

NO CAUSE FOR WAR.

France Will Not Allow the Frontier Incident to Lead to Strife.

THE PEOPLE FEEL PROVOKED.

But They Stand On Their Dignity and Will Not Notice It.

PUBLIC OPINION IN BERLIN.

Politicians Curious As to the Outcome But Not at All Anxious.

A BURLESQUE ON BERNHARDT.

Sara Given Some Tough Cracks Concerning an Interview in New York.

IRISH LANDLORD OUTRAGES.

Cruel Evictions Which Are a Disgrace to Civilization—Political Stagnation at Vienna—Notes on Fashion, Art and the Stage.

No Clouds at Paris.

PARIS, April 23.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—Bright spring weather has come out, the trees are already fringed with pale green foliage, the Parisians have shed their overcoats, and open air concerts in the Champs Elysees are now in full swing.

Even the grave astronomers of the international congress have turned in their labors, and at the streets given by Admiral Monceux and M. Flourens, the minister of foreign affairs, have admired the acting of Mme. Bartel, Pierson and Reichenberg at the Comedie Francaise and other stars of the kind not usually observed through their telescopes.

A WARLIKE PROVOCATION.

Although De Rouleux, the noisy, stormy petrel of the league patriots, has retired because nobody paid any attention to his wild ravings, the political horizon has again become darkened by warlike incidents on the frontier.

The ambassador laid for the French commissary of police, M. Schneabele, his being placed in hands and carried to Metz by the German authorities, is felt here to be a new warlike provocation on the part of France.

But the feeling throughout France is that it is beneath the dignity of France to take serious notice of it.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The Republic Francaise says: "We shall pay no attention to the incident unless the German government assumes the responsibility."

The Figaro says: "In worrying the reichstag into voting 300,000,000 francs for the military budget, 40,000,000 francs of which are for a new strategic railway, a boni peti incident on the frontier is one of the chancellor's favorite tricks to obtain what he wants from the reichstag."

The incident at Novant means this, nothing more, and France should answer it in the same manner as we replied to the provocation last February—by absolute silence."

The Gallos says: "Either Bismarck desires peace or he seeks to provoke war. If he wishes peace the Novant incident was certainly arranged by him."

In which case it can be explained on the ground of excess of zeal of a minor German official, and may be considered as it never occurred. If, on the other hand, Bismarck seeks to provoke war, he would never stoop to such a trivial incident, that smells too much of the policeman. Bismarck would seek a pretext based upon some solid national grounds, hence the trivial squabble between policemen will be explained away and surely not lead to war."

Meanwhile French readers have gone down two francs, which represents a shrinkage of values exceeding \$100,000,000, and the bourse is again frantic with feverish speculation.

But opinion throughout France is not to allow such a trivial incident to become the cause of war.

BURLESQUING SARA BERNHARDT.

The Herald interview with Sara Bernhardt has been reproduced in nearly all the Parisian papers, and caused such a commotion in the theatrical world as to induce M. Albert Millaud to write a column in Figaro to a burlesque upon the Herald's interview. The following is an extract of Albert Millaud's effusion:

Herald Reporter.—To what do you attribute your grand success?

Sara.—My immense talent.

Herald Reporter.—Do you know anybody else before you who attained equal success?

Sara.—That is impossible.

Herald Reporter.—Why?

Sara.—Because no one ever had such brilliant talent as I.

Herald Reporter.—But in painting for instance, La Sources by Agnes, La Belle Jardiniere by Raphael and Murillo's Madonna?

Sara.—I also have painted pictures that will be placed in the Louvre after my death.

Herald Reporter.—You have also in France many great sculptors?

Sara.—We have one only.

Herald Reporter.—Who?

Sara.—Myself.

Herald Reporter.—How about literature?

France has many great authors—Zola, Daudet, George Sand.

Sara.—My pupils. I dictate, they write.

Herald Reporter.—How about dramatic authors—Dumas, Augier, Mithac?

Sara.—None of them amount to anything without me.

Herald Reporter.—How about your fellow actors and actresses, your comrades?

Sara.—I have no comrades.

Herald Reporter.—I mean the great Parisian artists—for instance, Mile. Bartel, Reichenberg, Jane Hading, Brilles, Pierson, etc.

Sara.—I have seen them. I know them.

Herald Reporter.—What do you think of them?

Sara.—After seeing them act I have gone home; I have looked at myself, there are none like me.

Herald Reporter.—Can you tell me is the prettiest woman in the world?

Sara.—I am.

Herald Reporter.—And the most intelligent woman in the world?

Sara.—I am.

Herald Reporter.—And the most modest woman in the world?

Sara.—I am.

metre and a half high. It is, perhaps, the largest water color ever painted. It will be completed in about three weeks. It will be one of the finest and most carefully executed works Meissonier ever painted. It is not strictly a reproduction of his famous "1807," for the position of the artillery in the background is entirely changed and the grouping of the troops is totally different. It is a true subject matter in the same manner, but with a great difference in drawing and execution. It is to be very carefully engraved, and cannot seriously affect the intrinsic value of the oil painting "1807," so highly appreciated in New York.

THE LATEST DRESS NOVELTIES.

The most striking novelties in toilettes this week are subject matter in the hunter's jackets of light grey cloth, the front ornamented with lines of wide black braid, crossing transversely and decorated with three rows of steel buttons placed at the intersection of braid, as well as serving to fasten the jacket. This model is very pretty in beige cloth, with braiding in seal brown, and gilt buttons.

Another model is a Hussar jacket, with elaborately braided plastron, the rest of the garment being left plain with the exception of slight braiding on the sleeves and side seam.

A more showy jacket is braided all over in a fine pattern, with a narrow band of the same color as the cloth of which the garment is composed. It is made tight fitting and is more dressy than the preceding styles.

A mantel, made in checked or plaid cloth, and lined with red surah, has a breton hood and the ends of the short front breadths are turned inward, so as to form the sleeves.

At the ball given by the jockey club to the pretiest woman in Paris, the Hotel Continental, Mlle. Jane Granier wore a most deliciously designed evening wrap, composed of embroideries in a pale blue, crystal beads and bangles on a silver net, the groundwork finished with ruffles of silver lace and lined throughout with pale blue silk.

THE SLEEPY VIENNA.

But Little New in the Way of Politics—Other Gossip.

VIENNA, April 23.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—Domestic differences, of slender interest to the outer world, have chiefly occupied Vienna this week. Bulgaria stands where it did. Kaulbar is not at St. Petersburg as yet departed. Kalnocky is disappointed at the non-declaration of De Giers by Emperor Alexander, and Austria's attitude toward Russia is somewhat cooler than before Easter. The politicians are breaking their heads in the endeavor to understand the true inwardness of the De Giers' puzzle, and there is apprehension that the Balkan situation is not so bright as it appears.

But an official who stands very near Count Kalnocky said to me to-day: "Mark my words; about August there will be trouble. The political stagnation which exists has given people time here to discuss several local matters affecting both nations."

NEW PLOYS OF AMBASSADEUR.

This sleepy city, for so the metropolis at Vienna, has wonderful amusements to offer visitors. Half theaters, the classical concerts, the opera band, the exhibition at the Weltausstellung, a tattooed phenomenon and a circus, are a few second-class strolling shows which are arranged by the public authorities. The most interesting of these is the "Weltausstellung," which is a collection of the peculiarities of the street life, dressed up as called on the lueas a non-irritating spectacle. An effort, however, is being made to enliven the city. Two streets are now being built on a handsome scale, and variety theater of the Alhambra is being abandoned. The "Weltausstellung" is long, too, the superb Hofburg theater, facing Hofthaus, will be opened. Finally there is some hope that several public buildings will soon be lighted by electricity.

REMOVED Nihilistic Plot.

Rumors, which are so far unconfirmed, are abroad that a nihilistic plot, which had its origin in the czar's journey to the Crimea was caused by a fresh discovery of a nihilist plot to blow up the imperial train. To make assurance doubly sure, it is even said that the conspirators had arranged to blow up the Odessa station at the time of the imperial couple's arrival.

THE INCIDENT ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER OVERSHADOWS ALL OTHER POLITICAL TOPICS HERE.

What some call the gross and apparently deliberate brutality of the German officials, is commented on with hardly concealed disgust. The press are practically unanimous in condemning Schneabele's arrest as a violation of international law, if the facts are correct. Several independent organizations have allowed it to be clearly inferred that they fear the incident was planned with a direct wish to provoke France. The facts are naturally connected by the alarmists with the sinister passages of Bismarck's last speech. The affair quite overlooks the alleged abandonment of the "Weltausstellung" and is not thought prudent to give full vent to the feeling in print, it is plain from the general drift of press comments that Austrian sympathy so far, is all with France.

As several papers point out, it matters little whether Schneabele's arrest was strictly legal or illegal. The chief points to consider are how a minor European government from Vienna, is to-night being very freely and strangely commented on in the clubs and cafes of the imperial city. It appears that the diplomat in question was very fond of baccarat and had lately lost what, for him, was a large sum—50,000 or 60,000 francs, which he could not pay. Moreover he had run up bills with a number of confident tradesmen, and for a long time past had omitted to settle accounts with his washerwoman. Over a week ago, finding the situation untenable, he left Vienna without the heat of a drum and shows no inclination to return. Meanwhile the diplomatic affairs of his country are entirely in the hands of the legation servant. At all events, no one else attends to them.

VOLAPUKES CELEBRATE.

Over 300 Vienna Volapukes had a banquet the other night, to celebrate the steady progress of the much-dreaded universal language. Enthusiastic speeches were made in Volapuke and German, and wine flowed freely. Towards the end of the feast Volapuke was spoken rather thickly. The revelers parted amid shouts, Sana Volapuke and good folk.

NOBILITY OF THE RACES.

A small but ultra-aristocratic gathering on the Fremont race course Thursday, saw at least half a dozen arch-dukes and duchesses in uniform, a number of counts and courtiers and barons. Several hundred particularly dashing turnouts were drawn up outside the course during the race, while the

stands inside were filled with pretty faces in charming dresses. The Princess Metternich was conspicuous in a novel green costume, trimmed with black passementerie, wearing a dark red straw hat with a black feather. Near her was Baroness Bettina Rothschild, in a black and white striped silk, trimmed with white lace. The Countess Tassilo Festilieu wore a violet dress, with a steel gray jacket. Black, gray and brown, however, are the prevailing colors, of a general effect, though pleasing, was rather sober.

GERMANY NOT ANXIOUS.

The Result of Schneabele's Arrest Awaited With Curiosity.

BERLIN, April 23.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—The arrest of the French frontier is regarded now rather from a point of curiosity as to why it occurred, and how the German government came out of the scrape, than as a matter of interest or a cause of anxiety.

At this time of the present, persons with judgment on current events find reliable at other times. With a single exception all were unanimous that the frontier blunder was unlikely to cause the slightest complication or issue in the feeling between Germany and France. One person, whose information is generally accurate, tells me that Schneabele had most dangerous relations with certain German officers; that he is one of several French agents of his type who are feared by the German authorities. The design, therefore, was to strike him as unexpectedly as possible, get him out of the country, and release him and disown the action of the local police; but, more probably, give him a trial, condemn him to severe punishment, and then deliver him to the French before the penalty was enforced.

One undischarged pessimist tells me he regards the arrest of Schneabele as a serious matter because it is such a characteristic act of Bismarck's. It is intended to irritate the French nation to a point where the French will force war in spite of Germany's apologies or apparent desire for peace, thus making France the aggressor. This view is not wide spread, but there are still many who ill-informed Germans are waiting for the declaration of a Franco-German war, and they are prepared for the past three months and are still prepared for a declaration of war. Such pessimists are, I notice, generally closely connected with military circles, although not themselves soldiers.

DEVELOP DEEDS.

Landlord Outrages in the Land England—Notes to Coercion.

DUBLIN, April 23.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—William O'Brien leaves to-day for Queenstown and to-morrow embarks on his Canadian mission. While he is sailing the blue deep it may be timely for the friends of the governor general of Canada to read what is progressing on his Lusitanean estate. Yesterday, after several evictions by his agents and their police agents, each eviction accompanied by groaning, but otherwise peaceful spectators in procession, while the chapel bells tolled, their crowbar brigade reached a miserable thatched cottage, into which the tenant poured through the roof, occupied by a tenant named Henry Mulhall. The sub-sheriff and agent entered and seated on a chair in the house, close beside a little fire, was a poor old woman who did not at all seem to realize that she was about to leave the home which had sheltered her from childhood. She was very weak and in a very delicate state of health. Her age is ninety years. The rain fell outside and the miserable old woman shivered and sobbed, but the noble Marquis was to send out on a roadside one more of the helpless aged people who lived under him. The tenant had also residing in the house his wife and six children. The sub-sheriff stated he was authorized to put the tenant back as care-taker, but Mulhall refused, stating he would not have his life and health sacrificed to a man who had sent her to the workhouse. The sub-sheriff then ordered two emergency men to take out the poor old woman, and, after giving his orders immediately came toward and addressed Father Sheehy, saying: "It is not I who did it."

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The inter-state commerce commission has caused to be published in official form for distribution its recently promulgated ruling "In the matter of the petition of the order of railroad conductors, and in the matter of the petition of the Travelers and Transients union."

The ruling to be published in the official statement accompanying its order of the fourth clause of the inter-state commerce commission is the cause to be finally adopted regarding the cause referred to. All persons interested are invited to present facts and arguments. The commission will receive affidavits as to facts and pointed or written arguments should be presented without delay. The carriers were asked to devote attention to preservation and adoption of a tariff which shall attempt to meet the requirements of the act. The commission has issued its orders in respect to the petition of the Wisconsin roads. An extensive opinion, prepared by Judge Sargent, shall not be in the matter of the petition relating to the Boston export trade. The opinion of the fourth clause would not give the railroads.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA PENSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Nebraska pensioners were issued to-day a list of names: Clarissa, mother of Henry J. Phillips, Bonca; Seth, father of Charles White, Falls City; Matthew Pendergast, Lyons (deceased); Winslow Jayhawk, Weston; Benjamin, Corbin; Tobias; John Stoddard, Stuart; Martin Van Buren Rice, Neligh; Daniel R. Stoutsmere, Max. Iowa pensioners: Margaret, mother of Henry Black, Boone; Mary, mother of John B. Dennison, Bedford; Jane, mother of John E. Farret, Odessa; Alfred M. Erwin, Winter; George A. House, Mile; Edwin H. Chase, Dubuque; James Steele, Ottumwa; Seth Bryan, Paris; David H. Martin, Sydney; Chalmers D. Tucker, Des Moines; Jesse J. Sherwood, Atchison; Lyman Q. Iden, Haverhill; and Charles H. Manchester, Thomas.

THE ILLINOIS PRINTING IMBROGLIO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.—A meeting was held to-day by the state board of commissioners of contracts, at which it was decided to issue no more warrants and make no more payments to the state printers until the senate takes action upon the house resolution, adopted over three weeks ago, directing the state board to withhold further payments to H. W. Bokker & Co. until the present investigation of the state printing contract is closed. Bokker & Co. were this afternoon refused payment of \$2,000 vouchers issued the first of the week. Auditor Swartz and Attorney General Hunt refusing to sign the vouchers, the state board has refused to order further printing until provision is made to pay for it.

FRIGHTFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

PATERSON, N. J., April 23.—In the Ivanhoe paper mill this afternoon a boiler exploded, wrecking a large portion of the mill. It went through the roof and came down on Booth & Co.'s silk mill across the street, crashing through the roof and injuring about twenty persons. James Simpson was horribly crushed and is dying. Maggie Van Silie, Richard Levi and Maggie Stafford are seriously hurt.

A CHICAGO BLAZE.

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For Nebraska: Slightly warmer, fair weather, light variable winds.

For Iowa: Generally fair weather, slight increase in temperature, variable winds, generally from southwest to northwest.

VEST NEEDS VERIFICATION.

The Missouri Bourbon Statesman Attracting the Attention of the Country.

DOES HE SPEAK ADVISEDLY.

Many Conjectures Indulged in as to Whether Cleveland Intends to Stand For a Renomination—National News.

Men of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The interview in the St. Louis paper between President Cleveland and a prominent Democratic senator in which the former is made to decline the nomination is ridiculed here. On the day the dispatch was sent west Senators Vest and Cockrell of Missouri and Jones of Arkansas were at the white house. Cockrell is not gushing enough to stop over on such a subject and Jones of Arkansas would not claim to have been into the president's confidence. The general guess as to the origin of the dispatch gives Senator Vest all the credit that belongs to it. This is the opinion as to the authorship at the white house. Colonel Lamont of course denies the alleged interview and says there is no occasion for the president to express himself at this time and in this manner. The interview is very annoying to Mr. Cleveland because it makes him appear like a self-glorifier and conceited prig. Mr. Vest's secret dislike of the ways of the administration and his outward adulation of the president are well known. If the president ever declared he was tired of being in office he would not mean that other eminent officeholders have meant. They complain of the hardships of public duties. The interview is believed to be a job put up for the purpose of forcing Cleveland to commit himself. He refuses to be trapped. The president himself denies in the most emphatic terms that he has expressed to any person his intentions with regard to a second term. He was in conversation with more than one visitor and has been pressed to do so, but he has never given an answer, yet that he had not given any thought to a renomination is generally admitted. He is believed to find time to think about how he could through the present four years with benefit to the country, satisfactorily to the people who elect him and credit to his own name, as much as he has ever said. On the general topic—allegation to his health, which is quietly admitted as making a declaration he never made and which does not make, as he has no such apprehensions as are attributed to him. He is feeling very well and is not at all in need of any rest or serious discomfiture. He has not even the satisfaction of knowing who has taken his future in charge so generously.

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WASHINGTON, April 23.—In mitigating the sentence of the dismissal passed by the court martial upon Major F. W. Benteen, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, President Cleveland says: "The proceedings and findings in the case of Major Frederick W. Benteen, Ninth United States Cavalry, are hereby approved. In view of his long and honorable service, and the fact that he has been a man of good solidly qualities, so sadly injured by the scandalous conduct of which he has been the victim, and by his inordinate and unbecoming behavior upon his trial, I have determined in the hope that the remaining sense of honor and unextinguished regard for his military profession, will lead to further honorable service in the army, to mitigate his sentence of dismissal from the service of the United States, I have granted him a full and complete pardon for the term of one year, upon half pay."

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H. Baldwin, Coin; William H. Brown, Maudie Clark; Joseph M. Jennings, Volga City; Benjamin F. Thomas, Central; Christian Beverly, Le Mars; Riley H. Wolcott, Bedford; W. A. Work, Ottumwa.

News of the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—General Miles has appointed First Lieutenant Thomas J. Clay, Tenth infantry, as inspector of rifle practice of the Department of Arizona.

Army Furloughs: Musician John B. Gray, company C, Twentieth infantry, two months; Private Robert Bruce, company A, Fifth infantry, three months; First Lieutenant John McMartin, Twenty-fifth infantry, has been appointed recruiting officer at Fort Sisseton, D. T., in place of First Lieutenant Henry P. Ritius, of the same regiment.

Army Leaves: Colonel Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fourth infantry, twenty days sick leave; Captain George F. Towie, Nineteenth infantry, aide-de-camp to Major General Terry, one month; Captain John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth infantry, one month, with permission to apply for one month extension.

General court martial will convene May 3 at Ft. Thomas, Arizona, to try First Lieutenant Robert D. Reed, Jr., Tenth infantry. General S. Mason, Colonel Ninth infantry, will be the president of the court, and Captain John H. Dorst, Fourth cavalry, the judge advocate.

General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Department of Arizona, has mitigated the sentence of suspension for a year on half pay of the First Lieutenant Alexander T. Dean, Fourth cavalry, as far as the stoppage of pay is concerned.

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