

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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LAUD VON BUELOW

Press and Public Approve His Speech on Eastern Question.

EXPECT A VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY

References to Kiao Chau Are Received Enthusiastically.

GOVERNMENT MEETS AGRARIAN DEMANDS

Position is Severely Denounced by the Socialists.

EMPEROR'S PAST UTTERANCES QUOTED

Proceedings of the Reichstag Are Made Interesting by Declarations from the Ministers.

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BRILLIN, Feb. 12.—The proceedings in the Reichstag and Diet this week were unusually interesting. There were a number of declarations from the members of the ministry in the Reichstag. The maiden speech of Baron von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, has been approved by almost the entire press, and the impression prevails in parliamentary circles that a vigorous foreign policy, patterned after Prince Bismarck's, will mark Baron von Buelow's regime, particularly as the emperor has expressed entire approval of his methods.

While Baron von Buelow's references to Kiao Chau were enthusiastically received by even the leftists, a passage referring to Crete was the most important. He practically announced that Germany would not support Russia in any future compulsory measure in Turkey.

The utterances of Count Posadowski, the minister of the interior, establish that the government is fully determined to support the agrarian demands more strongly than heretofore.

Count von Kanitz, the extremist leader of the agrarians, proclaimed this fact amidst the plaudits of the agrarians and rightists. Herr Richter, the radical leader, in an intensely aggressive speech, said this frankness was an advantage, as it enabled the people to plainly see the extent and boldness of the agrarian scheme.

Here Reichstag and other socialists severely scored the government for promising its powerful aid in systematically raising the price of cereals in order to enrich a small number of big land owners.

SCORES THE EMPEROR. The Voerwarts in a scathing article headed "Broad Usury," takes the government and the emperor to task for "now splitting upon the same commercial treaties they thought the height of wisdom a few years ago."

The emperor's statement in 1895 that he could not help to make the poor man's head cover, as it would be equivalent to the worst kind of usury, is quoted, and contrasted with his present attitude.

Count von Kanitz also declared in the Reichstag that it was not contradictory, "that there was not the slightest chance of Germany agreeing to a treaty with the United States on the present basis of the Dingley tariff and the ridiculous reciprocity clause."

The importation of Chinese coolies was also touched upon in the Reichstag. It was affirmed as a denial of the importation of coolies on a large scale had been inaugurated by land owners of east Germany. It is learned that several syndicates have already been formed for their wholesale importation. One syndicate, composed of land owners of east Prussia, has contracted for 1,200 Shan Tung coolies to be delivered at their estates, to compete with German farm laborers, before June 6. Several similar contracts have been signed.

IT IS NOT ALL PEACE.

Letters received from Kiao Chau show that things are not so peaceful there as the government professes. The Germans have sent several expeditions into the interior to punish the natives for outrages upon sentinels at outlying points and there have been several encounters. In one case two Chinese officers and a number of their followers were killed, a village has been destroyed and a camp broken up. The Germans sleep on their arms and fear a sudden attack.

The emperor on Thursday was present at the parade of the Fifth regiment of guards at Spandau before his new colonel, the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and his medals created a sensation by walking up to his guests with his drawn saber and saluting, while saying in a ringing voice: "All my friends with our dear neighbor and collaborer, Russia, I hope." At the luncheon afterwards at the officers' mess the emperor drank to the health of the grand duke, saying: "To a future comradeship in arms."

The Duke Constantine did not respond and hardly touched his glass with his lips.

On Friday the emperor, while scanning in the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven, made a characteristic speech. During the coming week his majesty will attend the swearing in of recruits at Kiel.

Throughout the week there have been great snowfalls and inundations in parts of the Sudelet mountains, which suffered so severely from flooding last summer. The water rose six feet in three hours at Schriberhausen, devastating the whole neighborhood. At other mountain towns the people were forced to flee for their lives. If the weather continues another big catastrophe is expected.

The North German Lloyd Steamship company and the Hamburg American Steamship company have jointly ordered at German yards four steamers for the far east traffic to cost \$2,000,000 marks.

Duke Theodore of Bavaria, who is a noted oculist, is now in Algeria with his daughter, Sophie, earning great popularity among the Arabs. In his wonderful operations he is assisted by his daughter, and a sheik of great influence and wealth, who has been cured by the duke, has presented his daughter with a famous Arab horse, which she sent to her aunt, the empress of Austria.

Slattery Burns His Books. EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 12.—Joseph Slattery and his wife, the lecturing ex-priest and former sister of charity, who were mobbed at Savannah and other American cities, were charged at a police court here today with selling indecent books, purporting to be an exposure of Catholicism. The court was crowded with Catholics and Protestants. Slattery promised to destroy

the books and the case was adjourned in order to enable him to fulfill his promise.

GERMAN DECREE AGAINST AMERICA.

Depends on the Way Fresh Fruit is Examined.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—From a high diplomatic authority I get the following opinion regarding the German decree forbidding American plants and fruits. "There is more or less justice in this decree, but it all depends upon the way the examination of fresh fruit is conducted as to whether we have another grievance or not. The examination may be very expensive or unnecessarily severe, in which case it would practically amount to prohibition."

This is a most moderate statement by one best qualified to express an opinion. For my part, while admiring the industry and honesty of German officials, I have found that previous scientific reasons were always forthcoming when it proved desirable to American products.

The late second secretary in Berlin, Mr. Squires, sailed on Tuesday with his whole family, except a boy, who is at Eton, from Genoa for his new post in Peking. He was just learning German when ordered to China, where there are 3,000 words in the alphabet and where men have to begin very early to acquire even that much.

Here is the official text of the German decree for the encouragement of working in schools. He orders that:

First—School boys are to be kept separated from the clubs of the grown-up.

Second—The rowing exercises of the schools are to be superintended by properly qualified ruder-sportlich vorgebildeten teachers and an experienced physician.

Third—At races publicity shall not be allowed; only specially invited relations and friends may be present.

Fourth—The use of racing shells is forbidden. The race course shall be limited to 1 1/2 miles.

Fifth—Only members of the two highest classes of the government high school shall take part.

The emperor then promises assistance to this scheme by advancing about \$2,000 for the benefit of Berlin. This decree is made even more impressive by the signatures of two cabinet ministers. Each one of the kaiser's provisions, except the money present would raise a vigorous protest in England or America, but the German school boy has been plastically moulded on a government pattern.

The annual book of the Imperial German Yacht club shows an increase of membership reaching nearly 1,000, and the club property nearly \$12,000. William II, of course, is the commodore, Prince Henry, his brother, vice commodore, and among the list members are royal personages from Austria and Japan, to say nothing of the different German states. Although it is a Baltic club there is a striking absence of Russian, Danish or Swedish members, which is in general contrast to the fraternization of Yankers and Canadians in our American canoe association. The book in general is the handsomest publication of its kind, having this year a beautiful colored lithograph frontispiece of the finish in the Dover-Helgoland race. This represents the halcyon yacht Hohenzollern in the foreground, the island of Helgoland in the background, the British yacht Prada passing between and several torpedo boats in the neighborhood.

The book also includes several interesting accounts of cruises and lists of foreign yachts which visited Kiel during the summer of 1897. Among the latter only three flew an American burgee—Robert Stuyvesant's Arcturus, Colonel Paine's Eleonor, and Captain Palmer's Yampa, all of them belonging to the New York Yacht club. The great majority are, of course, English. No doubt one reason why so few Americans took part was because the conditions of the Dover-Helgoland race excluded Americans.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

TWO FORMER NEBRASKANS DEAD.

One Shoots the Other and Then Commits Suicide.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The Klondike figured in a distressing tragedy here today, wherein two lives were taken. Because of a disagreement over matters pertaining to a claim located in the famous camp last summer Andrew Annen this morning murdered his business partner, Hector C. Boolog, and then turning the weapon around upon himself, blew his own soul into eternity.

For six years Boolog and Annen had conducted a livery business at 914 First avenue south. They occupied residence apartments immediately over the stable, having rooms across the hallway from each other. About 8:30 o'clock Boolog emerged from his apartments only to meet Annen in the hallway. They did not speak for days, and Annen, without uttering a word, began shooting. Boolog ran into another room exclaiming, "Andrew shot me," and fell upon the floor dead. Annen returned to his own room and sent a bullet into his head. He lived nearly two hours, expiring while being conveyed to the hospital.

The men had been friends for years and both formerly lived at Schuyler, Neb. Boolog has a brother residing in San Bernardino county, California. He went to the Klondike last spring and was a passenger on the last trip from the north of the ill-fated Corona.

Avers Denies.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—T. P. Avers denies absolutely the statement that his appointment as insurance commissioner was only temporary and until J. C. Campbell of Yankton could reach here and take the place. That as far as Governor Lee and himself were concerned no one had authority to make any other statement, except that his appointment was a permanent one.

The weather being warm has made crossing on the ice very unsafe. One team with a load of nails went through the ice today and the whole outfit was lost, the driver barely escaping. Ice men are hustling to get a supply.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 12.

At New York—Sailed—Normanna, for Naples; La Gasconne, for Havre; Megantic, for London; Georgia, for Copenhagen; Mohawk, for London; Anchorage, for Glasgow; Laramie, for Liverpool; Palatia, for Hamburg. Arrived—Etruria, from Liverpool; St. Louis, from Southampton; St. Paul, from Newport News.

At Boston—Arrived—Favonia, from Liverpool.

At Barrow—Arrived—Wilkinson, from Philadelphia.

At Naples—Sailed—Karlminia, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Alasita, from New York; Scotia, from New York.

At Lisbon—Arrived—Peninsular, from Havre.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Nomadic, from New York.

SPAIN IS SATISFIED

Madrid Government Considers the De Lome Incident Closed.

NOT A CASE OF RECALLING A MINISTER

Simply the Acceptance of a Resignation Daily Tendered.

INSPIRED NEWSPAPERS TELL ALL ABOUT IT

Everything Accomplished Without Any "Foreign Intervention."

SAGASTA TALKS OF OBJECTIONABLE NOTE

De Lome Had No Business to Commit Himself in Such Offensive Remarks in Letter to Simple Acquaintance.

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MADRID, Feb. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish government considers the Dupuy de Lome incident definitely at an end. All the ministerial newspapers so announce. They take pains to note further that Senor de Lome was not recalled from Washington, but that he simply resigned as Spain's minister to the United States and his resignation was accepted by the queen regent and the council of ministers. These same inspired newspapers inform the public also that all this was done "without any foreign intervention," the whole matter having been settled hours before United States Minister Woodford called upon Foreign Minister Gullon to present the American government's note.

Premier Sagasta says this regarding the letter: "Probably Senor de Lome wrote the letter to Senor Canalejas after the presidential message, feeling disappointed because some parts of that document did not fulfill his forecasts and expectations, as he had told beforehand that the president would be even more favorable to Spain than he really showed himself to be in that message. But, in any case, Senor de Lome had no business to commit himself in any such offensive remarks in a letter to a simple acquaintance. He ought, as I repeat, to have remained silent and not to have said anything that could have embarrassed the government he represented."

Foreign Minister Gullon handed today to Colonial Minister Moret a full statement of his views relative to the essential features of a commercial treaty between Spain, its colonies in the Philippine Islands and the United States.

General Woodford gave a banquet last night to the principal foreign ambassadors, Spanish ministers of foreign affairs and of the colonies, their wives and the members of the American legation. Both Senor Gullon and Senor Moret expressed satisfaction at the Dupuy de Lome incident and at the excellent prospects for the treaty negotiations.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

ENGLISH COMMENT AND DE LOME.

London Papers Discuss the Diplomatic Incident.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 12.—The De Lome incident has excited little interest in England, but the opinions expressed almost unanimously endorse the position of the United States. The daily newspapers, with the exception of the Morning Post, have adopted the view that the administration took the right course. The Sackville-West incident has been much quoted, but it must be added that it has always been in the most friendly terms toward the United States.

What the Times calls a well-informed correspondent, which probably means some one in the foreign office, writes to that newspaper today that in response to the cable request to the United States for Lord Sackville-West's recall, Great Britain answered that no action could be taken until the receipt of the language it was charged Lord Sackville-West had used. When this answer was received, it appears beyond hand, Lord Sackville-West has his passports.

The weekly newspapers express the opinion that President McKinley would have done better to ignore Dupuy de Lome, and the Statist opines "that a man better qualified to conduct the foreign affairs of the United States than Mr. Sherman would recall notice De Lome," and Levermore participating in the affair, adding: "A government based on popular suffrage has to expect free criticism." Continuing the Statist says it does not see why President McKinley, who is accustomed to the rough as well as the smooth of politics, "shows susceptibility and objects to allow foreigners the freedom he admits in the case of his fellow citizens."

The Spectator thinks the practical expulsion of De Lome will produce fresh difficulties between Spain and America, although "the incident ought not to change the situation in any way." Continuing, the Spectator says: "If President McKinley were wise, he would have promptly declared he would not pay any attention whatever to the perjured private letter, no matter how genuine. President McKinley should have publicly called on De Lome and informed him that he does not need his assurance that the letter was a forgery, he had tacitly admitted the veracity of the language being ample proof of the fact. If he had had the nerve or wisdom to do that he would have immensely raised his prestige both abroad and in his own country. At the same time one cannot be surprised that the United States failed to treat the letter with the contempt it merited. We do not for a moment suggest that the executive failed to ignore it because he was ignorant of the diplomatic usage, or because he was not sufficiently good natured to be self-restrained under provocation. The Americans are so good natured as other people, and their politicians and officials are perfectly aware how Lord Salisbury or M. Hanoteaux would have disposed of a similar letter, or could guess how President Lincoln would have treated it. It is not the lack of manners which led the United States government to act as it did, but rather the lack of firmness, and savor, fair, which has been shown by the present administration throughout its term of office."

The Spectator is not sorry "the moment may be approaching when the United States will intervene to stop the agencies of Cuba," adding: "Their only hope is in the United States sternly declaring that the Spanish troops must leave and the Cubans be allowed to settle their own fate. That the United States will be morally justified in saying the war must end and that Cuba be

given peace there is no doubt for a moment." Madrid advices show that the De Lome affair created much suppressed excitement there. Even some days before the incident became known there had been a particularly nervous feeling in regard to the relations with the United States, as evidenced by the precaution taken to guard the residence of the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford.

Any rumor, however absurd, was taken as gospel in the alarmist circles, even though a repetition of news which was state weeks ago. For instance, quite a ferment was caused by a reference to the fact that sixteen United States war ships were off the Dry Tortugas and it was taken as evidence that the blockade of Cuba had already begun.

The visit of the French cruiser at Havana was hailed with delight by the Madrid press, and much was made of the polite remarks addressed by the French admiral to the government officials on the occasion of his complimentary visit. These remarks are said to have been most flattering in regard to the establishment of a new regime, and were, it is said, accompanied by a hearty wish that peace would soon result from the establishment of autonomy.

Although the Chauvinists persist in distorting the situation in the far east, the great majority are satisfied with the remarks of Salisbury's statement, and there is reason to believe they will be still more gratified in the no distant future. When the government shall have laid the papers on the subject before Parliament it will be shown that the conduct of the affair was in strict compliance with the principles enunciated by half a dozen cabinet ministers. Of course the premier is not in a position to reveal the whole story, as there is much to settle, but he will be able to relieve all anxiety with an explicit statement that he will allow no power to interfere with British entry to every port which may become open under authority, or at the request of any power whatsoever.

By his attitude in regard to Kiao Chau and the attitude of Salisbury has paved the way for a community of political action between Great Britain and Germany which will not only produce excellent results in the far east, but help to assure the stability of the general international situation. This is already shown by the transfer of Herr Deering, the commissioner of Chinese customs, to the government service in Shan Tung province, he having admittedly gone to Peking to understand Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman who has been director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs since 1885.

Great Britain's agreement with Russia will probably also be a written assurance that Port Arthur will be a free port, and agreeing to the opening of Taitien Wan when the railroad reaches there.

SOMETHING IS BREWING.

In contrast to the German emperor's vigorous and effective foreign policy is Lord Salisbury's hesitancy. Something, however, is brewing, for public sentiment inevitably will compel the English government to take a final stand on some one point.

Major Lugard, who gave England its empire in Uganda and since then has been buried in southwest Africa, is one of the ablest soldiers and organizers in the English service. His eyes are deep set and piercing. He is spare, laured to hardship, gentle but firm with abundant courage and determination. For some weeks past he has been silently superintending large consignments of officers, stores and ammunition to West Africa, all destined for points where the French forces have encroached upon spheres conceded to England by treaty.

If it is true that Lord Salisbury fears to meet Russia and France in the China sea, he may determine to reserve that question until the Upper Niger is cleared up. The fact that Major Lugard himself takes charge of the West African forces proves that England is there not to talk merely. The famous explorer and soldier, Colonel Montiel, has a high regard for Lugard, and have all who know him and his work. Under him England should win back on the Niger what it has lost at Kiao Chau and in the Transvaal.

The election of Paul Kruger was no surprise to me, knowing the extreme bitterness created among Transvaal Boers by Mr. Chamberlain's behavior since the Jameson raid. No middle course can pacify the Transvaal. They must either be overawed by a force of 50,000 regulars or else frankly accorded complete liberty to do as they please.

UNION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The time will come after Kruger's death when all the states of South Africa will unite in a federal union. Then the Transvaal will be compelled by its neighbors to accord equal rights on fair terms to the citizens of other parts of Africa. This is the talk of far-sighted Africans today, but the main obstacle lies not so much in the Transvaal as in the jealousy between Natal and Cape Colony.

Mrs. Jacob Bright, as secretary of the Woman's Franchise league, has inaugurated a vigorous campaign, prompted by the purest philanthropy, to emancipate woman in general and one class in particular. She thinks it scandalous that garrison towns should be protected against the spread of a disease while hot countries like Egypt kill more soldiers than the bullets of an enemy. I asked the opinion of an experienced general yesterday, who said: "When the British army marches to war you may take it from me that for every 1,000 men who shoulder arms 300 will be in the hospital from a single form of disease before reaching the front. In the last campaign in Egypt all were rejected who had any taint of disease, yet on my ship bound from Portsmouth to the Red Sea 15 per cent were in the hospital by the time we reached Gibraltar and 33 per cent before landing at Suakin. The German army is practically free from this taint, which enormously enhances its fighting capacity, for in the British army half of the able-bodied are required to attend to the disabled."

Canon Rawnsley is energetically promoting a monument to Caedmon, the first Anglo-Saxon Christian poet, who died A. D. 680 and put for whom there could have been no Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell or Bryant. It is proposed to place this monument at Whitby, the place of his inspiration, his word and his death. Like many another great moral force, Caedmon lived a life of toil. He was a herdsmen. Contributions may be made through the York City and County Bank of Whitby, care of the honorary treasurer.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

MORE CRITICISM OF SALISBURY.

Sir Charles Dike Speaks in No Uncertain Tones.

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HE LACKS BACKBONE

Salisbury's Vertebral Column Wanting in Rigidity.

HESITATES WHILE OTHERS GO FORWARD

Conservative Dread of Change Leads to Compromise.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MAY ASSERT ITSELF

Likely to Compel Government to Take Decided Stand.

SOMETHING APPEARS TO BE BREWING

Large Consignments of Officers, Ammunition and Stores Are Being Silently Sent to Africa for Some Purpose.

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LONDON, Feb. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Salisbury is an old man intensely domestic and much affected by the painful indisposition of his wife. He is influenced by a conservative dread of change which leads him to compromise with his enemies rather than face the possibility of war. His party once hated Gladstone because it regarded him as peace at any price, but under no Gladstonian administration has a government lost so much in the face of Russia, France and Germany as under that of Salisbury. "He has little intercourse with his colleagues and practically is an independent of the monetary sentiment as is William II. He isolates himself in his palace of Hatfield whenever possible and only his private secretaries know his mind there. The windows look out upon the tombs of his illustrious ancestor, the great prime minister of Queen Elizabeth. Think how much was done by Cecil with very small means and contrast them with the resources of modern England."

The new German minister of foreign affairs, Von Buelow, is looked upon by conservatives and liberals alike as the coming man in European affairs. Dr. Barth, who has consistently opposed German colonization in tropical Africa, now gives the government his support where the outlook for commerce is promising, but he warns the people that they must move in the spirit of fair competition with England and the rest of the world and not seek monopoly after the fashion of France and Russia.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Southerly Winds.

1. Bouquets for Von Buelow.
2. Sagasta and the De Lome Incident. One Head Needed for the Exposition.
3. North Carolina and the Exposition.
4. Nebraska News.
5. Progress of the Zola Trial.
6. Doings of Omaha's Sweet Set.
7. Celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. News from the National Capital.
8. Commercial and Consular Matters.
9. Iowa Legislative Proceedings.
10. Kansas Pacific Will Hit Its Wreck of a Big Ocean Liner.
11. Old Omaha Journalist Talks on the New Fast Track.
12. In the Domain of Women.
13. Commercial and Financial Proceedings of the Local Board.
14. Editorial and Comment.
15. Bright Skies in the West.
16. In the Amusement World.
17. Musical Review of the Week.
18. Echoes of the Ante Room.
19. "Tom Kent's Valentine."
20. Diverse Views of Hymns.
21. Great Industrial Struggle.
22. Sporting Review of the Week.
23. In the World of Whirling Wheels.
24. "Elissa," by Rider Haggard.

Temperature at Omaha.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	27	1 p. m.	43
6 a. m.	27	2 p. m.	43
7 a. m.	26	3 p. m.	43
8 a. m.	26	4 p. m.	46
9 a. m.	30	5 p. m.	45
10 a. m.	35	6 p. m.	44
11 a. m.	39	7 p. m.	42
12 m.	41		

security that the interests England represents are safer than they were. Salisbury having given up the Taitien Wan demand and dropped the loan has presumably fallen back to the original policy of opening Yangtze Kiang valley and Chinese ports to the world's trade, a policy which he said never had changed, as it was the strongest England could have adopted. By having tentatively taken up an alternative policy his hands are now weakened in returning to his original line. Of course, if he even now pursues it resolutely without faltering he will have British feeling at his back and can doubtless bring it to a successful issue.

"But will Salisbury maintain the firm attitude?" "That is more than I should venture to say. We can only hope so."

This disbelief in Salisbury's strength is now universal, even among his own followers. They realize that his vacillation has given a series of diplomatic headaches to his continental friends. They openly explore his infirmity of purpose and fear some time that the criticism to which he is now being subjected may drive him into the other extreme and invoke needlessly the horrors of war. But discipline and party loyalty are so ingrained in the Tory party that none dare say in Parliament what they are all saying in the lobbies. Liberal leaders are evading the responsibility of advocating a stronger foreign policy and watching with delighted anticipation the spread of discontent in the ranks.

Meantime Chamberlain's stiff resistance to French proposals on the coast of Africa is producing grave friction between the British and French governments. France is calmly overriding all the acknowledged rules of the game of grab in which both countries are engaged in the Hinterland of the gold coast and the Upper Congo. Chamberlain confronts them boldly at every step, and the stories are pointing to him as a minister who really knows his own mind and deals with England's rivals in the proper spirit. Unless France give up their claims in the Upper Congo, Chamberlain is plainly defined the irreducible minimum of England's demands. Curzon is now recognized as being as object a failure as his chief, Salisbury, and if Salisbury gives up the foreign office to Curzon, so far from having the prospect of the succession he will also be moved to some other department. The latest gossip in