PART ONE

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8

TWENTY—SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 1

DEMOCRACY'S FORCES

Chicago Rapidly Filling with the Leaders and Strikers of the Unterrified.

BOOMS AND BOOMLETS RUNNING WILD

Almost Every State Has a Favorite Son and is Putting Him Forward.

CANDIDATES BEFORE THE CONVENTION

Statesmen Whose Claims for Preferment Will Be Considered.

DOUBTS AND FEARS OF THE BOOMERS

Cleveland's Candidacy the Subject of Much Speculation and Discussion—New York's Rival Factions—Rumors and Gossip of the Coming Convention.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—The opening of convention week will find the line of battle closely drawn and every candidate seemingly assured of the exact strength with which he will enter the contest. Every delegation of the forty-four states of the union will be on the ground, and the chief uncertainty will be as to the probable action of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. Should all of these states cast their solid support for Cleveland on the first ballot there is little doubt but that he will receive the two-third vote requisite for nomination. But should each of these states, on the other hand, cast the full strength of its delegation for its favorite son, the probabilities of Mr. Cleveland's nomination on the opening ballot would be very remote indeed. In the estimates given out this evening by some of the Cleveland people, purporting to show that the ex-president is reasonably sure of receiving the requisite two-thirds on the first ballot, it is observed that all of these states are not credited with allegiance to their favorite sons.

Cleveland's Inexpediency.

The aggregate votes of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky are 104, and thus the importance of the vote of these three states can hardly be overestimated. Congressman William M. Springer of Illinois, chairman of the committee on ways and means of the national house of representatives, is on the ground, urging that the Illinois delegation, in the interest of expediency, will vote for John M. Palmer on the first ballot and continue their efforts on behalf of the Illinois leader until a nomination is reached. Henry Watterson of Kentucky is understood to be laboring with the delegation from the blue grass state in the effort to secure the solid vote of that state for John G. Carlisle, and Senator Daniel Voorhees of Indiana is making a like demand on the Hoosier state in behalf of ex-Governor Gray. It is reported tonight that the prominent democratic leaders of these states are endeavoring to arrange a conference of delegations by which it will be mutually agreed that the nomination of Cleveland is to be declared inexpedient, and that the 104 votes which he might otherwise receive from these states are to be distributed among the favorite sons, Palmer receiving the 48 votes of Illinois, Carlisle receiving the 26 votes of Kentucky and Gray receiving the 30 votes of Indiana.

Free to Act as They Please.

Palmer and Gray were formally endorsed by their respective conventions as presidential candidates, and they only refrained from instructing for Cleveland because of the probability that Carlisle might be ushered into the contest at the latest hour. Thus the delegations of these three states are practically free to act as they please in an emergency, and the great question of the hour is, will they abandon Cleveland in the interest of their western candidates?

The conferences of Indiana delegates held during the afternoon do not indicate that Gray can possibly secure the unanimous vote on the first ballot, or, indeed, on any other ballot, unless Grover Cleveland shall have been practically retired from the race. It appears that Cleveland has about twelve delegates in the Hoosier delegation who will insist on voting for the ex-president from the very beginning. Despite the efforts that are being made to induce them to go with the other eighteen men of the delegation and vote solidly for an Indiana candidate, they show no signs of weakening up to this time. And so it is not unlikely that this convention may develop one of the usual fights which has been so common in the past among the Indiana leaders, and that the result may be that the delegation from that state will go to pieces on the first ballot, giving Cleveland twelve votes, Gray seventeen and John M. Palmer of Illinois one, as one of the northern Indiana delegates, who is a great admirer of General Palmer and has been waiting many years to vote for him for the presidency, seems to consider it his religious duty to improve this time.

Kentucky an Unknown Quantity.

The greatest mystery surrounds the Kentucky delegation and no one on the outside seems to have any very positive indication of the way that state will go. Henry Watterson, the great Kentucky editor, has shown that he can be secretive when he wishes, and the taciturn reply which he has given to all inquiries affords but little indication of what he and his fellow leaders of the Blue Grass state intend to do. Carlisle has gone to the extent of saying that he views with great gravity the situation that will be presented by the nomination of Cleveland, but he does not go as far as to express the opinion that the defeat of Cleveland will be the penalty of that nomination. There is no doubt that, with Carlisle out of the race, fully half the Kentucky delegates are disposed to favor Cleveland. Only the iron will of Henry Watterson could keep them from casting their vote for the ex-president, and even Watterson is so uncertain of his influence that it is believed he welcomes the candidacy of Carlisle as the only effective means of keeping the Kentucky delegates away from Cleveland.

Illinois a Controlling Influence.

Illinois, which in the past has been such a power in the republican convention, is suddenly assuming a position of almost equal prominence in the democratic convention. For this reason every recourse known to modern politics is being brought to bear by the different factions upon the delegates of the state to control the influence of the delegation. The anti-Cleveland people are evidently very anxious the Illinois delegation shall think it expedient to come west for its presidential candidate. The person who is the most strongly opposing this plan is General Palmer himself, who has written to nearly all the members of the Illinois delegation, advising them to give Cleveland honest support so long as he shall be in the race. There is no doubt that he is sincere for the nomination of the ex-president, and if Cleveland gets the vote of Illinois on the first ballot it may be credited to General Palmer's work.

Blossomed Into Radiant Boom.

Two booms which have blossomed today are causing considerable anxiety to the Cleveland leaders tonight. They are the Gorman boom and the Morrison boom, and there is no doubt but that the friends of both these gentlemen are laboring assidiously to bring them into the contest as compromise candidates. Gorman, of course, can get the solid vote of the Maryland delegation whenever he desires it, and it is assumed that his action in opposing the force bill in the United States senate would cause him to receive a substantial support from the various southern delegates.

William E. Morrison appears to be principally urged by delegates from Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas, and there is no doubt many more delegates will feel friendly to him in the event of Cleveland's retirement. The great difficulty under which Morrison labors is that his own state, Illinois, is pledged to another candidate—General John M. Palmer. The recent Illinois state convention, after endorsing in a general way the administration of President Cleveland, declared that in case it should become expedient to come west for a candidate the Illinois delegation should support General Palmer, now the United States senator for the prairie state. And so it would appear that Morrison has not much chance to enter the convention with his own state delegation behind him until after Palmer shall have been given a thorough opportunity to develop a following outside of his own state.

For Cleveland on the First Ballot.

A majority of the Illinois delegation appears to be for Cleveland on the first ballot. After that the demand of the Morrison people that the tariff reformer be given a chance would doubtless be complied with, but the first choice of the delegation after Cleveland appears to be General John M. Palmer. Many of Palmer's friends believe that he must be nominated as the legatee of Grover Cleveland, if nominated at all. It would be wise for the Illinois delegation not to support Palmer on the first ballot, but remain loyal to Cleveland until the nomination of the latter shall have appeared impossible. Then by the Illinois delegation voting solidly for Palmer they believe the Cleveland people would be disposed to come to Illinois as their second choice. It is manifest, however, that the Morrison leaders are also counting upon the Cleveland following for the support which will make their candidate a prominent factor in the race. For this reason they are quite willing that Morrison shall not be brought forward as a candidate until after various ballots are taken and the nomination of Cleveland appears impossible. And so the proposition to vote for Palmer, whenever the nomination of Cleveland shall appear inexpedient or impossible, finds no particular opposition tonight from the Morrison people, and it is probable that the great tariff reformer will only be ushered into the presidential contest as a dark horse after Cleveland shall have been retired and Palmer shall have received the loyal support of the Illinois delegation for several ballots.

Harmony Not to Be Thought of.

The events of the day have not been such as to give any particular discouragement to the Cleveland leaders. The Tammany organization in the state of New York stands as an impassive sphynx, warning by its very attitude the democracy of the nation against selecting a presidential candidate from the Empire state. The much-hoped-for harmony between the two factions in New York shows no signs of realization, and even the most sanguine Cleveland enthusiasts are forced to admit that the utterances of Tammany leaders do not give any assurance that they will support the presidential ticket in the event of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. It is this solution in this great pivotal state which causes the anti-Cleveland people to cry out against the expediency of the ex-president's renomination; but to some extent the importance of the state of New York is offset by the latest advices from Michigan and Kansas. The decision of the supreme court of Michigan, a majority of the members of which are republicans, affirming the constitutionality of the Miner law, practically assures the democrats eight electoral votes this fall from the state of Michigan.

Democrats and Alliance Men to Fuse.

Ex-Governor Glick of Kansas also authoritatively announced in the Cleveland headquarters today that the democrats of that state would endorse the ticket put up by the people's party and that, therefore, the republicans would not receive an electoral vote from the whole state. As there promises to be no doubt of the well established fusion between the democrats and people's party in Kansas, the prediction of ex-Governor Glick as to the loss of Kansas to the republicans appears to be quite on the lines of probability. And so it is not an unusual incident tonight to hear esthusiastic Cleveland admirers exclaim in the lobbies of the hotels that Cleveland can be elected without the vote of the state of New York and that the regular democracy of the Empire state should be defied.

FLYING HIGH.

Palmer's Boom Receives an Impetus by the Arrival of Congressman Springer.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—The Palmer boom received an impetus today by the arrival of Congressman Springer, and his declaration that Cleveland's nomination would be political suicide and that it was the duty of the Illinois delegation to support General Palmer from the very opening of the convention. "I think," said Mr. Springer, "the time has arrived when, in view of the controversies in the state of New York, which now have assumed a very serious attitude, it is expedient that the candidate should be taken from the west. I believe that the Illinois delegation should pass a resolution to that effect, or have it done. They are instructed by the state committee to present Palmer's name and use all honorable means to secure his election.

Palmer First and Last.

"I take no stock in the statement that the delegation will present Palmer for a few ballots and withdraw his name and put some other Illinoisan in his place. This cannot be done without a violation of instructions and there is no member of the delegations who will violate the instructions of the convention which appointed him. If, therefore, the delegation should determine that it was expedient to go west they have but one course to pursue; that is to follow the instructions of the convention which appointed them, present General Palmer's name and use all honorable means to secure his election. If Mr. Cleveland should be nominated i would be necessary to reorganize the democratic party of the state of New York. The regular organization which supports the candidacy of Governor Hill is the best political organi-

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

TO THE BITTER END

Parnellites and the Antis Will Fight to a Finish at the Polls.

ULTIMATE DEMAND OF THE HEALYITES

Two Dozen Parnell Seats Must Be Delivered Over to the Opposition.

THIS WILL NOT BE LISTENED TO

Followers of the Uncrowned King Will Not Give Up Until Completely Beaten.

WHERE GLADSTONE MAY BE FOUND

He is Determined on His Program, Which Puts Home Rule Ahead of Everything Else—The Present Situation.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, June 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—It is known to the House of Commons now that another committee or deputation from the United States is coming over here with representatives of both Parnellites an anti-Parnellites. I can tell you precisely how matters stand at the present moment. The anti-Parnellites, including Seaton, Dillon, Healey and O'Brien are firm on one point. They will have nothing to do with any arrangement which will not give them the two dozen seats in Parliament now held by the Parnellites. That is their minimum demand. I need not say it is bitterly resented by the followers of Parnell, who now muster thirty in the House of Commons. Their ultimatum is, "Give us the seats we have not got, we'll talk about minor matters afterwards."

Between these two demands there is no possibility of compromise. The deputation which is coming from America should have that fact well in their minds.

"But," I asked an anti-Parnellite, "How can you reasonably ask for the surrender of twenty-four seats out of thirty? Do you mean to say that the value of Parnell's services to the Irish organization is fairly measured by six seats out of a total of eighty-five?"

"Parnell," said this gentleman, "always had more credit than he deserved. He is supposed to have kept the entire Irish party together. He did nothing of the kind. He merely looked on while we worked. Then he took all the praise. His followers cannot do more than win six seats in the whole Ireland."

"I said: "They would do so if the priests were to stand off. The people are still Parnellites, are they not?"

Power of the Priests.

My friend did not altogether deny it, but the clerical influence he felt confident would be supreme in the approaching election and would be hostile to any man who called himself a Parnellite. Redmond had gone to America to pick up some money, but would not get much, and what he got would do him no good. The priests are more powerful than money.

The Parnellites take a different view and say they may be outnumbered at the polls through the exertions of Archbishop Walsh Walsh and his brethren, but they ask, is it certain that the anti-Parnellites can capture their seats? Not at all. The split in the party will result in some gains for the unionists, the responsibility for which must rest upon Dillon, Healey & Co.

"One thing is certain," said my informant, "that is we shall not voluntarily part with any of our seats. All these men on the other side would be licking Parnell's boots now, were he alive, and would be afraid in his presence to call their souls their own. They fancy they will be able to manage old Gladstone, but he is too artful for them Parnell found that out long ago. You can never trust that old man. He will get the Healeyits just where he wants them, and then sell them out. We don't intend to be parties to any such game. We will stick to Parnell's program. That is our only crime. If the people of Ireland dared act up to their own opinions we would sweep the Healeyits clean off the land. But the priests get hold of the women, the women influence their husbands, and it is a hard fight against all that. It is going to be the hottest fight you ever saw, at any rate since you watched what took place in committee room 15."

Gladstone is Grim Resolve.

"I have reason to know that the leading supporters of Gladstone are not blind to danger thus opened up before them. In their hearts some of them take rather a gloomy view of the prospects for home rule, and wish to goodness they could bury it fifty fathoms deep. There it stands, however, dogged, unmovable. The old man will have home rule first, even if it involves him once more in disaster. The workingmen who waited on him Thursday on the eight-hour question tried to induce him to relax his determination, but signally failed If he made the Irish question, he told them, subordinate to any other, "he would disgrace himself to the lowest point to which the most unprincipled sink."

After that there then is no hope of getting him to postpone home rule, even for a few months. This announcement will have great effect upon the approaching elections in England, where the feeling is that Ireland ought now to take a back seat, and let England herself have a chance for making known her wants. Every day indeed seems to improve the prospects of the conservatives. Local issues here and there may lose them a few seats to the liberal-unionists. They are not strong, but in the main the conservative managers are certainly looking forward to victory, at the very least running Gladstone so close thas he will not be able to keep a government together. A majority of less than fifty would be utterly useless to him. The conservatives could go on with half that number because they stand shoulder to shoulder whenever a pinch arises. The liberals are like the Irish. They split up into factions. If Gladstone were to come out and say he had consented to abandon home rule for a time—a thing which is now impossible—he would not improve his position, for then the whole eighty-five Irish votes would be cast against him. Like Macbeth, he is chained to a stage, and must fight.

Of course some of his most intimate friends are very despondent, though they do not like to tell him so. It does not do to go to him with bad news or gloomy prophecies. His friends must take their cue from him in all things. Next week he will be off to Scotland to make his last pronouncements before election. Lord Rosoberry will be his host and a small party of journalists will also stay in the house. It is the old man's last throw of the dice. Even his enemies look upon him in such a moroment with a latent feeling of compassion. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

ACTORS AND ARTISTS.

Theatrical Gossip from Across the Water—Sales of Fine Paintings.

LONDON, June 18.—In the last dramatic cable from here it was told how the extremely hot weather had affected theatrical circles. Since then the temperature has fallen and there has been a marked increase in the attendance at the various places of amusement which remain open.

Of all the attractions offered Londoners Sarah Bernhardt is the most prosperous. She draws audiences that fill nightly the Royal English Opera house, the largest theater in London. Much was expected of her appearance in a new play entitled "Pauline Bianchard," which was produced Tuesday, but the play was generally disappointing. It consisted of six dreary acts. The critics handled it without gloves, and were practically unanimous in their condemnation of it. The author, M. Dalmonta, a member of the Bernhardt company, began life as an artist and subsequently became stage struck. Mme. Bernhardt coached him until he became a clever actor. "Pauline Bianchard" was copyrighted in the United States in 1887

Mme. Bernhardt will shortly produce a new play of one act, entitled "Salaambo," written in French by Oscar Wilde.

In Hard Luck.

Despite a plucky fight against adverse circumstances Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew are obliged to terminate their season at the Shaftsbury theater tonight. "Hero and Leander" has not made the expected hit in London, and the partnership between Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew will end with the last presentation of the play. Mrs. Potter says that the partnership will not be renewed.

Many Americans, including Minister Lincoln, have visited the Shaftesbury theater to see their countrywoman in the part of "Hero." Last Monday the duke of Connaught and his suite attended the performance. This was a rare compliment, as it was the first appearance of any of the higher members of the royal family at a theatrical performance since the death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Mrs. Potter is undaunted by the misfortune that has befallen her latest venture. She will remain in London for the present. She has several things in view, but it is probable that she will go to Calcutta for a three month's season.

Will Open the New Theater.

The finishing touches are now being put upon the new theater in St. Martin's Lane. It has been decided to call it the Trafalgar Square theater. Mr. William Yardley's light opera, "The Wedding Eve," will be the first work produced at the theater.

Charity continues to make demands upon the time and talent of the theatrical and musical professions. Among those who will appear at the benefit for the Actors Benevolent fund at the Lyceum theater on June 21 are Mme. Bernhardt, Senor Arazart, Mr. Hare and the Garrick company, Mr. Toole, Mr. Beercohm Tree and the Haymarket company, Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry and the Lyceum company.

On June 21 a matinee will be given at Terry's theater, which has been loaned for the purpose of raising funds to endow two beds for actors in Westminster hospital. Among the artists who have volunteered their services for this charity are Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Jessie Bond, Miss Rose Norreys, Miss Kate Vaughn, Miss Fanny Brough, Arthur Roberts, Albert Chevalcher and Ben Davies.

In French and English.

An act in the artistic world will occur next Monday at the Lyric club, when Armand Silvester's poem "D'Amour" will be recited in French by Mme. Bernhardt. Mrs. James Brown Botter has been selected to recite an English persion of the story, which has been written by Clement Scott.

A new opera will be performed for the first time at a musical and dramatic entertainment that will be given at the Lyric club on the afternoon of June 20. The opera is entitled "The Serenaders." The libretto is by Sir Augustus Harris and Mr. Walter Parke, and music by Mr. Bond Andrews. On the same afternoon a new deuologie, "A Woman's Shadow," written by Mr. Horace Neut, will also be produced.

Mrs. Margaret Manton Merrill will play at the Lyric club tonight under the patronage of Minister Lincoln, the duke and duchess of Portland and Summerset, Lady Carew, Lady Lincoln, Mrs. Mackay and others.

London is crowded with American managers and actresses Mr. A. M. Palmer says he is here for rest, but he will try any play that pleases him. He also says that the taste in the United States is now for farcical comedy, rather than for artistic work.

Paderewski Creates a Furore.

A remarkable scene occurred at St. James hall on Tuesday last on the occasion of Paderewski's only recital in London during the present season. At the close of the program Paderewski turned the platform five times and bowed his thanks to his enthusiastic audience. The applause continued and finally Paderewski's manager announced that the pianist was too fatigued to play again. This failed to appease those present, and repeated calls were made for Paderewsdi. He reappeared, whereupon the well dressed mob invaded the platform begging him to play again. Reaching his seat with difficulty, Paderewski performed Chopin's "Bar Carole," and then, at the request of a young lady leaning over his shtulder, he played one of Chopin's Valses. The cheering broke out again and there was a struggle to secure a handshake from the artist. Infatuated, delirious ladies plucked the flowers from their corsages and handed them to Paderewski over the heads of those near to them. He then escaped to the artist's room in an exhausted condition.

The recital netted over £1,000. Hundreds who besieged the ticket office were turned away.

Two sales are to be had at Christies on June 25 and July 4, which will offer opportunities to art lovers to secure fine specimens of painting and bric-a-brac. The first sale will be that of the gallery belonging to Ear Dudley. The collection includes works by the greatest masters of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, French and English schools. The collection was begun early in the century by the first earl of Dudley and continued by the late earl by a large purchase from Cardinal Fesch's sale at Rome in 1845, which included "The Crucifixion," by Raphael, and "Christ Preaching," by Rembrandt. The pictures were shown at Burlington house in 1871.

The other sale is that of Magnal's collection from Colworth. The collection extends to nearly a thousand lots. It includes a fine series of historical portraits by Jean and Francois Clouet, Holbein and other painters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The bric-a-brac includes a collection of beautiful enamels, eary goldsmith's work, carvings in ivory, etc.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND

Salisbury Scheming to Secure Place for His Policy in the Balkans.

BLOCKING RUSSIA'S ROAD TO BOSPHORUS

Arranging Politico-Marital Alliances with Bulgaria and Roumania.

CHECKMATING FRANCO-RUSSIAN COMBINE

Important Political Symptom Pregnant with Serious Consequences.

REVOLUTION IN FRENCH LIBEL SENTENCES

Novel Punishment for Defaming a Deputy—"I am no Potentate," Says Baron Rothschild—No Anti-Semitic Feeling in France

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, June 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE]—A curious revolution has just taken place in our literary and judicial customs. For the first time in the history of the press in France a jury has recognized the principle that heavy damages should be awarded in a case of defamation of character. M. Drumont, the well known anti-Semite, who accused Deputy Burdeau of accepting a bribe from Baron Rothschild, the deputy being at the time engaged in drafting a bill relating to the Bank of France, was promptly prosecuted by M. Burdeau, and being found guilty was sentenced three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs; moreover, the court ordered that the sentence be published in several journals and that the amount of the fine be spent in this way, and that for eight days special prominence should be given to the sentence on the first page of M. Drumont's own journal, La Libre Parole.

This is certainly a novel sentence and one which furnishes ample food for reflection to those journalists who for some time past have indulged far too freely in calumnious and libelous statements. The trial proved there was absolutely no foundation for M. Drumont's accusation. M. Drumont testified that certain persons informed him of the charge against Deputy Burdeau, but these persons testified in court that they knew nothing about the charge, except what they heard from some other person whose identity is sarouded in mystery. Under these circumstances a verdict of guilty was inevitable.

Baron Rothschild's no Potentate.

What makes the case especially remarkable, however, is the fact that M. Drumont's attack was really directed against the Rothschilds and the Jews. Baron Rothschild was summoned as a witness and gave his testimony very calmly.

"I am not a potentate," he said, "and in financial matters I take no step without the assent and co-operation of the other bankers who are my colleagues."

The baron's entire testimony is embodied in this simple statement, and absolutely nothing more was learned in regard to the operations of those who are rightly called the princes of finance.

Among journalists and bankers the trial caused considerable excitement. It is certainly a matter of regret that a man of great ability, like M. Drumont, whose talent as an author is well known, should waste his valuable time in posing as the champion of lost causes and in promulgating ideas which are wholly opposed to the modern spirit of liberty and equality. For my part, I do not believe that anti-semitism will ever become popular in France. In the first place, there are not enough Jews in the country to give people opportunity to criticise and find fault with the Jewish character, and, in the second place, the average Frenchman is a good deal of an unbeliever and will never consent to persecute Jews simply on account of their religion.

French and British Interests Conflict.

The relations between France and Great Britain have been very unsatisfactory for some time, and since the arrival of Lord Dufferin as British ambassador several points at issue have arisen in regard to possessions of both countries in various parts of the world. These differences are causing some uneasiness, especially among French statesmen, who fail to see how it can be to Lord Salisbury's interest to assume a hostile attitude toward France on the eve of the general election in England. The most serious misunderstanding between the two countries is in regard to their possessions in central and east Africa. There, indeed, the misunderstanding has assumed the form of a religious war, several conflicts having already taken place between Catholic and Protestant missionaries. The state of affairs does not redound to the credit of either country, and is certainly not a sign that Christianity is making any headway in Africa.

A clearer proof that Lord Salisbury is going over to the side of the triple alliance, and intends to adopt its policy, is the reception to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria at London. The prince, as we know, was received with honors that were almost regal, his host being apparently oblivious of the fact that his claims to royal honors have not yet been recognized by the great powers. One result of Lord Salisbury's action was that the ambassadors of France and Russia declined to attend the breakfast which was given by the lord mayor of London in honor of the prince, the evident reason being because they did not desire to sanction by their presence an act which was, to say the least, a great blow to international courtesy. The queen and the members of the royal family received Ferdinand kindly, and as Lord Salisbury had several long interviews with him it is clear that Great Britain intends to establish safeguards for herself against Russian aggression in the Balkans, and it is equally clear that in doing so she cannot fail to come to a misunderstanding with France, which is now closely allied with Russia.

Blocking Russia's Road to the Bosphorus.

During his stay in London Ferdinand asked for the hand of Princess Maud of Wales. Her father refused the request, but he promised to give his consent as soon as Ferdinand is recognized as the prince of Bulgaria. The prince of Wales is naturally reluctant to give his daughter to a man who can give her the title of queen, but who cannot give her a throne. Queen Victoria, however, is decidedly in favor of the match, and as she has great influence in British politics it is certain that Great Britain will strive hard to secure due recognition of Ferdinand. If the match should take place, the result might be a conflict such as Europe has been dreading for a long time, and which hitherto has been most carefully avoided. For we must not forget that the daughter of the duchess of Edinburgh is affianced to the heir of Roumania, and that as soon as the daughter of the prince of Wales is affianced to the prince of Bulgaria, Great Britain will be in control of a double stronghold on the road to Constantinople. It is true that revolutions are easily stirred up in eastern countries, that Russia is in no immediate danger, and that as Great Britain's most Machiavellian plans have often been foiled in the past by a stronger will they may also be foiled in this instance. At present, however, the notable fact is that Great Britain is apparently doing her utmost to give offense to the Franco-Russian alliance. As a political symptom, and in view of possible political consequences, this is most important. JACQUES ST. CERE.

HON. GEORGE PAUL'S DEATH.

All Iowa City People Mourn His Sudden Demise.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Iowa City people were startled today by the sudden death of George Paul, one of the best known political characters of Iowa. Though he was nearly 72 years old, he was an active citizen. Pneumonia suddenly called him away. He was an uncompromising democrat of the old school, but was so fair that even republicans mourn his death. Born in Pennsylvania, he came to Iowa, a printer, in 1846, worked on the Burlington Hawkeye, was state printer in 1850 and represented Johnson county in the legislature many terms. It was his vote, when the lower house was years ago a tie, that elected John H. Gear republican speaker, and no one impugned his motive. He was postmaster of Iowa City under President Pierce and under Cleveland. The funeral will occur Monday, 2 p. m.

Suspected the Chief of Police.

CRESTON, Ia., June 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The police committee of the city council today removed Chief of Police W. F. Maxwell on charges preferred against him. The charges are that he has been immoral, intoxicated while discharging his duty and has extorted money from gamblers. Officer A. G. Howell was appointed in Maxwell's place pending an investigation.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

Indications of Serious Trouble in Sheridan County, Wyoming.

BUFFALO, Wyo., June 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A telegram to the sheriff from Sugg says that Sugg was attacked last night by fifteen or sixteen soldiers. Two soldiers were killed and one citizen wounded. Help is requested for the citizens.

The telegram is signed by Frank Morris, deputy sheriff; Jack Bell, marshal, and Howe, justice of the peace.

What help is wanted, or why, is not understood here. Sugg is in Sheridan county.

Later information by courier says the says the soldiers began firing without warning. The object of the attack is unknown.

FELL DOWN A MINE SHAFT.

One Man Dashed to Death and His Falling Body Injures a Companion.

HILL CITY, S. D., June 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A fatal accident occurred in the Addie mine here yesterday afternoon. August V. Ricketts, a miner, while standing on the ladderway, missed his footing and fell down the shaft 552 feet and was caught in the skip. Oscar Lambiner stood on the bail of the skip and was struck down by Ricketts' body and fell seventy-five feet to the bottom, alighting on the machine drills. Ricketts was killed instantly and Lambiner is seriously injured. Ricketts leaves a wife and child. The company has sent for the mine inspector.

FATAL BURLINGTON WRECK.

Four Killed and Twenty-Five Injured on a Work Train.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 18.—A Chicago, Burlington & Quincy work train was ditched by running into a drove of cattle near Gladstone this morning. Engineer Robinson was buried under the engine and three Italians were killed and twenty-five others injured. The train consisted of an engine and string of flat cars. The engine and ten cars are piled in the wreck.

Gould Secures the Wyandotte.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—The Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railway was formally turned over to the Gould interest yesterday. At a meeting of the old directors they all resigned and a new board was elected as follows: George C. Smith, David Martin, W. P. Waggener, J. W. Orr, B. P. Waggener, David Kelso, C. M. Rathburn, J. W. Waggener, E. G. Merriam, George J. Gould, Elijah Robinson, A. P. Calef and Guy Phillips. The new board elected officers as follows: President, George C. Smith, secretary and treasurer, W. P. Waggener; vice president, David Martin. The organization of the road is now fairly in Gould's interest. The road will continue in the hands of Receiver Erb until it is ordered sold under its mortgage, when Gould will buy it in.

Victims of Nero Blue's Gang.

ATOKA, I. T., June 18.—Word has just reached here that Bill McCall and Robert Nestor, deputies of United States Marshal Dickerson of Paris, Tex., were murdered Wednesday near the Bruner settlement by Nero Blue and his gang of desperadoes, which the officers have been trying for years to break up, many lives having been lost in the attempt.

Broken Dam Causes a Flood.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., June 18.—A dam near this city broke last evening, washing out the tracks of the Lehigh Valley road. It is reported that a number of houses in a mining village have been carried away. It was feared that the miners had been lost, but from late reports it is not believed that any lives were lost, although two people are missing.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity: Warmer by Cloudy.

Page.

1. Democracy's Fight at Chicago. Split in the Irish Party Widening. Relations Between France and England. News from Germany.
2. Montana Wins the Suburban. Base Ball Games.
3. Democracy's Fight Continued. Nebraska Independent Conventions.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Soldier Boys Getting Tired. Progress of the Great Exposition. Nebraska News.
6. Council Bluffs Local.
7. Last Week in Omaha Society.
8. Affairs at South Omaha.
10. Riches of Red Willow County. Wakeman in Cornwall. Short Hand Lesson.
11. Last Week's Trade Reviewed. Live Stock and Grain Markets. Omaha Church Announcements. District Court News.
12. Opera for Omaha. Work at Fort Crook.
13. Reading for the Women.
15. Sports of Midsummer.

WILL MEET THE CZAR

Emperor Francis Joseph Invited to Go Hunting with Alexander.

IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE MEETING

It is Hoped That it Will Result in a Settlement of the Balkan Question.

WILLIAM AND BISMARCK STILL AT OUTS

No Truth in the Report That They Have Resumed Friendly Relations.

MOVING HIS PLANT TO THE UNITED STATES

John Hoff the Famous Malt Manufacturer Coming to America—Bad Condition of German Wage Earners—The McKinley Bill.

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BERLIN, June 18.—The leading topic of conversation in court and diplomatic circles is the projected conference between the czar and Emperor Francis Joseph. It is known that the conference was at first suggested by Emperor William at the elate meeting between himself and the czar at Kiel. Communications on the subject have since been exchanged between St. Petersburg and Vienna, which promise to result in the extending of a formal invitation by the czar to Emperor Francis Joseph to take part this autumn in the imperial hunting expedition at Spala, Poland. The utmost importance is attached to the arrangements as tending to modify the Russian entente with France. The official feeling here is sanguine enough to hope that a personal exchange of views between Emperor Francis Joseph and the czar will succeed in detaching the latter from his French alliance and lead to a permanent settlement of the irritating Balkan question. No special significance is attached to King Humbert's visit to Berlin.

Still at Outs.

The latest phase of the controversy that has arisen over the reports of a reconciliation between the emperor and Prince Bismarck discloses the hollowness of the whole affair. The West Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, Bismarck's new organ in Cologne, denies that any overtures looking to a reconciliation have been made by either side. It says that Baron Stumm, after the emperor visited him, was the guest of Prince Bismarck. The baron communicated to the prince certain remarks that had been made by the emperor disapproving the tone of certain semi-official papers toward the ex-chancellor. Nothing more was said, except that Baron Stumm seems to have suggested that Prince Bismarck take the initiative in seeking to re-establish a reapproachment by making some form of apology to his majesty. On this point, adds the paper, Prince Bismarck cannot admit, even if the admission led to his reinstatement in office, of ever trying to do wrong to the emperor. It is the prince's enemies who ought to ask pardon before the emperor and the country. The internal history of the events which led to Prince Bismarck's retirement from the chancellorship cannot be revealed now, but all precautions have been taken to prevent the future passing an incorrect judgment.

Interested in England's Election.

The government is watching with the keenest interest the developments of the approaching election in England. Its sympathies are altogether with the conservatives, as it is known that the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power would be directly against the interests of the dreibund. King Humbert is specially concerned, as a Gladstonian victory would imperial the entente with Lord Salisbury on the co-operation of the English and Italina fleets against France for certain contingencies.

Officiall statistics by the trade associations in the various towns in Germany have created a bad impression as to the condition of workingmen. The statistics will be a powerful weapon for the socialistic propaganda. The extremists are already incensed over them.

In consequence of the McKinley bill, John Hoff, the famous malt extract manufacturer is about to open a factory in New York. He will start with 200 men.

ALL ABOUT CATTLE.

Mexican Officials and American Cattle Owners in a Serious Dispute.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 18.—The cattle trouble of last winter has again broken out on the border of Mexico, and promises to involve knotty questions of international law. Last winter the state of Sonora imposed on all cattle running in Mexico and belonging to American owners a tax which was exorbitant and amounted to a confiscation. There were many shooting affrays, but they finally gave up the stock and the matter was settled. Many stock wandered back, and as the line was neither fenced nor guarded they occupied their accustomed ranges until a few days ago, when they were all seized by the Mexican officials and are held for the tax. The Americans are very indignant and say they will not pay it. They threaten to take the stock by force. Trouble is expected at any time.

UNBEARABLE HEAT.

Pennsylvania Visited by a Hot Wave—Numerous Fatalities.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 18.—The scorching rays of the sun, together with the awful heat from the coke ovens, is killing the Hungarians in the coke regions. At Moorewood yesterday fourteen of the foreigners succumbed to the heat, and it is believed that three of them will die. Many more exhausted from the heat were unable to resume work today.

At Hecla and Mammoth and the works in the vicinity of Labrobe the laborers suffered terribly and were unable to work.

Will Celebrate the Event.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—A committee composed of leading citizens of Columbia left for Chicago today to invite prominent citizens to attend the grand celebration which will be held in Columbia July 13 and 14, when the United States arsenal, which has been in course of erection for several years, will be formally brought to the attention of the whole country. Prominent orators from all over the country will attend and the largest gathering held in the state for years will assemble to do honor to this great work.

Ended His Life.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 18.—A. S. Randall, of Chicago committed suicide today at Brockport at the residence of his nephew Amos C. Randall, where he was visiting. He shot himself through the head.

The First to Arrive.

TACOMA, Wash., June 18.—Phranang, the first vessel of the Northern Pacific steamship line between Tacoma and China, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of tea and silk.