to the persuasions of others with supposedly

William's Influence Will Not Count.

same formalities as those which character-

ized his visit to the pope in 1888. He will go

to the Vatican from the official residence of

the Prussian minister accredited to the holy

IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Panama Canal Affairs Take Up the Time of

Pauls, March 11.—The Chamber of Depu-

ties was crowded today, the occasion being

in the ordinary official routine. If copies

had been preserved in the detective office,

The committee of investigation of the

Chamber of Deputies met today and refused

to accept the resignation of M. Henri Bris-

son as president, and also resolved to sum-

mon M. Ribot and M. Bourgeois to explain

the action taken for the arrest of Marin,

the alleged go-between in the bribery of

deputies. The committee also asked for the

documents showing what had been done in

relation to extraditing Cornelius Herz and

for the facts relating to Cottu's being al-

the lack of confidence indicated by this

course on the part of the committee on in-

vestigation has had much to do with prompt-

ULSTER READY FOR CIVIL WAR.

Rifles Ordered from London, but the Govern

ment Stops Their Shipment.

LONDON, March 11.-That the Ulster

mionists are in earnest in their threats of

civil war in case the home rule bill is passed

Ulster firm recently gave an English firm an order for 12,000 Martini

rifles. That the government proposes not to

allow any outbreak is shown from the fact

that when the firm, fearing to fill the order,

consulted the government, it was forbidden

Lady Blanche Granted a Divorce.

Lady Howard de Waldon divorce case was concluded this morning.

Dined with the Oueen.

RESISTING THE REBELS.

Defenders of Santa Anna, Brazil, Receive ;

Fresh Supply of Arms.

[Copyri hted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

Valparaiso, (via. Galveston, Tex.,) March

1 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York

Herald-Special to THE BEE. 1-The Herald's

correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil,

telegraphs that the defenders of Santa Anna

have received supplies of guns and cart-

ridges. This has revived their spirits and

they now have greater confidence in resist-

ing the rebels. It is now believed that the

attack will be made tomorrow. At present

Fighting bands of skirmishers continue to

harass the government troops. Uruguayan

soldiers have disarmed a number of Brazilian

revolters who were found on their territory.

prisoners had obtained. The capture thus

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos

there is strained. The government has been

condemned in commercial and private cir-

deputies from all parts of the republic was

held, at which the government was con-

demned. In Corrientes the situation is

again threatening. It is difficult to satis-

factorily arrange matters between the con-

The government officials in Buenos Ayres

are holding back the report of the procurator

fiscal on the Rosales case' until a successor

to Minister of War Victorica has been se-

The Herald's correspondent at Rosario

was wrecked in the Parana river. The cap-

tain, his wife and four of the crew were lost.

President Cleveland's reply to the message

of congratulation of President Montt gives

great satisfaction. Leading merchants in

stored. The panie of last week is over.

Financial outlook for exchange is much

Bogota, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.).

March 11 .- By Mexican Cable to the New

York Herald-Special to THE BEE. - In a

leading editorial El Orden charges the

British minister with making himself per-

sonally unpopular by frequent and wanton

insults to Colombians: of all classes. In sev-

eral instances these insults have been fol-

towed by the striking of blows. The min-

ister is said to have slapped the faces of

school children who failed to salute him in the

street and show him what he believed was

the respect due him. While he was riding

minister was pulled from his horse by some

native pedestrians whom he was about to

ride down. The minister was forced to

apologize. El Orden expresses the fear that

unless the minister is recalled he may pro-

voke eventually unpleasant demonstrations

which will tend to mar the friendly relations

existing between Colombia and Great

on horseback in the Bogota recently the

In the province of Salta, Argentina, the

the situation is unchanged.

governor of the province.

lected.

their staffs.

brighter.

LONDON, March 11. The Lord and

to send the arms,

custody of her child.

the queen today.

mony,

shown in the fact that an

ing the resignation of M. Bourgeois.

they would be given to the Chamber.

Yesterday's Session

high influences.

with his holiness.

politicians.

NUMBER 261.

## WANT A NEW HOME

Emperor William and Family Are Tired of the Gloomy Berlin Palace.

ROMAN TRIP'S INSIDE SIGNIFICANCE

Considerations That Move Germany's Ruler to Visit the Italian King.

TORN UP OVER A GAMBLING SCANDAL

Titled Personages Arrested for Running a Skin Game in Berlin.

CAPRIVI'S INJUDICIOUS USE OF WORDS

One of His Speeches Before the Military Commission Arouses Russia Sentiment in Favor of Dissolving the Reichstag Growing in Germany.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett ] Benian, March 11.—[New York Heraid Cable—Special to The Ben.] - The weather prophets were perfectly right when they predicted us bad weather from the 5th to the 12th, for during the past week we have had all the worst characteristics of Marchsnow, hail, wind and rain. As soon as the weather mends the kaiser and his family will transfer to Potsdam, where they will take up quarters in the new palace, which is a cheerful-looking, handsome building, contrasting favorably with the dismal, weatherbeaten Berlin patace. The kaiser would giadly have a new palace to replace the latter, and at one time thought of getting up a lottery for that purpose, but this, in the face of public opinion, was abandoned. Nevertheless a lottery was organized to buy houses around the palace. Those on the chapel side are now being demolished.

Now that there no longer exists any doubts about the kaiser's visit to Rome, which had been already forecast in the Herald of June last, I am able to disclose some interesting details in connection with it.

To Save the Gioletti Government. First, let me tell you that the visit will have much political significance, in view of which probably Count von Caprivi or the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marschal, will accompany the kaiser. In these columns I have told several times of the growing tension between Italy and Germany, and the diffidence of the former at the policy of the latter. Lately the Italian foreign minister, Chevalier Brin, had complained to the German ambassador to Rome, Baron Solms, of the growing coldness with which Italy was being treated by Germany, founded on the reports sent by Count Lanza, the ambassador, stating that such an attitude made his position very difficult; also that the Gioletti cabinet held that the result would be a revolution of the feeling of Italy antagonistic to the triple alliance. He quoted such papers as the Diretto, which lately openly advocated a French alliance, and also cited the complaints of certain deputies concerning General von Lee's mission, and the refusal of the Reichstag to augment the remuneration of Solas by the 200,000 marks asked. The ambassador having spoken of it, General von Loc at the same time informed Count Caprivi.

Will Pay a Double Debt.

The kaiser thereupon by a bright stroke of diplomacy decided to put the matter right by remembering his promise made last year to attend the silver wedding. In this manner he sought to prevent further parliamentary difficulties which menaced the Italian cabinet and support Brin and Pelloux, the minister of war, against whom the Italian senate is waging a fierce opposition, and at the same time show how warm an ally Italy was The visit engages the kaiser to nothing. It will be of a a personal and intimate character, for in truth the two houses are allied by a feeling of sincere friendship. The kaiser will, of course, visit the pope just in the same manner as he did on the last occasion when he was in Rome. Most extensive police precaution will be taken. The imperial couple will be accompanied by a de-

tachment of secret police. Worse Than England's Baccarat.

For some time past rumors of a scandal which would burst over Berlin have been in circulation. The details are just beginning to leak out, showing that we are about to have a cause celebre with most piquant details. It havgs on a story of gambling, in which are mixed up some persons of the highest family, both men and women. A Silesian count came to the club round which the scandal centers and dropped 27,000 marks before he found out that cheating was practiced in a scandalous manner. He promptly fetched the police, who soon discovered that this distinguished club was a mere gambling hell, where cheating was systematically practiced. Several accomplices were arrested, but the leader managed to escape to England. The guilty ones lived in Berlin and Hanover. Among the victims was a well known bon vivour, a prince of roya blood, while one of the cheats had recently been ennobled by a German prince in return for a loan of 3,000,000 marks. There was also a big Hanoverian banker mixed up with the affair.

There Were Women in It.

Later details which I have been able to pr cure respecting this scandal, about which society and the sporting world are busily talking: I hear that the leader of this band of thieves in kid gloves is no less a person than Baron Zedlitz Frenkrich, a relation of the well known political teader and confidential counselor at the Ministry of Public Works. He had originated this operating salon, where the victims ander the influence of a woman of extraordinary loveliness, who did honors under the chaperonage of her mother, were fleeced. The mother went under the name of Schent and was reputed to be of good lineage, but she had a prison record. In addition to the gambling, orgies of the most scandalous kinds were indulged in, married women and young girls taking part. Zodlitz fled to London where he married an attractive girl. He will be prosecuted if it is possible that extradition can be obtained at Hanover.

Many Aristocrats Implicated.

Baron von Marchal, an ex-captain of cavand three other ex-officers, all implicated in the affair, have been arrested. The trial will take place in Berlin. Over 100 witnesses will be called, including officers, students and large proprietors, pillaged by this aristocratic gang. Among the accused are twenty-two decorated persons. You can readily imagine the excitement the whole

Short of Funds for Church Extension Berlin is just now suffering from a species of Kirchencrach. The kaiser and kaiserin

had an idea of building 100 churches to propagate the faith, but the funds have run out and progress has consequently come to a standstill. This is especially evident in the case of the Kaiser Wilhelm Getachtniss kirche, upon which already 1,800,000 marks have been spent, and for which another 1,100,000 are needed. Consequently for lack of money the masons ceased work. The court sent out confidential letters to all the richest families, asking them to raise the necessary amount, but in these times money

is hard to gather. Press Opinions of the Military Bill. The first reading of the military bill in the commission yesterday brought matters to a crisis. Unless an almost impossible change of opinion occurs, the dissolution of the Reichstag or withdrawal of the bill is talked of. Caprivi has met a refusal all along the line. The following is a summary of press opinions from the morning papers:

The Vossiche Propertive says the vote in the commission point toward the refusal of the bill for passing it in its completeness. Only the votes of the Germans and free conservatives will be given. Not once has the national liberal party stood by the chancellor. The center has remained firm, and the matter has taken an unfortunate turn for the government, much more unfortunate than was expected. The dissolution of the Reichstag is now in sight. Dissolution Inevitable.

The Neuve Nachrichten, independent, says the result is completely negative. Both sides insist on their opinions, and nothing remains but dissolution.

The Boersen Zeitung, national liberal, says: The crisis commenced yesterday. Either the Reichstag must concede something acceptable, or Caprivi must go, leaving his successor to try to get on better with Parliament.

The Volks Zeitung says the vote proves the bill in its present form is refused. The National Zeitung hopes for a compro-

The Kleine Journal says there is not likely any chance for a change of opinion on the second reading, and the feeling in favor of dissolution is growing.

The Tagblatt, the devoted servant of Caprivi, admits the government finds itself faced with the question: Will it see the bill wrecked or reduced! It demands the first eventually.

The most lively conservative papers are silent. This confirms exactly the result predicted by the Herald all along, for which it has been so much criticized.

## Caprivi's Unfortunate Remark.

Once again have Caprivi's words in the military commission raised the phantom of war, and although hastily explained they have left an unpleasant impression behind and caused much astonishment to the Russian embassy. Caprivi, in order to emphasize the reason for strengthening the army,

"We should be in position to undertake a winter campaign, because then the Polish marshes are frozen over."

This certainly looked like a direct threat to Russia. Such words, which might have been perfectly right from the mouth of the general, arouses a very different feeling when coming from the imperial chancellor. Of course the usual explanation was forthcoming. Caprivi said the words were merely quoted from those of von Moltke and were in reply to an assertion by a member of the commission that war only broke out in winter. Caprivi replied that war broke out at any time, and quoted a line regarding the winter campaign. It is but fair to say that he added: "Germany does not mean to disturb the peace, therefore Germany cannot

say when war will break out." What He is Driving At.

It is the same cry all the time, "War," interlarded with declarations of peace. The reference to a winter campaign and the Polish marshes will naturally once again arouse the anger of the Panslavist press, already hostile to Germany, to once more ridicule Germany's professions of peace. In this manner these Caprivian outbreaks produce unfortunate effects. Probably this is not intended, but at the same time this constant rattling of the sword and appeals to the patriotism of the members of the commission may have some effect. Yesterday was given an opinion to the effect that if the chancellor persisted in this course long enough he would finally win. We shall see It is reported that Deputy Singer, a prominent and wealthy social democrat, who is suffering from a mental disease, has left for Switzerland to recuperate his health.

Socialists say it is only nervous prostration. Cholera Ravaging Russia. According to Russian advices received here cholera was raging between the 25th of December and the 16th of January in the old style. There were 586 cases in one province. It is evident that the epidemic has never ceased. The cold has not put an end to it. The provinces principally affected have been Podolil and Tobolsk. The question of willful concealment of the epidemic by Russia will probably be brought up in the coming sanitary conference at Dresden as a serious international danger. At present the cholera is ravaging fourteen of the south and southwest provinces. The epidemic is making rapid progress and it is high time that Europe should occupy herself with this

menacing danger. News of the Capital.

Empress Frederick, it is stated, will attend the Italian silver wedding. Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal, aged 83, right hand man to Von Moltke in the war of '70, is dying. Count Waldersee has jus been to take leave of him. The kaiser sends constantly for news of his condition. He

was the genius of the German army. The report that the kaiser is going to attempt the reconciliation of the Vatican and the Quirinal is absurd and without founda-

Nordenskjold, the famous arctic explorer, is visiting here. He has been wined and dined liberally. Asked what he thought of the Nansen expedition he spoke of it with the highest praise, as more likely than any other he had known to succeed. He said that Nansen had the necessary courage and experience. After reaching the thermal pole he would probably find an open sea not colder than Greenland. He said that if they arrived at the pole and placed a round table on it seating twelve guests, each guest would be sitting two hours apart.

I am informed that Krupp's exhibits to the World's fair cost him no less than 6,000,000 marks, out of which 1,000,000 marks will be for transportation. One ship had alone to be chartered to take over the 120-ton gun. Krupp does not expect to make a cent out of the exhibits. He was urged to make it strongly by the kaiser, who takes an active interest in the World's fair.

McKinley's Firmness.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11 .- Governor Me Kinley insists today that Colonel Hamilton of the Seventeenth Ohio National Guards shall recall a circular asking his men to contribute \$1 to help liquidate the governor's indebtedness.

IS STILL UNSETTLED

Fate of the German Army Bill Still a Matter of Conjecture.

BOTH SIDES ARE RUNNING A BIG BLUFF

Opponents of the Bill Claim They Have Scored a Great Victory.

AMENDED BY THE REICH3TAG COMMITTEE

Some of the Essential Clauses of the Measure Have Been Cut Out.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE VATICAN

Overtures for an Interview Coldly Received by the Pope-Leo's French Policy Will Not Be Changed, No Matter What Influence is Used.

BESLIN, March 11 .- Once more the opponents of the army bill are jubilant. They declare that the government sustained a decisive defeat yesterday by the committee of twenty-eight rejecting the essential clauses, but the organs of Chancellor von Caprivi respond that the result of the committee's action will be a negative one, and that it leaves the fate of the bill unsettied. They add that if even a majority of the committee finally refuse to compromise, the government will not cease the struggle until it challenges a vote at a plenary sitting of the Reichstag.

"Take what course the government may," says the Freisinnige Zeitung, commenting in its article on yesterday's events, "Chancellor von Caprivi has only the alternative of the dissolution of the Reichstag or retirement from office."

Bluffing on Both Sides.

Both the confidence expressed in official circles in the eventual acceptance of the bill and the certainty expressed by the opponents of the measure in its defeat, is part of a game of bluff on either side. The truth is the government is realizing more and more how difficult it will be to retain any form of the bill worth having and it is maneuvering for time, during which it hopes to take advantage of the dissensions of the centrist party to secure a small majority. The freisinnige members also feel that their position is rendered insecure by the divisions within the party. Led by Herr Hinze, a full meeting of the freisinnige members of the Reichstag was held on Wednesday, and after an interchange of views which lasted three hours the disrussion was marked by an agreement that the party, as such, continue to reject the government demands in toto, leaving each member to follow his individual conviction. Despite the denials to the contrary, it is obvious that a right and left wing exists, and these are likely to weaken the party at a critical moment. As proof of this statement the fact can be cited that Herr Rickert was not present at yesterday's meeting of the com-

Similar conditions prevail in the center party. Count von Ballestrom, the leader of the party, who is favorable to the army bill, absented himself from the meeting. While maintaining a surface appearance of unity, the party is, in fact, divided into two factions-the Catholic democratic and the Catholic federal-the latter mostly comprising Prussian autocrats, who are willing to make common cause with the Prussian

For the present the centrists await the issue of the debate on the Jesuit question in the Reichstag. This debate was fixed to take place on March 15. Through the strategy of President von Levetzo, who acted in unison with the chancellor, who wants the discussion delayed, the motion in regard to the return of the Jesuits to Germany has been postponed. The time is not opportune for the government to declare its intentions in this matter. The negotiations with the Vatican, though most hopeless, still proceed. General von Loe, who was appointed as the special envoy of Emperor William to convey to the pope his majesty's congratulations on the occasion of the pontiff's episcopal jubilee, has returned with the papal decoration, but if his mission had any political end in view the result shows that he is a complete failure as a diplomat. Count von Ballestrom has been left with nominally free action, the pope, in the interviews which took place between himself and General von Loe. declining to interfere with the course of the centrist leader, whatever that course might be. Count von Ballestrom, it is said, is secretly offering the chancellor the support of the centrists in exchange for the readmission of the Jesuits. Through this tangle of party schisms and lobby intrigues the army bill may emerge safe, but not for many days.

Ahtwardt's Vaporings.

Herr Ahlwardt, the notorious Jew balter. nade his first speech in the Reichstag during the discussion of the war budget. It was entirely a personal speech, having no relation whatever to the matter before the house. The chancellor, Herr Ahlwardt said. had called him a libeler. He maintained that he had only fulfilled a patriotic duty in revealing the faults of those who entrusted Jews with the armament of the German forces. He repeated amid chilling silence his accusations against the government for taking the defective Loewe rifles.

During the same debate Herr Richter asked whether the budget included the sums paid to newspapers for supporting the army

The latest development in the agrarian question is the government's proposal to establish a chamber of agriculture. A bill will be introduced in the Landtag creating such a chamber, which will be regulated by government officials. The agrarian leaders

eye the project askance. Emperor William and the Pope

The visit of the emperor and empress to Rome on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert to Queen Margherita, which will occur on April 22 next, was arranged through Count Lanza, the Italian ambassador to Germany. The king of Saxony will accompany him to the Italian capital. What interests the diplomatic world is not in the emperor's reception at the Quirinal, but what will occur at the Vatican. Overtures for an interview between the emperor the pope have met with a and cold reception from Cardinal Rampolla, pontificial secretary of state, to the effect that the pope cannot refuse to see Emperor William, but if his majesty desires to confer on political subjects his holiness will prefer to communicate with him through his cardinal secretary. Cardinal Kopp, prince | Britain.

archbishop of Breslau, has vainly tried to AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR influence the pope to reconsider his French policy, and it is stated that as a first step to this asked for the dismissal of Cardinal

Rampolia and the appointment of Cardinal Galimberta or some other prelate favoring Francis Joseph Preparing to Descend from the triple alliance, as papal secretary in his stead. The pope was entirely deaf to Cardi the Throne. nal Kopp's arguments, and was equally deaf

CIRCUMSTANCES RENDER IT NECESSARY

There is no doubt that he will also pay as Illness of the Empress and Political Complilittle attention to Emperor William's influence, so that the visit of the emperor to the cations the Cause. Vatican will be merely ceremonial. On this occasion Emperor William will observe the

DEMANDS OF THE MONARCHICAL PARTY Liberal Reforms Desired Not Consistent with

see, and will have a short courtesy audience the Ruler's Ideas.

> TO STRENGTHEN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE Germany's Monarch Visits Rome with a View

of Settling the Future of That Shaky

Political Organization-Another

the debate on the demand by Gustave Lamarzelie, revisionist deputy for Morbihan. Crists in France. for the production of the alleged menacing telegrams from Cornelius Herz to certain [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Pauts, March 11.- New York Herald M. Ribot, the premier, explained to the Chamber that M. Franqueville, the examining Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-While the magistrate, had made the same demand, and Panama trial goes on in France it is impossible to calculate its consequences. Every found that the telegrams had been destroyed

day brings some fresh revelations and aston ishing scandals. The political situation, without being serious, has some dark spots on the norizon. Firstly, there is the possibility of the abdication of the emperor of Austria, which will be as much on account of the illness of the empress, who is almost entirely losing

her reason, as of the political situation, daily becoming more complicated. The populations of the Austria-Hungarian nonarchy are becoming more opposed to the triple alliance, which they feel costs much nore than the advantages. Besides this the owed to go at large. It is understood that Hungarian monarchical party demands liberal reforms that Francis Joseph, who is the most honest man in his empire, does not see his way to grant.

Will Watch His Nephew.

He prefers therefore to descend from the throne and content himself with watching and guiding the debuts of his youthful nephews as governors. The young princes are not popular. They have shown themselves too authoritative upon some triffing occasions and all the authority of Francis Joseph will be necessary to maintain a good understanding between sovereign and people.

The abdication will be of great political importance because with the early arrival of the young archduke the clerical party will come into power as regards internal policy, while the external policy of the country will be directed by the party which has not forg tten 1866 and is desirous of rapprochment with Russia. For these reasons the highest personages in Europe are making strenuous efforts to prevent the abdication.

To Strengthen the Triple Alliance.

Blanche, concluded the testi-This is perhaps one of the causes of the denying criminal intimacy with unexpected journey of Emperor William to documents which might be useful Count Jean de Madre. This ended the testimony and the jury brought in a verdict that tion of going to Rome to visit the King of any proposals in precise terms, but she felt mitted. she was not guilty of adultery, while Lord Italy and the pope. The news was welcome Howard was guilty of craelty. The count and the favorable impression it created was granted her a judicial separation and the not concealed. But in his own mind Emperor William considers that his visit to Rome will strengthen the triple alliance and dissipate the misunderstanding between LONDON, March 11.-Robert T. Lincoln Austria and Italy. and wife dined, by special invitation, with

Yet as it will not give Italy any of the money, which she wants above all things, all the fine phrases and fine sentiments will be useless. The emperor hopes also to arrange matters with the pope, which will be more casy, for the vatican desires the return of the Jesuits to Germany, but Leo XIII., faithful to his policy, will endeavor to concede very little and obtain much.

In the meantime Italy is endeavoring to conciliate England. The stay of the que d'Aosta in London was simply with a view to obtaining the consent of Queen Victoria to visit Rome incognito, after which King Humbert would have visited London in great pomp, but the plan failed. Poor simple mortals can travel whenever they like and whenever they can afford it, while sovereigns cannot enter a train without rais-

ing a tempest of discussion.

Whole Ministry Will Resign. The revelations made by Mme. Cottu today in the course of the Panama corruption trial police seized rifles and munitions which the made a remarkably deep impression. They must be followed by most serious political quelled an incipient conspiracy against the consequences. The revelations on the part of the other accused are expected on Monday. The whole character of the proceeding Ayres telegraphs that the political situation has changed and it becomes more and more a political trial. As a consequence of this disposition of Mme. Cottu. M. Bourgeois, cles. In La Plata a radical convention of minister of justice, has resigned. He carmed his resignation to the president this evening, who accepted it. It is possible that the whole ministry will follow.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

SPRUNG MANY SURPRISES.

What Yesterday's Testimony in the Panama Canal Trial Developed. Panis, March II .- In the Panama trial today a juryman asked whether it was possible to trace 300,000 francs which Charles de Lesseps said he gave Robuet. De Lesseps elegraphs that the British bark Alice Craig said he knew no means of tracing it, adding plaintively that he had been so long in prison he was forgetting much he President Montt gave a farewell banquet to the English and French ad nirals and once knew. Kana testified that he accompanied Clemenceau to see de Freycinet at the time the latter advised de Lessens not to have litigation with Baron de Reinach. Rana declared that de Reinach was then in conflict Valparaiso have addressed a petition to the with Boulanger and any suit between the canal company and de Reinach would have president and cabinet urging them to uphold the laws relating to the coinage of metal for been hurtful to the republic. No question circulation that confidence might be rearose as to bringing pressure on the cana company.

Deputy Barie, Boulangist, testified that a man named Blanchett offered him 25,000 francs for each deputy he would induce to vote for the Panama lottery bonds. Charles de Lesseps protested that he never knew Blanchett. The presiding Judge decided to call several deputies to testify as to Barie's statement. Andrieux, originator of the Panama revela-

tions, testified that the list of de Reinach checks which he gave the committee on investigation was handed him by Herz, who received it from de Reinach. Andrieux admitted that he looked through Arton's papers for political purposes; that he wrote to Arton through Deschamps in regard to the bribery charges, but that Arton declined to communicate with him lest he should compromise the deputies. Arton said that he would not betray the persons who had given him their confidence and that he would be no longer secure if he once surrendered the list in his possession.

Created Much Surprise. There was a murmur of surprise in court THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-Fair, Wurmer, Southerly Winds Page.
1. Emperor William's Journey to Rome.

Chances for Caprivi's Pet Measure. Emperor Fraz Josef About to Abdicate Effects of the Cell House Report. 2. Chapter Foreign Lands.

School Janitors Gain a Respite. Hall and Mitchell on a Bender.

3. Cleveland's Advice to Office Seekers. Some Inside Figures on Freight Rates. Hungry Hordes Howling for Positions. Report of the Panama Commission.

4. Social Doings Last Week. Southern India Scenes and Incidents. Late Things in Parislan Gowns. 5. Lincoln and Nebraska News,

Bridges Carried Away by Freshets. Losses in the Big Boston Conflagration 6. Council Bluffs Local News.

7. City Attorney Connell on the Charter

10. How Sleuths Catch Criminals, Park Benjamin on Electricity's Future

11. Omaha's Trade Reviewed. Commercial and Financial News. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. England's Control of Electric Lighting. Secret Society Affairs.

14. Notes About the Bering Sea Affair.

15. What the Women Are Doing.

16. Sports and Sporting News. Gloves and Their Origin.

at this hint of hidden protection extended over Arton while he maintained a reserve in regard to implicated officials.

M. Andrieux proceeded to state that Arton further informed him that he had received offers from other quarters in connection with evidence in his possession, and had been promised leniency in regard to his share in the dynamite case.

"Do you believe the de Reinach list to be a true one?" Andrieux was asked.

"I believe it to be authentic," he replied. 'Herz told me." continued the witness, that when M. Rouvier and Baron de Reinch came to see him on the evening of the night of de Reinach's death, both men seemed to be beside themselves.

After luncheon counsel for the defense elicited the fact that both Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps had in 1885 visited M. de Targe, who was then minister of the interior. The presiding judge at once ordered that M. Targe to be subprenaed as a witness.

M. Thiebaud in the course of his testimony created a sensation by declaring he had always regarded Arton as a secret agent of the government.

Mme. Cottuno's Textimony. Mme. Cottuno's evidence was the next

ensation in the court. She said that a few days after the arrest of her husband learned that the government, annoyed at the turn the prosecution was taking, desired to it, and sought an intermediary between itself and the Panama canal directors. A gentleman named Gayard visited her and offered to act in the capacity of intermediary. He informed her that a true bill would not be returned if the directors bound themselves to silence. She wanted, however, to deal with 'a better authority than M. Geyard. She was on January 16 conducted to the office of M. Sounioury, chief of the detective department, who asked her whether she possessed any compromising that the release of her husband was being offered as a bribe for the surrender of the compromising papers. The conference lasted 100 minutes. Sounioury offered to allow her to visit her husband in order that she might induce him to warn Charles de Lessens, who has already spoken too much. Sounfoury also asked permission to report the gist of

the conversation to M. Roubet. The testimony of Mme. Cottuno in the court created a sensation and everybody awaited the action of the judge regarding the revelation.

M. Deschamps, who had been mentioned by M. Andrieux as having communicated with Arton in his behalf, testified that he

"X's" Identity Still a Mystery. This declaration caused a prolonged sensation in court and loud murmurings were heard on all sides. M. Sounioury seemed somewhat disconcerted. On being pressed he admitted that merely out of curiosity he had asked Mme. Cottuno whether she had any documents involving deputies on the

had none of Arton's letters.

extreme right. The court adjourned M. Sounioury had hastened to court of his own accord when he heard of Mme. Cottuno's statement. M. Sounioury took the witness stand and declared that Mme. Cottuno came to his office voluntarily to ask permission to visit her husband. Sounioury swore that he had never threatened and had never attempted to bargain with Mme. Cottuno.

Mme. Cottuno here arose and repeated with energy her declaration in words to the effect that Sounioury had asked her whether she possessed any documents compromising the extreme right.

M. Andrieux being again called to the stand and questioned declined to reveal the identify of the famous "X," whose name had been erased in Herz's list of alleged bribe

M. Targe, formerly minister of the interior, declared that Charles de Lesseps had nenaced him with attack in the newspapers unless he would herp the Panama project. Charles de Lesseps arose and denied having uttered any such menace.

All Paris in a Ferment.

The greatest excitement prevailed. At half past 12 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, resigned his office, and the news, coupled with the day's exposures, has caused widespread ferment in

M. Loubet, the former premier, in an inter view with the correspondent tonight, made an emphatic statement to the effect that he had given no orders to procure any documents in the possession of Mme. Cottuno as the price of her husband's release.

MYSTERIOUS POISONINGS, Cases Which Have Created Excitement in

Madison, Ind.

Madison, Ind., March 11 .- A mysterious case of poisoning has developed in this city. Last Tuesday Miss Eva Roose was taken violently ill and died on Wednesday from the effects of poison. It was supposed she had taken poison with that suicidal intent as sne had threatened suicide. Thursday her mother, Mrs. James Clarkson, was taken similarly ill and died yesterday. A son, James, who left her on Tuesday for Anderson, Ind., was stricken in the same manner by the time he reached Anderson and is reported dead. The other sons were attacked yesterday and

both their lives are despaired of. The coroner's investigation in the case of Eva developed the fact that death was caused by arsenic, a large quantity of which was found in her stomach. A post-mortem examination will be held upon the remains of the mother and the matter fully investi-

## POSING AS MARTYRS

Censured State Officials Think They Have Been Sadly Abused.

OTHERS, HOWEVER, THINK DIFFERENTLY

Report of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee Commented on Favorably.

EVERYONE PLEASED BUT THOSE INVOLVED

Congratulations Pouring in on the Committee for Its Fearlessness.

WHAT THE GANG NOW PROPOSES TO DO

They and Their Forces Will Fight the Report When it is Presented in the House -Every Available String Being Putled.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11. - | Special to Ture Ber. ]-The people of the capital city were not at a loss for something to talk about today, as the report of the penitentiary investigating committee submitted yesterday was not of a nature to attract notice, but for a passing moment, and then be forgotten. It has been the principal topic of conversation up to the present time, not only around legislative halis, but upon the streets. Curiosity is rampant as to what the result will be. The state officials who were so severely censured have gotten over the first unpleasant shock, and are now trying to treat the matter lightly or pose as much persecuted individuals. They profess to feel abused, and seek to give out the impression that the entire investigation, and the result as well, was simply the outgrowth of a personal spite. The evidence on file with the chief clerk of the house does not tend to give much weight to their assertions in that direction, however, but it is realized that they must say something, and as their actions cannot be extenuated in a fair discussion of the case, the pose of martyr is as effective as anything.

Congratulating the Committee.

The committee that unearthed the crookedness is not spoken of except by way of commendation, and the individual members have been the recipients of more congratulations than the average bridegroom on the day of his marriage. These expressions of confidence and congratulation come from all sides regardless of the political affiliations of the parties. There will probably be a lively fight in the house Monday, when the report comes before the body for action. The friends of the censured parties, as well as all the cappers for the boodle gang, are moving every stone and pulling every wire to have the house take such action as will tend to discourage the report and modify the wording, if possible, before it is officially endorsed. The members of the committee will not stand anything of that kind, and give it out cold that the report will go upon Italy. He suddenly made known his inten- to the ministry. He did not make the journal of the house just as it was sub-

> If the ones who feel aggrieved persist in their fight, it is not improbable that the investigation will be reopended and pushed considerably farther than it has yet gone, in which case it is stated that developments would be forthcoming that would be fully as sensational as anything that has yet trans-

> The statement is made that there is an immense crop of grief in the state of Nebraska this year, and it is not half harvested. Omaha's City Charter.

The senate is crowding the Omaha city charter, and Senator Babcock has put a special force of clerks at work on the engrossing, so that the work will be done by Monday, when the amendments will be received from the printer. This is done to obviate the possibility of further delay, and the intention is to put the bill on its passage in the upper house Tuesday. It is a noticeable fact that nearly all the features that were objectionable to the taxshirkers and the nonprogressive individuals who have been made wealthy in spite of themselves by early holdings of Omaha real estate, have been eliminated from the charter by the committee, and it is very questionable whether what is left will come anywhere filling the bill of what was desired by the people of Omaha or the charter revision committee that originally

framed the bill. Senator Babcock has interested himself in he Platte river canal project, which is claimed to mean so much for the city of Omaha, and this morning secured an order for its engrossment for third reading.

Senator Mattes Explains. Senator Mattes has amended his statement made while presiding over the committee in defense of his action in voting twice on a question, once as a member of the body and then casting the deciding vote as the presiding officer. He made the statement at the time that the authority was all right, as it had the sanction and support of the speaker of the house. His attention was called to the matter later by Speaker Gaffin, who insisted that it was not true, whereupon the senator replied that he made the assertion on authority of the lieutenant governor. He was surprised to learn that his information was not reliable, and asked that due correction be made. In justice to the speaker of the house equal publicity with the original statement is herewith

IN THE SENATE.

Consideration of the Omaha Charter-Brief Opposition from Populists. LINCOLN, Neb., March 11 .- [Special Tele

ram to THE BEE. |-The Omaha charter bill occupied the entire time of the senate this forenoon. The charter was reported vesterday from the committee on miscellazeous corporations, with the recommendation that it be advanced to third reading and passed. Everett objected, and the report was laid over until today under the rules. The committee report is in effect as follows: To strike out that part of the bill amending sections 3 and 8; to strike out section 79 of the bill as amended, and insert the original charter giving the city council the right to assess sidetracks outside of the fifty-foot limit; to strike out sections 85, 87 and 88, relating to tax levy and tax commissioner; to strike out sections 116 and 117, relating to change of grade and appraisement; to strike out section 61 and nsert the amended section corresponding to that in the amended bill; to strike out section 113 and insert the proposed amendment in senate file No. 195; to strike out section 90 and substitute an entirely new amendment. The last section is changed to make the pay of patrolmen not less than \$70, now