NUMBER 276.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

It Almost Causes a Ministerial Crisis in the German Government.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED BY THE EMPEROR

Attempt to Arrange a Modification of the Proposed Educational Bill.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO SATISFY ALL PARTIES

Count von Zedlitz's Futile Efforts Results in His Resignation from the Cabinet.

EMPEROR WILLIAM RETIRES TO THINK

He Retires to His Hunting Scat to Give Thought to the Measure Which Threatens to Disrupt His Cabinet-German News.

[Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, March 19 .- A calmer view of the ministerial situation provails everywhere tonight. It is positively known that Chancellor von Caprivi has not resigned, and that the retirement of Count von Zedlitz, the Prussian minister of ecclesiastical affairs, instruction and medicinal affairs, is still undecided. It depends on the result of Emperor William's deliberations in the matter. Now that the nature of the crisis is better understood it is seen that at no time had it been of the suddenly momentous character that rumor gave to it.

Offers of a Compromise.

Since the committee having in charge the Prussian primary education bill began its sitting, Chancellor von Caprivi and Count von Zedlitz have been offering liberal opposition to the tentative amendments to the measure. Only jast week the government seemed to be bidding for an arrangement of the difficulty which had arisen over the bill which would be satisfactory to the national liberals and would break up the threatened coalition with the freisinnige party. Herr Miquel, the Prussian minister of finance who, when the oill was promoted, offered to resign his office, was induced to change his position by the promise of the emperor that antisfactory modifications should be made in the bill, was empowered by Herr von Bennigsen, the national liberal leader, to inform the emperor that his party retained no hope that the negotiations would result successfully unless the bill should be so altered as to deprive the Catholic and Lutheran clergy of the special rights given them to control religious teaching in the elementary schools. The emperor, therefore, had to face the loss of his ablest minister, Herr Miguel, and the popular agitation against the bill or to get von Zedlitz to offer a plausible compromise. On Thursday last he instructed Count von Zedlitz to prepare a compromise measure on the basis of the demands which the national liberals made. Count von Zedlitz consulted with the chancellor, who urged that an attempt be made to do the other's wishes. von Zadlitz found that an attempt to alter the bill in such a way that it would satisfy the national liberals would involve such radical change as to make the measure impossible of acceptance by the conservative and centerists majority, and that his only way out of the difficulty was to resign, and he will adhere to his resolution to retire from the ministry if the emperor persists in his feeling in regard to the national liberals.

Broods in Solitude.

In order to think over the difficulty in complete seclusion, his majesty left Berlin ior his shooting seat, an hour's journey by rail from Berlin. The date of his return is un certain and depends on the general state of his health and the condition of the weather. Persons who are acquainted with the emperor's moods will not be surprised to see him in Berlin any day full of some solution of the existing difficulty reached by him through his reflections among the forest solitudes. Or his stay may be protracted until public interest on the crisis shall have waned. His majesty's habit of isolating himself to brood alone over state questions of great importance has rarely failed to result in some new departure. Meanwhile the members of the national liberal and fresinnige parties are crowing over their temporary success.

The crisis has not caused any trouble unor the bourse and financial houses have not given credence to the rumors of the chancellor's resignation, nor do they attach impor tance to von Zeditz retirement.

On the bourse today business was irregular and prices were depressed on the par selling of Russian securities, which declined here five eighths of 1 per cent. Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that

another important firm is in financial diffi culties, but, it is added, powerful efforts will be made to prevent the suspension of the firm in question.

Interest in the Silver Question.

The contemplated Austrian currency agitation, the Bland silver bill and the movement of the British bimetallists have awakened interest in the silver question. The report of the Reichsbank for 1891 shows the total stock of coin held by the institution to be 893,700,000 marks. The separate totals of the gold and silver are not given, but the amount of silver is estimated at 200,000,000 marks. Experts have estimated that the silver held in Austria-Hungary amounts to 420,000,000 marks. Although President Koch of the Reichsbank and other financial leaders of Germany and Austria now adhere to the gold standard, all agree that the national interests would oblige them to take part in an international monetary conference if one should be arranged by the initiative of the United States and other countries. Hercourt maintains that all that Germany could assent to in the conference would be to increase the amount of her subsidiary silver coinage. The opinion current here, including that of the few members of the Reichstag who still adhere to bimetailism, is that an international conference would be of doubtful value.

Rioters Sentenced.

In the criminal court today eight persons, who had been convicted of rioting on the streets on February 29, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen months to three years. One of the prisoners, who was charged with having insuited the emperor and visitied the police, was condemned to two years' imprisonment at hard labor. Others, who were charged with only resisting the authorities, were sent to prison for from two to twelve months. In the Reichstag today the sick provident fund amendment bill was read the third

The perters at the graparies in Berlin have atruck for an increase of 50 per cent in their

quantities of grain are arriving here for

making their demand. R. S. Waring of Pittsburg, Pa., the in

ventor of the Waring cable system, is in Berlin. His visit is made with a view to starting a factory here. He has conferred with several European bankers and found them anxious concerning the results of the American silver legislation, which has partly caused them to draw heavily upon America for gold.

Exhibits for the World's Fair. Orders have been sent to the mining districts that a complete collection of samples of eres be made for an exhibit at the Chicago

Columbian exposition. An investigation of the trouble which occurred at Mielnica, Gallicia, on the 16th inst, between parties of Austrians and Russians shows it to have been a casual collision

SCOTTISH HOME RULE

between Austrian and Russian gen d'armes

and to have had no political significance.

Bill Introduced in Parliament to Establish a Scotch Legislature.

LONDON, March 19. -Twelve of the leading Scotch members have introduced in Parliament a bill for the creation of a Scotch legislative body. All the liberal members returned from Scotland have announced their adhesion to the measure, and many English members, including some conservatives, have privately signified their approval.

The interest of the world at large in legislotion for Scotland, whether relating to home rule or anything else, is only fractional, but the bill now before Parliament will attract attention outside of Scotland, chiefly for its bearings upon the question in Ireland. The group of Scotch members who have prepared it are all steadfast. Gladstonians have in mind throughout the inception of the bill, the probable application of its main proposal to Ireland.

Part first establishes in Scotland a legislature consisting of the queen and Scottish legislative body, which body shall have jurisdiction over all matters except those properly belonging to the imperial legislature.

The Scottish parliament is to consist of Scotch members returned to the imperial parliament, excepting those returned for the Scotch universities. It will meet in autumn and consider all bills, public and private, and all business executively relating to Scotland. Bills passed become laws under assent of the queen and will not require the sanc tion of the imperial parliament nor of the House of Lords. Neither the imperial parliament nor the government shall have any power to vote on measures passed by the Scotch legislative body.

The executive government of Scotlanp shall be vested in the queen and carried on in the legislature of Scotland with such officers and council as may be provided for by the Scotch legislature. For the purpose of administration the Scottish legislature may impose taxes other than duties of customs or excise; shall create a Scottish consolidated fund, separate from the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom. All taxes imposed by the Scottish legislature, with all other public revenues under the control of the government of Scotland, shall be paid into the Scottish consolidated fund and appropriated to the pullic service of Scot-

The amount annually payable by Scotland towards maintenance of all imperial establishments and defraying imperial charges shall be proportioned to that paid by England and Wales, having regard to their reative wealth and population.

Part second, referring to the appointment of judge or "lords of sessions," as the Scotch term is, provides that all existing civil and criminal courts shall be maintained, subject, however, to abolition and alteration, and that lords of session can be removed from office on an address to her majesty from the Scoten

Then there is a provision that the "power and authority of the imperial parliament shall in nowise be diminished or restrained by anything herein contained,"-a clause obviously inserted to spoune the feelings of centersists, who attach much meaning even to a verbal recognition of the sovereignty of the Westminister parliament.

Some points of these provisions are notably worth comparison with Mr. Gladstone's first home rule bill. First, probably there is only one legislative body proposed. The Scotch parliament will be a democratic body, having no check upon its logislation, except the reference to the judicial committee in the privy council, which will determine as to the valtaity of any pull on the simple assue whether it is within the constitution or not. Next. the bill ignores the question of police control, simply because the powers con ferred on the executive and legislature give them that control. The matter

needs no special clause for its adjustment. Ireland with its semi-military constabulary, has its peculiar difficulty. Then as to judges, the appointments shall rest with the crown but the parliament evidently, according to the bill, will have power of protest, and practically of removal. The Scotch liberal members have been whole-hearted toward their Irish confrerees in preparing the bill. If the Irish party accept its main proposals, Mr. Gladstone's way toward his coming home rule measure has now been made easy. At the same time, once the more urgent Irish bill is disposed of, the Scotch members will

posais. ATTACKING THE PORTUGUESE.

Natives of Mozambique in Revolt Against

brook no delay in the acceptance of their pro-

Their Rulers. MOZAMBIQUE, March 19 .- An alarming condition of affairs prevails at Quieteme, the Portuguese colony on the Quieteme tiver. There have been several revolts against Portuguese authorities among the natives on the Zambesi. A short time ago the native soldiers attached to an expedition under Licutenant Contino revolted and pillaged the country and killed all the traders who fell into their hands. The natives continued to gain strength and formally determined to make an attack on Quieteme itself. A force numbering 6,000 natives now surrounds the town and an attack is momentarily expected. The authorities at Quietome have taken all the able bodied men in town to make resistance against the attempt to capture the place. As soon as the news of the condition of affairs reached Mozambique a Portuguese gunboat with 100 men aboard was dispatched to Quie-

teme to assist in repelling the natives. JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

Serious Fighting and Rioting Occur in

Several Districts VICTORIA, B. C., March 19.-The Upton line steamer Zambesi has arrived from China and Japan. A telegram from Kochi, dated February 22, states that with the exception of Toos and Aki districts the whole of Kochi is convulsed by the strife between the liberals and national party, who fought with swords and firearms. Police and gendarmes are quite powerless to restore order and already several men of prominence have been murdered. In the district of Heda a pitched battle was going on between the fac-

wages, choosing the time when immense | tions, about 1,000 men being engaged on each

During the warfare a fire broke out, but the struggle was continued with the utmost fury, many being silled or burned to death, At Matoyma the ballot box was protected by some 3,000 liberals.

PARIS' BIG BANK FAILURE.

Suspension of the Banque Gene de Feret Indistre-Suicide of a Director. Pants, March 19.—The Banque Gene Chemin de Feret Indistrie suspended today, One of the directors has committed suicide, two have absconied and one bas been arrested. The bank speculated in French, Spanish and Russian securities. The habilities amount to 24,000,000 france and the

no effect on the bourse. The reason assigned for the suicide and flight is that the authorities were about to institute legal proceedings against the directors of the bank on the charge of frauduent bankruptcy and of obtaining money under false pretenses.

assets to 5,000,000 fraucs. The failure had

The bank dealt largely in the French national loan of 1831, and received subscriptions to the loan for upwards of 2,000,000,000 francs. It is alleged that instead of apply ing the money thus obtained to the purpose of purchasing shares of the loan, the directors of the bank used the funds for other purposes, generally in industrial and mining speculations. In July next the bank would have been obliged to turn over to the subscribers of the fund the stock certificates, the money for which the directors had spent in speculation. As the directors had no other securities to meet the deficit and the capital of the concern amounted to only 6.000,000 franca, the bank would be placed in very embarrassing condition when the time arrived for settling with the creditors.

The bank did a considerable business, its dealings being spread over a large part of the country. It had branches in sixteen provincial towns and had two branches besides the central office in this city. Its clientage was very extensive and the suspension of the bank has caused much excite ment among the large number of persons who had placed their money in the hands of the bank for investment.

Singular Vatatities.

VIENNA, March 19 .-- A singular casualty attended the suicide of an artillery man in the barracks here today. The man shot himself with a rifle. The fatal bullet, after passing through the suicide's breast, ploughed through the head of a second soldier, standing near, killing him, and then embedded itself in the arm of a third soldier, inflicting a serious injury.

Will Return on Monday. Berlin, March 19 .- It is reported that the imperor will return from Huborstock on Monday. The lower house of the Prussian diet today continued to discuss the education estimates. Count von Zedlitz was absent.

GENERAL PALMER ENTERTAINED. Omaha and Council Bluffs Veterans Greet Their Commander-In-Chief.

The reception tendered General John Palmer, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, last night at the Continental block by the Grand Army of the Republic posts of Omaha and Council Bluffs, was attended by fully 300 veterans of the war. Captain Robert S. Wilcox was master of ceremonies and soon after the comrades had assembled introduced General Palmer who spoke for half an hour very enter-

He referred to the breeze that was stirred Grand Army men to refrain from taking part in demonstrations where the confeder ate flag was displayed, and related his experience during his trip to the south since the Atlanta incident. He said the great majority of ex-repel soldiers were not desirous of flaunting the confederate flag, but there were a few fire-eaters down there who had not been and never would be reconstructed. General Palmer said he had no sympathy with the namby-pamby sentiment that had been chosing the life out of patriotism of late in order to avoid offending the ex-confederates. He believed in speaking out plainly and in no uncertain manner upon all questions of patriotism. He read some very rank communications that were sent him by southern people soon after the issue

They were from parties who declared that the government was a failure and a humbus and they were sorry that the south had not succeeded in whipping the north. The general read one piece of poetry sent him by an anonyous writer. It was very bitter and a the same time brinning full of a grim sort

of humor that provoked roars of laughter. General John R. Brook was also in duced and offered a few very appropriate re-marks upon the importance of teaching the essons of patriotism to the rising genera-

Rev. Mr. Croft of Council Bluffs read a poem upon the national flag that elicited tumultuous applause. Rev. Mr. Waterman of Kalamazoo, Mich., was also called upor to say something. His remarks were timely and were heartily applauded. Comrade Har of Council Bluffs and several others made short speeches. Mr. Burmeister led the singing of several old war songs, and the comrades all joined with a will.

All the comrades had the pleasure of shak; ing hands with General Palmer when the

ormal part of the program was over. was a very pleasant occasion for Grand Judge Thurston concluded the meeting with a magnificent speech.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WEST.

Interesting Discourse by Mr. E. Rosewater at the Y. M. C. A.

The first of a course of lectures on "Our Country," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association, was given last evening in the spacious concert hall of the Young Men's Christian association building by Mr. Edward Rosewater, whose text was.
"The Star of Empire, or the Creater West." The president of the association, Mr. A. P. Tukey, in introducing the speaker, said that he was reminded of the old saying that noth ing succeeds like success, and he was very certain that the audience would agree with him when he said that to no man, certainly to no man in Omaha, or, for that matter, in the whole of the great west, was this saying nore applicable than to the gentieman he had thu honor and pleasure of introducing to them, Mr. Edward Rosewater. After some remarks of an introductory na-

ture, the lecturer gave an exhaustive review of the growth of the western country, beginning with the century and extending the present time, embracing an area of territory reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It included a compendium of statistic regarding railroad construction and extension, postal facilities, the Pacific telegraph system, the California gold discoveries, the mineral productions west of the Rockies, the immense wealth of "the greater west" in cattle and products of the garden, orchard and farm, immigration and po ments and the political growth of the region

west of the Mississippi.

The lecture, which was well attended. elicited frequent bursts of applause and aughter.

At the conclusion a resolution was intro luced and unanimously adopted requesting Mr. Rosewater to print the address in full and also tendering him a vote of thanks for favoring them with such an interesting and instructive presentation of the subject.
The lecture will be published in Monday's issue of THE BEE. published in full in

"I have in my employ a man who has been a victim of periodic headaches for years, has tried all kinds of treatment, and I have tried various remedies on him. Your Bradycrotine helps him more than anything ever did." O. D. Kingsley, M.D., White Plains, N. Y.

Emperor William's Eccentricities Laid to the Account of His Affliction.

HE HAS SUFFERED EXCRUCIATING PAIN

Physical Agony Has Affected His Mind and Rendered Him Dangerously Irritable.

HOW THE CABINET CRISIS CAME ABOUT

It Was Purely the Result of the Emperor's Nervousness and Irascibility.

GERMANY ALL UPSET BY THE MATTER

People Are Tired of the Way Things Are Coing-Startling Rumors from St. Petersburg-What Will He Do Next?

[Copyr ighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Pauls, March 19. - | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-- A crisis in the affairs of Germany is coming on more quickly than was expected. The people are complaining, because they wish to live in peace with their neighbors and with themselves. They are beginning to complain of being governed by a sovereign whose least defect is want of connected ideas. The resignation of the chancellor is not brought about by the disorders in Berlin, but by the policy pursued by the emperor. If we accept the offi cial version, there are no disorders. The chancellor and other ministers resign because the emperor wants to withdraw the loi scolaire. Is not this the best proof of the ill balanced mind of Emperor William!

There has never been seen such a spectacle as this, of a sovereign nibbling at the treasury in an affair of this importance in order to get out of a difficulty, and leaving all the respensibility on his ministers. He presented this bill and expected ms orders to be obeyed. Just imagine a sovereign going away from the capital at a critical moment in politics. The gravity of the situation may last four days, the emperor having gone to a hunt, and nobody being able to get in communication with him.

His Health is Very Bad. But the excuse of Emperor William for the resolutions arrived at in the last cabinet meeting for the withdrawal of the educational bill, as well as for the proposition to borrow 40,000,000 marks does not satisfy the people. William, it is said, has been ill for days in Berlin. He will be obliged to live for some time in the country, and that is why he has gone to the Chateau Hubertus with his physician, Dr. Leuthoid. Rumors arrive by way of St. Petersburg-and are much exaggerated, because the St. Petersourg papers cannot publish anything without authority on pain of ceasure-relating to the health of the emperor. One rumor is that

the emperor's ill health will render it

necessary to establish a council of regency and recall Prince Bismarck. At any rate it is certain that the court at Vienna has been disturbed for the last fifteen days about William's health. It is openly stated that the emperor has a new disease in the ear, much more serious than anything else. He would have suffered much mere than from any preceding attack were it not for the fact that for three days and nights he was completely under the influence of morphine. It is only natural to suppose that such prolonged sufferings have had an effect on his brain. This will explain to a certain extent some things otherwise inexplicable. For example, his determination to sail himself the royal yacht at the Cannes regatta because Queen Victoria did not receive him officially this year; also putting an

interdict upon London Punch because it entertained a caricature of himself. In a Delicate Position.

While in such a nervous condition every thing is possible. Certainly, the crisis which has occurred was unexpected, but it is explicable. Nobody, however, can tell how it will end-not eyes the emperor himself If he withdraws the iorscolaire, he will have the whole nobility arrayed against him; if he does not, then he will have the whole bourgeoise, the whole people against him. If he refuses to accept the resignation of Chancellor you Caprivi, the relations between chancellor and sovereign will bring about another crisis very quickly, European history proves that such a political jumble never lasts

Should be accept the resignation, who will be the next chancelior! If he should be a general, the effect upon Europa will be bad. Should be be Dr. Migual, the minister of finance,-how can a simple citizen hope to rule the empire and without a uniform play the principle role in it! The future, therefore, is gloomy for poor Germany. She is no onger happy.

With the severaign ill, the chief of her army under a cloud, it is just as easy to declare a war as to withdraw the loi scolaire. His recent eccentricities may just as easily affect foreign affairs as home affairs.

France Wants Peace. I must say that France is absolutely in favor of peace. The ministers noticed this morning the bad effect produced by the reported resignation of von Caprivl. They hope that if William has anything in view in regard to foreign affairs that his allies and kinsfolk will provent a cataclysm. They hope William will not inspire war and for the sake of humanity that Germany will overcome the great difficulties with which she is struggling and the present crisis which, alas, considering the character of the little emperor will not be the last.

In Berlin in the course of the day a new excuse has been given for the emperor's going hunting, and a court bulletin says the duration of his absence cannot be fixed until the resignation of von Caprivi and Count von Sedlitz are made definite. Everything, it is said, depends upon the emperor, whose absence has produced ou all classes of the population the worst possible effect.

The Paris Banque de Chemins des Fers et de l'Industrie has suspended payment. The small depositors lose about 20,000,000 francs. The catastrophe will not have a great detrimental influence on business. Two anarchists were arrested today for

compileity in the recent explosions. The president of the council, Loubet, has addressed a circular to all prefects giving orders that the severest measures be taken against all who have been discovered with dynamite in their possession.

JACQUES ST. CERE. DE STEURS' DIVORCE,

Evidence for the Husband Discussed by Parisian Lawyer, [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] der to prevent the criminals from being sent to justice. He attended the examination for

Cable-Special to THE BEE. -A call was made by the correspondent at the legation of Netherlands, 230 rue de la Beck. Chevalieur de Steurs said he would rather not speak himself on the subject of his divorce case, but referred me to Henry Cachard, who has been his legal advisor in Paris. I saw Cachard and asked him whether he believed baron de Steurs capable of such conduct as was charged against him by Madame do Steurs. Cachard replied:

"I have been in constant intercourse with de Steurs since the beginning of the case. I have attended the examination of all the witnesses on the continent." I asked him: "Do you believe from a legal point of view that Mrs. de Steurs' case was well founded!" Cachard replied: "It seemed impossble that Mrs. de Steurs should get a divorce. She had no testimony at all in the city where she lived, and where she formerly has many strong and inflicatial friends. The only two witnesses she called in Paris were a cook and a butler. To the cook she had given a geld watch and had allowed him to make extravagant charges for provisions, for the purpose of securing his testimony, This cook spent about 55,000 fannes a year for provisions. The butler admitted on cross examination that he was a habitual drunkard. The judgment, therefore, was based on the exclusive testimony of Mrs. de Steurs, which was not supported.

"Why, if Mr. de Steurs made violent exhibitions of ill temper in the presence of others, did she not secure the testimony of trustworthy persons to support her allegations! On the other hand do Steurs brings the testimony of upwards of twenty witnesses amongst whom were own members of Mrs. de Steurs' family, such as Waldorf Astor and Mr. Carey, who took sides with Mr. de Steurs. Mrs. de Steurs has distorted events in such a way as to accuse her husband of things which she had done herself. For instance, she once threw a book at his head in the presence of two persons. She testified on the stand that Mr. de Steurs was the one who had thrown the book at her." "Did this come as a surprise!"

"There have been many surprises in this case. The testimony disclosed a fact which forced de Steuers to amend his answer. It is usual for a court to aiways grant motions to amend an answer for good cause shown. Here there could be no doubt about the justness of de Steurs' denmads until the judge refused it. Within a week the judge forced us to trial, even before the original papers, consisting of letters from Mrs. de Steurs, doctors' certificates and other important exhibits, arrived. Mrs. de Steurs' correspondence with her husband stretches over a period of fifteen years, when they were traveling or otherwise apart from each other. No woman would write her husband in such a loving and affectionate manner if he was cruel to her. In one letter she says: 'I feel much regret and remorse for all the times I have been cross with you.' In another she says: 'You cannot regret as much as I the scenes, and how much sorrow I feel for my naughtiness.' In 1884 she writes: 'I hope you will return Wednesday, for I will not conceal from you that these eight days seem months.' In 1885 she writes: 'I am very sad at being separated from you, dear nusbang. How happy I shall be to see you again.' On the 10th of August, 1885, she writes: 'My dear, dear husband-As I suppose that I shall be asleep when you arrive, I wish to leave these words to tell you how happy I am to know that you are

near me." "Do the letters as time goes on become less

affectionate! "No. For instance, on October 19, 1889, she ends a letter by the words, "Thousands and thousands of loving messages from your loving, M. ' "

"That was about the last letter before they separared?" "Ves. The manifest object of these proceedings is made apparent by the second marriage which Mrs. de Steures contracted

before the divorce was made final," "Is this second marriage legal!" "We have every confidence in appeal and it seems impossible that the judgment rendered in the case which has been so irregularly tried, and in which a great part of the evidence of one of the parties was excluded, should not be set aside on appeal, which is already taken. Mrs. do Steures claimed a bona fide domicile at Sioux Palls, and I understand she has already left South Dakota. Mr. de Steures' attorney at Sioux Falls asked the plaintiff whether her object in getting a divorce was to marry Zeo

orowski. The question was excluded." "If your side is able to set aside these proeedings, would de Steures take up the di vorce proceedings on his side?"

"That is a question I would prefer not to answer at present. It might predjudice de Steures' future action. A reply should be read in answer to the complaint in which Mr. de Steurs charged his wife with collusion in having offered him a large sum of money if he would allow her to obtain a divorce with out defending. The judge again refused to allow evidence in this point to be taken. Question. "You think, do you not, that the case was conducted in an extraordinary and

irregular manner?" "I think the case was briskling with in regularities, I have just received a letter from Messrs. Couldert Brothers, in wsich they say 'It seems to us plain that any fair court must set aside this judgment. The exclusion of proof and the refusal to permit amendment of the answer constitute, we think, such abuse of discretion as to justify indeed to call for, interference by the higher court."

"What do you say, Mr. Cachard, about the charges of cruelty (

"De Steurs repeatedly denied to me all the charges of cruelty brought by the plaintiff. In addition to his statement upwards of twenty witnesses, mostly people of high rank and of the greatest respectability, testified that be was only too kind and good towards Mrs. de Steurs. Mr. Vanlier, consul general of the Netherlands,, who lived in the same house with Mr. and Mrs. do Steurs for five years and saw them every day, emphatically declares that de Steurs was always kind and full of attention for his wife. Far from treating her badly, he acted towards her in the kindest and most forbearing man ner. Their servants are all of the same opin ion, with the two exceptions mentioned."

"That sounds lik a pretty strong." "I have never seen a case in which the re sult seemed more certain. I cannot under stand to this day how Mrs. de Steurs managed to obtain a divorce. Perhaps the reason will come out later."

IT IS A FARCE. Tancy County, Missouri, Officials Not Try-

SPRINGPIELD, Mo., March 19 .- J. S. John son of Ottumwa, Ia., who came up from Forsythe last evening, says that the inquest in the murder of Deputy Sheriff Williams is a complete farce. All testimony that would implicate the gulity parties is being carefully excluded. Officiers, court and witnesses seem intent only in clouding the affair as much as possible in or

ing to Discover Sheriff Williams Murderers.

several hours Thursda rnoon. From what he saw and heard he it will be no trouble to find out who controlled to find out who controlled the mobile an honest effort is made. an honest effort is made, ends of the guilty ones are terribly a dover the governor's message, in which is speaks of ordering out the milital and harmony in Taney of until the and harmony in Taney c crime can be effectively cove

MURDER IN THE FIRS REE,

Cuyler Shuttz Found Guilty of Killing His Neighbor at Grand Island. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 10 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. - The jury in the Cuyler Shultz murder trial was instructed at 9:30 tonight. The testimony the case was closed at 9:30 this morning. County Attorney Ryan opened the argument for the prosecution at 10 o'clock and spoke three hours. He was followed by W. A. Prince for the

defense. Attorney Thompson closed the de-fense and was followed in this evening's session by W. H. Platt. During W. H. Platt's address for the prosecution the wife of the defendant interfered, and it found response in a call for order from Judge Harrison.

Cuyler Shultz, the defendant, seemed more restless tonight than ever before during the trial. The court house was packed to its full capacity, many ladies dotting the audience.

At 10:45 the jury agreed. The attorneys were at once summoned and Judge Harrison called for the verdict, which was promptly banded in as "murder in the first degree." Shultz took the matter cool as usual. After the verdict was 1 ad he remarked in the sar-castic manner peculiar to the man: "Than you gentlemen," and as his attorneys came up said, "you made a d—d good bluff, but I am here yet."

The verdict meets popular approvai. MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

St. Louis Police Agitated Overa Sensational

Killing. St. Louis, Mo., March 19. - The police here have been set at work upon a remarkably peculiar case by a letter from the Kuoxville, Tenn., chief of police. On the 5th inst. a corpse was shipped through here to Knoxville by an unknown man, whose peculiar actions at Knoxville and afterwards at Maryville, where the body of what the fellow alleged was his son was buried, led to an examination of the grave. It was then found that the corpse was that of a murdered man, marks on the skull showing that the man had died from a blow behind the ear. The mon who had charge of the casket gave his name as Hull, and said his 'son' had died of consumption in Colorado. An effort is being made to find Hull, but the police here can do nothing, as the corpse and escort were simply in transit, not even buy ing tickets here, but traveling on through

ASSAULTED BY TRAMPS,

Cruel Treatment of a Pretty Plainfield. N. J., Servant Girl. PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 19.-Bridget McDonough, a pretty Irish girl, who for the past six years has been employed as a domestic by Harold Ferrill of Plainfield, was criminally assaulted by two tramps this morning. She went into the cellar for a basket of wood. When she opened the door two men who were standing on the threshold demanded food. Their demand was refused, whereupon the woman was confronted with a cocked revolver held by one of the mis-creants, while the other knocked her down and assaulted her, leaving her unconscious The police were notified. Two tramps were arrested in North Plainfield this afternoon Two tramps were on suspicion of being the woman's assailants. They were held.

Handled Confederate Money. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19 .- A letter was today received at the postoffice from the Italian director of posts, inclosing a \$55 conate note and asking if it was still valid that it be redeemed and the value transmitted to him by a money order. EDUCATIONAL.

New York city has 9,000 children unprovided with school accommodation. The Chicago Board of Education asks for \$25,000 to "enforce compulsory education." The city is now unable to accommodate all

The cap and gown will soon be a regulation uniform at Johns Hopkins. The matter has been under discussion for two years. Railway schools for cuttdren of railway employes are maintained by the railway com-

children seeking education.

panies of India at a very small expense to the pupils. At a recent meeting the members of the junior class at Princeton decided to wear caps and gowns next year, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for ob-

taining them. Varina Anne Davis, the youngest daughter of Jefferson Davis, in her second article upon "The American Girl Who Studies Abroad," in the March Ladies' Flome Journal, makes a strong plea for American training for Ameri

Prof. Arthur Fairbanks, who has been called from Dartmouth to Yale, is to be an instructor in the divinity school. General Isaac T. Wistor of Philadelphia has given \$100,000 to the University of Penn sylvania, wherewith to build a biological and anatomical museum, it was designed to keep the identity of the giver a secret; but one of the trustees carelessly betrayed it.

The authorities of Harvard university an nounce the examinations for admission to its undergraduate department and professional schools will be held on June 28 and 30 and July 1 and 2, not only in Cambridge, but in New York, Philadelphia, Washington other cities, under the direct charge of university officers.

The will of General Cullum of New York makes several bequests of great public in-terest. He gives \$20,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts and smaller amounts to various other worthy institutions, and sets aside \$250,000 for the establishment of a me nerial half in connection with the West Point Military academy. The American Geographical society is remembered in a way that will be highly appreciated by its friends and well wishers, for the general's residuary estate to the amount of \$100,000 is to be used for the erection of a building for this society.

THOSE QUAKER GIRLS.

Philadelphia Record. A cotorie of Spruce street maidens have agreed to forego chewing gum during Lent. The choir of an uptown church is composed entirely of women, bassos, baritones and all. An uptown woman claims to have a brother

twelve feet high. She has two half-brothers each six feet in height. A refined young housekeeper left her mutton butcher because he asked her "Weil, have your legs been tender lately?" A Walnut street lady has four family doctors—one for eye, one for ear, nervous and one for general troubles.

The prevalence of the slik petticoat fash ion gives the girls a chance to utilize discarded silk overskirts for the purpose. Several engagements have been announce since the Germantown leap year ball. Th young women out there know their business

It's an odd sight to see a woman smoth ered in furs standing in the wintry blast admiring a window display of parasols. A YELLOW ROSE.

Written for The Bee. O, golden chaliced floweret that holds the

dew, The nectar of the gods from you I sip; As thou are jealous, so am I of you,
I kles love's escence from your honled lip. There is no gem so beautiful as this,

No other flower that holds me in its thrall, And why! A yellow rose my sweet love She wore this on her bosom at a bail

FREMONT, NEB.

ON FIRMER GROUND

Balfour Finds His Leadership of the House

Getting Better Support. RECOIL OF THE ATTACKS UPON HIM

His Reputation is Again Being Made by Injudicious Abuse from Opponents.

ARE IN NO HURRY FOR DISSOLUTION Conservatives Very Well Sat'sfied with the

Aspect of the Present Parliament.

He Cantionsly Refrains from Becoming Entangled in Any Futile Attempts to Overthrow the Ministry-Ilia Ability as a Walker.

GLADSTONE SHOWS HIS USUAL SKILL

(Copyrighted 1832 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, March 1.9-| New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The position of the government has upon the whole been considerably strongthened during the past week. Supporters railled round it in great numbers and a much bolder front is being shown to the enemy. The attacks upon Balfour were too vehement to last, and many of them were seen to be unjust. The consequence is that a reaction has set in, even among a section of the Gladstonians, where the conservatives are determined that the leaders shall receive fair play. As he frankly stated when acting as Irish secretary, he was made a great man by the numeasured abuse heaped upon him by the Irish members. Now he is going to make another reputation through the exaggerated complaints of his leadership in the House. He has shown to great deal of flery spirit the last few nights, and when he has risen to speak the conservatives have cheered him long and heartily. Once more his star is in the ascendant.

What the Government May Do. The ministry altogother seems likely to go bravely on till the close of parliament. Latouchere made a futile attempt to force the hand of the government with regard to the date of dissolution. He wanted to stop supplies of money until the ministry revealed the fatal day. Ballour parried the inquirtes dexterously by telling Labouchere he knew as much of the subject as any member of the government, and this is true, for the government has no fixed plan. It will push on its program and when that is completed it will talk about dissolution. Its majorities have greatly risen, owing to the return from Nico and other places of many of its followers. A blessed change in the weather also helps () by enabling semi-invalids to put in an agpearance. Once more for a time winter has vanished and the murderous east winds have been exchanged for a gentle breezs from the west. This has been of immenso assistance to the ministry.

Had Two Good Majoritles.

A tremendous raid upon the government was planned for Saturday night but it went all to pieces. Gladstone was too knowing to compromise himself by taking any open part, but hovered in the background, ready come in at the scalping time that never arrived. Harcourt opened fire with heavy artillery on the financial question, but was easily repulsed by the chancellor of the exchequer. The opposition brought up all its forces and was beaten by 71, the largest majority the government has yet had this session. Later the same night it raised that number to three figures, owing to the fact that the section of Gladstonians took to their

heels and ran away. These victories have put the ministerial officers all in the highest good humor and I think will certainly have the effect of postponing the appeal to the country till late in the summer, perhaps in autumn. There is no necessity for the government to give up when it receives a majority of 102 in its favor. To be sure this happened on St. Patrick's night when many Irish members were absent, but in any case the Gladstonian army must have been smitten hip and thigh. If Gladstone's advice was followed by the motley party, these premature attacks upon the ministry would not be made, but the

leader. Gladstone is Very Vigorous, He wisely keeps out of the house and takes as much exercise as he can get. On Wednesday I met him in the street, pushing along at a rate of four miles an hour, with a fresh color in his cheeks and looking about him on every side, the very picture of a sound, hearty, mert old man. Everybody turned 'round to look at him. One cabman shouted to another: "There goes old Gladdy," and a second cabman drove after him to get a good look. His great coat was all unbuttoned, though the day was not warm, and his shabby hat was well on the

radicals pay little regard to the nominal

back of his head. In the street Mr. Gladstone does not look by any means a dandy, though in the house ne always seems well dressed. His portraits make him familiar even to street boys, who sometimes follow him in admiring procession. On this particular day he had walked to the House of Commons and made a long speech. Early in the afternoon he went out to pay some calls. He came back in time to vote in the division and walked home as lively as a cricket. Not a bad day's work

for a man in his 83d year. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Washington News Notes. WaSHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The largest item in the river and harbor bill, as completed, is, in round figuree, \$4,000,000 for the Mississippi river improvements from St. Faul to its mouth. Of this amount \$2,500,000, approximately, is for work from Cairo down. The deep water groat lakes project and the Savannah harbor deep water project, it is understood, are both provided for in the bill,

and it is said upwards of \$500,000 are allowed for each project.

Secretary Foster arrived from New York at 9 o'clock this evening.

Senator Morrill's condition continues to improve. At 10 o'clock he was reported as sing quite as well as at any time during his

lliness. Three Miners Injured

LEADS, S. D., March 19.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | James Cavanaugh. Dick Nankervis and James Stevens, miners, met with an accident in the Deadwood Terra mines about 3:30 today. Cavanaugh's log was broken, Nankervis' left thigh was broken and Stevens' face was burned and badly bruised. The men went to a hole fired yestenday where a cap failed to explode the powder and in drilling out the tamping struck the powder. The explosion was ter-

Disease never successfully attacks a sys-tem with pure blood DoWitt's Sarsaparilla makes pure, new blood and enriches the old