

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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WALLER TO GET OFF

Ambassador Estus Arranges Details for the Ex-Consul's Liberation.

UNITED STATES WILL MAKE NO CLAIM

Admission of the Justice of the French Court's Action Emphasized.

USE OF X RAYS IN HOSPITAL PRACTICE

Many Operations Guided by the Mysterious Photographic Discovery.

EMPHASIZE THE HOUGHTON BOYCOTT

Irish Aristocracy Flocks to Earl Cadogan's Levee to Show His Dislike for His Liberal Predecessor.

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LONDON, Feb. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—President Cleveland's message in transmitting to congress the correspondence in regard to ex-consul Waller fully confirms the statements first and exclusively published in the World in my Paris cable dispatch of October 19. The apparently universal impression in the United States then was that Mr. Waller had been persecuted in Madagascar; had been unfairly tried by the French court there, and that the United States had the international right to demand a revision of the court proceedings. In the same dispatch it was also first stated that France would consent to Waller's liberation only as a matter of courtesy. Ambassador Estus now reports that the French government is ready to liberate Waller immediately upon the promise of our government that no official claim for indemnity shall be made. Mr. Estus saw Foreign Minister Berthelot on Wednesday to arrange for the release of the prisoner, who doubtless will be at liberty within a month afterward. It is admitted that Waller will be free to prosecute the French government in his private capacity but in the French courts. The French government is largely due to M. Hanotaux, lately the foreign minister, between whom and Mr. Estus there was a warm personal friendship.

KEEP UP WITH AMERICA.

The revelations concerning the developments of the new photography are multiplying at such a rate that it is difficult to keep pace with them. Here are a few of the latest results of Prof. Roentgen's discovery from this morning's papers alone:

The British Medical Journal says that the application of the new method in the diagnosis of clinical diagnosis is being eagerly pursued by leading members of the profession. Dr. Lodge, a leading specialist, has taken a negative showing the position of a bullet in a wrist, while another surgeon has taken a photograph showing plainly atrophy and bone changes caused by the wearing of tight boots.

A Berlin telegram describes the first operation by Prof. von Bergmann, in which the diagnosis was made by the Roentgen methods. The patient fired twenty small pellets into his hand some time ago and their position being ascertained by means of the new photography, they were promptly extracted. The famous surgeon in a subsequent address to his colleagues, while recognizing the importance of the new discovery, declared it would lead to a great abuse if every one was enabled to discover the presence of a foreign object in his body, which presence did no injury, insisted on operating for its removal. He attached more importance for surgical purposes to Eschmarch's discovery, by which an anæmic condition was produced, enabling the whole field of operation to be surveyed.

At the Queen's hospital in Buckingham yesterday a needle was successfully extracted from a patient's hand by means of a Roentgen photograph, after having eluded the ordinary methods of search for a fortnight.

At Aberdeen a similar operation was performed with equally satisfactory results. In this case the needle had penetrated the foot and caused intense suffering, with little prospect of extraction by ordinary means.

It is asserted by several correspondents of English scientific papers who have conducted experiments that the light from a few inches of burning magnesium ribbon, even less intense sources, evolves certain rays which pass through opaque bodies, such as wood, and impress themselves on a photographic plate beneath. This is without the use of any tube.

IRISH FAWN ON CADOGAN.

In order to emphasize their persistent boycott of Lord Houghton, lately the liberal home rule viceroy, the Irish aristocracy and official classes swarmed in exceptional numbers on Wednesday to the first official reception given by the new lord lieutenant, Earl Cadogan. Such a brilliant opening of the Dublin castle season has scarcely been recorded. Many prominent social lights crossed the channel from England to lend their presence and partisan influence to swell the throng in the drawing room. Among those was the countess of Essex, formerly Miss Adèle Grant of New York. She is one of a distinguished party staying with Earl Cadogan at the viceregal lodge.

Ambassador Bayard's popularity here seems to steadily increase, despite the unpleasantness between the two nations over Venezuela. He will preside at the Birmingham Dramatic club dinner of the 21st, on the 23d he will be a guest at luncheon of the mayor at the council house on the 23d he will unveil the Shakespeare memorial window at Holy Trinity church, Stratford-on-Avon, the money for which has been contributed by Americans. He may also stay, together with the United States consul, for the ceremony in the memorial theater on the succeeding day.

GLADSTONE'S WONDERFUL ACTIVITY.

The emphasis of the close relations between the two great English speaking countries is the object of one of Mr. Gladstone's latest octogenarian activities. He is improving greatly at Cannes, and has been able to write the introduction to the people's bible history, edited by Dr. Loumore of Boston, which is to be published simultaneously here and in the United States within a few days. In the introduction Mr. Gladstone remarks that for the last hundred years the scriptures resemble a beleaguered town with the shouts of women and the roar of artillery around its walls, but notwithstanding this, he says wherever religion has life the whole has lost none of its powers. He also says that statesmen and politicians have

SPAIN IS DESPERATE

Home Situation Strained Greatly by the Rebel Success in Cuba.

QUEEN-REGENT LOOKS FOR THE WORST

Brings Campos Home to Have Near a General She Can Trust.

CARLISTS AND REPUBLICANS REJOICE

Scenes at Valladolid and Madrid but Exemplify the Public Spirit.

CUBA MEANS EVERYTHING AT PRESENT

All Classes of Spanish People Earnestly Strive for the Retention of the Last Shred of the American Empire.

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LONDON, Feb. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Advice from the World's Madrid correspondent do not indicate any very great excitement in Spain's capital over the Cuban resolutions before the United States congress. The Herald, the leading newspaper in Madrid, says: "It is not for the United States government to give aid to the insurgents, but to the faithful Spanish lessons in humanity. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Let the United States government put down lynching before it reads us homilies on our duty to the Cuban insurgents."

The recall of General Martinez Campos is shrewdly suspected to be at the personal initiative of the queen regent. Campos is the only general upon whose loyalty the present dynasty can unhesitatingly rely in the event of the loss of Cuba giving rise to political disturbances at home, and it is thought that the queen regent, apprehending danger, desired that her most faithful supporter should be near at hand in the troubled times that seem to be coming for Spain. Some color is given to the foregoing theory by that malicious joy manifested by the Carlist and republican organs at what they consider to be the end of Martinez Campos' military and political career. The marshal is said to have been much hurt at the hostility manifested at Valladolid and Madrid, but so resolute a man as he is not likely to be discouraged by casual ebullitions of popular discontent.

MUST CRUSH THE UPRISING.

The World's correspondent adds that it is an open secret that the Madrid government and its new representative in Cuba are desirous that the insurgents be put down with a view to stamping out dissatisfaction with a rapidity and vigor calculated, in their opinion, to crush the present rising ere foreign sympathy can take tangible form. The government is aware that this new policy embodies the inclinations of the Cuban constitutional party and all Spaniards outside of liberals and republicans, who are beginning to regret that Marshal Campos did not succeed in reconciling Cubans and Spaniards by a policy of reforms and home rule.

WORK OF BLACKMAILERS.

The London daily newspapers are so conservative in printing sensational news that an account published in the Morning Journal this week, describing the operations of a systematized blackmailing agency working in London has attracted great attention. These blackmailers, who call themselves "private inquiry agents," have in their employment a large number of secret service spies, consisting chiefly of servants in wealthy families. Through these agents the principals in the business secure information of suspicious circumstances in households, upon which the blackmailers set to work to collect evidence, to be used for the purpose of extortion. Where the game is big, the blackmailing agency, which has now accumulated a large capital, spends money freely in hunting up evidence, which is then produced to the victim, with a demand for a stated sum for its destruction. One case is mentioned in which it is said that £5,000 (\$25,000) was obtained in this way. Other instances are given, without the names of the persons concerned, in which equal success was achieved. In another case a young wife was driven to suicide by the insatiable demands of this game, which has unearthed some indications.

As the blackmailers are declared to have handsomely furnished offices, and as there are not very many firms of private inquiry agents in London, it seems probable that the police could locate these scoundrels, if the story is well founded.

The English libel law is so strict that the publisher would hardly have printed the exposure if it were not true.

O'Brien, the American confidence man and gambler, who shot Waddell, a fellow gambler, in the Northern railway station in Paris last summer, is still in jail. It is not known when he will be tried. The United States government has requested his extradition, as O'Brien is wanted in New York, whence he escaped some years ago. The French government, however, refuses to give O'Brien up until he serves whatever term of imprisonment he may deserve in France.

FRENCH BARRIOS MAY REIGN.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The senate today, by a vote of 139 to 70, readopted the resolution passed by the body on February 11 after the premier, M. Bourgeois, had demanded a vote of confidence on the question of the Southern railway scandals, deprecating the irregularities disclosed and demanding a searching inquiry.

It is now rumored the ministry intends to resign, in spite of the fact that the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday last voted confidence in the government on the same question.

After the council of ministers had asked President Felix Faure to decide what was the best course for them to pursue, the president promised to give a reply on Sunday. It is probable that the French ministry will be remodeled next week. M. Riard, the French minister of justice, and M. Combes, the minister of public instruction, retiring from the cabinet.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 15.—Detachments of British, American and French marines have been sent to Seoul, the capital of Korea, in view of the disorder attendant upon the revolution. The king remains at the Russian legation. A new cabinet has been formed and a mandate ordering the execution of the former ministers has been issued. A conference of the foreign ministers at Seoul has been opened.

MAY EVENTUALLY BE ARBITRATED.

Some Signs that Salisbury is Changing His Attitude on Venezuela.

ACCUSED OF PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME

Attitude of Germans is Greatly Influenced by Dr. Leyds.

ALL PARTIES SUSTAIN THE MINISTRY

Transvaal Authorities Buying War Material of All Kinds.

FIFTY THOUSAND TAILORS ON A STRIKE

Band of Incendiaries Creates Consternation in Berlin—Several Suspects Under Arrest—Plans for Army Maneuvers.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Transvaal imbroglio has been the absorbing topic of interest during the past week, and the government's declaration of its attitude in the Reichstag on Thursday evoked, as was intended, an inspiring patriotic demonstration on all sides of the house. The policy of the foreign office, though displeasing to England, was unanimously endorsed by the leaders of all factions of the conservative party. The representative of the Associated press in this city has had interviews with several well known party leaders, who have assured him the Reichstag will stand by the government in any steps which it may take to maintain the status quo in South Africa.

The Associated press representative also had an interview on the subject with a high official of the foreign office, who said: "The official relations between Great Britain and Germany are good, but it cannot be denied that there is a strong suspicion on the part of the British cabinet, or at least some of its members, have been, and are, playing a double game. The hurried departure of Mr. Cecil Rhodes for South Africa and the attendant circumstances lend new color to this impression. Recent advices from South Africa indicate a resumption of British intrigues, and affairs in that part of the world are gradually shaping themselves so as to place before Germany the alternative of abandoning valuable interests for the sake of good relations with Great Britain, or of maintaining these interests at the risk of a rupture with Great Britain. The temper of the government and people of Germany is to maintain the status quo at any cost."

There is no doubt that the foregoing utterances outline the attitude of the German government, which has been considerably influenced by the representations of Dr. W. J. Leyds, the secretary of the Transvaal, who has been striving to enlist German support for the South African republic and complete the divorce from Great Britain, whose commercial interests would thereby be hampered, to the advantage of Germany.

BISMARCK APPROVES.

Prince Bismarck, upon whom Dr. Leyds relied during the week, expressed full sympathy with the latter's mission, and warmly lauded Emperor William's action in sending a message to President Kruger congratulating him upon having suppressed Dr. Jameson's invasion of Transvaal territory. The Frankfurter Zeitung today says: "The conduct of the British government, especially Mr. Rhodes' return toward the Transvaal, has increased the feeling of suspicion and anxiety aroused by recent events, and that consequently the Transvaal government has resolved to prepare for every emergency. In addition to Krupp cannon of different caliber, the Transvaal government has ordered in Germany rifles of the newest pattern, and material for the construction of forts."

In spite of the formal declarations of the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in the Reichstag that Germany was not prepared to issue an invitation for a monetary conference, the German Bismarckists still have hopes that an international conference will be held. They have determined to resume active agitation, both in the Reichstag and outside of it. They charge Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, the minister of foreign affairs, with bad faith in carrying out the Reichstag's instructions of a year ago.

The great strike in the clothing and furnishing trades, which will affect some 50,000 men and women, is now spreading into towns like Halle, Stuttgart and Mannheim. In Hamburg, Berlin and other centers, 1,200,000 circulars have been distributed explaining the needs of the strikers. The chief demand is the suppression of the sweaters.

Over 120 bureaus have been opened in Berlin alone to receive money for the assistance of the strikers and some of the newspapers are asking for popular subscriptions. The strikers made out a good case. They have shown that the middlemen make enormous profits and the general feeling is that the strike will end in some compromise arrangement, as it is not considered probable that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to enable such a large number of strikers to hold out for any length of time.

The carpenter's strike has ended in a victory for the strikers. The master carpenters yielded to the demands of their employes and 2,500 men have returned to work.

INCENDIARIES ARE BUSY.

A band of incendiaries has been at work at the Meibite part of Berlin. During the past week they were especially active. They started five fires on Wednesday and placards threatening to burn the town were nailed to doors and trees. Large rewards have been offered for the detection of the incendiaries and six arrests have already been made. Two of the prisoners were caught, one while carrying a case of petroleum and the other in the act of setting fire to a garret.

The army maneuvers this year will be distinguished by a special feature, this being artillery contests on a larger scale than ever before attempted. There will be 600 cannon roaring simultaneously.

CHIEF PEC AN ENERGETIC RULER.

Simply Hangs His Followers for Disobedience to His Authority.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—(New York World Telegram.)—Advice from Merida reports that Chief Pec of the Santa Cruz Indians is hanging the most of his tribe who oppose his authority. He is allowing English colonists from Belize to cut dye wood on Mexican territory, and it is suspected that these colonists have supplied the Indians with arms and ammunition.

HAVE LITTLE FAITH

Germans Suspicious of England's Sincerity in Transvaal Matters.

ACCUSED OF PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME

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CRASH IS IMMINENT

Japan and Russia Likely to Engage in War at Once.

COREA IS THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES

Contention for Control of the Hermit Kingdom Becomes Serious.

KING SEEKS SAFETY WITH RUSSIA

Flees to the Legation for Protection from the Japanese.

SOLDIERS AND MARINES ARE CALLED OUT

Foreign Powers Place Strong Guards Around Their Legations and Await the Conflict that Now Seems Certain.

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CHEFOO, Feb. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The king today fled to the Russian legation for protection against the Japanese.

The Russians have ordered out a large guard.

Other legations have ordered out marine guards.

A conflict between the Japanese and Russians is expected.

PRESIDENT KRUGER EASILY LEADS.

Boer Several Points Ahead of the Briton in Diplomatic Maneuvers.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Arthur Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons last night on the Transvaal question, completely confirmed the statement cabled on Thursday, that President Kruger has strongly complained of Lord Salisbury's reference to the South African republic and Ireland, as if both stand in the same relation to the British empire. Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir William Harcourt, admitted the complaint, but he did not volunteer the further fact (which is said to be true) that, in addition to protesting against the character of Lord Salisbury's remarks, the Boer president demanded an explanation or the withdrawal of them. Mr. Balfour was evidently much humiliated in making his disclaimer, and he did it with very bad grace.

What, between President Kruger's indignation at Lord Salisbury's speech and his angry repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed scheme of home rule for the Rand and the consequent withdrawal of that dispatch by the British colonial secretary, the relations between the British government and the Transvaal republic are spoken of in the House of Commons lobby as exceedingly strained. Observations of a very bold character were heard among the Tory members, still smarting under the recollections of the Krugersdorf defeat, are eager to avenge it by the application of force, if necessary, by Great Britain should Mr. Kruger prove obstinate in resisting demands for reforms. That armed intervention by England would almost certainly lead to war with Germany is accepted by those jingoists who declare that pretensions of Germany in South Africa will have to be met, and argue that England should not wait to take decisive action until the German navy has been strengthened.

The denial of the German foreign minister of the statement that President Kruger appealed to Germany for support on hearing of Jameson's foray, has created much astonishment in official circles here. My information, which comes from an excellent source, is that President Kruger informed, first Sir Jacobus Dewett, and afterward Sir Hercules Robinson himself, that he had addressed an appeal not only to Germany, but to the United States government, and gave them to understand that his appeal had been responded to. The British government has no option but to believe that this statement by President Kruger was baseless, and was made with the object—which is decidedly attained—of engendering an increased anxiety on the part of the British government to conciliate him. Mr. Kruger had taken good care that if Mr. Chamberlain had declined the proposal, the unofficial channel through which it was made would have left the Boer government uncommitted.

Mr. Kruger, in reply, innocently expressed his readiness to procure the consent of the Volksraad to the visit if the convention of 1884 was left open to discussion. The effect has been to place Mr. Chamberlain in a very awkward position, and leave the trick with Mr. Kruger, who may be relied upon to make the utmost possible use of it in the subsequent negotiations.

FRENCH GUNS ON BRITISH FLAG.

Exciting Scenes at a Native Rebellion in the Mountains of the East.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Paris Le Claire, late procurator or prosecuting officer for the French government at Papete, Tahiti, brings news of a serious skirmish which took place between the French forces and the natives of Raiatea, before he left the islands early in January. The natives rebelled against French rule and British flags were raised in the principal villages. Le Claire says a French frigate proceeded to the scene of the insurrection and bombarded both villages. No troops were landed, but there was considerable firing from the ship. Guns were brought to bear on the flagstaffs from which the British flags were being and flags and poles were leveled to the ground. There was no disposition to spill blood or harm the natives in the slightest, so no shells were thrown. The flag poles were brought down with solid shot. When this had been accomplished the war vessel returned to Tahiti.

No Amnesty for Irish Prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the Home department, replying to Timothy Harrington and Michael Davitt, said that he had carefully considered the cases of the Irish prisoners and had decided that he could not grant them amnesty.

Reports Are Mere Fictions.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15.—Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, premier of Cape Colony, J. Hofmeyer, leader of the Afrikaner party, the chief ministers and other influential persons here, have signed a declaration to the effect that the alleged Boer outrages on British subjects are mischievous fictions.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Slightly Warmer.

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3. Regent Estabrook Has Resigned.

4. Last Week in Local Society.

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9. Grant as His Chaplain Knew Him.

10. "Story of Aaron."

11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. What is Excessive Bail?

14. Commercial and Financial.

15. What the Wheelmen Are Doing.

16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

GENERAL MANDERSON'S CANDIDACY.

His Friends Willing to Go Before the People with His Name.

LINCOLN, Feb. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There has been a great deal of comment since the adjournment of the republican state central committee as to the reason why no action was taken respecting Nebraska presenting General Manderison to the national convention as its first choice for president. While the prevailing impression at midnight Friday was that the ardent supporters of Manderison lay great stress upon the minority opposition to the committee, it now transpires that at least twenty out of the thirty committee members present favored the candidacy of General Manderison.

The true inwardness of the matter is that after conference among the leaders it was thought best to avoid any contention in the committee over presidential preferences and to leave the whole matter to their republican constituencies. The friends of General Manderison lay great stress upon the present time which Nebraska would go by presenting a candidate who already enjoys a national reputation and would in every respect be recognized as the peer of any of the candidates yet named. They feel confident, moreover, that when an authoritative announcement is made to the republicans of the state that General Manderison will permit the use of his name in good faith and not for the alleged purpose of defeating or strengthening any of the rival candidates, the rank and file will cordially endorse the idea as a matter of state pride. Within a few days something more definite on this score may therefore be looked for.

SIXTON CANNOT TAKE THE LEAD.

His Letter Leaves the Irish Party Very Much at Sea.

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LONDON, Feb. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Timothy Healy's letter to Mr. Sexton, offering him an opposition to the chief of the party on Monday has not yet been published. It is said that its terms are such that even Mr. Healy's supporters of support would not enable Mr. Sexton to withdraw his refusal.

The members of the Irish party also feel that Mr. Healy has made a very awkward move, one which will materially strengthen his position in opposing Dillon's election, which is inevitable unless Mr. Sexton consents at the eleventh hour. Even in the event of Dillon's election there is no expectation that Mr. Healy will openly revolt. He has not yet decided whether he will resist Mr. Dillon's nomination by simply registering a negative vote or by proposing the name of another candidate as an amendment.

Mr. Thomas Edmond has been approached by the Healyites to permit his nomination in opposition to Mr. Dillon, but it is said he has declined. It is reported that Healy may propose Edward Blake, who is now on his way from New Zealand and who, if here, would not accept the nomination—at any rate against Mr. Dillon.

CANADA HAS MADE NO ADVANCES.

Preferential Tariff Regulations with the Colonies Lie in the Future.

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LONDON, Feb. 15.—Inquiries have been made at the office of the Canadian commissioner here by a representative of the Associated press regarding the Times' announcement a day or two ago that it was believed the occasion of Sir Charles Tupper to the ministry would lead Canada to make some definite offer of preferential trade and that it was probable that the united governments of Australia would