ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

of the Palestine excursion party.

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NOT AGAINST RUSSIA

English Guns Not Apt to Be Trained Against Muscovite Troops,

LION AND BEAR UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER

British Will Use Moral Eussion in Japan's Behalf, but Nothing Else.

HOPE OSCAR WILDE WILL LIGHT CUT

His Disappearance Will Lift a Load of Danger from "Noble" Personages.

Crown Desired to Protect Men Known to Be Implicated and Afraid to l'ush Wilde for Fear He Would Denounce Them.

policy of absolute non-intervention in reestablished with the approval of all parties here. Political speculation concerns itself with what England will do if there is a coalition of Russia, Germany and France, or if Russia alone should attempt to resist the treaty by force. I have attempted to secure the views of the leaders of both parties cline to express any opinion for publication. because of an obvious fear of the international complications. The greatest importance has been given during the last winter to the sia and England. Through the influence of the prince of Wales with the new czar, his nephew by marriage, and the popularity of never before equalled from any cause. Its first result was an amicable arrangement of the Pamir frontier quistion, which had dragged for years and had twice nearly plunged the two nations into war,

ENGLAND WILL NOT FIGHT. There is a strong disposition on the part of England, therefore, to do nothing to Interrupt this present friendship, and while recognizing that England's commercial interests and present pelicy would lead her to do anything possible for Japan, the leaders of both parties in private conversation say it is most improbable that England would go to the length of assisting Japan in a war with

To avert the necessity of this crisis all the efforts of the English foreign office are now directed to bring about a peaceable acttlement of the points at issue. The bellicose utterances of the Russian press, which have almost official authority, in view of the fact that every published line must be approved by the official censor, is accepted as showing the existence of the gravest situation. The and Russia could not be more strained short of actual war, exactly expresses the feeling among the responsible leaders of both parties in England.

BASIER-DEPUY FEUD.

Readers of the World will remember the extraordinary statement made to its correspondent last January by prominent French politicians, charging Premier Dupuy with having dogged Casimir Perier with police spies and boldly accusing him of starting all the scandalous stories then current about the president. At the time it was said that the ex-president meant to publish a book giving the secret history of his brief stay at the Elysee and the reasons of his resignation. Asked recently as to the truth of the ling, but enigmatical statement that "His private documents and memoranda had been stolen from him and photographed, and that though subsequently replaced, the information contained therin could no longer be re garded as his exclusive property. If the person or persons who might have been benefited by this temporary theft were to make the disclosures, he himself could no longer be considered responsible, and that should the possible revelations happen to be approximately exact, he could hardly be ex-

It will be noticed that theft coincides with the public appearance of M. Charles Dupuy and is the third round of the Perier-Dupuy duel about to begin. Round one was fought over the presidential election in June, 1894. when Dupuy came out second best. Round two lasted as long as Perier remained at the Elysee, when the rivals fell together, i being impossible to say who was uppermost or who had sustained the least damage.

ANXIOUS FOR WILDE TO LEAVE.

pected to go out of his way to deny the

Granting bail to Oscar Wilde means that the authorities desire to give him facilities for clearing out of the country. Otherwise the crown lawyers would certainly have opposed his application, in which case no judge would grant it. The proceeding is part of the policy consistently pursued by the au-*horities from the beginning. Twenty-four hours before the collapse of Wilde's suit against Queensberry, the police notified Wilde that they had evidence that would convict him. He declined the hint and thought to brazen the matter out. The instructions to the crown lawyers were that the inquiry should be strictly limited to Wilde and Taylor, and the witnesses were prohibited from drawing in any other names The case was not pressed against Wilde as it might have been, lest in the desperation of his conviction he might have denounced very high placed people who were equally guilty with him, and whose complicity in these abominations is known to the police As a matter of fact, several of these indi-

country when Wilde was arrested. I hear on authority that Mrs. Wilde and her children did not benefit by the large income Wilde was making from his plays. She she married, but as it was chiefly in rents her income had almost dwindled away of late years, and while her husband was spending money freely on his accomplices or victims, his wife and children were almost in want. This fact has been known to her friends several months, and it has prevented such sympathy as might be felt with the once favorite playwright in his degradation. SHE'S LIBERAL WITH THE THIRD, TOO

A well informed correspondent writes the World: "The duchess of Marlborough and her husband, Lord William Beresford (she is dead. She was a daughter of Richard retains her higher title), are still enjoying Hobart, third earl of Clare, a title which their honeymoon at Deepdeene, and have de- is now extinct, and was married to the earl new post, that of consul at Prague, cided to prolong the stay much beyond the of Kimberley in 1847.

fortnight intended. They drive out every day over the estate and Lord William is taking over the entire management of his wife's English property. As military secretary to the successive viceroys of India, he has had of a large household. Much curiosity exists as to the question of the settlements of Lord William. Between his military pension and his family allowance, his personal income is about £2,000 a year, and it is stated that the duchess has settled £10,000 a year on him, socuring the continuance of the income should she pre-decease by a recent life assurance. Severe Sentences Imposed on Riotera Caus-She has had a cottage in one of the most picturesque parts of Norway for the last few years, and they have arranged to spend the greater part of June there. He, who has had long experience on the turf in India, will start racing in England next season. He is a particularly shrewd judge of horseflesh, as well as an excellent herseman, and it is taken for granted he will soon make his stable pay its way. Though he is not a wealthy man for his class, he bears the highest reputation OBJECT OF THE SLACK PROSECUTION for personal integrity and his intimates aver STANDARD RAISES OIL PRICES IN GERMANY that he did not owe a farthing when he mar-VICTORIA AT A FAVORITE GAME.

Another equally well-informed person declares that the queen was engaged at Windsor yesterday in forwarding one of her projects for the marriage of her many grand children, in which she has always delighted. Yesterday the young queen of Holland visited (Copyrighted, 1885, by Press Publishing Company.) her, and it is an open secret that the queen LONDON, May 4 .- (New York World is very anxious to arrange a marries between Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-England's her and the oldest son of the duke of Edinburgh, now reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg, spect to the Japan-China treaty is now being who is just 20. The young queen, although strictly incognito on her visit here, has received every possible attention from the various members of the English royal family. Her marriage will, of course, involve many international questions. It is reported on this point, but without exception they de- a marriage for her with his eldest son. This will, if ever seriously entertained, be almost of the Wurtemburg Diet of a socialist motion pered by John Bull. Germany hopes, in a a proclamation he desires to have published." The issue is, of course, very delicate and certainly frustrated by the intense feeling in newspapers have not even referred to it. Holland against any possible union with Germany. Beside being a prospective ruler of a prosperous and contented kingdom, Wilhelmina will come into a large fortune, inestablishment of a good feeling between Rus- creased largely during her long minority. PEMBROKE'S DEATH MUCH REGRETTED

The death of the earl of Pembroke yesterday created a profound sensation, for, althe prince this received from it an impetus | though ill health prevented his prominence in polities, he was one of the most popular men in England. He is of interest to Americans because his younger brother Michael Henry Herbert married the daughter of Richard Wilson of New York. He has no chance of succession, as another older brother who new succeeds has two sens. The late earl was over six feet six inches

> in height and his overgrowth in youth was the cause of his continued ill health. Some twenty years ago he published an account of i cruise in the Southern Pacific, written jointly by himself and Dr. Kingsley, a brother of the novelist. This book was entitled "South Sea Bubbles," and the earl's humorous approval of the lax morals of the South Sea Islanders created a sensation and was severely condemned. The book was banned in many circulating libraries. Among other things he joyously observed that he would return to Otahcite and marry one of the dusky beauties of whose charms he spoke in glowing terms, but instead of doing so, he shortly afterward surprised every one by wedding an aunt of the present earl of Shrewsbury, a lady who is not a beauty and had considerable the advantage of him in years. He never had any children. He was a handsome man, and his brother, Sidney Herbert, M. P., who succeeds, is considered the best looking man in the House of Commons, and his sister, Lady de Grey formerly countess of Longdale, is a famous beauty. His mother, Ludy Herbert of Tea who survives him, has for many years been a Catholic and is a great devotee. She lets her mansion in Belgrave square every season and devotes the rent to the uses of a community of nuns, in which she is interested. The house has just been taken this

year by Lord Dunraven. A large part of the American colony today are at the opening game of the new base report, Casimir-Perier made the rather start- ball association, of which the lord mayor is honorary president.

HENRY IRVING IN "DON QUINOTE"

Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance Given Hilustration by the Great English Actor. Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, May 4 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram)-A new play by Mr. Irving is always an event in London. He created a new and very fascinating character tonight in "Don Quixote." It was only in one act, a mere sketch, but the pathetic phases of character underlying Cervantes' satire were presented with the incomparative skill of this incomparable actor. The quality of simple faith perverted into insane exalta tion was a dangerous experiment upon the modern stage, but Mr. Irving made his Don Quixote as pathetic as he made him ridiculous, and the great audience was almost as silent and absorbed as a few years ago audiences sat spellbound under the religious vagarles of Jean de Arc, as given by Bern hardt. The humorous side of the knight's vagarles were all but forgotten in the intense earnestness of his delusion. Perhaps nothing he has done showed more this great ictor's intellectual force and subtlety, than to have thus made ridicule forget itself in almost ject, however, to present this as more than a bit of outline, or to demand serious criticism for it. He coupled it tonight with another sketch of the last few hours of the corps to join the great army beyond.

COUNT KALNOKY RESIGNS OFFICE

Austrian Foreign Minister Steps Out-Vati-VIENNA, May 4.- The Fremdenblatte anounces that Count Kalnoky, the imperial minister for foreign affairs, has resigned. His resignation is supposed to have grown out of the recent utterances of the papal nuncio against the ecclesiastical bills during a visit which he made to various towns in Hungary Baron Banffy, the Hungarian prime minister viduals took the precaution of leaving the replying to an interpellation on the subject in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday last, said that the government disapproved of the conduct of the punclo. that the Vatican's influence in church mat had a fortune of about \$2,000 a year when ters should be exercised only through the primate of Hungary and that the imperial government held this view and had requested

> These statements, it appears, created great urprise in the foteign office and according to the Politische Correspondenz they could only be ascribed to Baron Banffy's ignorance of diplomatic usages.

Death of Lady Kimberley. LONDON, May 4 .- Lady Kimberley, wife of the secretary of state for foreign affairs,

considerable experience in the arrangement Animated and Acrimonious Debate Expected on the Revolutionary Bill.

GGV. RYMENT HURTING ITS OWN CAUSE

OPENING OF THE BERLIN ART EXHIBIT

ing Adverse Comment.

Work of American Painters Easily Carry Off the First Honors.

Canal Cost Less Than the Estimates -American Girl Takes Her Degree at Gottingen.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, May 4.- The Reichstag proceedings have attracted little interest during the past week, but they are expected to be greatly enlivened when the anti-revolution bill comes before the house. The demonstration tomorrow against the bill by the delegates from various city councils will be a great affair, having gained importance by reason of the for the gratification of this feeling. This government's opposition. The government to be the desire of the kaiser to arrange yesterday received another rebuff in this rivalry, but still more from the feeling that question in the adoption by the lower house in the Bundesrath was not binding, and adadvisability of the measure in the form given it by the committees. This statement is only a sign of the times, as it is very evident that throughout Europe, apart from Russia, the feeling is distinctly against the drastic character of the anti-revolutionary bill. The government, too, does not help its cause in combating socialism by ridiculous mistakes, such as including in the list of it was stolen by the Russians in 1875. books regarded as subversive to the state and attached to the anti-revolution bill in order to show its necessity the poetical works of the patriot, Freilegrath, written in 1848, and which are now used in ordinary

school books. SEVERE SENTENCES FOR RIOTERS. The sentences in the Fuechsmuele rioting case have caused a great deal of indignation and are being made capital of by the socialterms of imprisonment, varying from fourteen days to four months. The chief sufferer was Burgomaster Joseph Stock, who received the heaviest sentence and a fine. The secrity of the punishment is generally condemned by the upper classes of newspapers, many of whom urge the prince regent of estitution, as the prisoners form the bulk

f the adult population. The leading event, socially, has been the pening of the art exhibition by Dr. Bosse, he minister of public instruction, representing the emperor. There was a very smart attendance. The American exhibit is placed eparately in two large halls and is uniersally conceded to outshine the rest, even he French section being eclipsed. Harrison. Gay, Pearce, Bridgeman, Sergeant, Stewart, Weeks, Melchers, Dannet, Macewen and Rolchoven being especially strong among the Americans. Harrison's Pleiniaru painting "En Arcadie," is said to be the greatest attraction of the show. The American section as received generous praise from the entire stance, says: Those times are past when deny it? In the arts and crafts there is the same resistless energy as in the technical ciences. One feels the presence of the youthful vigor which courses through veins across the ocean, and which is ever achieving fresh things." Among the sculptors Prof. Heiter's Heine monument has been

purchased by the Germans of New York. GETTING AFTER THE STANDARD. A portion of the German press commented on the warfare on the Standard Oil company, because of its successful manipulations raising the price for petroleum, which has risen 50 per cent within three months, and which is now 15 cents a quart at retail. The Kreuz Zeitung and other papers call upon the government to take steps to prevent such usurious proceedings. Yesterday's question n the Reichstag was the outcome of this agtation, and the result showed that the govrnment is evidently preparing counter

The government, through the Navy de partment, following the example of other powers, has secured by contract the even tual services of four fast Hamburg-American line steamers and six of the fastest steamers of the North German Lloyd line. They will each be armed with sixteen guns affectionate pity. It is not Mr. Irving's ob- of heavy caliber and fourteen quick firing guns. The steamers will be used in case of necessity as dispatch boats and for reconcoltering work. The first practical test of their availability will be made during the life of a Waterloo veteran, the last of his great naval maneuvers next autumn, one of

the steamers being hired for 130,000 marks. Emperor William and the imperial family have taken up their residence at the new palace until the end of June, when the emperor is going on a yachting trip to Norway. The empress will spend the summer with her children at Wilhelmshoe. His majesty's new racing yacht, Vinita, is being fitted out and will be taken to Kiel on Monday. She will be raced during the Kiel regatta in

The Reichstag yesterday by a large majority agreed to a credit of 1,700,000 marks o cover the expenses of opening the Baltic and North sea canal. Dr. von Boetticher. the imperial secretary of the interior, made the unexpected announcement that the actual cost of the canal was probably 700,000 marks ess than the estimate. A medal has been modeled by Prof. Helter at the instance of the emperor to celebrate the dedication of the canal. His majesty will present one of these medals to each guest.

According to reports published here Miss Grace Chisholm, the lady who has just taken the degree of philosophy at the University of Gottingen, with the express permission of the Prussian minister of education, this being the first degree ever taken by a woman at not an English woman as at first announced, but an American.

Mr. Carl Bailey Hurst, formerly United States consul at Cremid, has gone to his Mr. Noah Brooks, the author, spent a few Wet, only forty miles across the straits.

days here during the week, being a member

PRESENT IS JAPAN'S OPPORTUNITY France and Germany Not Likely to Go to War to Please Russia.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Ansociated Press.) LONDON, May 4.-There seems to be little loubt that China and Japan have both ratified the treaty of Shimonoseki, which complicates the position of the European proesting powers. At the request of the Assoclated press, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who has exceptional means for obtaining political in- Encourages the Hope that the Queen of formation, especially in Germany, has written the following: "Russia is the power that today calls upon Japan to drop the fruits of her victory and take orders from St. Petersburg. Russia orders Japan to give up her foothold upon China because, forsooth, she may disturb that mystical bauble called balance of power. This order is backed up Will Lead Them to the Scaffold as in the by the voices of France and Germany. The voice of France is weak, not because she does not love Russia, but because she also leves Japan and because she hates Germany more than she loves any country. Germany ONLY RECOURSE IS TO FIGHT IT OUT 13. What the May Magazines Contain, is sacrificing the friendship of Japan for reasons strictly political. The emperor of Kaiser Will Go to Norway in June-Kiel Germany desires to show goodwill for his eastern neighbor, particularly at the outset of the present czar's reign. For the past ten years these relations have been very much strained, even to the point of imminent war in 1891. Germany is now experimenting with a platonic alliance between the czar and the emperor. It cannot last long, but it is profoundly conceived. It tends to weaken French hatred of Germany and to wean that republic from slavish obedience to Russia's dictation and to isolate

her still further. "A large party in Germany hates England cordially and is ready to make any sacrifice hatred springs largely from commercial German expansion in Africa has been hamcondemning the anti-revolution bill. Pre- vague way, that England may purchase her said he. I said I could take no part in any mier Mittnacht declared the vote on the bill goodwill by large cessions in the Dark Continent, and at present, therefore, the emmitted he had grave doubts respecting the peror's government is taking great pains side. to array itself with the enemies of England and the South Africa and Alsace-Lorraine difficulties are to be settled on the banks of the Fei-Ho and Yang-Tse-Klang. But Japan has her Alsace-Lorraine. There is an island within sight of Japan called Saghallen, and there is no Japanese who would not gladly enlist in a war to recover this Island, for

READY FOR A GO AT RUSSIA, "I was at Tokio the year after this extraordinary land grab and can well recall the fury of the then impotent Japanese. If the Russians give but half an opportunity the army that has just thrashed China will turn against Russia with infinitely finer gusto. That was a land grab that we could only appreclate if a foreign power should occupy Long Island or the eastern shore of Maryist press, as showing the contrasts between land. Russia has kept all she has stolen the law and natural justice. One hundred and wants more. She wants Corea, and above and forty-three men were condemned to all she wants the very Port Arthur which Japan proposes to keep. Japan may be bluffed into surrendering some of her claims, but her true interests lie in fighting Russia at once, while her army and navy are in good condition, and she can do so with the greatest of ease.

"From a source which has never deceived Bavaria to pardon the offenders. The com- me I am able to say that Russia has in eastsquadrons of cavalry, ten squadrons of Cossacks, six field batteries, equal to forty-eight guns; two Bald mountain batteries, equal to eight guns; two Cossack horse artillery batteries, equal to twelve guns; three companies of fortress artillery and three companies of sappers. The recruits for these troops come every year from Odessa, by way of Suez, and it would take a year before the Russians could put an army of 100,000 men in the field near Vladivostock. Russia alone cannot subdue Japan, in spite of her army of 800,000 men and her many Corsacks, and Germany can't help her only with fair words, for the Reichstag won't vote money for a war in the east, seeing that the only profit possible will Berlin press. The Vossische Zeitung, for in- fall to Russia. France is wise enough to feel much the same way. The hatred felt Americans are was sneered at. Who can by France and Germany against England is not yet quite so strong as that felt by each for the other. John Bull and Uncle Sam can and visited the consul, Mr. Hyatt. The capafford to stand by and say: 'Let the plucky Japanese take all he can hold; he will make infinitely better use of it than either China has done or Russia could do.'

"POULTNEY BIGELOW." EXACT TERMS OF JAPAN'S REPLY Russia, France and Germany Notified of

the Exact Position of the Victors. Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company. TOKIO, Japan, May 4 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Japan's reply to the protest of Russia, France and Germany against taking from China the Liao Tong peninsula is, in substance, this:

When China ratifies the treaty of peace signed at Shimonseki Japan will renounce possession of the province of Manchuria, except the part of the Liao Tong peninsula exending from Port Arthur to Tallen. In compense for this giving back of this Chinese territory Japan will ask a largely increased indemnity

The response of the three European powers is awaited. All reports of Japan's reply inconsistent with the foregoing are false. ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.- Japan's answer to the protest of Russia, France and Germany has been made. Officials will not disclose the text, but those who expected Japan to yield express surprise at the answer.

WASHINGTON, May 4,-Information has reached Washington to show that in response to Russian intimations Japan has abated her claims to the cession of Chinese territory in Manchuria, and now demands the absolute cession of the extremity of the Port Arthur peninsula as far north as, and including Tallen Wan. In return for this relinquishment of territory Japan will demand a con- had great difficulty in obtaining any details siderable increase of the war indemnity, originally fixed at 200,000,000 taels. It is feared that this concession will not be sufficient to meet the demands of Russia, which will insist upon an entire abandonment of Liao Tung peninsula. The Russian reasoning is that by the occupation of Port Arthur the Japanese will dominate Manchuria as effectually as if she held the nominal title to the province. Reserving Port Arthur as a military base and opening a great commercial port at Talien Wan, the Japanese will connect the latter by rail with New Chwang on the line of the projected Chinese railroad from Peking to Moukden and divert the entire trade of New Chwang and Moukden at least in winter, when all of the other Manchurian ports are Russia to locate a western terminal port Gottingen since it became a university, is for the Siberian railway anywhere in About half the men are negroes. All are Manchuria, as it would be easily closed by Port Arthur, which would dominate from a military point of view not only Manchuria and the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, but also Wei-Hai-

CALLS CUBA TO ARMS

General Maceo Issues a Proclamation to the Inhabitants of the Island.

APPEALS TO HIS FORMER COMPATRIOTS

the Antilles May Be Free.

WARNS THEM AGAINST CAMPOS' PROMISES

Former Uprising.

Document Was Handed to the World Correspondent Just as the Steamer Was Leaving Havana for New York-Maceo Asks that it Be Published.

Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) SANTIAGO, Cuba, April 27 .- (New York 19. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. World Correspondence-Special Telegram.)-The steamer for New York direct sails in a few mements. I went to the landing to go on board, and was on the point of stepping into a boat when a Cuban whom I had previously met came to me and asked for a moment's conversation. We returned to the shed of the custom house and the man handed me a letter. "This was brought from Antonio Maceo by a special messenger. It is such matter; that I had observed strict neutrality, and would do nothing to assist either

"Maceo wishes you to have it," was the answer. "What shall I do with it?" "I will send it to the World, and take r responsibility whatever. I will do nothing

with the paper in Cuba," I said. "Buenos," said he, and bade me goodby. Here is the letter:

"CALL TO ARMS."

"TO CUBA .- To arms, brave Cubans, To me falls the honorable duty of inviting you to fight again for our national sovereignty, you who had the glory of vanquishing the Spanish troops in the heroic struggle of ten years. I warn you that the motto which I bring engraved in my heart, in characters of the purest patriotism, will not be smirched with useless transaction nor shameful treatles. It is that noble and sincere one which symbolizes for you the hope of being free and independent. Remember that the false promises of liberty with which General Campus seduced you brought you to Spanish scaffolds, infamous banishments, horrible prisons, and you were even persecuted in your homes by the Pandes and Polavlejas, who filled with terror and desolation the intimate bosom of the Cuban family, thus destroying your own future. Do not admit any more exploitations which degrade. Break forever mune of Fuechsmuele is on the verge of ern Siberia, and nominally fit to take the that act of ignominy and opprobrium. Come

(Signed.)

and Gustave Richelleu, victims of Spanish suspicion, were liberated from the jail here today. The fact was briefly cabled to the World. The story of their wrongs is of a nature to rouse the indignation of the Amer-

ican people. Briefly the story is this: Bolton and Richelieu were in the turtle small boats, and one day in February put out from Nicholas Mole to look for the turpassage between Hayti and the east end of Cuba, and they could not work their way back. They landed in Guantanamo bay February 16, and after communicating with the United States vice counsel they put out and came to Santiago. Here they landed tain of the port had them arrested for leaving Guantanamo without a permit. This was only a pretext and they visited the consulate. While here they were again arrested. They were denied permission to see any one and were placed in a room 65x18, in which were twenty-one men. Some of the latter were serving long sentences for murder. They were compelled to sleep on the dirty, vermin-infested floor, as there was no bedding. No charge was brought. The jail is a large building of stone and brick, and resembles a fort. It is situated in the heart of the city. A soldier stands at each corner of the building with a loaded rifle in his hand. He keeps his eyes on the small square grated windows, and his duty is to fire at any one who tries to escape or communicate with the prisoners. The interior is divided into a number of small cells and several rooms. The prisoners are turned loose in the wards or confiend in the cells. as their cases warrant. There are no decen cies in the jail. The prisoners sleep on the red tiles of the floor, unless friends furnish them with bedding. The food is a thin vegetable soup and stewed beans. A fouler, more unwholesome place would be difficult o imagine. In this squalid prison the two innocent men have languished since Feb-

HARD TO GET NEWS.

The local newspapers published nothing of the operations in the country. The battles about Ramon de las Jaguar have not been mentioned in print, save that Captain Miranda's death was reported when his funeral was announced. The Spaniards never report the death of or killing of soldiers. I have of the Ramon de las Jaguar affair. The soldiers will not talk, or are too stupid to give an intelligent description of what goes on The officers are dumb. They do not falsify as a rule, but will say nothing whatever. Some would not admit the death of Captain Miranda after his funeral had occurred. The lot of a war correspondent in Cuba is not

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

STRENGTH OF THE INSURGENTS. GUANTANAMO, Cuba, April 25 .- (New York World Correspondence-Special Telegram.)-I have been in company with General Jose Maceo (who was reported as having died of wounds received in the battle of Palmarito) since April 21 until yesterday He had when I left him 1,300 men, of whom closed. It would also be impossible for 1,000 were well equipped, some having Manson rifles, others the improved Remingtons in the fight for a common cause, the indethe Japanese from their powerful base at pendence of Cuba, and they are full of confidence. In this part of the Island there are about 7,000 insurgents who are provided are keeping 20,000 government troops busy. | visions. The Hova loss was serious,

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Porecast for Nebraska: Pair: Cooler in Eastern Portion; Northwesterly Winds,

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Stephenson Will Receive Orders to Evacuate

Corinto Today. (Convrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 4 .- (Via Galveston)-At 1 o'clock this morning Nicaragua authorized Senor Christiano Media, Salvaorean minister to London and Paris, acting Nicaraguan minister in London, to accept the modified ultimatum of Great Britain. This modified ultimatum, it is understood ere, was secured by the influence and brough the intercession of the United States. Senor Media is also authorized by the government to pay the £15,000 sterling in London under protest, within five days after the departure of the British squadron from Co-

Orders for the evacuation of the port of Corinto by the British are to be cabled to Admiral Stephenson today, and it is thought probable that he is already in possession of instructions to that effect from Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty. It is understood here that the other items in the original ultimatum of Great Britain will all be settled

by arbitration. Cable messages have been constantly passing, and are passing during the day, beween Senor Christiano Media in London and President Zelaya of Nicaragua. In the first of the messages received early in the day from Lord Kimberly through Senor Media the government of Great Britain stated the erms of its modified ultimatum. The terms of the ultimatum were at once accepted by the Nicaraguan government and word to this ffect was dispatched to Senor Media in Lon-

As an indication of the belligerent feeling between the Nicaraguan government and last evening to Admiral Stephenson, commander of the British squadron, for the purpose of acting as mediator between the two Admiral Stephenson expressed the hope that the terms of the modified ultimatum would be of such a nature as to allow him to salute shell business in Port au Prince. They used the Nicaraguan flag when he departed with his squadron from Corinto. Another friendly act on the part of Admiral Stepenson, which tles. A strong wind blew them out into the has given a vast deal of satisfaction here, was the voluntary release of a Nicaraguan colonel who had been imprisoned upon the charge of using discourteous language to some of the officers and crew of the British

squadron. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 4 .- A howlng mob is rushing through the streets howl-"Death to Zelaya and his advisors!" ing: An outbreak is imminent. The troops are confined to the barracks, all ready for emergencies. Reinforcements are coming from Leon.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, May 4 .- The garrison on the mainland has been reinforced; and the troops arep repared for an immediate move. Two of the bridges connecting the town with the mainland have been destroyed. The guard of British marines has taken a position near the bridge approaches. The war ships have changed positions, so as to be ready for hostilities if necessary.

LONDON, May 4 .- It is semi-officially anounced this afternoon that the British govrnment has not yet received Nicaragua's equiescence in the British demands. few days.

NEWFOUNDLAND WOOING CANADA. Confederation Sult. However, is Making But Feeble Headway.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 4 .- The greatest Canada. The government received letters from the Dominion cabinet last night. Those qualified say that the disagreement continues. Official members of the government party say that confederation is dead and that the only alternative is to accept the position of a crown colony.

The ministry held two conferences with Governor O'Brien, it is supposed, on the French question. The governor insists upon the holding of a general election before the question of confederation is submitted to the assembly. The Whitewayites, the government party, refused to agree to this, fearing that they would be defeated.

MINISTERS HAVE A DIFFERENCE. ome Trouble in the British Cabinet Over the Local Veto Bill.

LONDON, May 4 .- The St. James' Gazette this afternoon follows up the rumors in the Times as to a cabinet crisis, and says that the differences of opinion are due to the chancel'or of the exchequer, Sir William John Koster, who lost his wife and little Harcourt, desiring to have the local veto bill girl, lived four miles southwest of Sloux brought up for its second reading immediately, the rest of the cable ministers being away. Mrs. Koster was in the house and in favor of deferring the second reading because it is known that several liberals will vote against it, and it is consequently expected that the government will be defeated in the division. Even the most sanguine supporters of the measure only count upon a majority of eight.

French Operations in Madagascar. PARIS, May 4 .- A dispatch received here from Manjuga island, Madagascar, announces that the French forces yesterday brilliantly carried an important Hova position on the Betsibeka river, capturing a number of priswith the necessary munitions of war. They oners, several guns and a quantity of pro-

REVISED DEATH LIST

Victims of the Cyclone Not So Numerous as Had Been Supposed.

TOTAL DEAD PLACED AT FIFTEEN

Score or More of People Injured, Some of Them Fatally.

PRAIRIES STREWN WITH DEAD ANIMALS

Not a Building Left Standing in the Path of the Storm.

MOST DAMAGE DONE AT SIOUX CENTER

Line of Demarkation as Clearly Marked as the Fences Which Follow the Wagon Road - Property Damage Immense.

SIOUX CITY, May 4.-Ffteen killed and two score more or less injured is the revised list of the victims of Friday night's evelone. which swept over northwestern Iowa. Ten NICARAGUA FILES AN ACCEPTANCE of the dead and most of the injured lived in the vicinity of Sloux Center, which seems to have been the culminating point of the tornado. Its track is almost as clearly cut as a wagon road, and everything in its path wan demolished, barns, houses, trees, etc., strew-

ing the country for miles. The killed and injured in the vicinity of

Sioux Center are as follows: GEORGE MARSDEN, teacher. MISS ANNIE MARSDEN, teacher, ALICE KOSTER, 8 years old. TEUNS VERHOFF, 4 years old.

JACOB JENSEN. MRS. JOHN KOSTER. MISS TILLIE HAGGIE. MAURICE COOMBS, child. MRS. BALKAMP. Sibley. MRS. WATERMAN, Sibley

PETER STIMMER, Laurens. The more seriously injured are: John Waterman and son, Sibley. John Frys, Sbley.

M. Blackmore, Sibley.

Rosbury brothers, Silney,

Minna, Jennie and Lucila Coombs, Slour enter. Neille Coumbs, fatally, Sioux Center. Mrs. L. Warle and baby, Sloux Center, John Henry and Matilda Haggie, Sloup

RUDOLPH SCHEVERDLEEGERT, Syther

enter. L. Devorts, Sioux Center.

Two sons of T. Deebor, Sloux Center, Two children of R. J. Smith, Sloux Center.

A. M. Perry, Hawarden. STREWED WITH DEAD ANIMALS. Citizens of Sioux Center are caring for the injured and destitute, about thirty farms houses being wrecked. The property loss Great Britain, it is worth mentioning that will be heavy, but it can hardly be estimated Senor Fiallos, the Hundurean envoy, sent at present. Much live stock was killed, the prairie being strewn with the carcasses of

The Journal's Sibley special says: The only countries, was received this morning with person killed in Occeola was Mrs. John much courtesy on board the flagship Royal Waterman, five miles from Sibley. A joist Arthur. Senor Fiallos was informed by fell on her neck. She held her baby in her Admiral Stephenson that he was expecting arms, and the baby escaped injury. Her a cable from Lord Kimberly in reference to husband was injured in the breast and facethe settlement of the issues with Nicaragua, seriously. William Waterman, his son, had his right arm broken and left shoulder injured. Charles Rossburg was badly bruised. Henry Rossburg, his son, was cut badly about the head. Mrs. Charles Rossburg was thrown into a tree, but not seriously hurt. Herman, Albert, Otta and Emma Rossburg, were injured, but not seriously. Mrs. Feldkamp was

not killed as reported last night. The Melcher and Whitney school houses were both wricked. Mrs. Mary Goode, eacher of the Whitney school house, closed t twenty minutes before the storm struck. John Coughlin, wife and ten children, were ill saved by taking refuge in a cyclone cellar. They lost their house, household goods, barn, and had a horse killed. The well

pumps were pulled out at Rossburg's and The destruction in Osceola county was in he western tier of townships, Wilburn's barns were completely wrecked. The barns of Pushak, Kruger, Whitney, Herrin, Blackmore, Hamblin, Watterman, Little and Childs were wrecked. The houses of Waterman and Rossburg were destroyed.

PATH LIKE A LETTER "S." The first report of the storm gave the correct course of the cyclone. It originated near Ircton, and traveling northwest assumed the shape of a long drawn out, irregular letter "S." There is no mistaking the definite reply can hardly be expected for a path of the storm; it is clearly drawn. Yet t is not intended to convey the impression that every living thing in this swath of half a mile or more is laid waste. Although trees ten and twelve inches in diameter were snapped off near to the ground and plants anxiety prevails regarding confederation with torn up by the roots, yet there were many stately elms and tall poplars which withstood the wind's terrific force. They are, however, believed not to have been directly in the way of the cyclone, and owe their existence to the tortuous winds of the freaky funnels. In the territory covered by the storm were a large number of farms sown with wheat and oats. The loss to the growing grain will be considerable. In some places the ground is swept bare.

Over all, everywhere, is a thick plaster of mud. Where this black mud has been thrown against the sides of buildings the warm sun of today completely baked it, and great layers three and four inches thick could be knocked off. This mud was swept along over the fields of cats and wheat, and literally carpets the ground. Strewn on top of this hard, smooth surface were pieces of timber, household furniture, farm ma-

chinery and dead and dying animals. The Associated press reporter started at the origin and traveled the path of the storm Center. His home was completely swept one of the men about the place saw the storm approaching, and he said there were two funnel-shaped cloud: visible. He ran to the house to tell Mrs. Koster to fly for the cyclone cellar, and barely escaped with his life. Just as he reached the door the wind caught the dwelling and whirled it to pieces. Mrs. Koster was caught under the timbers and instantly killed. Her head was mashed

and both legs broken. The little daughter, Alice, aged 8, was attending the Haggie school, about half a mile east of the school house. She was picked up in a field 100 yards from the site of the buildings. Her legs were broken and the