PART I.

# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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## SAFE UNTIL SPRING

Rosebery's Government Has Two Months of Power Practically Assured.

REDMOND HAS GONE TO A POOR MARKET

Balfour Has Promised Him Nothing in Return for Possible Assistance.

AMNESTY FOR THE IRISH DYNAMITARDS

Probability of Their Early Pardon is Strong Just at Present.

TO FORCE O'BRIEN INTO RETIREMENT

**Chance's Suit for Attorney's Fee is to Drive the Dublin Agitator Into Bankruptcy and Out of Parliament—Astor Tires of England.**

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LONDON, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Rosebery's government has now surmounted the initial perils of the session, and, barring accidents, the ministers are now safe to survive the spring. The unionists committed a bad blunder in joining hands with Redmond, as the impression has been created in the country that a secret treaty exists between him and the unionist leaders. This, however, is not so, and if Redmond brings the unionists back to power they will return absolutely unpledged to any reform for Ireland. Balfour has even refused to entertain the proposal to promise to not revive coercion if he gets back to power. The efforts of the Redmondites to defeat the government are purely factious, as Redmond will lose three of his own seats at the next election and will bring only six men back to parliament.

The early liberation of the dynamite prisoners has been appreciably promoted by the debate on the address to the queen in reply to the speech from the throne. It showed that a large contingent of radicals are favorable to amnesty, and great importance is attached to the admission of the home secretary that the Irish dynamiters should have been tried and sentenced for treason, a felony which enabled the judge to give them life imprisonment, whereas the latter were sentenced under the explosive act, under which the maximum penalty was twenty years. If the Irish dynamiters had been sentenced under the same act they would all have been liberated in two or three years, and it is expected that that course will be now followed. At the same time, if the Redmondites had not made the detention of those men a subject of menace to the government, most of them would have been freed ere this.

WILL FORCE O'BRIEN OUT.

The bitter relations between the two sections of the McCarthyites were illustrated by the suit brought by Chance against William O'Brien this week. He was a member of the party until a few months ago, having done a large part of its legal business. He acted as attorney for O'Brien in his action against Lord Salisbury and sued for £400 balance of costs in that suit. Chance is one of Healy's most intimate political allies, and the result of the suit will be that O'Brien will be obliged to leave Parliament, as he will be made bankrupt, whereby his seat will be vacated. O'Brien's plea, which is known by all his friends to be perfectly just, is that the costs should be paid by the party, as these suits were undertaken for political purposes, and it is only the depleted state of the party treasury that prevented them from being paid before. O'Brien says that if he acknowledged liability in this case he would simply be giving invitation to all other persons having claims jointly against the party to proceed against him. Therefore he will not pay and has declined to allow a subscription to be raised to provide the money. Chance has expressed his resolve to proceed against him for the recovery of the money with the utmost dispatch, so he will probably be made bankrupt in a few weeks and will be ineligible for re-election at dissolution.

ASTOR WILL LEAVE ENGLAND.

The report was revived this week that Mr. W. W. Astor has not only placed his Pall Mall Gazette on the market, but was also about to dispose of Cliveden when he can get a purchaser. That will not be easy, as there is a glut of great houses for sale at present. He is said to attribute the beginning of his wife's fatal illness to the relaxing atmosphere of the Thames valley, and he has consequently taken an antipathy to the place. The members of the Pall Mall staff profess to have no knowledge of the impending sale of the paper, though it is known that the Budget, a weekly pictorial publication, is to be stopped in three months. Mr. Astor has lived in strict seclusion since his return and practically sees no one.

SNUBS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The prince of Wales' set has been greatly agitated this week by the refusal of Marlborough club to elect Mr. Beit, the South African millionaire and partner of Rhodes in the De Beers mine. This is the favorite club of the prince and no candidate is proposed for election until it has been ascertained whether the prince has any objection to him. Mr. Beit was proposed by the duke of Fife and his election was considered a matter of course, but the ballot revealed an unusual number of black balls, which, according to club gossip, were cast not so much against Mr. Beit as against his proposer. The duke has put on great airs since his marriage, and is consequently the reverse of popular. When the prince heard of the affair he offered to have Mr. Beit nominated again immediately, but the latter wisely declined a repetition of the ordeal.

### INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

**Investment Fever Runs High in London, Encouraged by Wales.**

LONDON, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—For several weeks the South African colonization and investment fever has been running high. The climax was probably reached last week, when the prince of Wales came from Sandringham to give his endorsement and preside at a lecture by Dr. Jameson, on South Africa, at the Imperial institute. Looking at this African business from a purely disinterested point of view—entirely free from the optimistic Jingoism of the "Big Englander" or the pessimistic anti-empire-founding "Little Englander"—the story of the politico-financial speculations of Cecil J. Rhodes and his friends in the dark continent reads more like a romance than a recital of facts. It is made more picturesque because it has proved too fascinating a scheme for making something out of nothing to even deter princes of the blood from becoming active promoters and freely using their names and influence alike in the financial and political market to secure investors or to acquire rights and chartered privileges. Whatever becomes of the shower of gold which the greed-driven victims have laid at the feet of these gigantic speculators and royal decoys, those who have parted with their money may console themselves with the thought that it was charmed from them by one of the most ingeniously worked-up schemes ever conceived to line the pockets of promoters; that this ingenuity was supplemented by audacity which scarcely stopped short of the throne itself in promoting a vast scheme chiefly consisting of mountains of paper, a continent of land, clay and barren rocks, and staggering promises of "future profits."

IMPERIAL SWAGGER.

In this particular enterprise the imperial swagger and bounce of the leading actor, and London's hero of the hour, has literally swept everything before him. His services have been rewarded by the prime ministership of these unpopulated regions, a seat in the privy council, and the prince of Wales' son-in-law, in a public speech recently compared this company promoter-gigantic to the father of the republic—George Washington. Mr. Rhodes will return to the wilds and deserts of Africa with a Jingo anthem, led by the heir apparent, and a shower of gold from gullible investors dazzled by royal promoters, enthused by the annexation of new territory to the empire, and beguiled by the promise of fortunes at no labor or risk. The center of this Africa investment epidemic is regarded in the light of a conquering hero. He has been feted and dined by royalty and glorified in the most fulsome manner in speeches, not only as I have shown, by the duke of Fife, but by the prince of Wales and other royal personages, who have been taken in on the ground floor of these stupendous operations. The newspapers, with a few conspicuous exceptions (Truth and the Daily Chronicle, for example), have joined in singing his praises; and even the London Times compares him to Lord Clive, the founder of the Indian empire. The so-called "advance" into Africa and inevitable conflict with Lobengula is magnified into a mighty war, calculated to work up the imaginations of the people and give the "Little England" spirit a blow from which it will not lightly recover.

A NEW HERO IN BUCKRAM.

In the midst of all this reckless struggle for riches and additional territory it is refreshing to inform you at least one hard-headed, sensible man of influence in England has been found to give this stupendous speculation to make money for promoters its right name. I refer to Mr. A. J. B. Wilson, who a year or so ago startled the world with his exposure of some of the methods of the Bank of England, which led to a general shaking of that institution and a change in its management. In a conversation with Mr. Wilson a few days ago I asked him what he really thought of Mr. Rhodes and his imperial schemes. "Oh, his plot is big enough to have pleased the first Bonaparte in his younger days. I do not think it a thing for investors to meddle with, and when the admiring young bloods of the home press cry 'Ave, Caesar!' and bid us fall down and worship this new hero in buckram, let investors and taxpayers, and all good citizens button up their pockets."

"If the scheme is not likely to succeed how do you account for royal dukes as officers and the prince of Wales' endorsement?"

"Money has been made out of it for the promoters. The operation of this Rhodesian story of the 'golden fleece' would fill a volume, and a brief recital of them would weary you. Those who seek to bolster up this company compare it to the East India company, but for my part, even if the comparison was a happy one, I see no analogy. A company that fell heir to a rich and, in its way, highly civilized empire, swarming with population, is very different from a company whose only possession is uncultivated wastes, a few wild cattle and 'mineral rights.' A charter hath charms to turn the gold from John Bull's pocket. Mr. Rhodes and his friends knew that gold there was in London, however they might feel about its presence in the African territory. The secretary of state for the colonies was approached for a charter in 1889, I think."

"But how could England give a charter for land which it did not own?"

"That is easy enough. 'Big Englanders' never stop at trifles of that sort when dealing with little fellows like King Lobengula. And these men were as near the throne as possible with two noble princes as figureheads. In drawing up this charter they included a country nearly as large as British India—a great waste bearing a few blackamoors."

"Is there no wealth in this vast territory?"

"There is no wealth in the Chartered company or in its territory, except the wealth which men must toil and sweat for, and which, for generations, mostly costs in the getting as much as it is worth. But the men to toil are not yet on the ground, nor likely to be. A land where almost the air breathed is for sale or hire, where enterprise is stifled and is built by props of waste paper, is not a land destined to be the home of our youth. But the cunning projectors and builders of empires with rhetorical foam for mortar have only to keep calling out 'gold! gold!' and it comes to them."

HAPPY HOMES FOR ENGLISHMEN.

Such words of warning as those are drowned in the cry of "Little Englander." The talk of Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson of a new empire of 1,200 miles by 500, splendidly "mineralized," and awaiting to welcome Englishmen, and provide "happy homes" and "remunerative employment" for a "whole nation of Englishmen," and "rich and expanding markets" for the "unemployed manufacturers" at home, has aroused the kingdom. As a result, money is being poured like water into the wildest kinds of African schemes, while investments in civilized countries, with a fair hope of success and reasonable return, are not considered. This African company furore is really worth studying, but in a brief letter it is impossible to do more than roughly sketch its striking features. Whatever the outcome may be for the small investors—and there are nearly 9,000 shareholders in the British South African company—those who have exploited it have made stupendous fortunes. So far they have the gold, and other small investors have an interest in the "future profits," which may or may not materialize this generation.

R. P. P.

**Strong Bid for the Farmer Vote.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A special to the Evening Post from Montreal says: In view of the approaching election, the Dominion government, to secure the farmers' vote, has guaranteed to buy all winter made butter, for which it will pay 20 cents per pound, and also the expense of shipping it to Great Britain.

**Package of Elbe Mail Recovered.**

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A packet containing forty-six letters, which was dispatched from Bremen by the lost steamship Elbe, has been picked up from the water near Deal. The letters were addressed to persons living in various places in the vicinity of New York.

## FAVOR A CONFERENCE

German Reichstag Takes Up the Question of Silver Coinage.

MIRBACH RESOLUTION PASSED THAT BODY

Calls for an International Congress to Discuss the Question.

GOVERNMENT NOT OPPOSED TO THE PLAN

Agrarian Demands for the White Metal Having Their Effect.

PARTY LINES BROKEN ON THE QUESTION

**Intimation that Gold Standard Men Favor the Conference in the Hope of An Adverse Decision that Will Shelve the Question.**

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The silver question in the United States and Europe has been the subject with which the political and financial world in Berlin have been chiefly occupied during the past week. The financial troubles in the United States are followed with the closest attention and the National Zeitung, Klein's Journal and other newspapers have commented at various lengths upon the situation at Washington. On Wednesday night during the subscription ball at the Royal Opera house the emperor showed the interest he felt in the matter by engaging in a lengthy conversation with Mr. Runyon, the American ambassador, on the American financial affairs. The conversation touched on the tariff and political questions, but his majesty asked to be informed more especially about the financial crisis, the coinage troubles and gold reserve in the national treasury. On receiving the information that he sought, the emperor added some remarks, including an expression of his hope that financial matters in Mr. Runyon's country would be soon straightened out again. He also took occasion to refer to the close commercial relations between Germany and the United States.

An important phase of the silver question was reached today when the Reichstag declared in favor of the resolution submitted yesterday by Count von Mirbach, an agrarian leader, summoning another international conference on the currency question. Mirbach's resolution instructed the federal government to issue the invitations for an international monetary congress to take action for the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium. Previous to its adoption Count von Posadowsky-Wegner, secretary of state for the imperial treasury, in behalf of the government, declared its sympathy with the object aimed at by the resolution. The motion which was submitted to the Reichstag by Mirbach had received the signatures national liberals, ultramontanes and members of that body, comprising conservatives, national liberals, ultramontanes and members of other parties. Among the signers were to be found not only the names of professed bimetallists, but other members who have heretofore maintained a more or less neutral attitude on the question of bimetallism. One of the signers was the son of Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor.

HOPE FOR ADVERSE ACTION.

The bimetallists who signed the motion want nothing more or less than bimetallism. But for the time being they have been prevented from formulating a motion to that effect by the opposition of their own moderate colleagues, who do not desire an alteration of the gold currency. There is a suspicion afloat that the support of the latter is not entirely genuine, but has as its motive a desire to bring about an international conference, whose decision, they believe, will be adverse to the reinstatement of silver, and thus settle the question for some time to come. The result of the debate was foreshadowed yesterday when Prince Hohenlohe indicated the attitude of the government in a carefully worded declaration which he read, as follows:

"Without prejudicing out imperial currency, one must confess that the difference in the value of gold and silver continues to react upon our commercial life. Following, therefore, the tendencies which led to the appointment of a silver commission, I am willing to consider, in conjunction with the federal governments, whether we cannot enter upon a friendly interchange of opinion as to common remedial measures with the other states which are chiefly interested in maintaining the value of silver."

When Mirbach's motion came up in the Reichstag this afternoon in its regular order the discussion was resumed by Siegel, a national liberal. He opposed the resolution and urged that the impression should not be created abroad that the Reichstag considered the existing monetary system unsuited to the interests of Germany. He was convinced that Great Britain would take no part in any international agreement for the introduction of a double standard.

Leuschner of the reichpartie declared that he was in favor of an international conference, which he was fully persuaded would adopt the principles of bimetallism.

COURTING THE AGRARIANS.

Richter of the people's party said that Hohenlohe was temporizing. His attitude indicated a desire on the part of the government to bow low before the agrarians. (Laughter.) The vacillation was a danger in such an important matter. The present resolution was an agrarian intermezzo preceding the principal act—the protectionist resolution of Count von Kanitz. If they got nothing, the agrarians would stir up such discontent as would not be allayed by tenant revolution bills. (Cheers by the radicals).

Count von Posadowsky-Wegner, who followed Richter, said that the ever-falling price of silver was prejudicial to industry and to the German silver mines. Consequently, the decline would tend to deprive a large body of workingmen of their means of subsistence. Even monometallists admitted that the depreciation in the price of silver was harmful. "The premier and minister of finance of France had stated that France must revert to the double standard and that Germany was responsible, because it first began the use of the gold standard. The rural population believed that the fall in the price of silver was answerable for the drain in the value of the products. This opinion was shared, moreover, by many manufacturers. Therefore, it was the duty of the government to return a benevolent answer to the question when it had been put before the Reichstag."

This utterance was greeted with much conservative cheering. Von Kardoff, a well known champion of the law, described bimetallism as a protection to the German peasant class, as a sure bulwark against socialism. This remark was greeted with derisive laughter on the socialist benches. The chief opposition against a double standard came from privy councillors in the ministerial departments.

Count Wegner her arose from his seat and declared that the chief of the departments were responsible for the policy of the departments.

After a speech by Meyer which elicited a reply from Von Kardoff, the motion of Mirbach was put to the house and carried amid loud applause from the members of the right. The motion was carried by the united votes of the conservatives and centrists, and with a few exceptions the national liberals.

The newly formed German Bimetallic league will meet on the 19th inst. Speeches will be delivered before the league by Von Kardoff, Count von Mirbach, Arendet, and two well known manufacturers, Wuelfing and Aschendorff.

ANTI-REVOLUTION BILL WILL PASS.

The passage of the anti-revolutionary bill by the Reichstag seems now to be assured, the negotiations between the government and the leaders of the center party, especially Lieber and Groeber, having at length resulted in an agreement that some amendments shall be incorporated in the bill in order to enable the members of the center party to claim that their votes are given for the measure for the sake of religion and morality. The majority of the Catholics, however, regard the action of the centrists in agreeing to support the bill as a desertion of party principles, and declare that it will be condemned by the majority of the Catholics of Germany. By winning over the followers of Lieber and Groeber, who number between thirty and forty, the government is sure to secure 240 votes for the measure, and this will give them a safe majority. What bargain the centrists have made with the government remains unknown.

Invitations will be issued by the government to all maritime powers of Europe and America to send warships to take part in the naval display and the fetes which will take place on the opening of the Baltic and North sea canal, on the 18th of June. It is understood that President Faure will accept the invitation to be sent to France. The emperor is taking a keen interest in the opening of the new canal. It is expected it will serve to bring back the waning prosperity of Lubeck, Dantzic, Stettin and other German ports. The fetes will be on a grand scale, and will last five days.

GOSSIP OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

The emperor was slightly indisposed today, but his trouble is nothing more than a cold. He, however, felt it necessary to cancel an audience which he had arranged to give today to a deputation of the agriculturists' union.

Prof. Ernst Curtius, LL.D., the well known archaeologist, has been run over by a sleigh and sustained severe injuries. As Prof. Curtius is past 80 years of age fears are entertained that he may not survive his injuries. The emperor has had frequent inquiries made as to his condition.

Herr Aller, who was the commercial adviser of the German consulate at Chicago after the World's fair had been here, will shortly visit Germany and deliver addresses in the larger cities on the subject: "How to Increase Exports to America."

A monster concert will take place next Saturday in the colonnade of the Reichstag building for the benefit of the relatives of the persons who lost their lives by the sinking of the Elbe. The royal orchestra will take part in the performance.

Influenza has secured a hold in Berlin. One of the last persons seized with the disease was Herbert G. Squires, the second secretary of the American embassy.

The American residents of Berlin have arranged to celebrate Washington's birthday by a concert, address and ball at the Reichshof. Ambassador Runyon will preside and will also, on the same day, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, hold a reception at his residence.

A decision of the government has been published by which canned corned beef and other canned meats will hereafter pay a duty of 20 marks per 100 kilos, instead of 17 marks as the "favored nation clause" in the treaties between the United States and Germany would seem to require.

### CZAREWITCH IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

**Grand Duke George Suffering from a Dangerous Pulmonary Affliction.**

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg published this afternoon says that grave news has been received again as to the health of the czarewitch, Grand Duke George, brother of the present Czar Nicholas and second son of the late Czar Alexander III. The czarewitch, who is suffering from pulmonary trouble, is passing the winter at the imperial residence at Livadia in the Crimea, his physicians having deemed it impossible for him to stand the rigorous weather of northern Russia. The extremely low temperature that has prevailed throughout Europe this winter, however, has extended to the usually genial climate of Livadia, and reports have now been received that the czarewitch has been affected by the cold weather. It is said that he is expectorating blood and his condition is regarded as already dangerous.

Grand Duke George was born April 17, 1871. His health was never robust and he has several times been seriously ill, causing great anxiety to his parents.

**Captain Boynton as Co-Respondent.**

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the court of high justice today Captain Paul Boynton, the swimmer, appeared as co-respondent in a divorce case. The charges were preferred by a man named Beale, the proprietor of a restaurant. An award of £750 damages was rendered against Boynton and the divorce was granted. The defendant, Emma Beale, was formerly employed by Boynton as a swimmer in an exhibition which he gave in England.

**By-Elections in Newfoundland.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 16.—The government has issued writs providing for the holding of by-elections at St. John, west, Harbor Grace and Bay Deverde. Their candidates are Receiver General Scott, Executive Chancellor Morris, Premier Whiteway and Chairman of the Board of Works Dawe and Surveyor General Woods. The polling will take place March 9.

**Church and State Will Remain One.**

PARIS, Feb. 16.—During the session of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon M. Faure submitted a motion for the separation of church and state. M. Ribot, the prime minister, spoke in opposition to the motion. He declared the adoption of such a measure would break the peace of the country. The motion was rejected.

**Archduke Albrecht Reported Dying.**

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Arco, in South Tyrol, says that Archduke Albrecht, who is suffering from congestion of the lungs, is sinking rapidly and his death is hourly expected.

## FOUND QUEER PEOPLE

Donaldson Smith Sends a Report of His African Explorations.

PROGRESS STOPPED BY A NATIVE RULER

Abyssinian Chief Has Killed or Made Slaves of the Natives.

FORMER INHABITANTS WERE FARMERS

Their Fields Are Now for the Most Part Uncultivated.

GROUND COVERED WITH THEIR BONES

**Discovered a Beautiful Cavern Where a River Had Cut Its Way Through a Mountain—Starting on a Long Journey.**

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NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Associated press has received the following letter from Dr. A. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia, in which news of the Lake Rudolph, eastern Africa, expedition is given up to December 14, 1894. The letter is dated from the Shebeyli river, near Somoliland. He relates the details of his encounter with Dodjas Wada Grubbra, an Abyssynian ruler, who had exterminated or enslaved the native Gallas and who prevented Dr. Smith and his party from proceeding. The doctor writes:

"Dodjas Wada Gubbra proved himself to be one of the funniest and wittiest old men imaginable. His wife and daughter and present female slaves had their eye brows removed and large crescents tatooed in blue ink over their eyes. They do not cook their meat, but eat it immediately the animal is killed. They always conceal their faces when eating or drinking, and the sight of a lot of Abyssynians squatted about a dead bullock with their cloaks thrown completely over their heads is very amusing. They have many curious customs. Such a thing as morality is unknown among them. They seem to delight in cruelly treating their slaves. I have frequently seen young girls kicked and beaten for quite trifling offenses.

"We made a rich discovery on our way south. I had heard of a river that ran under a mountain where the great god of the Gallas, Waco, had carved a place for himself. As we were not far from it, Mr. Gillett and I made an excuse that we wished to shoot elephants, which abounded there. We made a hard push, and to our surprise discovered the most beautiful subterranean passage it would be possible to imagine. A large tributary of the river Juba had carved a way for itself a mile in length under a mountain. On either side of the stream were great vaulted chambers from twenty-five to 150 feet high and supported on massive columns. The columns were most ornately carved by the waters and many would form long arched passages. The mountain was hollowed a great distance on the other side of the stream. I have named them the caves of Wyndlawn.

"The greater part of our journey has been through the richest country, from an agricultural point of view, I have ever seen, and the climate would suit an European farmer exactly. There are signs of much previous cultivation, but little land is cultivated at present. The owners have been killed off, as is evident by the human skeletons lying about. For every village that is inhabited there are at least six that are without owners. All about these villages there are large areas that were highly cultivated five years ago, and even more recently before the Abyssynians grabbed the land and slaughtered the natives. We have a long journey before us and it will probably be several months before we reach Lake Rudolph.

"A. DONALDSON SMITH."

### LOOKING UP HYAMS' RECORD.

**Possibility that He Has Made Away with Two Other People.**

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 16.—Detectives made a thorough search of the cellar of the warehouse where young Wells was killed and found a chisel and hammer, both blood-stained. They will be used as evidence in the murder charges against the Hyams. The prisoners at the jail occupy separate cells, and, in order to prevent their communication with each other, have been assigned to separate corridors. About twelve years ago Harry Hyams ran an auction room at St. Catherine's, Ont. While there he paid attention to a young lady named Miss Williams and afterward married her. Her father was wealthy and soon after the wedding died suddenly, leaving a considerable portion of his wealth to his daughter, Harry Hyams' wife. Nothing was thought of the death at the time, but recent developments have aroused suspicion. A few years after Williams' death, and Hyams afterward married Hyams, died, and Hyams afterward married Wells' sister, as previously stated.

### BIDS FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

**Britishers Figuring on a Route to Touch Only on British Soil.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.—The analysis, which was made by Sanford Fleming, of tenders received for the construction of the Pacific cable, has been sent to the different colonial governments. For route No. 1, which seems to be the one which will have to be adopted in the event of arrangements falling through with Hawaii for a landing place on the Hawaiian archipelago, the lowest offer, including the maintenance for three years, is £1,517,000. This is for a speed capacity of twelve words per minute. The route in question is entirely within British territory and would run from Vancouver island to Fanning island, Fiji, Norfolk island, with branches from Norfolk island to New Zealand and New South Wales. For the adjustment of details Mr. Fleming suggests that a joint commission be appointed to assemble in London, consisting of three commissioners, to represent Canada and one to represent Australia and New Zealand conjointly.

**United States Bonds at a Premium.**

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In its financial article today the Times says that American bonds were yesterday freely dealt in and prices at one time touched 1¾ premium. At the close the premium was 1½.

**Honors to an American Musician.**

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The Society of Friends of Music today elected Antonio Dvorak, director of the National Conservatory of Music of New York, as an honorary member.

**Peasants Buried by an Avalanche.**

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—An avalanche buried several peasants at Borazescow, Galicia. All were suffocated.

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

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### SANTA FE PASSENGER WRECKED.

**Number of Persons Injured but No One Killed.**

PITTSBURG, Kan., Feb. 16.—The regular Santa Fe passenger train was wrecked just outside the city limits this evening, and several of the passengers injured. None of them, it is thought, will die. After being removed from the wreck, the injured passengers were distributed over the city, making it impossible to get an accurate list of those hurt. As far as obtainable the list is as follows:

Conductor Ramsay, internally injured.

George Davis, a boy, leg mashed.

Miss Bertha Garver, side punctured by broken timber and otherwise badly injured.

Under Sheriff Hi Adsit, both legs broken, arm dislocated, cut about the face.

Mrs. Dr. M. E. Johnson, leg broken, face and body badly cut.

Son of Mrs. Johnson, injured internally, body mashed and ear cut off.

Joe Ennis, leg broken, cut about the face and appears to be injured internally.

Miss Laura James, leg and both arms broken; ugly hole in her head.

The accident occurred just outside the city limits, at the junction of the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City, Memphis & Gulf roads. A Missouri Pacific coal train was switching, and the engineer looked back for signals, failing to see the approaching Santa Fe passenger going north. The coal train struck the tender of the Santa Fe, throwing the entire passenger train except the engine to the bottom of a fifteen foot embankment. Every person on the Santa Fe train was more or less injured and the wonder is that nobody was killed. The injured were removed as quickly as possible to the houses in the neighborhood and cared for. The wrecked train was the regular Santa Fe passenger, which arrives here at 5:05 and returns to Girard. The passenger list was fortunately light. So far as learned none of the crew with the exception of Conductor Ramsay were injured. Both crews put the responsibility for the mishap on the other. It is said the Missouri Pacific engineer signalled for the crossing before the Santa Fe train was within the regulation distance.

### ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

**China Sends Her Foremost Two Dignitaries to Treat with Japan.**

CHEFOO, Feb. 16.—All the foreigners who were serving with the Chinese forces at Wei-Hai-Wei except the American John Wilde, alias Howie or Harvie, have been set free. Wilde is the man who was arrested by the Japanese at Kobe, aboard the French steamer Sydney, with Cham Taa Moore, formerly interpreter for the Chinese legation at Washington, and an Englishman named Chameron on a charge of being engaged in a plot to destroy Japanese warships by means of torpedoes. He and his two companions were released on taking oath to do nothing to assist the Chinese during the pending war.

It is reported that Li Hung Chang, one of the new Chinese peace envoys, is on his way to Port Arthur, where he is to meet envoys appointed by Japan and arrange for the cessation of the war. It is said here that Russia and England will offer to mediate a peace between China and Japan. A report is also in circulation here that the foreign representatives at Peking are again apprehensive of trouble, and have ordered guards to be brought up from their respective war ships at Tien-Tsin for the protection of the legations.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—This afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch from Chefoo repeating the statement that Admiral Ting, the Chinese naval commander at Wei-Hai-Wei, has committed suicide on account of the reverses to the Chinese forces. The dispatch adds that Commodore Liu and General Chang have also taken their own lives for the same reason.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Feb. 16.—The Japanese forces are now in complete occupation of the island of Liu Kiang Tao, in the bay here, the forts on which were the last to hold out against the victorious Japanese fleets.

**Mexico Has Conceded Nothing.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 16.—Guatemalan Minister De Leon is confined to his bed by a slight illness. The negotiations between Foreign Minister Mariscal and Guatemalan Minister De Leon continue most slowly. It is untrue that they are discussing the amount of indemnity to be paid by Guatemala and that Guatemala concedes that an indemnity and apology is due Mexico. Mexico has not receded one iota from her original demands, as outlined by Diaz in his message opening congress.

**Broomsticks from Canada Are Free.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The government has received notice from the Treasury department at Washington stating officially that broomsticks were on the United States free list. In view of the United States decision a recommendation has gone to the council for the adoption of reciprocity in this matter.

## HILL AS A SILVERITE

Debate on His Resolution Consumed the Day in the Senate.

ASSAILED BY THE COLORADO SENATORS

Denounced as a Decoy Move of the Gold Monometallists.

NEW YORKER DECLARES FOR BIMETALLISM

Says Colorado Senators Would Reduce Us to Silver Monometallism.

TELLER ARRAIGNS THE ADMINISTRATION

**Claims There Are Grounds for Charging Dishonesty in the Bond Transaction—Ineffectual Effort to Take Up the Agricultural Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A storm of financial debate swept over the senate today, exceeding in intensity any discussion the upper branch of congress has had in many days. It was brought on by Mr. Hill's advocacy of his resolution, defining the policy of the government for bimetallism and for paying its obligations in the best money in use. The New York senator spoke with his usual vigor, and was closely followed in his proposal for sustaining the national credit by a declaration of policy to the world. But Mr. Hill's speech was merely the warning note of the storm. He was followed by Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, Lodge of Massachusetts, and later by Mr. Teller of Colorado, in the most scathing denunciation and arraignment of the administration for its recent bond contract with the Rothschilds and other foreign bankers. Mr. Wolcott made a direct and personal criticism of the president. Mr. Lodge was more temperate, but quite as severe in his personal arraignment of the president, declaring the recent bond contract was the blackest act in the history of American finance. Mr. Teller added to the flood of criticism on the recent acts of the administration. Mr. Hill replied briefly and with spirit. He declared that a futile effort was being made to arraign the president's administration for its appeal to the Rothschilds, while as a matter of fact, former republican administrations had sold bonds to the same foreign financiers. Mr. Hill declared the president and the secretary of the treasury had secured the best terms possible. The senator closed his speech by reading the Associated press cable from Germany announcing the proposition of Germany to convene another international monetary conference. No action was taken on the Hill resolution, and a renewal of the financial discussion is expected on Monday, Mr. Vilas having already given notice of a speech.

The rest of the day was given to the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. Dubois, republican of Idaho, presented a telegram from Phoenix, Ariz., which attracted attention in view of the effort about to be made to secure the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. It recited that at a meeting of republicans of Arizona it was unanimously resolved that the republican sentiment of the territory was "unequivocally in favor of the admission of Arizona to statehood at the present session of congress," and republican senators were requested to aid the bill for admission.

ALLEN ASKS INFORMATION.

Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, presented a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a list of the national banks which had been depositories of public funds during the last ten years, the interest, terms of contract, etc.

Mr. Hill's resolution, which announces the policy of the government to be bimetallism and the payment of gold obligations in the best money available, then came up.

Mr. Sherman offered a substitute, declaring that the policy of the government should be toward maintaining the parity between the two metals, so that every dollar should be equal to every other dollar. Should there be any disturbance in the parity, then bonds should be paid in standard gold coin.

Mr. Wolcott, republican of Colorado, moved to lay both the resolution and the substitute on the table.

Mr. Hill replied to Mr. Wolcott in another plea for his resolution. In closing he declared himself an earnest bimetallist and hoped to see the restoration of silver succeed. He was rejoiced to read an Associated press dispatch just received from Berlin announcing that action had been taken looking toward the rehabilitation of silver.

Mr. Hill was accorded close attention as he proceeded with great vigor and earnestness. "This declaration of the policy of the government should receive the support of every senator," said Mr. Hill, "unless there sits about this circle a gold monometallist or silver monometallist. I have few words for them. But assuming that a senator is for bimetallism, then this declaration of policy embodies his views. It is a safe and a proper solution for the present emergency."

Mr. Hill said the resolution first announced as the true policy of the government that our efforts should be turned toward the accomplishment of bimetallism.

ALL PARTIES HAVE ENDORSED IT.

"I need not remind both political parties that this is what they profess," he proceeded.

"It is of supreme moment," said Mr. Hill, "that we should declare to the country and to the world that it is not our policy to maintain the single gold standard or the single standard of silver."

Mr. Hill said on general financial questions congress was further apart now than it was six months ago. The proposition for gold bonds on one hand was met by the proposition for unlimited silver coinage on the other hand. What had become of the proposition to redeem the greenbacks and the financial plans? "But in the condition of inaction," proceeded Mr. Hill, "congress can at least take this one step that will assure the world that although we may have our hands tied on these various measures, our bonds may be taken with full assurance that they will be paid by the best money in use."

Mr. Hill said there was prospect of a further issue of bonds. "Let us then keep down the interest. What could either party gain by inaction on this subject, by bringing on a panic the coming summer and bringing congress back to Washington again for further legislation?"

Mr. Hill closed with an eloquent peroration for maintaining the national honor.

"At least we can say," said he, "that this congress is not committed to gold; that we will proceed steadily toward the realization of bimetallism; that we will maintain our national honor and credit by paying our obligations in the best money in use."

Mr. Wolcott, republican of Colorado, who