PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

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TEXT OF ALL NOTES

State Department Makes Public Important Chinese Correspondence.

GERMANY GETS POLITE NEGATIVE IN REPLY

United States Wants Boxer Leaders Punished but Will Leave That to China.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Minister Conger Authorized to Meet Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching.

NOTE OF INQUIRY COMES FROM RUSSIA

Administration Disposes of Difficult Dilemma in Manner That Redounds to the Credit of Itself and Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State department tonight made public the text of the notes addressed by it to the governments of Germany, Russia and China in answer to inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States toward the various phases of the Chinese problem. The forecasts of these notes made in the press appear to have been accurate, for, although nowhere in the text is reference made to the withdrawal of United States troops from China, the official statement issued by the Navy department in advance of the publication of the notes bears out the prediction that the government finally has decided upon such a material reduction of its military force as will amount to a withdrawal of the army as an offensive instrument. This statement from the Navy department, moreover, is full of significance of a purpose on the part of the government to see to it if there is any subsequent attempt at territorial aggression on the part of any of the powers who already have declared themselves as willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from seizing upon Chinese territory then the United States is to lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action.

The notes themselves are brief considering the importance of the topics treated. The Russian and Chinese answers, being in the form of diplomatic memoranda, are short to a degree rarely seen in diplomatic exchanges. But in both cases, being completely responsive and favorable to the inquirer, they will escape criticism on that score.

United States Goes Beyond Germany.

The answer to the German note is carefully phrased, so as to soften the unqualified refusal of the United States government to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations. Also it is noted that in the expression of a purpose to insist upon the ultimate and proper punishment of these offenders the State department goes far beyond the German declaration on the subject. The announcement that the department intends immediately to begin, through Mr. Conger, conferences with Ching and Li Hung Chang, although distinctly marking the fact that these are only preliminary to final negotiations, will have the effect to force the other powers to an indefinite determination of their policies in the matter.

The German Proposal.

The text of the correspondence follows:

Chinese correspondence September 18-21, 1900:

Proposal of the German government in regard to the delivery of the responsible authors of recent crimes committed in Pekin and the reply of the United States thereto.

1. (The imperial German charge d'affaires to the secretary of state.) (Translation.)

Imperial German Embassy, Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1900.—Mr. Secretary: By direction of the imperial chancellor I have the honor to respectfully communicate to your excellency the following:

The government of his majesty, the emperor, considers as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government a surrender of such persons as are determined upon as being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed in Pekin against international law. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is too great; a wholesale execution would be averse to the civilized conscience. Furthermore, circumstances would not allow even that group of leaders could be completely ascertained. But the few among them whose guilt is notorious should be surrendered and punished. The representatives of the powers in Pekin will be in a position to make or adduce in this investigation fully valid testimony. The number of those punished is of less importance than their character as principal instigators and leaders. The government of his majesty, the emperor, believes that it can be done in this manner upon the concurrence of all the cabinets, for indifference toward the idea of a just expiation would be equivalent to indifference toward a repetition of the crime.

The government of his majesty, the emperor, therefore proposes to the interested cabinets that they request their representatives in Pekin to designate the principal Chinese personages whose guilt in the instigation or execution of the crimes is beyond a doubt.

A similar communication is forwarded to the other interested cabinets.

Requesting of your excellency a reply as soon as is practicable, I embrace this occasion to tender the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

STERNBERG.

Reply to German Proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1900.—Sir: In response to your inquiry of the 18th inst., as to the attitude of the government of the United States in regard to the exemplary punishment of the notable leaders in the crimes committed in Pekin against international law, I have the honor to make the following statement: The government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the uttermost accountability the responsible authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests as was stated in the government's circular communication to the powers of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Pekin, but in many parts of the empire, and their punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China. It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this and thus rehabilitate herself before the world.

Believing thusly, and without abating in any wise its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authors of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the government of the United States is not disposed, as a preliminary condition, to entering in diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government to join in a demand that said government surrender to the powers such persons as, according to the determination of the powers themselves, may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of those wrongs. On the other hand, this government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Pekin, but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a final settlement. It is the pur-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SALISBURY DELAYS REPLY

No Answer Yet to German Note and No Discussion of Matter by Cabinet.

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LONDON, Sept. 22. — Lord Salisbury has not yet answered the German proposal nor has he even discussed its terms with his advisers. It is likely that several days will elapse before Great Britain puts herself on record regarding the suggestion of Emperor William. As Lord Salisbury is the sole arbiter and as he has refrained from mentioning the matter to his intimates it is naturally impossible definitely to forecast the nature of Great Britain's reply. Those persons who are generally in Lord Salisbury's confidence surmise guardedly that he will fall into line with Germany, though he may suggest slight modifications of the strongest conditions. Moreover, it is believed the German note may prove a source of a somewhat lengthy exchange of communications before the consensus of the opinions of the powers is ascertained and even the individual powers might be brought to change their view in the interest of harmony. No inkling of the nature of Washington's attitude had reached Downing street this morning except through press dispatches. The feeling prevails at the foreign office that America is so close to the election that she cannot be expected to take in the immediate future a really serious part in regard to China, either as a deterrent or as an aggressive factor, and interest in the announcements from Washington consequently wanes. In other words, it is now believed that if the European powers can unite under Germany's lead the United States, in the event of dissenting from the line of policy adopted, will be only a passive opponent.

Takes Optimistic View.

A foreign office official, being asked by a representative of the Associated Press if beneath the maze of diplomatic intricacies he saw any reason to believe that a serious disagreement were probable, said:

"No. Judging from the present conditions, the negotiations ought to come out all right. The powers of the world have been negotiating as they never did before and have not yet begun to call each other names. This German proposal is the first thing which has taken us the slightest bit forward for a month, and, being so, it naturally calls out more diversified opinions. But, even should the majority of the powers reject it, which seems probable, I do not believe it would mean a breakup of the concert. Russia may, and I believe will, withdraw practically all its troops. We do not share in the opinion of some sections of the English press that this is due to a Russo-Chinese bargain. It is merely the logical sequence to the hard and fast policy laid down by the czar. But, while expecting this, we do not think it will end the negotiations to put China on a proper basis. Russia, likely enough, will take Manchuria. What if it does? It can't colonize it itself. The experiments in Siberia proved that. It can only establish a form of government which will insure the protection of its railroad and affiliated enterprise. It will be the Chinese and colonists other than Russian who would benefit. So even if Russia assumes control of Manchuria and withdraws its troops from the province of Pe Chi Li, the latter action being followed by the United States, there is no reason to suppose it would prevent the powers from securing reparation for the outrages and install a government which will open up China to the world and insure its eventual civilization."

The anti-Russian cable dispatches of Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, are viewed in Downing street as being more the result of severe strain of the siege and the heated rivalry that must prevail where so many nationalities are quartered together, rather than an impartial reporting of facts.

GOOD WORK BY AMERICANS

French Savant Pays a High Compliment to Some Modest Investigators.

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PARIS, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In his discourse opening the areonautical congress now in session here M. Janssen, the distinguished scientist and member of the institute, paid a high tribute to several Americans whose work, he said, though less loudly advertised than that of some French and German humbugs, does much more to advance the problem of aerial navigation. M. Janssen mentioned especially Secretary Langley of the Smithsonian institution, Meteorologist Rotch and Miss Klumpke, who is now permanently attached to the Paris National observatory. She is not only a scientist of recognized talent, but enjoys a reputation as the most clever and daring woman air navigator in the world.

FENIANS PREPARE TO REBEL

Securing Rifles and Fearless Leaders from America to Start at the Signal.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Information has been obtained that the Fenians, whose headquarters and most determined chiefs are in Paris, are preparing for a coup for Irish independence. Arthur Lynch, now on his way to America by a French steamer, it is said, was sent by Patrick O'Brien, a member of Parliament, and Maud Gonne to bring back ammunition and rifles, and, above all, fearless, intelligent Irishmen capable of controlling and leading the masses when the signal for rebellion is given.

WELL KNOWN IN THE WEST

Smart Englishwomen Are Taking Up the Clothespin Fashion of Riding Horseback.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Several ardent huntswomen who are following the Devon and Somerset stag hounds have discarded the side saddle and now ride astride. They wear a very wide divided skirt like that worn in Honolulu and find the change of the greatest advantage in the hunting field. The new mode reduces the risk of accidents 50 per cent.

AGREE ON WAGE SCALE

After Weeks of Negotiation Amalgamated Association and Steel Makers Come to Terms.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—At 12:30 this morning both sides of the great wage conference between the Amalgamated Workers and the steel works give out that they have reached an agreement. The scale will be signed and all the mills will start next week. No details are given out. The conference is likely to remain in session very late arranging details.

HE HAS NO SINECURE

Austrian Statesman Dilates Upon Waldersee's Undertaking in China.

ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE IS FIRST DUTY

Mailed Fist is Only Thing That Will Bring Celestials to Their Senses.

SUGGESTION AS TO DIPLOMATIC PHASE

Von Szogyeny-Marich Favors One Plenipotentiary for All the Powers.

IDEA OF TERRITORIAL GAIN ABANDONED

Opinion is Advanced That It May Be Necessary for Allies to Take Over Revenues of Certain Provinces Until Indemnity is Paid.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Austrian ambassador here, Count von Szogyeny-Marich, in an interview today with a representative of the Associated Press, says: "There is an erroneous opinion in the press about Count von Waldersee. A number of important tasks await him. Above all, he must force China to submit to the allied powers' peace conditions. Moral suasion is entirely wasted upon the Chinese government, which, far from being humiliated, lives in the hope of cheating the allies out of the fruits of their victories by disturbing the harmony among them. Count von Waldersee must arrange what military demonstrations are required, what harbors and inland towns must be occupied, which points require expeditions and which troops may retire from Pekin. All the powers are bound to this program by agreeing upon Von Waldersee as commander-in-chief, but each may reduce or increase its contingent at will.

"Regarding the statement that Von Waldersee will act as chief diplomatic representative for the powers that, if it ever was intended, should be abandoned. It is possible the powers may jointly appoint one plenipotentiary for the settlement of their joint demands, viz: the safeguarding of the foreign colonies and missions to enable foreign merchants to safely resume business everywhere in China and also to rearrange the status of the diplomatic corps. Possibly the Chinese government herefater will be located more inland. Then the foreign diplomats will either be located at a treaty port, perhaps Tien Tsin, or else they will need large military protection.

"All of this Count von Waldersee must enforce and also Germany's own special demands. How each of the power's separate demands will be regulated and enforced is a different matter. All the powers mean to adhere to the motto: 'No further territorial acquisitions.' But it will probably become necessary for each power to occupy some province or important point of which the taxes will be retained until each is reimbursed for its war outlay.

"With all that we must not forget that the Boxer movement is not yet dead."

Waldersee's Flag on Pekin Palace.

The Lokal Anzeiger prints special dispatches that Count von Waldersee "would after his arrival at Pekin occupy the palace, remove the dragon and hoist his own flag," thereby proving to the Chinese who now regard the foreign troops as merely tolerated that the allied forces are really masters.

The inspired Post prints an article which says: "The possibility is here considered that China will refuse Germany's demand to give up the main culprits. Then forceful measures must be employed, above all the occupation of a number of the most important points in the country."

The foreign office informs the Associated Press that France, Austria and Italy have agreed to the German note. The foreign official who made the statement added: "The statement that General Lung Yu has been proposed as one of the Chinese peace commissioners is untrue. Neither Great Britain or Germany would accept him."

While Great Britain and Japan have not yet formally accepted Germany's proposition the Associated Press learns from a reliable source that there is little doubt that they will accept.

Germany Gets American Answer.

The foreign office received this afternoon the United States' answer through Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires at Washington, and Mr. Jackson, the secretary of the United States embassy here. Mr. Jackson and the foreign office officials refused to talk on the subject.

The German press attaches great importance to the socialist convention, which has just adjourned. The liberal papers believe the socialist participation in the elections will redound mainly to the advantage of the liberal party. The Vossische Zeitung today demonstrates this in detail.

The semi-official Berliner Correspondence says:

"If the program adopted by the socialist convention were carried out the laboring classes would be the first to rise against us. It would sink Germany into poverty and impotence."

General von Arnim, who has returned from the French maneuvers, being the first German officer attending them since 1870, has been interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press. He is pleased with the courtesy officially extended to him and commended the French artillery and especially the cavalry in general terms, but regarding the infantry he said: "As sharpshooters they are excellent, but they are less so when fighting in the ranks."

TOP FALLS OFF A MOUNTAIN

Huge Pile of Rocks Does Great Damage in the South of France.

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PARIS, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Because of a heavy rainfall a whole mountain composed entirely of rocks, fell a sheer 600 feet in Ardeche department, almost completely stopping a torrential stream. The noise was heard for twelve miles and a shock like that of an earthquake was felt for ten miles around. In a village seven houses containing twelve persons were buried.

A regiment was summoned from Avignon to blast a channel for the waters which are threatening damage. The people are fleeing from the region in terror.

Bank of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 22.—The Bank of Rio de Janeiro, it is announced, will accept the project of the government to take over the management of the institution and assume responsibility for the payment of depositors in an issue of 3 per cent bonds.

HITS CHAMBERLAIN A JOLT

London Morning Leader Charges the Secretary with Being Directly Interested in the War.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The most exciting incident of the elections has been the Morning Leader's revelation that Joseph Chamberlain's immediate family, including his wife, his son, Austin, his daughters and a brother, purchased the business of the Birmingham naval equipment firm of Hoskins & Co. several years ago. It declares also that Austin Chamberlain, who, as civil lord of the admiralty, is connected with the contract department of the admiralty, is a director of the Hoskins company, which advertises itself as being "contractors to the admiralty."

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain made this solemn declaration in the House of Commons last August: "I have no interest, direct or indirect, in any munitions manufacturing ammunition or war material."

The only answer here to the touchsafed concerning Hoskins & Co. is: "I am indisposed to take any notice of the cowardly insinuations, which contain no direct charge."

This is generally regarded as unsatisfying and the Morning Leader retorts by giving particulars regarding another firm of contractors to the War office and the admiralty, in which Mr. Chamberlain's family has a preponderating interest, as already shown in the cases of Kynochs, the Birmingham small arms company, and the Hoskins company.

A much more grievous blow to Chamberlain than these charges is Lord Salisbury's announced determination to retain the premiership. Lord Salisbury would transfer it to the duke of Devonshire, but has not tried Chamberlain with such a tempting offer. He is mentioned as war secretary under the next government with the Herculean task of reforming the British army on his shoulders.

Mr. Chamberlain is now 64 years old and the only English statesman of this century who became premier after that age was Lord Palmerston.

DEFENDS WAR WITH VIGOR

Joseph Chamberlain Opens His Canvass with Characterization That Fits American Popocrats.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Joseph Chamberlain, opening the Birmingham canvass this evening, delivered an address to a great open-air meeting. His address was an impassioned arraignment of the opponents of the war in South Africa, in the course of which he said: "I was going to call them traitors, but I will instead say misguided individuals."

Mr. Chamberlain challenged the liberals to point out a single provocative word or sentence in the dispatches exchanged during the ante-war negotiations. He charged the Boers with having broken every pledge and promise made to the British and declared that they had long been planning to kick the English out of South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain criticised the address of Sir Campbell-Bannerman, liberal leader in the House of Commons, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt as lacking in breadth and clearness. The country, he said, wanted to know their views, but when not indefinite they were inaccurate. It was audacious to assume that if the soldiers were back from South Africa they would vote for the opposition. The speaker appealed to the country "not to put the settlement of the war in the hands of a congress of discontented atoms calling itself a party, but which is only a conglomerate mixture divided on everything except slander and abuse of the colonial secretary."

WOULD TRUST UNITED STATES

Lord Brassey Considers This Government Fitted for Supervision of China.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Lord Brassey, in accepting the presidency of the liberal imperial council today, said:

"Some supervision of the Chinese government in behalf of the powers is desirable. It would be more effective if entrusted to a single mandarin. The United States is especially fitted for the task. She has large interests in China and under no suspicion of ambitious designs."

Alluding to Great Britain's isolation Lord Brassey said he saw across the Atlantic the possibility of an alliance "full of promise for peace and civilization resting on the broadest foundations and not needing formal treaties."

THIS ALLIANCE IS POPULAR

Proposed Marriage Between Winston Churchill and Muriel Wilson Pleases Everybody.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A rumored engagement which has greatly interested society is that of Winston Churchill and Muriel Wilson. Although no formal announcement of the prospective alliance has been made, fashionable circles are full of talk about it.

Miss Wilson holds a unique position in the smartest set, and anecdotes illustrating the readiness of her wit and the brightness and range of her talents are being told again with added interest. She is possessed of great beauty and personal charm and her conversation is as piquant and full of surprises as that of Margot Triant, who astonished her friends by marrying the sober Herbert Asquith. Young Churchill, through his daring adventures in South Africa, has become a hero in the public eye, and the natural interest that attached to him was heightened by the recent romantic marriage of his mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, to young Cornwallis West.

The affinity between Miss Wilson and Winston Churchill was a subject of comment before the young man went to South Africa. It has been even more noticeable since his return. Nothing could delight the smart set more than the union of these two remarkable characters.

Miss Wilson possesses a handsome fortune that yields an income of $15,000 a year, and if a marriage with Mr. Churchill is arranged it will excite widespread interest in all classes.

WATCHING THE BIRTH RATE

British Statisticians Hope to Determine the Prenatal Influence of War on Sex.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Statisticians are eagerly looking to the British birth returns for that increased ratio of male births which followed the war between France and Germany and that between America and Spain. So far the ratio remains normal here, while it slightly increased in the colonies.

BOER IS BACK NUMBER

Lord Roberts Says That Nothing is Left of Foe but Marauding Bands.

FIELD MARSHAL WILL SOON RETURN HOME

United States Has Become Banker for Enterprises in Old England.

YERKES' INDEX TO AMERICAN PROSPERITY

Splendid Work of Two Kansas Jockeys on English Race Track.

BRITISH TRAINERS ADMIT SUPERIORITY

Lord Salisbury Has Not Even Counseled with His Advisers Concerning German Note, Much Less Answered It.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Lord Roberts' report that "nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands" came opportunely for the government. It was indeed announced that Lord Salisbury awaited it "before going to the country." Marauding bands do not require the presence of a field marshal, so Lord Roberts' home-coming is eagerly awaited, though it would seem that these same marauders will detain several army corps in South Africa. But, to all intents and purposes, with the exception of the casualty and sick reports, the war, so far as the British public is concerned, was over weeks ago and the doings of Mr. Kruger are now followed with only half-hearted interest, mainly owing to the belief, apparently well founded, that he will be able to accomplish nothing by his projected visit to European capitals.

Regardless of party, the influential dailies and weeklies urge that there should be no delay in correcting the abuses in the British army which have been shown up so prominently by the present war.

A committee of inquiry is now investigating the question of officers' expenses and is expected to recommend that colonels be instructed to repress the extravagances of the officers who set the pace so that in future it will be possible for a young man to enter a crack regiment without a minimum private income of £500.

Index to American Prosperity.

Charles T. Yerkes' London railroad deal, the purchase of the franchise of the Charing Cross, Euston & Hampstead Underground railroad, creates considerable interest. He is said to be paying £100,000 for the rights, which has yielded the promoters a handsome profit. The present plans of the syndicate involve the expenditure of nearly £4,000,000. The fact that all the capital is coming from America and that the English are not asked to subscribe causes astonishment, which the Daily Telegraph well voices, saying:

"Further developments in connection with electric traction are talked of by Mr. Yerkes, but by far the most startling development is the change which such developments as the building of an underground railroad in London with American capital prove to have taken place in the economic conditions. Up to the last few years Europe had to supply a large amount of capital needed for the development of American industries.

"In 1895 it was foreign capital that saved her from disaster. Now its capitalists are not only subscribing to English war loans and exchequer bonds and German treasury bills, but an American syndicate declares its intention of spending several millions in order to build a railway in London on which, at the best, the profit can be but moderate."

The London Times agrees with the Daily Telegraph in saying Americans are a long way ahead of England in electric traction, emphasizing the opinion by printing on its editorial page extracts from recent reports from United States Consul Marshal Halstead at Birmingham.

Clever Work of American Jockeys.

The American jockeys have been doing splendid work lately. How splendid can be judged by the fact that a London daily heads today's racing report, "The American Peril." During the week Lester Reiff reached the top of the jockey list, but finished just two wins behind Loates, closely followed by little Johnnie Reiff. At Lingfield Lester rode three and Johnnie four winners in succession. Johnnie, at Birmingham, won all but one race.

"Some of our English jockeys," remarked an evening paper, "had better sell their breeches and boots."

A well known society woman is said to have won £10,000 by consistent backing of Lester.

Danny Maher's appearance has brought out many compliments from the English critics. A well known trainer, after exhaustive experiments with the English and American styles of riding, declares the secret of American success lies in the fact that the seat, even with inexperienced jockeys, increases a horse's stride twenty-four yards in every mile. The results of the experiments receive considerable publicity.

REPORT BRITISH VICTORIES

Boer Convoy at Harte River is Completely Routed by English Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, Friday, Sept. 21.—Methuen completely routed a Boer convoy at Harte river, west of Klerksdorp, and recaptured a 15-pounder lost at Colenso. He also captured twenty-six wagons, 8,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and twenty-eight prisoners.

"Hildyard occupied Vryheid September 19, turning out the Boers from a strong position. The British casualties were few.

"Clery has captured a Hollander-American belonging to Theron's scouts, who confirms the reports of Theron's death."

CONCERN FOR HER DAUGHTER

Queen Victoria Greatly Worried by the Serious Illness of Empress Frederick.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Queen Victoria is greatly distressed at the latest reports concerning the health of the Empress Frederick, who is now unable to walk. She has to be taken around in a bath chair, has grown quite feeble and looks almost as old as the queen herself. Under these painful circumstances the medical advisers of both the queen and the empress have decided that the queen's proposed visit to her might merely be injurious to both.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska:

Fair; Warmer; Westerly Winds.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

5 a. m.	61	1 p. m.	64
6 a. m.	60	2 p. m.	59
7 a. m.	61	3 p. m.	60
8 a. m.	62	4 p. m.	61
9 a. m.	63	5 p. m.	62
10 a. m.	63	6 p. m.	62
11 a. m.	63	7 p. m.	63
12 m.	63		

PLENTY OF WATER FOR PARIS

Engineer Albert Baudry Proposes to Bring Lake Geneva to the City.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The engineering world has been startled by one of the most gigantic engineering schemes ever proposed and is now eagerly discussing it. Albert Baudry, the distinguished civil engineer, who has spent six years in calculating everything connected with the plan down to the minutest details, now makes the offer to the Paris municipal council to bring the waters of Lake Geneva in such abundance to Paris as to forever rid the population of whatever future growth of all uneasiness about its drinking water. The cost he estimates at $200,000,000.

The pure water problem has been so far a perennial thorn in the Parisian flesh. Every summer brings a period during which the highly poisonous Seine water must be used, invariably increasing the death rate by 200 per cent. The question creates intense interest, as Paris now taps springs and pure streams from all points of the compass, going enormous distances. One aqueduct extends to the center of Burgundy, 278 miles away.

Several American engineers now in Paris, after examining Baudry's survey and figures, expressed themselves as highly enthusiastic and considered the project perfectly feasible. The Swiss government would sell the privilege for $25,000,000, the water being sufficiently abundant never to affect the lake level.

WELL-BRED BUT INDISCREET

French Police Catch Americans Buying Objectionable Photographs from Street Vendors.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Three Americans, including one well dressed woman, whose names were refused, were arrested separately last night on the Boulevard des Capucines, together with several sellers of objectionable photographs. They were held as accomplices. The woman made an awful scene, crying hysterically and begging the secret agents to let her go. Owing to the evident good breeding and wealth of the three all were released after a scathing rebuke from the magistrate, who charged the English and Americans with being the real corrupters of the street agencies of Paris, furnishing almost the sole financial encouragement to everything depraved going on in the French capital.

BRINGING FRANCE UP TO DATE

Object of a Society that Has Just Been Given Official Recognition.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A curious society called the "Americanistes" has just been founded in Paris with branches in all the principal French cities. Its members are said to number already 16,000 and to be increasing rapidly. Its purpose, according to the bylaws, is to study everything which, in the practical life of other countries, particularly the United States, seems superior to what obtains in France, and to secure the rapid adoption, by legislative propaganda, by publication and other means, of such improvements in customs or appliances as may further the progress of French civilization and the comforts of the French people.

The first efforts of the society will bear upon railways, hotels, street transportation, office buildings, modernized theaters and the substitution of American machinery in many agricultural and industrial operations wherein hand labor is still employed. The society is already assured of the support of the central government and of fourteen big municipalities, its function being essentially educational. A commission composed of various specialists will be sent to America next spring to discover anything that might be profitably imported here.

ATTENDANCE AT THE SHOWS

Exposition Managers Make a Statement of the Total of Admissions to Date.

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PARIS, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The exposition managers have made public the following figures of attendance up to September 15: Over 29,000,000 persons, including 8,000,000 on the free list, have visited the various side shows; 26,000,000, including 7,000,000 free, have visited the exposition proper.

New Constitution for Norway.

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 22.—All the members of the government have returned from their vacations and the various departments are busy preparing the budget.

At the last council, at which Premier Blehr and Councillor of State Sinds were present, the government's proposal for a new constitution was discussed.

NO WAY TO STOP THEM

Conservatives Have a Cinch on Carrying the English Elections.

LIBERAL PARTY IS FALLING TO PIECES

Leaders Disagree and Funds Run Out and Hope is Dead.

IRISH DESTITUTE AND DISUNITED, TOO

May Lose Seats Because of Inability to Pay Official Expenses.

LABOUCHERE MAY GO WITH THE REST

Unionists Are Making a Special Effort to Eliminate the Editor of Truth from the Next Parliament.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The general election gives promise of being tame beyond precedent owing to the unionist assurance of an overwhelming majority. This is due not so much to the "khaki" fever as to the disorganized state of the liberal party.

On the very day of dissolution of Parliament Herbert Gladstone, the chief liberal party manager, with incredible fatuity, avowed that the liberal cause was hopeless and that the liberals would be unable to form a government if returned to power. Thus, following the example of Lord Rosebery's henchman, Asquith, Mr. Gladstone forestalled his titular leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who hurried back from the continent to find his position utterly discredited.

The rank and file of the party are furious at what they consider an unscrupulous Roseberyite-imperialist intrigue to wreck the party because they cannot rule it.

A general election roughly costs $10,000,000, but the liberal party, whose candidates need a larger proportionate assurance from central funds, is almost without money, consequently at the very outset of the struggle about 150 unionists will be returned unopposed. The unionist majority at the opening of the Parliament now dissolved numbered 152. This, though the bye-elections, was reduced at the close to 134. The unionists estimate the majority of the new Parliament at 170, though the liberals feebly protest that it will not exceed 100.

Irish Are Out of Funds.

The Irish nationalists are in a similar situation with the liberals so far as unpreparedness, dissension and destitution are concerned, but nationalism is so overwhelming in Ireland that dissension can only give the unionists two or three seats. The United Irish league, to which Redmond, Dillon, O'Brien and a large majority of the existing party belong, is the nationalist election organization. The real danger is lack of funds, which may leave the nationalist candidates without sufficient means to provide for official election expenses, thus giving seats to unionists who, on a poll, would be beaten 20 to 1. Tim Healy, despite Redmond's unceasing efforts to reconcile him, has repudiated the league and will fight for his own hand. It is anticipated that his present following of twenty-five will be reduced to four or five.

By proclaiming dissolution now the government disfranchises 150,000 voters in London alone and 34,000 throughout Great Britain, as the election will take place on a registration nine months old in England, Ireland and Wales and eleven months in Scotland.

London is now represented by forty-nine unionists and eleven liberals. It will return sixty unionists. Glasgow is also going solidly unionist, while T. P. O'Connor, whose constituency is predominatingly Irish, will be the only non-unionist from Liverpool.

Novelists Offered Seats.

Rudyard Kipling has been offered numerous candidatures, but refuses to enter Parliament. Dr. Conan Doyle is standing as a unionist for central Edinburgh. Cecil and Hildebrand, two brothers of Alfred Harmsworth, are liberal-imperialist candidates. Gilbert Parker is opposing Hildebrand Harmsworth in Gravesend.

Lord Courtney, because of his championship of the justice of the Boer cause, has been obliged to retire. It is probable that Prof. Bryce will lose his seat for Aberdeenshire for the same reason. Labouchere's success is doubtful in Northampton, as the ministerialists intend to get a cabinet minister to oppose him.

Henry Cust, who was W. W. Astor's first editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, is getting a safe tory seat. Mr. Astor has disappointed his conservative friends by contributing nothing to their election fund, but he is now in a disgruntled frame of mind.

HOLDS THE RECORD TO DATE

Prince Tovalou of Dahomey the Champion Father and Grandfather of the World.

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PARIS, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The most recent arrival among the royal guests of the French government is Prince Tovalou of Dahomey, who comes to visit the exposition.

According to his own statement, given to the French newspapers, Tovalou, who is very tall and yet only 43 years old, owns now 103 wives, not counting twenty-four who died. Tovalou is the proud father of 233 living children. Many are married and many others are still in their cradles. Counting his sons, daughters-in-law and grandchildren, his family numbers 1,019 members. On every child whom the prince gives to France the colonial tax is 6 francs since Dahomey became a French colony. On his cattle Tovalou pays only 4 francs a head.

DEATH DUES BRING REVENUE

British Exchequer Receives Seventy Million Dollars from Estates During the Year.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British exchequer received $70,000,000 from death duties during the past financial year. Twelve estates of over $7,500,000 and 238 whose value was between $500,000 and $1,150,000 paid the duty. Under the death duties as they existed before Sir William Vernon Harcourt's reform in 1895 the yield of the same estates, it is calculated, would have been $42,500,000.