TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

materializing. Summed up, the whole situ-

ation appears to lie in the fact that the

likely to interfere, and that even if it were

the center would not recognize the papal in-

Some Energetic Opposition.

In the meantime the chancellor is no

gotiating with Herr von Beningsen for

one reply, and that is that he must have the

From a court source I hear that the em-

peror seems willing enough to accept the

proposition of von Beningsen, which would

give all the money required and the military

conditions asked, with merely the condition

this moment is the recall of the Jesuits.

The kaiser himself has the greatest an-

tipathy to the sect, but it is powerful enough

public petition will be presented the Reich-

stag against the return of the Jesuits. Al-

Troubles of the Churches.

terparty will meet with defeat. In that case

Berlin university, where he has been

Straussmeyer, author of the celebrated

work on "guadenlehere," is hard at work in

the national library lately. The chief of

the Jesuits made an inspection of the Ger-

man missions, and was afforded all facilities.

The bellicose bishop of Treves at the same

time has exhorted his followers to have no

further commercial dealings with protes-

tants, thus further accentuating the feeling

Neat Little Game of Politics.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Marshall, who

is a Bavarian lawyer, has protested against

the statement in the Kreuz Gazette, which

stated that Count Schouvaloff had inspired

the Berlin correspondents through the me-

dium of a priest. I happen to know the inner

side of this question. It is piquant. It is

traced to the ex-mistress of Paul Lindau,

Fraulein Schabelski, who under the name of

'Proteus' gave out the letters which in-

spired the articles in question. They have

been full of panslavist hatred, attacking ev-

erything and everybody, and above all the

kaiser. At the back of Schabelski was the

publisher Wittrowsky, otherwise Harden,

editor of the notorious magazine Zuhkunft, which was inspired by Bismarck. The truth

goes further and shows that although

the ambassador himself does not

those at the embassy who do, and further,

their doings are known and duly reported at

headquarters. Their spies are followed and

tracked by government spies. It is a pretty

game. Here we have heaps of Russian spies

in high life and down stairs their names are

duly recorded, but there severe instructions

are never to go too near the embassy. All

communications pass through the third per-

son. I could tell you much more, but dis-

Ahlwardt will be liberated on the 22d of

this month. Then we may expect a monkey

and parrot time in the Reichstag. We shall

probably have a noisy demonstration. He

will probably be accompanied to the Reich-

stag by his lawyer, Hartwick, whose election

Caprivi has just had an interview with the

progressist deputy, Bamberger, over the

military bill. The latter exacts firstly, the

reform of the military laws; second, the

nomination of a liberal secretary of the

treasury; thirdly, prophylatic measures

In Store for the Chancellor.

This week has been an important one in

the history of Germany, for it has shown us

the fate of the military bill, which it

unles the two years service is accepted. The

kaiser's return from his journey to Wilhelms-

haven and Heligoland will not be overpleas

ant for the chancellor, who strangely mis-

calculated the temper of the commission, as-

suring the kaiser just before his departure

that the bill was perfectly safe. There

has never been any doubt as to the

wishes of the people being against tha

military bill, yet it was supposed that the

dexterous manipulations adopted, as related

in these columns, to pass the bill, would

have ended in a compromise. The Herald

had even been attacked as anti-German for

doubting that the bill would pass in its orig-

inal form. Now that it is virtually rejected,

we hope such critics will discover that our

reflections were but too temperate. Now

there is talk of a partial cabinet crisis, dis-

solution and so forth, but until the emperor

returns we shall know nothing positive. I

hear that his majesty on the news of the

stubborn opposition of the commission being

GERMANY'S ARMY BILL.

It is Becoming More Popular with the Peo-

BERLIN. Feb. 18 .- The action of the army

bill committee on Thursday in rejecting the

two years' service clause has by no means

finally settled the question at issue. Yet

Chancellor von Caprivi privately declares

that the committee's action will not prejudice

the decision of the Reichstag. The govern-

ment relies upon the fact that the two years

term is so desired by the mass of electors

that they will not permit the Reichstag to

reject the opposition offer of a two years

term if made a permanent law.

Chancellor von Caprivi continues to

give pledges to apply the law prac-

tically for two years, but he insists the gov

ernment shall retain the option to apply it

for the three years limit. The committee

will resume its labors Monday, when Dr.

Lieber will announce that the cen

terists will aupport a compromise

granting the peace and war stand-

ards demanded by the government for

five years. Active negotiations are going on

between Chancellor von Caprivi and the

that the government offers to readmit the

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

leaders of the center party. It is reported

for Leignity seems to be assured.

against anti-Semitism.

Coming of the Ahlwardt.

cretion bids me halt here.

seddle in political matters here, there are

between the two churches.

attending lectures of Harnack; also,

the times of the "Thirty Years War."

new compromise, but the latter has but

fluence in matters temporal.

two years system or nothing.

for the five years.

Gladstone's Bill as Read Before the English House of Commons.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE MEASURE

Powers Vested in the Houses of the Proposed Irish Legislature.

CROWN RIGHTS CAREFULLY GUARDED

Privileges to Be Allowed the Irish Government Under the New Order,

SALARIES AND TERMS OF OFFICIALS

How the Affairs of Ireland Will Be Managed Should the Bill Become a Law - A Very Interesting Document.

London, Feb. 18.-Gladstone's home rule bill was read the first time in the House of Commons. The following is a summary of

There shall be established in Ireland a legislature consisting of her majesty the queen and two Houses, a legislative council and legislative assembly, subject to the restrictions mentioned in the act.

The Irish legislature is given power to make laws for the government of Ireland in respect to matters exclusively relating to that country. It shall not have the power to make laws respecting the following matters: The status or dignity of the erown, or the succession to the crown or regency; lord lieutenant or representatives of the crown; making peace or war; matters arising from a state of war or defense of the realm; treaties or other relations with foreign states, or relations between different parts of her majesty's dominions; treason, or treason felony; making any law respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or impesing any disability or conferring any privileges on account of a religious belief or abrogating or projudicially affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education, or any denominational institution or charity, or prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending a religious institution at school; or whereby any person may be deprived of life, libery or property without due process of law, or denied the equal protections of laws, or whereby property is taken without just compensation. All laws made in contravention of the above shall be void.

Powers of the Queen. The executive power shall continue to be vested in the oueen through the lord lieuto summon, prorogue

and dissolve the Irish legislature. There shall be an executive committee of the privy council in Ireland to aid and advise the government, to be named by the queen. The lord lieutenant is to have the power to

veto acts of the legislature, The legislative council shall consist of forty-eight councilors, elected from constituencies according to a schedule accompanying

Every person shall be entitled to vote for Exembers of the council who owns or occu-

The term of office of councilors shall be eight years, not affected by dissolution, half of the councilors to retire every fourth The legislative assembly shall consist of

members returned by the existing parliamentary constituencies, to continue in office five years unless sooner dissolved.

After six years from the passage of the act the Irish legislature may after the qualifications of electors and constituencies.

If the legislative assembly passes any bill and the legislative council rejects it, and if after two years the legislative assembly again passes it, then it shall be submitted to a joint vote of the two houses and be adopted The present parliamentary constituencies. until otherwise provided, shall continue to elect members to parliament; but Dublin university shall cease to return a member. Existing divisions of constituencies, save as

provided by schedule, are abolished. An Irish peer in the Lords and a member of the Commons for an Irish constituency shall not be entitled to deliberate or vote on any bill or motion the operation of which is confined to Great Britain or raising any tax not to be raised in Ireland.

Concerning Finances. There shall be an Irish exchequer and a consolidated fund separate from the United Kingdom. Customs duties and excise and postage shall be im posed by parliament, subject to the pro visions of this act. The Irish legislature may impose other taxes, and all matters re lating to taxes in Ireland, and the manage ment and collection thereof shall be regulated by Irish act, provided that the duties and customs be regulated, collected and paid into the exchequer of the United Kingdom

All the public revenues of Ireland shall be paid into the Irish exchequer and form a consolidated fund appropriated to the public service of Ireland by Irish act. If the excise duties shall be increased above the present rates the excess shall be paid to the United Kingdom; if reduced, the deficiency shall be paid from the exchequer of the United Kingdom into the Irish exchequer.

The civil charges of the government of Ireland shall be borne by Ireland. After fifteen years the arrangement for the contribution of Ireland to imperial liabilities and expenditures and otherwise for the in pursuance of an address from the House

of Commons or the Irish Assembly. The bill further provides for the establishment, under the direction of the treasury of an account known as the treasury account of Ireland, into which shall be paid sums payable from the Irish exchequer to the exchequer of the United Kingdom, or vice versa, from which account shall be paid sums due from either country to the other. Any surplus to the account of either exchequer shall be paid into that exchequer at a convenient time. Any sum payable to the United Kingdom shall be turned over to the national debt

Management of Church Property.

Section 15 provides for the management o shurch property in Ireland and payments of Sections 16 and 17 make provision for an

annuity payment from the Irish exchequer

to the exchequer of the United Kingdom for the credit of the local loans and for other

Sec. 18.—Bills appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing a tax shall originate in the legislative assembly. It shall not be lawful for the legislative assembly to adopt or pass a vote, resolution, address or bill for an appropriation for any purpose or any part of the public revenue of Ireland or any tax in pursuance of the

recommendation of the lord lieutenant in the session wherein such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.

Section 19 opens: "Two judges of the supreme court of Ireland shall be exchequer judges. They shall be appointed under the great seal of the United Kingdom. Their salaries and pensions shall be charged to and paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom. The exchequer judges shall be removable only by her majesty on an address from the two houses of Parliament. Each judge shall, save as otherwise provided by Parliament, receive the same salary and be entitled to the same pensions at the time of his appointment fixed for puisne judges of the supreme court, and during his continuance in office his salary shall not be diminished or his right to a pension altered without his consent. Alteration to any rules relating to such legal proceedings as mentioned in this section shall not be made except with the approval of her majesty in council. The sittings of the exchequer judges shall be regulated by like approval." The rest of the section is de-

voted to details of only legal interest.

Postal and Telegraph Service. Section 20 provides for the transfer of the postal and telegraph service of Ireland to the Irish government to be regulated by an Irish act, except as regards matters relating to such conditions of transmission and delivery of postal letters and telegrams as are incident to duties on postage or foreign mails or submarine telegraphs or through lines in connection therewith, or any any other postal or telegraphic business in regard to places out of the Umted Kingdom.

In section 21 provision is made for the transfer to the Irish government of the postoffice sayings banks of Ireland and all such powers and duties of any department or officer of Great Britain as are connected with the postoffice savings banks, trustees of savings banks or friendly societies in Ireland and the same to be regulated by

Sec. 22-Appeals from the courts of Ireland to the House of Lords shall cease. Where any person would, but for this act. have the right of appeal from any court in Ireland to the House of Lords, such persons shall have the right to appeal to the queen in council. The right to so appeal shall not be affected by any trish act. All enactments failing to provide for an appeal to the queen in council and the committee of the privy council shall apply according. When judicial committees sit in hearing upon appeals from the courts of Ireland, there shall be present not less than four lords of appeal and at least one member who is or has been judge of the supreme court.

The rota of privy councillors to sit for the appeals of all courts of Ireland shall be made annually by her majesty in council. The privy councillors, or some of them on a rota, shall sit to hear appeals. The usual vacancy in such rota may be filled by order of the council. Nothing in this act shall affect the jurisdiction of the House of Lords to determine claims to Irish peerages.

Sec. 23-If it appears to the lord lieutenant or the secretary of state expedient for the public interest that steps be taken for the speedy determination of the question whether any Irish act or any provision thereof is beyond the powers of the Irish legislature, he may represent such to her majesty in council and thereon such question shall forthwith be referred to and heard and determined by a judicial committee of the privy council, constituted as if hearing an appeal from a court of Ireland. Upon the hearing of the question such persons as seem to the judicial committee to be interested may be allowed to appear and be heard as parties to the case. The decision of the judicial committee shall be given in like manner as if it were a decision on appeal, the nature of the report or recommendation to her majesty being stated in open court. Nothing in this act shall prejudice any other power of her majesty in council to refer any question to the judicial committee or right of any person to petition her majesty for such reference.

Sec. 24-Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any act, every subject of the queen shall be qualified to hold the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, without reference to his previous religious or political belief. The office of the lord lieutenant shall be for the term of six years without prejudice, subject to the power of the queen to

revoke the appointment. Sec. 25-The queen in council may place under the control of the Irish government for purposes of that government such lands and buildings in Ireland as are vested in or held in trust for her majesty, subject to such conditions or reasons as may seem expedi-

Judicial Matters.

Sec. 26-A judge of the supreme court or other superior courts of Ireland, or county court, or courts within the jurisdiction, appointed after the passage of this act, shall not be removed from office except in pursuance of an address from the two houses of the legislature, nor during his continuance in office his salary shall not be diminished or the right of pension altered without his consent.

Sec. 27-All existing judges of the supre me

court, county court judges, land commissioners in Ireland and all existing officers serving in Ireland in the permanent civil service of the crown and receiving salaries charged to the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom shall, if they are removable at present on address to the houses of Parliament, continue removable only upon such address; if removable in other manner they shall continue removable only in the same manner as heretofore. They shall continue to receive the same salaries, gratuities and pensions and shall be liable to perform the same duties as heretofore, or such duties as her majesty may declare analogous. Their salaries and pensions, if and so far as not paid out of the Irish consolidated fund, shall be paid out of the exchequer of the United Kingdom. provided this section shall be subject to the provisions of the act with respect to exchequer judges. If any of the said judges, commissioners or officers retire from office with the queen's approbation before the completion of the perion of service entitling them to a pension, her majesty, may, if she thinks fit, grant a pension not exceeding the pension they would, on the completion of their period

of service, have been entitled to. Minor Civil Officials.

Sec. 28.-All the existing officers of the ermanent civil service of the crown who are not as above provided for, and at the ap pointed day serving in Ireland, shall, after

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

BIG BORE OR SMALL

European Military Circles Agitated Over the Calibre of the Coming Rifle.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR GERMANY IN CASH

Immense Amount of Money Involved in the Proposition to Change.

CAPRIVI DEALING WITH THE CATHOLICS

Schemes and Counter Schemes in Interests of the Pending Army Bill.

PANSLAVISM AND THE BERLIN PAPERS

Some Aerimonious Discussion Now in Progress Through the Columns of the Public Prints-Rector Ahlwardt Enters the Reichstag This Week,

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Bealin, Feb. 18 .- New York Heraid Cable-Special to The Ben.]-At this moment, when war talk is common and souvenirs of the Ahlwardt trial are still fresh, a pamphlet published by Major General R. Witte, a highly capable officer, upon the desirability of a new calture gun for the German army has raised a question of enormous interest. General Witte considers that the present calibre of the rifle is too large. The pamphlet is a long one, and I

can only give you a summary of it. The general comes to the following conclusion. That all countries will be compelled to adopt the 5-calibre as a mimimum, and brings forward to support his argument tests which have been made in Chili, where experiments have been made with the 6-calibre rifle, the carrying distance of which was 5,000 meters, and a bullet from which at 5,000 meters passed clean through the body of a horse. Again, he quotes the tests made in Russia, where he states that excellent results have been obtained with the 5-calibre. According to Prof. Hebler Zarich, one of the best known authorities on projectiles, the 5 calibre gun would be 2.8 superior in results to the 8-calibre, and as especially emphasizing the utility of the small calibre rifle he demonstrates that the soldier can carry an extraordinary number of cartridges.

Something Depends on the Men. In conclusion, however, he says that the weapons do not render victory certain so much as the character of those who use them. The needle gun was inferior enough to the Chassepot of 1870, nevertheless the Germans were victorious. With that General Witte concludes by saying that, as the days of universal peace have not yet arrived, it is the duty of each country to arm

itself with the very best weapon obtainable. But-and there is a big but in this casethe change from the present calibre to the gun such as is proposed by General Witte would cost the country 350,000,000 marks, and if the change were made it would be the fourth time that the calibre of the German rifle has been altered since 1870. The kaiser has taken the keenest interest in the question, as he does in all military matters, most especially as regards small arms. I have it that he is strengly impressed with the views brought forward by General Witte, and that experiments will

shortly be made with the 5-calibre rifles. On the other hand a general in the highest position here is said to have some time ago expressed himself rather adversely on the latest idea of reducing the calibre, which he thinks has reached its minimum at present. Who knows! In the meantime military tongues are wagging very busily, and re sults may be reached which will be highly surprising, and interesting, and may revolutionize the armament of the armies of the

Movements of the Emperor

The kniser started Thursday for Wilhelmshaven and will there make a speech on the marine recruits which, it is expected, will be of considerable importance at the present moment. Thence, the weather permitting, the emperor will go to Heligoland. The governor of Heligoland has been here during the past week, and has reported to the kaiser the progress made with the fortifications on the islands. The kaiser's visit will be made with a view to a personal inspection of what has been done, for he takes a keen interest

in his latest acquisition. The kaiserin also interests herself per sonally in the welfare of the poor in the island, and her name stands at the head of the list of patronesses of the local schools, which are being worked upon the latest development of the kindergarten system.

Caprivi's Itopes Ahead. The military bill has once more risen into the sphere of interest. Up to the present time the commission has been engaged in discussing it from the points of view of finance and organization. Now comes the time when it is to be considered in a more concrete form, but as deputy said some days great deal of water will pass under the castle bridge ere the bill becomes a law. The chancellor is at the present moment more anxious to get cash, that is to say, to have his budget passed, than almost all else. Ready money has become quite a luxury in public offices, and for the lack of it the most inconvenient economies had been forced. Thus it is that we may witness the vote on the military bill postponed to Easter and even to autumn although I scarcely think the kaiser will allow the latter delay.

His Chances with Rome. Some comment has been caused by the fact that before he left here for Rome General von Loe, while a guest of the chancellor, met Prince Arenberg, well known as a Roman Catholic partisan, at the court, and Count Zehality, ex-minister of education and author of the deceased education bill. The education bill was very pleasing to the center, and it is now whispered that the latest sop to that party is to daugle what was known as the "Les Zeedlitz" education bill before them. With General von Loe (went Comte Baltestre, one of the leaders of the center, who may be mentioned here, in conjunction with Dr. Schorlemer of the same party, as in favor of

passing the military bill. Cardinal Kopp, a great friend of the emperor and who is reckoned to have great influence with his holiness, is also in Rome, and therefore, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, I should not be surprised to find that a political move re sults from you Loe's mission, and that the only question upon which an understanding cannot be then arrived at is the return of of the Jesuits, which may not be raised. As a further spoke in the wheel there has been talk of the encouragement of the appoint-

ment of an apostolic nuncio in Berlin, although it must be said scant credence is given in Roman Catholic circles to this idea's

center is stubborn, that Rome is most un-Rio Grande do Sul's Revolutionists Defy the Brazilian Forces.

TROOPS SENT TO SUPPORT CASTILHO

General Saraiva's Victory Over the Gov-

ernor's Army Alarmed That Official. FRONTIER CROWDED WITH HOSTILES

Uruguay Must Explain Why Arms Are that the two years system would be adopted Furnished the New Leader. The question we hear the most about at

ONE VESSEL AND CREW CAPTURED

not only to sway parliamentary majorities, but also to influence the emperor. The Clearance Papers of the Ship Issued Under subject will be mooted during the course Unusual Circumstances and May of the next few weeks in the Reichs-Cause Serious Complications tag and may prove the axis of a great Roman Catholic movement in the in the Near Future. future. The center party is urging its utmost the return of the Jesuits, but there is also a strong section of the Roman Cath-

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett 1 Valparaiso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex. olic clergy opposed to it. I hear that a huge Feb. 18.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE !- Revolution ists in Rio Grande do Sul. Brazil. will have ready 80,000 signatures are affixed. This is need for all the enthusiasm aroused by the a curious document, which reminds one of victory which General Saraiva, commanding one division of the federalist forces, recently won over the Castilhista We shall therefore witness a battle royal army. The activity on the part of the fedin the Reichstag, in which I foresee the cenerals has aroused the government of the state to a firmer determination to crush out we shall have warm times, as the center will rebellion, while the demand of Assis Brazil then oppose everything governmental. But for intervention on the part of the general the Roman Catholic party has very strong government of Brazil has caused the authorihold here, and it will make its power felt in ties in Rio de Janeiro to take steps looking the destinies of Germany. The famous Father Hoynsbruck nowadays frequents the

to the early suppression of the revolution. This information is contained in a telegram which I have just received from the Herald's correspondent in Porto Allegro, the capital of Rio Grande do Sul. The Herald correspondent says that Governor Castilho was alarmed by the news of General Saraiva's victory and hurriedly sent a request to the authorities in Rio de Janeiro for assistance in crushing the revolutionists. This was followed by the dispatch of 3,000 troops toward the frontier to intercept General Saraiva in his march toward the capital and if possible end the whole trouble by putting General Saraiva and his forces to flight.

Features of the Fight. Before the troops had got fairly started on their way toward the frontier the welcome news was received from the Brazilian capital that the general government had to send reinforcements in aid of Governor Castilho in striking decisive blows against the rebels. Repeated protests to the government of Uruguay against the open sympathy displayed by the Uruguayans along the border line with the federalists have at last caused the government in Montevideo to move against the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul. The friendship of the Uruguayans along the border has not ended with the expressions of sympathy, but the Brazilian federalists have been permitted to gather on Uruguayan soil and from there make many raids into Rio march under the federalist flag are really

Threats from the Uruguayan government against the federalists and their sympathizers have not been effective and now the authorities in Montevideo have resolved to co-operate with the Castilhistas in suppressing the revolution. A force of 700 Uruguayan soldiers has been sent to the frontier, where they were joined by 1,000 Castilhista troops.

The combined forces have occupied the town of Livarmento and there await an attack by the federalists, while the cities of Yagauron and Santa Anna have also been fortified and are ready to resist any attack the federalists may make. The federalists are thus about to be confronted with the forces of Governor Costilho and Rio Grande do Sul and those of the general government of Brazil and Uruguay. A decisive engage-

ment may therefore soon be expected. Federalists Not Annoyed.

Apparently the federalists are not annoyed by the great odds with which they will have to contend. The general movement against them has really aroused them to a greater activity. General Tavarez and Dr. Dourado have issued a manifesto calling upon the people in all parts of Rio Grande do Sul now certain has been rejected to join the federalist cause and march under the federalist flag against the government of the Castilho.

The Herald's correspondent in Porto Allegro telegraphs that Governor Castilho and his advisers are really alarmed notwithstanding the presence in the state of the Uruguayan soldiers and the promise of reinforcements from Rio Janeiro. The number of deserters from the Castilhist as cause is so

All the country along the rivers is in pos ession of the rebels, who guard it with 2,000 troops, in addition to those under Generals Tovarez and Saraiva. Among all of them there seems to be a determination to continue the struggle until all hope of suc-

cess is lost. An exhibition of the sentiment in Uruguay toward the Brazilian authorities was shown two or three days ago in Artegas. A large number of Italians marched to the house oc cupied by the Brazilian consul and tore made known to him was in no pleasant frame of mind. down the shield which officially designated it as the consulate. The leaders were arrested and placed in jail by the local Uruguayan authorities.

How the Rebels Secure Arms

The shipment of arms from Uruguay to the federalists in Rio Grande do Sul may cause trouble between Argentina and Uruguay. The Herald's correspondent at Monte video telegraphs that when the schooner Carmetha, in which the crews were shipped, was searched by the commander of the Uruguayan gunboat who seized her he found that she had been given clearance papers by the consul of the Argentine Re public in Montevideo. The schooner is now anchered off La Concordia and her crew is in iail. A note has been sent to the minister from Argentina demanding an explanation of the action of the consul in clearing the Carmetha.

A dispatch from Corrientes, Argentina ays that in accordance with the command of the authorities in Buenos Ayres, General Aveilaneda has withdrawn. General Carsendia was in command of the troops left for the protection of Governor Ruiz. The withdrawal of General Avellaneda has to ome extent satisfied the people who are in revolt against the cruelties of the soldiers.

Princess Kaiulani Protests. Jesuits to Germany and promote a Prussian LONDON, Feb. 8.-Princess Kaiulani of

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

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1. Irish Home Rule Bill in Detail. Germany's Deep Interest in Guns. Rio Grande do Sul Rebels Are Active.

Board of Transportation Going. 2. Mitchell and Corbett May Be Matched. 3. Heath's Washington L. t er.

Sundry Civil Bill in the Senate. Governor Lewelling Fears Assassination

4. Last Week in Omaha Society. 5. Lincoln and Nebraska News.

Neligh Man Robbed in Chicago. 6. Council Bluffs Local News. 7. Railroads and Stockmen.

Scandinavian Peninsular News. 8. Co-Operative Home Building. Events at South Omaha. 10. Features in Feminine Life.

11. Omaha's Trade Reviewed. Commercial and Financial News.

Live Stock Markets. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. George Washington: His Birthday. Secret and Fraternal Society Affairs, At the Theaters.

14. Iowa's Soldiers' Home. 15. Pennsylvania Petroleum in China. Dr. Hanchett's Paper on Cholera. Heart Failure Considered. 16. Sunday Sporting Roundup.

people protesting against the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

FRANCE STILL WORRIED.

Politics at Home and Diplomatic Brawls Abroad Keep Her Constantly Employed. Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett 1 Panis, Feb. 1s. - New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- We were upon the point of losing our cabinet this week, but as this is an every day occurrence I prefer not to refer to it. The Panama trial, the illness of Herz, the corruption of deputies, are subects which have been worn threadbare. Nobody wishes to throw any more light upon these questions; everybody desires to hide the truth. It is preferable, therefore, to wait until the situation has changed. This must

France at present resembles an enormous auldron, in which every kind of ingredient being boiled. From time to time one thing or another comes to the surface, but the real contents of the boiling pot will only be known when it is cold and its contents have ceased to mutter.

The internal situation will certainly be arranged sooner or later. What is most disquieting is the situation abroad, which is anything but good, especially as to our relations with England. At the same time our relations with Germany are less strained, because both sides of the issue are so serious that neither cares to commence. England, on the contrary,

seeking to create difficulties with France in every possible way and place. After the attempt to take Morocco, which failed, came the Egyptian questions, which were certainly caused by the highhanded action of Lord Cromer toward the khedive, who only asked to be left in peace. According to diplomatic information it would appear that the khedive is attempting to reguin possession from the English of the rights unduly encroached upon by them. He has already succeeded in two or three cases, such as the police administration and those of health and communication with the gov ernors of the provinces.

The English, perceiving this, are endeavoring to create difficulties with France on account of the port of Bizerta in Tunis. Their claims are based upon the fear lest France should convert Bizerta into a military post, notwithstanding her denial of any such intention.

Italy has complained for some time and England backs her up. The fact in itself is not important, for never will a man break out upon such a pretext, but it proves the acrimony which exists in the relations between

the two countries. I repeat once more that this unfortunate Panama affair has given all nations a chance of uniting their efforts against France and it must not be overlooked that the republic has never been sympathetic to the monarchists, and there is hidden the real key to the situation. JACQUES ST. CERR.

BLESSING FROM HIS HOLINESS.

Pope Leo Pronounces a Beneficent Bene diction on the United States. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Rome, Feb. 18.—[New York Herald Cable

-Special to THE BEE.]-On the eve of another papal jubilee, at a moment when the streets are crowded with pilgrims, when so many millions of English-speaking Catholics on both sides of the Atlantic are thinking of Rome, it seemed natural to ask the sover eign pontiff for an expression of his good will and affection for America. I asked this in behalf of the Herald. In answer the holy father kindly authorized Cardinal Rampolla to give me a special audience tonight, and to send to America a message in his name.

"I speak for the pope," said the cardinal The holy father has been told of your re quest, and I am deputed to convey to you the high and noble thoughts of the pontiff. He desires me to assure the Herald of the lively sympathy with which he regards your glorious country and the admiration he feels for its strength, prosperous youth, enterprising spirit, great activity, vast resources, pro gressive culture, and for the true freedom it grants all its citizens, a freedom so unlike what usurps that name in this old Europe of ours, where liberty is sung of so much and trampled under foot so often. Leo XIII. bids me say that he believes there is a splendid future reserved for America whenever she shall join to the spirit of national independence a deep respect and love for the glorious banner of the cross, the symbol of Christian civilization, first raised in the new world by Columbus.

"To sum up the pope's feelings briefly I am asked to say that he loves America with special unswerving affection, and bends on her his thoughts. You may be sure that at the grand spectacle upon which faithful and unfaithful alike will gaze omorrow in the vatican, the basilica above the tomb where rest the ashes of the apostic who was the formost in confessing Christ as the son of the one living God, a favored place will be kept warm in the great all-embracing many others he will find room for one hearty prayer that the Almighty may pour down abundant blessings on your noble country.

Cardinal Rampolla informed me that the pope was well and vigorous. Yesterday he gave audiences for nine hours without any ill effects. As I was leaving the cardinal

"The holy father rejoices at this opportuaity the Herald has given him to send through it a message to the new world."

New York Exchange Quotations. New York, Feb. 18.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 80 cents discount: Boston, 10 to 15 cents discount; St. Louis, 50 Hawaii has sent an address to the American | cents discount.

Dissolution of the State Board of Transportation Seems Near at Hand.

NUMBER 241.

KNELL OF THE SECRETARIES IS RUNG

Members Most Affected Profess to Be Very Well Pleased So Far.

FINE LACE CURTAINS DON'T GO NOW

Fashionable Fripperies Must Not Be Substituted for Necessaries of Life.

ARGUING HARD FOR THEIR CONTINUANCE

Secretaries of the State Board of Transportation Make a Special Plea for the Renewal of Their Jobs The Bribery Investigations.

LINCOLN, Feb. 18 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-With the action of the house today the last nope of the members of the State Board of Transportation relative to longer hanging on to their jobs, went glimmering. As predicted yesterday, the action in cutting off the appropriation for the secretaries was but the precursor of what was to follow, but the final denouement came even sooner than was anticipated. The members of the board profess to feel satisfied, saying that it is along the line of what they wanted, as they were overworked, and that this curtailing of their many duties is very acceptable. Not so, however, with the secretaries, as they had snap, and they are filled with regret because it is gone. They formulated a letter in the nature of a report, setting forth what they had accomplished in the past six years, and it was submitted to the senate last evening, but as Senator Packwood said when it was presented: "You got here just a little too late, my dear. The train has gone." It had already been decreed in the independent caucus that the secretaries and the board must both go. The independents were not the only ones who were determined to abolish the board, as there were enough votes to that end to have given it a two-thirds vote had that been necessary, as a majority of the republican members were convinced that it was hopeless to look to the board for the desired relief in the way of railroad legislation, and vigorously opposed its further continuance.

Will Give Out the Testimony.

Notwithstanding the determination of the house to conduct the bribery investigation secretly, the committee has taken it upon itself to make all the proceedings public, and the stenographer has been directed to furnish a copy of the testimony to the papers for publication. McKesson opposed this, but Stevens and Casper were in favor of it, and of course the majority ruled. Considerable adverse comment is heard because of this action of the committee, as it is urged, and apparently upon very good grounds, that it will render the investigation a farce. It will notify the interested parties on the outside of all that has been said behind the closed doors and enable them to so arrange their stories as to most thoroughly destroy the force of the statements made by the prose-

cuting witnesses. Public opinion declares that there is a great deal of truth behind the allegations that have been made, but the same public opinion says that there is little reason to expect any definite showing or any beneficial results, more especially in view of the recent determination to make the proceedings public before the investigation is concluded. It is stated that public investigations never amount to much, and it is believed that the committee has imposed a tremendous handicap upon itself at the

start by its latest decision The superintendents of the various state institutions have gone home in disgust, because of their failure to induce the house to increase the amounts allowed by the committee on finance, ways and means for their various institutions. They will return in a few days to again try their luck before the senate. There is little doubt but that the appropriations will be very materially increased by the upper house, in which case there will be a merry row when the conference committee

is called upon to adjust the differences. Discovered a Peculiar Condition.

The meeting of the Board of Charities yesterday afternoon brought to light a state of affairs that will have considerable weight in the settlement of the row between the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and the lady managers or trustees of the Home for the Friendless. When the bills for that institution were submitted State Treasurer Bartley noticed that the greater part of them were for fine carpets, lace curtains, etc., and but little for the necessaries of life. He refused to give his consent to their payment without an investigation, and announced his determination of visiting the institution to see how affairs were being conducted. The other members of the board demurred at first, but Bartley declined to recede from his position, and the board finally went out to the South street home. The result of their visit was far from being satisfactory, and the treasurer insisted that the goods must be sent back and something more needed by the children ent out in their place.

The discovery of this condition of things has caused a renewal of the talk about a state purchasing agent. It is a notorious fact that a great deal of merchandise that is bought for the various institutions is not supplied by contractors, and the state is required to pay the highest retail price. In this way a very considerable amount is annually taken out of the public till to pay for goods that find their way into the private houses of the attaches of the institutions or to those of some of their intimate friends. This matter will be called to the attention of the special committee that was appointed some time ago to investigate the various state institutions.

Capital National's Condition It is not yet certain whether the relatives

of Mosher will contribute of their means to assist the president of the defunct Capital National bank in squaring up the obligations of that concern. The report of the constantly increasing amount of the shortage is said to have convinced them that they will not be able to satisfy the claims, and that to try to pay out would simply be throwing their money into a rat hole. formation as to the exact condition of affairs is impossible to obtain, as the examination is not yet completed. Bank Examiner Gris fith states that the amount will not read