanied by the Duchess of Baden, and in the afternoon heard long reports from Count Herbert Bismarck. Yesterday he resumed his custom of appearing at the window to return the greetings of the multitude that daily gathers in front of the palace. He looked paler than formerly, but is still well and hearty. His powers of recuperation are marvelous to his physicians.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

American Actors and Singers and What They Are Doing.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, June 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Mrs. Brown Potter had a busy week. She rehearsed each morning a new play with the wretched title, "Civil War," and every evening performed in "Man and Wife" in a suburban theater. This afternoon she gave at Brighton theater the above-named new play, which will be produced here Monday night at the Gaiety theater. London's Long Branch special went down under invitation of Barton Key, one of her American managers. Her part of Faustine de Bressier seemed to suit her better than Ann Sylvester, but really the best female part is taken by Amy Roselle. Whatever be Mrs. Brown Potter's acceptance Monday night it is certain her audience will then be a distinguished one. Places to-day are at a great premium.

THE OPERA IN LONDON.

The three opera houses continue in keen competition. All their American singers are decidedly in the lead. Mapleson, after some ill fortune, seems coming out ahead, as he underlines Patti next Thursday "La Traviata," this by arrangement of Abbey, who is to-day in Queenstown welcoming Bernhardt.

Drury Lane's card has been Miss Arnoldson, who was referred to in a recent dispatch about Nillson's reception. It is an incident worth mentioning how Sweden sends London prima donnas each twenty years, thus Jennie Lind, in 1847, Nillson in 1867, Arnoldson in 1887. "Lohengrin" has drawn well.

The Wagner society holds its annual fete Tuesday at St. George's hall, when the entire first scene of "Das Rheingeld," a scene from "Gotterdammerung Seigufreid Idyll" will be given, Drahns, Richter and a number of eminent artists taking part in the proceedings.

The same day New York's contralto, Anna Bulkeley Hills, begins a series of morning concerts for ballads at Princess hall, Piccadilly.

Madame Bremont has a concert the same evening, where Mrs. John Woods, daughter of Florence, makes her debut in a recitation, followed by Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault's sixteen-year-old son, Aubrey, in a similar role.

Irving is oblivious to the recent impertinent remonstrance of the Sunday observance society. He will not use his theater for his own private purposes that day, but gives a large dinner party at the Lyceum—the old beefsteak club room—to-morrow evening. Harris to-morrow afternoon also gives a large luncheon party at his Portland Place mansion.

HOTELS AND DRINKS.

Americans in London congratulate themselves that in London hotels, under the common law of inns, award travelers and residents the liberty of the latter's own home as to wines, while the now fanatic license laws permit restaurants and public houses here to open from 1 to 3 and 6 to 11 p. m. By the way, talking lately with an American jurist now residing permanently in London, he said: "Many years ago I was the means of establishing in the court of appeals that a hotel is a private residence of a guest for the time being so that an indictment charging burglary on the rooms of guests as on his dwelling house was held good. Therefore, if his dwelling house for such a purpose and for interference with the liberty of an accused, why not equally the dwelling of a guest when he wishes to drink his own bottle of wine?"

AN AMERICAN GIRL TO WED.

The London Court Journal announces today that a marriage has been arranged between John Fitz Herbert Vernon Ruxton, eldest son of William Ruxton, of the Ardee house, Ardee, Ireland, and Miss Chickering, only child of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Chickering, of Boston, U. S. A.

The Queen Congratulates the People.

LONDON, June 25.—The home secretary has received the following letter from the queen: "I am anxious to express to my people my warm thanks for the kind—more than kind—reception I met with going to and from Westminister abbey with all my children and grand children. The enthusiastic reception I met with then, as well as on those eventful days in London, as well as at Windsor on the occasion of the jubilee, has touched me most deeply. It has shown that the labor and anxiety of fifty long years, twenty-two of which were spent in untroubled happiness, shared by my beloved husband, and while an equal number were full of sorrows and trials borne without his sheltering arm and his wise help, have been appreciated by my people. This feeling and sense of duty towards my dear country and my subjects, who are so inseparably bound up with my life, will encourage me in my task, often a very difficult and arduous one, during the reminder of my life. The wonderful order preserved on this occasion and the good behavior of the enormous multitude assembled merit my highest admiration. That God may protect and abundantly bless my country, is my fervent prayer.

In the French Deputies.

PARIS, June 25.—In the chamber of deputies discussion of the army bill was continued. Rouvier, prime minister, opposed the amendment excluding ecclestiastical students from enlistment. He declared the the government meant to apply common law to teachers and seminarists. The government's only anxiety was to secure the nation's greatness. The amendment was rejected.

A Waterspout's Victim.

PARIS, June 25.—A waterspout burst to-day near Quays, at Toulouse, submerging a wash house in which were eight persons, all of whom were drowned.

GENERAL SPEED DEAD.

Lincoln's Attorney General Passes Away—Sketch of His Life.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—General James Speed died this morning, aged seventy-six years. He was attorney general under President Lincoln.

[James Speed was born in Jefferson county, Ky., near Louisville, March 11, 1812. He was the oldest son of a large family. His father was Judge John Speed, who came to this state from Virginia in 1783. His mother was Lucy G. Fry, daughter of Joshua Fry. She also came from Virginia about 1793. The progenitor of the Speed family in this country was James Speed, a descendant of the old chronicle of England, John Speed. He came to Virginia from England in 1635. Captain James Speed, his grandson, served in the revolutionary war. Judge John Speed, his son, settled in Jefferson county, Ky., at the beginning of the present century. His son James received the rudiments of his education in the county school, and afterwards at St. Joseph's college at Bardstown, where he was graduated at the age of sixteen. The next two years of his life were passed in the office of the clerk of the Jefferson county court, writing. He then attended lectures at the law school of Pennsylvania university at Lexington. In 1833 he opened an office for practice in Louisville, and, with one exception, was the oldest practitioner of standing in Louisville. His life was spent in the practice of the law almost exclusively, his public life having only added to his reputation without diverting him from his profession. In 1847 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. In 1849 he was candidate of the emancipation party for delegate to the state convention. From 1856 to 1858 he was professor in the law department in the University of Louisville. When the war broke out his action was decided and prompt in behalf of the union. He was made mustering officer for Kentucky under President Lincoln and raised 75,000 men. In the first year of the war he was elected to the state senate and served two years. In 1864 he was called to the cabinet of President Lincoln as attorney general. His services to the country at this time were of great value and gave him a wide and honorable reputation. He remained in this high office until July, 1866, when he resigned, owing to his views in regard to the policy of Andrew Johnson, then president. The same year he was chairman of the southern unionist convention which assembled in Philadelphia to protest against the policy of Johnson in dealing with southern questions. While he was still attorney-general the trials of the persons accused of the murder of President Lincoln were brought about. President Johnson, before ordering the trials, applied to Mr. Speed for his opinion as to whether such persons were subject to the jurisdiction and legally liable before a military commission. Mr. Speed gave his opinion that they were so liable, and in July of 1865 the reason of that opinion was given in a letter to the president. Jefferson Davis having been captured by the military forces was kept in custody at Fortress Monroe as a prisoner of the military authorities, although subject to the order of the civil courts. In September, 1865, the senate of the United States called upon the president for information on the subject of Mr. Davis' trial. In response to this resolution the attorney general submitted a report and entered into an argument to show that, although originally captured by the military, Jefferson Davis after the cessation of hostilities was subject to trial only by the civil courts. In 1868 he was a delegate from Kentucky to the national convention which nominated Grant for the presidency. In 1875 he was again made professor of the law department of the university of Louisville, a position he continued to fill till 1879. Mr. Speed was married in 1849 to Miss Jane Cochran, a daughter of John Cochran, a Scotchman who went to Louisville in 1833. They had seven sons, five of whom are still living. He was always a warm advocate of equal rights to all, and his influence in shaping the legislation of the country to this end was sensibly felt in the troublesome times immediately following the war.]

A Fight With Smugglers.

GALVESTON, June 25.—A dispatch from El Paso to the News says: Intelligence was received here at a late hour last night that a sanguinary conflict was in progress between river guards and smugglers at a point fifteen miles below Piedras Negras in Mexico. The conflict is still in progress. A scouting party of river guards and police numbering twenty-five men surprised a band of about twenty smugglers, well armed, with a cavalcade of twenty pack mules. The smugglers at once showed fight and at the first volley two of the guards fell dead. The guards fell back and dispatched a courier for reinforcements. The smugglers fell back toward the Rio Grande with the evident purpose of crossing the river to the American side. The smugglers in their retreat are keeping up a desultory skirmish with the reinforced guards, who are pressing them in the rear. A courier arrived in Piedras Negras late this evening from the scene of action, and reports the fight still in progress, and one more guard killed. The loss of the smugglers is not known.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Generally fair weather, southerly winds, stationary temperature.

For Iowa: Southerly winds, fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

For Eastern Dakota: Southerly, backing to northerly winds, fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

Jay Gould Has Retired.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The World prints a long interview with Jay Gould, in which he says he has retired from the active management of his business interests, and will never return to any hard work. He said he was feeling very well now.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

An Unnecessary and Silly Lot of Questions Propounded to Candidates.

THE OLD CLERKS IMPOSED UPON.

Wyoming Desert Land Entries Secured by Thomas Sturgis to Be Cancelled—The Cruiser Chicago.

Terrors of the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Nothing authoratative can be learned about the recent examination for promotion in the quartermaster general's office under the new civil service rules, but there is a well founded report afloat which receives credence in department circles that out of thirty-eight examined but ten passed the examination successfully. It is said that correct answers to many of the questions asked would in no way show the efficiency of the clerks, and that these very questions, which would be easy enough for a young man or woman fresh from school, were the greatest stumbling blocks to the oldest clerks, who had been promoted for efficiency because they had given their attention for many years to official duties and not o school study. It is said that one man employed in the disbursing clerk's office made no attempt to answer the mathematical questions asked, and yet he was always regarded as a competent clerk and conducted his accounts correctly. It is claimed that the majority of competitors were so flurried by the realization of the danger of failure that they could not do justice to themselves. Ladies in particular were at a disadvantage. Those who had families dependant upon their earnings for support were so overcome with fear and nervousness at the danger of being thrown out of employment that they were made sick, and in one or two instances fainted, and had to be carried home. The clerks begin to feel that there is no doubt that the promotion examinations will afford ample opportunity for the discharge of all employes whose services are to be dispensed with at the end of the fiscal year in accordance with the law. Indeed, it is said that the civil service commission will soon be called upon to designate scholarly but inexperienced persons to fill the places of tried and efficient clerks, who are somewhat rusty in arithmetic and geography.

Thomas Sturgis' Desert Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Commissioner Sparks to-day took the necessary preliminary steps to cancel fifty-five desert-land entries in Wyoming territory, aggregating in area about 35,000 acres. The commissioner states that the final proof in all these cases is substantially the same, and is to the effect that by means of ditches already constructed, an ample supply of water is at hand to properly irrigate the land, etc. The special agent of the land office, who investigated, reports that upon a majority of the entries no ditches that would carry water have ever been constructed, and the few that have been constructed were never utilized. What was done was at the instance of Thos. Sturgis, president of the Goshen Hole ditching company and an officer of the Union cattle company. Each of the entries, it is asserted, were made in the interest of one of the two companies named or some of their officers. Of fifty-five entrymen, seven live in Wyoming, seven in New Jersey, thirty in New York, and eleven in Massachusetts. Inspector Bowers went to New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts and interviewed a number of the entrymen. The information he gained shows that Mr. Sturgis procured the making of the entries. These foreign entrymen made entries merely to oblige a friend," and never considered they actually had any interest in the lands, nor have they had any individual water rights. They signed papers they did not examine or know the purport of, simply because, by so doing, they could serve a friend, and not one of them ever anticipated any remuneration for so doing.

Washington's Betting Mania.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—Although there are no races in progress in Washington at this season of the year, the sports at the Capital have every opportunity to risk their money on their favorite flyers, and there are thousands of dollars put up on the Sheepshead Bay, Lexington and other meetings every day in the week. Washington has a number of very successful pool rooms where the department clerk, the official and the stray member of congress can invest on his judgment in sums from $1 to $1,000 or more. One of these places is located within two blocks of the treasury department, and every day at noon a crowd of clerks will spend a greater portion of their lunch hour watching the black boards on which the odds are announced. Since these rooms became fixtures in life at Washington, bucket shops have reported a large falling off in business. The uncertainty of the wheat market and the dullness in the oil exchange have frightened the depositors of margins into some new scheme for attempting to increase their holdings on the 100 per cent plan. It is a lamentable fact that when the mania for the gambling table takes hold of the department clerk, nothing short of 100 per cent profit will satisfy him, consequently the pool rooms and the lottery shops are enabled to draw from the government employes hundreds of thousands of dollars in the course of a year. Several attempts have been made to check this gambling mania but without success. Last year a bill to prohibit pool selling passed one house of congress, but died in the other, and so long as men are determined to back their judgment of horse flesh with their money, the book makers will continue to reap a rich harvest among the clerks of the national capital.

The Capital's Real Estate Boom.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—"All this real estate boom in Washington or rather in the suburbs of Washington, reminds me very forcibly of the methods adopted by the boomers in the west," said a gentleman who has spent many years west of the Ohio river. "Only a short time ago I was in Wichita, Kan., just when the boom in that town started. Wichita was a very comfortable little city of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, and these inhabitants were doing very well in their legitimate business when three professional boomers struck them. These men first bought up options on all the real estate that was for sale in the city. Then they went to a man who had lived in the town ever since it was founded and offered him $12,500 for a piece of land with a brick store on it that was not worth a cent over $4,000. Of course a sale was made and the cash was paid over. They took care that every one should know just what they had paid for the property. Then the boom started. Everyone owning a foot of land within the confines of Wichita at once raised his figures to conform to those secured for the property just sold, and trading in real estate began on a large scale. It was not noticed that the original boomers sold out all their holdings, including the options, until after they had moved out of town. Within a very short time, these same fellows went over the same mode of business away up in Ashland, Wis. City lots which were filled with old stumps, rose in value from $100 a piece to $2,000 or $3,000 in several instances, and there was every indication of an enormous increase in the growth of the place. One day the inhabitants of Ashland, who might be sailed old residents, were surprised when they arose in the morning and saw a sign which read something like this, 'This boom has moved to Sault Ste. Marie.' Now that hamlet is about to enjoy the benefits of a first class boom, the suckers will be nipped, and the boomers will capture the boodle. The real estate speculations in the suburbs of Washington are conducted on very much this same plan. A year or so ago, a company was organized and a few acres of land was purchased just over the Maryland line, for which from $75 to $125 per acre was paid. The company laid out a few streets, gave their town a rural name and had a magnificent prospectus lithographed and started to sell lots. They began on the auction plan and the first sales were made at the price of 5 cents per square foot. Since that time there have been several other sales and prices have jumped in some cases to 25½ cents per square foot or something like $10,000 an acre. This is not the only instance, but already Washington people seem to have gone crazy on the subject of town lots and prices have enhanced enormously. It is a fact that in some of these suburban towns values to-day are enormously higher than they are in many portions of Washington, where water, gas, sewerage and other conveniences are to be had.

A Production of England.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—It is a singular fact that the United States, while strong in resources, is entirely dependent upon foreign countries for the gold and tinsel which is used in decorating her officers of the army and navy when on dress parade. A military officer, no matter what flag he fights under, must have a certain amount of glitter obout his shoulders or he cannot do justice to the government which employs him. Epaulettes and shoulder knots are as essential to a well regulated army or navy as are the guns and ammunition used on the enemy. Yet, in spite of the fact that there are some six or seven thousand officers in the service of the United States who must have gold cord, gold lace, and gilded epaulettes, there is not a single manufactory in the country where this "war material" can be made. Every piece used in the decoration of the uniforms of the regulars, as well as the vast quantity which goes to adorn the militia of the different states, all comes from England. An officer of the quartermaster's department of the army tells me that the reason that none is manufactured in this country is the fact that the plant necessary to establish the business on a paying scale would cost a million dollars at least, and that there is no absolute evidence that the stuff could be made here as cheap as in England. At all events no one has yet had the hardihood to risk so great a sum in the establishment of a business which must necessarily be restricted.

Prosecuting Illegal Wood Cutters.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The secretary of the interior, after investigation, has requested the attorney general to institute criminal suit against Alvin C. Dake, O. B. Morrison and Charles McArthur, of Dake, Colo., for 50,000 cords of pine and spruce wood cut from government lands in Colorado, and to institute civil proceedings against Dake and the Omaha Grant Smelting company jointly to recover $150,331 for 1,768,000 bushels of charcoal, the product of the wood that was cut from public lands. It seems that the smelting company, at the head of which is ex-Governor Grant, a prominent democrat of Colorado, purchased the charcoal from Dake and his associates, and it is claimed that the company had no knowledge as to where the wood that produced the charcoal came from.

Civil Service Changes Recommended.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The secretaries of local civil boards at several of the larger cities called here to confer with the civil service commission, with a view to establishing a uniform system of examinations throughout the country, and to exchange views upon questions affecting the civil service system, concluded their conference this afternoon. One of the most important questions discussed was one of amending the present rules so as to provide for the examination and marking of papers of applicants for positions anywhere in the customs or postal service, by the present central board of examination located in Washington, enlarged by a permanent detail of one or more efficient officers from each of several of more important local offices in the country. It is claimed that by this system of examining papers, uniformity in marking and greater promptness would be secured, and that it would relieve the system of all suspicion even of favoritism. Mason, secretary of the New York postoffice board, and Donovan, of the Chicago custom house, were appointed a committee to present in writing the views of the secretaries upon this subject. The secretaries unanimously favored raising the minimum as a standard of eligibility to certification from sixty-five to seventy-five, except as to such places as require special or technical qualifications. They also favored the discontinuance of the fifteen-year limitation as to the age of clerks in general, except in special cases, and also to raise the minimum limitation of age of letter carriers from sixteen to twenty-one. The commission will soon place the matter before the president for his approval.

Mrs. Cleveland Back Home.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The president met Mrs. Cleveland at the depot this morning and as they rode up the avenue to the executive mansion they appeared as happy as on their bridal morning. Even Hawkins, the veteran driver of the presidential carriage under several administrations, wore a smile of joy on his ebony countenance at the return of the white house mistress. Colonel Lamont followed in his open wagon, driving a fine pair of roadsters, accompanied by Mrs. Lamont and their children, who had gone to the station to meet him. The gallant colonel also wore a look of peace and contentment with all the world.

Cleveland's Many Invitations.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mayor Denny, of Indianapolis, having in a recent letter urged President Cleveland to accept the state board of agriculture's invitation to attend the Indiana fair, has received a reply from the president stating that he regrets that his plans for the autumn are not sufficiently matured to enable him to send any definite reply. The president is to visit Philadelphia next September during the progress of the ceremonies incident to the constitutional convention celebration.

The Cruiser Chicago.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Orders have been given to the bureau of construction of the navy department to have the cruiser Chicago, now at New York, placed in the dry dock, cleaned and painted, preparatory to going on a trial trip up Long Island Sound, which will probably be ordered within a month's time. Coming around from Chester to New York, the Cruiser averaged thirteen knots, although the furnace doors were open a great part of the time, and particular care was exercised not to injure the machinery by forcing the speed.

Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Captain Douglas M. Scott, First infantry, has been granted three months' sick leave from recruiting station here.

Major Edward B. Williston, Third artillery, is ordered here from Fort Riley, Kan., via Chicago on special business connected with the projected army school at Fort Riley.

First Lieutenant Cornelius C. Cussick, Twenty-second infantry, now at Columbus barracks, Ohio, will relieve First Lieutenant Alexis R. Haxton, Fifteenth infantry, on Monday, as recruiting officer at Harrisburg, Pa.

All Well in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The acting comptroller of the currency has received a telegram from Bank Examiner Sturgis, saying that affairs in Chicago have resumed their normal condition, and that the management of the American Exchange National bank is honest and reliable and its depositors well protected.

A. O. U. W.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—The supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen to-day adopted a new ritual. Louisville, Ky., was chosen as the next place of meeting. A new constitution is being considered and the session has been extended until Tuesday.

GUNNING FOR CYRUS FIELD.

Gould and Sage on the Warpath For Their Late Partner.

THAT CAUSED THE BIG DROP.

The Wall Street Magnates Slaughter All Their Friends in Their Late Manipulation of Stocks—Yesterday's Market.

The Stock Market Manipulation.

NEW YORK, June 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It seems to be the general belief that the flurry in Wall street, which began yesterday morning, is at an end and that the market will be in good condition to-day. The Times, this morning, says: "It is no libel to say that there are people in Wall street who do not credit all the statements made by the Gould crowd yesterday. Gould and Sage called loans by the wholesale. They did their level best to corner money. They tumbled basketfuls of stocks on the market. The break was of their own designing. So believes everybody who presumes to have an independent opinion in Wall street. It was their own Western Union and Missouri Pacific and Manhattan that they used to slug the market with. And if they were not gunning after Cyrus Field, every indication seemingly worth attention is all wrong. It has been an open secret this many a day that Gould and Sage do not love Field, for all their speculative co-partnership with him. Russell Sage is on record as predicting that a time was coming when Cyrus' feet will go patter, patter, patter—Deacon Sage's poetical description of Brother Field on a dead run. Mr. Field, according to common fame, is loaded heavily with Manhattan. Gould has been a loaner of money to the Henry S. Ives crowd and he called $8,000,000 yesterday. Though Gould has been advertised a good deal lately as a patron of Ives and though the two have had yachting parties together, and though Ives has been recognized in money quarters as Gould's chosen instrument for settling the big telegraph war through a Baltimore & Ohio deal, still close observers have not been mislead into the idea that Gould was quite all that this theorizing popular opinion was suggested. When somebody remarked to Gould that Ives was a young man to be conspicuous in Wall street, Gould's quite observation was: 'Well, it often happens that Wall street's greatest financiers are young men. How old was Ferdinand Ward?' His relations with Ives were quite intimate enough to give him information as to when and where the much talked about syndicate was weakest, and Jay Gould has a habit of utilizing his information.

"As is always the case after a day of unusual excitement in Wall street, the corridors of the Windsor hotel were crowded last night by brokers anxiously discussing the situation and swapping theories about the probable future course of the market. The worst was over it was generally agreed. Jesse Seligman predicts that within the next few days it will be discovered that gold is on the way here from Europe and that tight money is no longer a danger. Other banks with foreign connections gave Mr. Seligman's opinion indorsement. Large loans on stock collateral were made after the market closed yesterday as low as 5 and 6 per cent. The contingent that is always on parade as possessing 'Gould information,' were among the weariest citizens that this town can boast. Everyone of them all was caught loaded up with stocks at top prices. Russell Sage and Jay Gould have slaughtered every one of their 'friends,' as their hangers-on love to label themselves. Jay Gould offers as an excuse for his wholesale calling of loans that he thought stocks were cheap, and he could use his money to better advantage in the market than he could by having it out on loans. That sounds well. People who are bullish love to hear that they have gained such a recruit, but it isn't quite so cheering as it might have been if it had happened to come along before this same recruit had completely wiped them out."

Saturday gives only two hours for business, and there was no demand for stocks at the opening among the loan crowd, and very little for money, which ranged 6, 7, 9, 8 per cent. The feeling was decidedly feverish, and the expected recovery made slow progress, though London came in ½@¾ per cent. higher with orders for Reading, Lake Shore, Erie and other stocks. Still, prices were below the New York closing of yesterday. Upon anticipation of an unfavorable bank report the bears began hammering, and soon had weakened the list down 3@4 points. With the declaration that the sub-treasury would at once pay out the July interest on bonds, amounting to $9,000,000, a