

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

TROOPS WORK NORTH

Lawton Leaves Railroad Behind and Pierces Beyond Baling.

COUNTRY TOWARD MOUNTAINS EXPLORED

Two Thousand Rebels Are Routed, Leaving Many Dead Bodies Behind.

MACARTHUR'S MEN REST AT SAN FERNANDO

Aguinaldo Said to Be Ready to Submit to American Sovereignty.

SCHURMANN REPORTS THAT END IS NEAR

Philippines Will Be Treated Generally in Local Government—Ota Reports Latest List of Casualties.

MANILA, May 6.—(4:15 p.m.)—Major General Lawton's column advanced to a position two and a half miles north of Baling today. Before making a forward movement General Lawton sent back to Manila two wounded men of the Minnesota regiment and one of the Oregonians, who were hurt in yesterday's fighting, besides twenty sick men. They were sent by way of Malolos.

General Lawton's advance met with but slight opposition. Outside of Manila 2,000 rebels, who occupied an entrenched position, were routed in short order.

Many corpses of rebels have been discovered in the river at San Tomas. Scores of rifles and other arms have been recovered from the river, into which they were thrown by the retreating rebels.

Major General MacArthur's division is resting at San Fernando, making in the meantime extensive reconnaissances.

Aguinaldo Ready to Submit.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Aguinaldo's representatives to the American Philippine commission have formally admitted the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine archipelago.

From a member of the cabinet it is learned that this admission was made to President Schurmann at a conference held by him with Colonel Arguelles and Lieutenant Bernal several days ago. It was in reply to a direct question put to them by Mr. Schurmann and the character of the answer was no doubt as gratifying to the commission as it is to the president.

As a result of a dispatch sent by Mr. Schurmann, it is the confident expectation of the president that the end of the rebellion is close at hand. This result will not be obtained, though, without concessions which have been recommended by the commission and which, by direction of the president, will be granted. These concessions contemplate giving to the Philippines a form of government modeled after that of the United States. The member of the cabinet who gave the above information said that the commission had unanimously adopted a recommendation which was submitted to the president, in Mr. Schurmann's dispatch, providing three departments for the new government of the archipelago—first, the executive department, second, the legislative department, and third, the judicial department.

Two Nebraska Boys Killed.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—General Ota reports the following casualties:

- Killed: First Nebraska. Private James Sperry, Company G. S. H. Sperry lived at Geneva, where his company was organized. Private William Belden, Company L. William Belden was a barber, and at the time of his enlistment worked in the barber shop of S. S. Randolph, 1306 Dodge. He joined the company at Lincoln before its departure to the Philippines. He was 25 years old and was born at Minburn, Dallas county, Ia. He has a brother in Omaha, Dwight Belden, who is employed at the Oregon restaurant on Dodge street.

Second Lieutenant William A. McTaggart, Company G, May 4.

Private Thomas Scallon, Company K, wounded.

Twentieth Kansas.

Colonel Frederick Kunson, head, moderate.

Captain William S. Albright, Company C, thigh, moderate.

Sergeant Major Caselus Warner, Company C, hand, moderate.

Sergeant Joseph Robinson, Company D, leg, slight.

Corporal S. Ellex Allison, Company K, foot, slight.

Private Benjamin Oliver, Company H, thigh, slight.

Private Frank Semple, Company C, head, severe.

Private William Lantechen, Company C, knee, severe.

Private William McDougal, Company F, shoulder, severe.

Private William Davidson, Company H, leg, severe.

Private Christopher Clapp, Jr., Company I, chest, severe.

Benjamin Concham, hand, lung, severe.

Engineer Corps.

Private H. F. Dunning, Company E, thigh, severe.

The initials given on the roster are Benjamin F. Dunning. He lives at Richardson.

Private John C. Hoover, Company F, abdomen, severe.

Private Peter Madsen, Company I, abdomen, severe.

Peter Madsen enlisted from Bennett. His nearest relative, John Madsen, lives at Davenport, Neb. He was born in Denmark, was a farmer by occupation and was 26 years old. He was unmarried.

Private William I. Johnson, Company K, knee, moderate.

The name of William Johnson does not appear on the muster roll of Company K. Willet E. Johnson, probably the man referred to, enlisted from Columbus. He was 20 years old and single. His nearest relative is Abraham Johnson, residing at Columbus.

Private Grant Chin, Company K, leg, severe.

name of his nearest relative is given as Mrs. Louise Mason.

First Montana.

Captain Thomas S. Dillon, Company K, chest, severe.

Private Bruce Belknap, Company K, breast, slight.

Private Fred W. Smith, Company C, ear, moderate.

First South Dakota.

Musicien Van Hook, leg, severe.

Fifty-First Iowa.

Corporal John Cushing, Company C, scalp, slight.

Private Everett Bronson, Company E, abdomen, slight.

Private Charles Borden, Company H, heel, slight.

Second Oregon.

Private John T. Reeves, Company I, knee.

Corporal Edgar Chamberlain, Company K, thigh, moderate.

STORY OF EGBERT'S DEATH

Daughter of Gallant Colonel Describes Twenty-Second's Attack on Malinta Church.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—The Commercial Tribune will print tomorrow a touching letter from Miss Bessie Egbert, daughter of Colonel H. C. Egbert of the Twenty-second infantry, who was killed leading his regiment near Calocan. It is dated March 29, and describes his career and fate in the Philippines.

Describing the battle, the letter reads: "Saturday night, March 25, they camped on the bank of the river Tullha and Sunday morning the brigade was ordered by General Wheaton to take the town of Malinta and open the way to Palo and Malolos. The town is surrounded by a stone wall and is on a little eminence.

"The church was crowded with the enemy. Before our men got in range they had to cross the river, and the surgeon who was acting as papa's adjutant says that there were plenty of rats for the officers, but that papa plunged in with his men and the water was up to his breast.

"When they got over the general sent papa an order to take the trenches in front of the town and then to charge the wall and enter the place. At first it was hard to start them, but the fire was hot and those open fields seemed so far across. Papa went up and down the line calling to them to cheer (these Filipinos are terribly afraid of a cheer), and finally he got them started through the bushes, and just then he was hit.

"The regiment stopped a second and the word ran down the line that the colonel was shot, and then they started forward like demons, never stopping for commands or orders, and they got to the wall and started to climb. Papa was the first to stop. Papa lived one hour after he was shot and knew before he died that the town was taken.

"General Wheaton came to him and the surgeon told us the general just sobbed and sobbed. He said, 'Egbert, you made a mistake. It was a perfectly natural thing and there was nothing mysterious or awful about it. We just feel as though he had gone away for many years, and it is the parting which hurts. His example has been a wonderful one to everyone. Every man who was with him in the field says he knew absolutely no fear.'

REPORT DEWEY IS TO RETURN

In Case Peace is Restored Will Sail for the United States on the Olympia.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—There is reason to believe that President McKinley has been advised that Admiral Dewey contemplates coming home within a short time. His return will, of course, be dependent upon the success of the commission's present negotiations with the Filipinos. As soon as they have laid down their arms it is expected that Admiral Dewey will return to the United States by the Olympia, but it is necessary to do so before the Olympia sails for New York, and come immediately to Washington to consult with the president regarding the Philippines.

Bennington Runn Aground.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy department:

MANILA, May 6.—Secretary Navy, Washington. The Bennington, a steamship, about 100 tons, on north side of Panay, Philippine Islands. Came off twenty-three hours later. Has been examined by divers. Damaged. It is not necessary to do so. I have sent it to Hong Kong. Do not blame to attack to anyone. DEWEY.

Spain Anxious About Prisoners.

MADRID, May 6.—In view of Aguinaldo's refusal to negotiate with Spain for the release of Spanish prisoners, the government of Spain has asked the French government to arrange for fresh negotiations at Washington through the French ambassador there, M. Jules Cambon, for the release of the prisoners, according to the stipulations of the Paris treaty of peace.

Protest Against Philippine Campaign.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Monticello club of this city adopted resolutions today protesting against what was termed the inhuman and barbarous struggle over the Philippine islands and demanding that measures be taken at once by the president of the United States to have it cease at once.

Interest in the Coming Race.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Extraordinary enthusiasm and interest are being manifested in Clyde yachting circles over the coming contest for the America's cup. Not only have many owners of steam yachts signified their intention of steaming over for the race, providing the largest muster of British yachts ever seen in American waters, but even workmen in the building yards are infected with the same desire. A club has been formed here by the workmen of the Clyde yards to open a fund to which each member pays a fixed weekly sum until the end of September, when there will be cash enough on hand to carry them on the round trip to New York and back. The idea and fund are entirely of their own devising and they receive no assistance from any outside quarter.

Cursons Are Better.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A Simla dispatch says Lady Curzon is quite well again. She was able to be present Saturday at Gymkhana with the eldest Miss Lettice, who rode in competition with Lord Suffolk, as she did also on previous Saturdays. Lord Curzon is also recovering from an influenza attack.

Jury Acquits Banker Stout.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 6.—The jury in the case of ex-Banker J. M. Stout, formerly president of the Utah National bank, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The specific charges against Stout in the letter, claims returned to the comptroller of the currency,

WRATH OF THE PRESS

Public Mind in Germany Feeling Fatherland Has Been Sold.

BUELOW SAID TO NEGLECT HIS HONOR

Papers Accuse Him of Originating Before America and Great Britain.

FEAR THAT "JUST CLAIMS" WILL BE DENIED

Government Organs Do Not Encourage This Unfriendly Attitude.

UNIQUE PLAN TO IMPROVE THE FRANCHISE

Kaiser Favors Proposal to Divide the Bunderstath into Three Classes with Voting Privileges in Accordance with Age.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, May 6.—The belief has taken complete possession of the public mind in Germany that German interests in Samoa have been brutally and ruthlessly disregarded by both England and the United States. It seems that this view is steadily gaining strength with nearly all classes. The press openly reflects the sentiment with increasing violence. The government has done nothing during last week either to fortify or to dispel this trend of public opinion. The government press has been strangely silent upon the subject.

The agrarian newspapers and many other journals have seized the occasion of the birthday anniversary of the imperial minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, to severely attack him for what they style his supine disregard of Germany's legitimate interests in Samoa and his alleged obsequiousness toward Great Britain and the United States. The matter of claims of damages both in Samoa and the Philippines for German property destroyed in recent engagements has also been injected into the press discussion with singularly growing excitement, the assertion being made that the United States meant to disregard these "just claims."

The imperial foreign office, however, has done nothing to create or foster this condition of public feeling.

In the course of an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press the United States ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, said:

"The question of German claims for damages for property destroyed in the Philippine islands or in Samoa in consequence of acts of our naval or land forces was never once mentioned during all the conferences which I have had with the imperial minister for foreign affairs. So far as I am aware, no such question has yet come up at the foreign office. At any rate, it is too early to discuss the subject, as no evidence, pro or con, has been advanced on either side."

It appears that the sole basis for the wholesale charges in the newspapers with regard to these alleged enormous damages is a few private letters received from the Philippine islands and Samoa, in which the writers seek to make out a case in advance. The Vossische Zeitung and other journals have reproduced two of these letters, taking for granted that what therein claimed and argued on the lines presented by the writers of the letters who, among a number of alleged facts, asserted that Major General Ota, at Manila, has bluntly declined to recognize any German claims for damages. When United States Ambassador White was asked about this matter by the Associated Press correspondent he was very reticent, only saying:

"Of course the reports of General Ota on any of these cases would have great weight with the State department, but in any event the final adjustment of such claims must be made at Washington and not at Manila."

Alleged British Perfidy.

The Kreuzzeitung, in the course of an editorial article that has attracted a great deal of attention, said:

"Despite the African agreement between England and Germany and despite the civilities interchanged this extraordinarily perfidious act in Samoa was planned by the English, who kept the matter in the background until the fact of an Anglo-German brotherhood in arms and embryo German and the United States to the extent that British statecraft just now relishes least of all."

The North German Gazette, mentioning reports that English and American merchants in Samoa express a desire to do business with the whole of the group, bitterly attacks the imperial foreign office for suppressing this statement and keeping it out of the press.

The agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung, in the course of a severe review of German policy toward the United States during the last year, blames the imperial foreign office with "knuckling down to the Americans" in every case, even recalling the instance of Admiral von Diederichs at Manila, "so as to hurt the feelings of merchants, the American point of view and the honor of Germany." The article concludes as follows: "Only by now showing a bold and unyielding front can the prestige of the empire, which has suffered so seriously lately, be re-established."

The same newspaper and a number of others blame the emperor for showing too much friendliness toward Americans and charge President McKinley with a gross want of tact in not replying to Emperor William's telegram of congratulations on the subject of the new transatlantic cable in German, and "thus outraging all international courtesies."

Other Papers More Reasonable.

On the other hand the Berlin Tageblatt, the Cologne Gazette and the large part of the liberal press took a more rational view of the relations between Germany and the United States, alluding to the good will of the United States as recently shown on several occasions in highly complimentary terms.

The animosity of the agrarians toward Baron von Buelow and the foreign policy of Germany is largely due to the meat inspection bill, the provisions of which so far as can be seen are favorable to American interests, which condition of affairs is attributed to the influence of Baron von Buelow. The agrarian campaign against the meat inspection bill continues in full force. The Federation of Husbandry this week presented 3,656 petitions against the bill.

The agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung, which has had a series of articles aiming to show that all American meat imported into Germany is unfit for food, presents a letter from Ernest Benningshoven of Chicago regarding the meat industry of that city. Benningshoven in the letter, claims to know positively that all canned meat

intended for export to Germany is from diseased and otherwise unfit animals. Wagonloads of such meat, he asserts, are delivered weekly at the leading packing houses for "embalming purposes." Inspection, Benningshoven says, is a howling farce, owing to wholesale bribery. The writer adds that he hoped Germany would not allow the importation of such meat. This letter has been widely reproduced in the German press and is quoted as conclusive proof from headquarters against all American meats.

The failure of the Filipinos to secure an agreement is generally regarded here with regret and the hope is expressed that an amicable understanding will be reached. The sending of commissioners from Germany for the purpose of studying the status and methods of New York Insurance companies has been much commented upon by the insurance and general press. The Kreuzzeitung says:

"It is to be hoped that if the government again grants companies the right to operate in Prussia, certain conditions will be attached and that especially no tonnage levies be permitted in German waters, such features partaking of the nature of a lottery."

A squadron which has just left Kiel for a long cruise along the coasts of Denmark, England and Portugal in the largest that ever sailed from a German port. It includes four large ironclads, two second class ironclads, one coast ironclad and two smaller ironclads. The total tonnage of the squadron is 61,500 and 3,700 men are aboard the ships. During the cruise some recent inventions of Admiral Thompson, the commander of the squadron, will be practically tested. One of these consists of an electrically worked apparatus by means of which an officer on board a war ship is enabled to automatically move and point guns below and on the deck. It is believed that this contrivance will be of vast importance in facilitating the fighting power of a vessel.

A committee which has just visited King Orléans and a Bavarian Chamber of Deputies found his majesty as crazy as ever, although in robust health physically. He passes entire days in fine weather in the garden and park of his palace. His hallucinations mostly consist in imagining himself to be a czar on the throne of all Europe and carries flowers in his mouth.

The crown prince of Germany and his brother, Eitel Fritz, following the Hohenzollern tradition, are learning the trade of joiner and woodworker at the Chateau Fleury, where they are staying. A completely fitted workshop has been established for their use.

The United States ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, will start for the Hague on Tuesday, May 16, to attend the peace conference, at which place he will be one of the representatives of the United States. Mr. White will not accompany the ambassador, but will go to the Hague later. Mr. White estimates that the duration of the conference will be from one month to five weeks and says that it is likely after adjourning for some time, in order that the delegations may have opportunity to report to their several governments and receive new instructions, the conference will reconvene for a final session. The American delegates will be housed together in a fine and antique building that has been rented for the purpose.

Miss Wood, correspondent at the studio in high spirits, said that she had been called by her doctor for a week and had been painting each other's portraits, but Miss Woodward's only was finished enough to be sent to the salon.

There was the highest promise in Miss Allen's work. She was very popular among the artist students, and was deeply shocked by her death. Colonel Gowdy and Deputy Consul General Bowen made all formal arrangements for the embalming and shipment of the remains, in which they were assisted in every way by the authorities of the hospital, whose staff made super-human efforts to save the young artist's life. Miss Allen, secretary of the reorganized American Girls' club, to whom Miss Allen applied when her case was becoming serious, said:

"There is no doubt that her sad death was due to an improper massage treatment. It was applied to her by a Frenchman in Paris. If Miss Allen had applied to me in the first instance I should have sent her at once to a hospital. It is always safer in any difficulties."

Miss Wood, correspondent at the studio occupied by her with the dead girl, said: "There is no doubt that her death was caused by mistaken massage treatment without antiseptic precautions. Blood poisoning was already advanced when she was removed to the hospital. Dr. Marchand there said she would rather die than have her blood tried, but were all infectious, although she was physically a strong, healthy woman. Her last words were: 'Let my brother have my pictures in the salon; he will be glad and proud when he hears of my success.'"

Funeral service was held at Trinity church, attended by all the American students. The body was then removed to the mortuary at the American embassy and is now being conveyed for interment at Albany, where her mother and father are burying her.

Loie Fuller gave unique entertainments the other night, attended by leading artists, literary men, actors and statesmen. Toward midnight the guests were invited into a garden. Presently a cherubic looking figure dressed in vaporous trailing garments stepped to the garden, selecting a smooth patch on the lawn lighted by the pale moon and yellow Chinese lanterns, began to dance a mixture of the skirt, serpentine and Turkish dance. It was a wild success, even the great Chinese representative, in a yellow jacket, was carried off his feet and Benjamin Constant, the famous painter, in his enthusiasm, gave a couple of sounding kisses on the cheeks of the fair Loie.

Stories illustrating the pope's confidence in his longevity are numerous. The latest is given by Monsignor Casanova, a South American diary publisher, through here to Rome. Monsignor Casanova was in Rome ten years ago and before leaving paid a farewell visit to the pope.

"You seem to be agitated, my son," said Leo XIII to him.

"Holy father, it is because I am wondering whether I shall ever be the joy of seeing you again," he replied.

"Why not?" said the pope. "You are still young and it is to be hoped that you will be able to return to us once again."

Rosebery Shows His Hand.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Rosebery's formal bid for the leadership of the reorganized liberal party on the basis of eliminating home rule and the adoption of imperial home rule, appropriated here to the unionists, has caused a great commotion in political circles. It is a direct challenge to the recently elected liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who on election introduced his loyalty to Irish home rule, and introduces a fresh element of disunion into the already sorely distracted councils of the liberal party. The feeling among the radicals who support Bannerman is that Rosebery should program no difference of policy now separates him. But he declares that he will never desert the liberal party, and disclaims any intention to re-enter active political life, a disclaimer, however, merely regarded as a provision against possible failure of his latest scheme. Owing to their own dissensions the Irish parties have ceased to count in the British parliamentary calculation, but it is quite certain if they

ARTIST'S SAD DEATH

Talented Young American Woman Gives Up Her Life in Paris.

DUE TO IMPROPER MEDICAL TREATMENT

Event Casts a Gloom Over Her Many Friends in the Capital.

SOME OF HER PICTURES IN THE SALON

Loie Fuller Gives a Novel Entertainment to Distinguished Guests.

BEAUTIFUL DANCES MAKE VISITORS WILD

Famous Painter Becomes So Enraptured that He Places Two Resounding Snacks on the Checks of the Fair Danseuse.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The outgoing transatlantic liner from Havre this week bears the embalmed body of Miss Jessie Allen, aged 28, of San Francisco, whose death happened under pathetically tragic circumstances.

Miss Allen, one of the most promising American artist students in Paris, went on a cycling tour with a party of friends early in April. While riding near Rennes, Brittany, a dog jumped on her back, threw her to the ground and severely sprained her ankle. She was conveyed to Paris where, on reaching France, she consulted Dr. Paul Archambaud, director of a school of orthopedic massage, 21 Rue de Cujas, though no bone was broken and the tendons of the ankle were severely lacerated and the skin broken. Archambaud subjected Miss Allen to massage treatment. He used no antiseptics and blood poisoning resulted.

Miss Allen was removed to Boucault hospital where despite every attention by the most distinguished physicians she died a week ago.

Miss Allen came to Paris to study art four years ago and had just placed her foot on the first rung of the ladder of artistic fame by getting two pictures accepted for this year's salon. One of these is a Venetian canal subject, the other a miniature of a girl. They are draped with crape and the touching story of their creator's death is on everyone's lips in artistic Paris.

In the same room, also in mourning decoration, is a picture of Jessie Allen herself, painted by her fellow American student, Miss Woodward of Michigan. Miss Woodward told me that for weeks she and Jessie Allen had been painting each other's portraits, but Miss Woodward's only was finished enough to be sent to the salon.

There was the highest promise in Miss Allen's work. She was very popular among the artist students, and was deeply shocked by her death. Colonel Gowdy and Deputy Consul General Bowen made all formal arrangements for the embalming and shipment of the remains, in which they were assisted in every way by the authorities of the hospital, whose staff made super-human efforts to save the young artist's life. Miss Allen, secretary of the reorganized American Girls' club, to whom Miss Allen applied when her case was becoming serious, said:

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CRITICISE MARCONI'S SYSTEM

Scientific Authorities Do Not Believe It is Worth Much Except for Special Cases.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Marconi's system and its achievements and prospects are beginning to be pooh-poohed by scientific authorities here. Nature, a scientific publication of high standing, has done so by criticising Marconi and all his works as follows: "Nothing whatever about wireless telegraphy has given the smallest indication that it is going to supplant wires. It simply fills a want. Wireless telegraphy may maintain communication with outlying islands when wires break down. It did so by post-office with the island of Mull in 1895, before Marconi was heard of, but it is not going to replace one single cable between Great Britain and the continent. Marconi's system has now been before the public nearly two years, but we have not heard anything new from a scientific point of view since the discovery was first published. These repeated sensational experiments are a pure scientific apparatus boomed by energetic financial speculators for their own individual gain and not for the benefit of the public."

Mr. Preece, consulting electrician to the English postoffice, takes the same line in all identical language. Says he: "There can be no question of the value of Marconi's system for lightships, isolated light houses and for naval and military purposes, but for commercial uses such as telegraphic communication with France and the United States to a great extent, a single Marconi circuit cannot transmit more than twenty words per minute."

Engineers officers detailed by the French government, it is declared, have said in their report that while Marconi's experiment have been successful in a special circumstances and undoubtedly promise great advantage in communication with light ships and light houses, as well as ships at sea, its application to long distance work or for commercial purposes has yet to be demonstrated.

Carnegie Names His Terms.

LONDON, May 6.—In response to an inquiry from the correspondent here of the Associated Press regarding the reported transfer of his business interests in the United States to a syndicate, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has furnished the following statement: "Mr. Carnegie has given his partners the terms on which he would be willing to sell and retire from business. He has no definite information as yet whether they are going to buy or not, but he thinks that they will."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—showers; Variable Winds.

1. Lawton Pushes His Campaign. German Press is Wealthy. Sad Death of an American Girl. Sentails in English Nobility.

2. America Elbows English Trade. Status of the Buffalo Strike. News of the South Omaha.

3. Nebraska Soldiers Stranded. Prosperity in Hall County.

4. College Sports at Lincoln. Saturday's Base Ball Games.

5. Mr. Rowley's Campaign. Progress of the Kerr Trial. Mail Car Signs to Be Dropped.

6. Last Week in Omaha Society. 7. In Havana and Santiago.

8. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 9. Iowa News and Comment.

10. Great Britain and Venezuela. With the Wheels and Wheelmen.

11. Sporting Review of the Week. 12. Where Coffee is Grown.

13. In the Domain of Woman. 14. In the World of Amusement.

15. Musical Review of the Week. Echoes of the Arts Round.

16. "Agatha Web," Serial Story. 17. "Plantation Pageants."

18. Editorial and Comment. 19. Sketch of James Lane Allen.

20. Evolution of the Steel Ship. Early Days in Omaha.

21. Affairs of South Omaha. Commercial and Financial News.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: