

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1895—TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

LANDED THE TROOPS

English Admiral Takes Possession of the Nicaraguan Port of Corinto.

NATIVES RETIRED FROM THE TOWN

Out the Telegraph Wires Connecting the British with the Outside World.

CORINTO DECLARED TO BE A CLOSED PORT

Will Cut Off the Means of Collecting the Indemnity Demanded.

GRESHAM DISAPPOINTED AT THE RESULT

Had Expected the Nicaraguans Would Pay Up and Prevent Occupation—Prepared to Prevent the Progress of Invaders Into the Interior.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The events of the day in diplomatic circles here were the landing of the British troops at Corinto, the abandonment of the town by native officers and the population and the shrewd move of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port. The first news of the events came in the afternoon. Dr. Guzman had been waiting for several hours at the State department to see Secretary Gresham. He was in a fever of anxiety, and in the absence of news from his own government came to learn what the department had received as to the British movements at Corinto. He was unable to see the secretary this morning, as Mr. Gresham had been suffering from a severe toothache and was obliged to spend some time in a dentist's chair. At noon the minister returned to his home for luncheon and found the two cablegrams from his government forwarded from San Juan del Sur, the Nicaraguan cable port, about 125 miles south of Corinto. The first cablegram stated that the British troops had landed at Corinto and that the British flag was flying over the town, which had been deserted by the Nicaraguan officials and the native inhabitants.

CUT THE TELEGRAPH WIRES

The second cablegram showed that the authorities had gone to San Juan del Norte, cutting the wires connecting the cable station with Corinto so that the British forces at the latter place could not communicate with their home government except by sending a boat to the cable station. The main body of the Nicaraguans, who had abandoned Corinto, had crossed a lagoon, which separates the town from the mainland, and had strongly entrenched themselves. This information was promptly communicated to the State department. Dr. Guzman, who has been in ill-health, and has suffered so much from the nervous strain of the last few weeks as to be obliged to take to his bed this afternoon, would not do so until he had gone through the rain to see Secretary Gresham and officially communicate the substance of his cablegrams to him. The news, it was apparent, was not expected by the State department, which had never believed that the Nicaraguans would go to the length of permitting the occupation of Corinto in preference to the payment of the indemnity. It was a difficult task in the way of a speedy settlement of the trouble that was arising from the Nicaraguan government in raising the money hastily.

It is understood here that Commander Trench of the Royal Arthur had been installed as military governor of Corinto. The fact that the cable advice does not speak of trouble is accepted as showing that the landing of the British forces was peaceful and unopposed. Reports yesterday stated that 800 Nicaraguan troops had concentrated at Corinto and forces from Honduras were expected. But the fact that all the Nicaraguan authorities withdrew, leaving the British complete masters of the situation indicates that the local soldiery were not called upon. The understanding among officials for several days has been that any resistance would be useless. The reports that the Central American states would unite to help Nicaragua to make a military defense have never been seriously entertained by officials here, as they say these countries united could not present an armed force worthy of mention alongside the British forces.

It is stated, however, that the evacuation of Corinto does not mean a surrender by Nicaragua. A perpetual array of troops is believed to be in the neighborhood of Corinto, ready to resist a movement of the British troops inland.

CANNOT RAISE THE MONEY.

Notwithstanding the announcement in the cablegrams to the Nicaraguan minister, the belief is entertained in administration circles that there is some mistake, and the opinion is firmly expressed that Admiral Stephenson landed troops and has not taken possession of Corinto. This belief is expressed very positively and the opinion is expressed that it is so contrary to advice received by the administration as to what was likely to occur as to make them still continue doubtful of its accuracy.

It is stated that the administration has been advised that matters would not go to extremes and that the real cause why a peaceful settlement has not already been arrived at is that Nicaragua has been unable to raise the indemnity within the three days allowed, and that the British admiral, having become convinced of this fact, has been disposed to go slow and give Nicaragua an opportunity to meet the British demands.

That the British admiral would be indignant on this point, when only satisfied of the disposition of the Nicaraguans to comply with the terms of the ultimatum otherwise had not been doubted by the department. For this reason the first reports of the occupation of Corinto received at the department from unofficial sources were discredited, and doubt is expressed as to their accuracy. The secretary had been unable to obtain any definite information from his own agents as to the action of the British, probably for the reason that Mr. Baker, our minister to Nicaragua, is not at present in that country, and there is no change at Managua. There is a consular agent at Corinto, Henry Palazio, but he is not an American, and could scarcely be relied upon in a matter of this kind to keep the department informed in the absence of express orders. The situation at Corinto is now regarded as ominous of serious trouble, for the dispatches indicate that the Nicaraguans are disposed to resist any further advance by the British.

ENGLISH POSITION IS BAD.

The information reaching here is to the effect that the Nicaraguans may further insist upon Great Britain and Mexico were inter-

EUROPE AND JAPAN

Interests of the Nations Weighed in the Balance of Events.

MAY NOT INTERFERE IN TREATIES

Germany, France, Nor Russia Has a Right to Dictate Any Terms.

BEAR MAY GROW, BUT NOTHING MORE

Japan in Too Good Shape for Fighting to Warrant Sudden Attack.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA SHOULD UNITE

Interests in Common, with No Commercial Cause for Jealousy in the Pacific—An Alliance that Would Be Almighty in the East.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Both the government and opposition press, without a dissenting remark, either in London or influential cities of the interior, continue to support the government in its policy of abstention from the China-Japan treaty. They put it with great emphasis on commercial grounds alone that Japan is certain to be the most powerful nation in the east. She can interfere successfully if hostile to England with English interests. England therefore proposes to invite and secure Japan's friendship. The Rossby government, almost at the outset of the war, endeavored to limit the Japanese demands which the commercial intervention in Europe might have effected that end. Now that China is at her mercy, Japan very properly refuses to be interfered with.

The news, owned by a member of the cabinet, says: "While the government is willing to do much to avert the war, they are not willing to give their sanction to any attempt to rob the Japanese government and people of the legitimate results of their striking and complete military and naval success. This resolution meets with the full approval and support of all classes. It represents the universal feeling here, which has not an interest in preventing or even in hindering the rise of Japan to the position of a great power in the eastern world."

THUNDERER WELL SATISFIED

The Times says: "Our supreme concerns are peace and order, and these we may think could have been better secured by a treaty which has been more moderate in their victory. Still we do not see that our vast China trade is directly menaced by the establishment of Japan in the Liau Tung peninsula. We cannot, therefore, comprehend how the much smaller commercial interests of Germany and France are threatened by that incident either." "The present value of the China trade to the nations principally concerned is given here today as follows: British empire, £42,000,000; Russia, £1,800,000; Europe, excluding England and Russia, £5,000,000; Japan, £3,000,000; United States, \$1,100,000. All the English papers, moreover, point out that concerted European intervention, considering the present strength of the fleets there, could not for a long time successfully oppose whatever Japan should insist upon. As to Russia alone attempting to resist Japanese acquisition of the peninsula, an expert says today:

RUSSIA IN POOR POSITION TO INSIST ON FIGHTING.

"One aspect only of this smouldering quarrel we may advantageously consider. Supposing that when Russia says yes, Japan says no, what will happen? Russia has not less than 12,000 men in the neighborhood of Vladivostok alone at all times, and in eastern Siberia she has not less than 15,000. In a few weeks she could have concentrated, even before the present situation developed, 30,000 men, but of that use would these be against Japan? Japan has now an army of veterans, numbering at the lowest 100,000, better equipped, drilled, better provided with transport and other military supplies, man for man, than the Russians, and at home in the climate, and excellent reserves of 150,000 more.

It is a small division of the Japanese army permanently stationed on the island of Yezo, and even if this were not reinforced and were consequently defeated, how much better off would the Russians be? The Japanese fleet would retire for a time under the guns of Port Arthur and Shimoneski and the Russian fleet could not even attempt to attack these best-class fortresses. The harbor of Tokio is inaccessible, and such clever engineers as the Japanese, with their torpedo boats to boot, could easily defend the other harbors of Japan. As for invading Japan, Russia might as well try to invade the moon. Every soldier she could land would find ten Japanese soldiers awaiting him, and it is by no means very improbable that the Japanese, with their overwhelming strength, would attempt to descend on Vladivostok. These are considerations that the Russian government must face before deciding to back up its protest by arms."

GERMAN AND FRENCH SENTIMENT.

The Paris and Berlin correspondents of all the London papers this morning report a decided change of sentiment as to the interference of Germany and France. The Neue Nachrichten says: "But what interest Germany can have in strengthening the military and political situation of her confederates of Constantinople and Toulon in eastern Asia will be for Japan as difficult to understand as it has hitherto been for a large section of the public. The opinion of Germany is that in a struggle with France Japan could be for us in certain circumstances a useful ally, and the increase of its strength would at any rate contribute to distract to some extent Russia's attention from our eastern frontier. We cannot get rid of an apprehension that the economic interest of Germany will in the long run have to pay the costs, as the Japanese will seek their revenge by avoiding as far as possible commercial relations with Germany."

Other Berlin papers express similar views and the impression is spreading that the Kaiser's action was only meant as a compromise to the czar and that German resistance will not go beyond a diplomatic protest.

In Paris, also, the Figaro speaks: "Why should France alienate Japan for the benefit of England? And the République Française points out that the friendship of France for Russia may carry her too far. Perhaps the publication most interesting of all to us is a letter in the Times from Sir Henry Howard, one of the most influential members of the Tory party in Parliament. After great praise of Japan's conduct of the war and her general advance as a civilized nation, he says: "AMERICAN INTERESTS PARAMOUNT. "Russia, France and Spain have interests in the Chinese seas which are not our interests, and there is no reason why we should burn our purses in pulling chestnuts out of the fire for our not too friendly friends. I venture to think and to suggest, however, that there is a nation with whom it would be well if our rulers would take counsel in order, if possible, to formulate a common policy. I mean the Americans. In the Chinese seas we have no political rivalries with the Americans, but we have many common interests. The American flag in the Pacific has always consistently avoided interfering in the affairs of Europe, they have consistently treated the Pacific as being within their sphere of action. Their influence is dominant in the Sandwich Islands, they have always had close ties with Japan and China, and it is a remarkable fact that in the recent negotiations for peace an American has been a mediator between the diplomats on either side. Viewing the whole position and having before me some of the remotest issues which a long study of history in the further east naturally suggests, it does seem that the most fruitful initial step for this country to take would be to secure a common understanding and policy with these three great powers before the Atlantic. Many things point to the desirability of a cultivation of closer pan-Pacific relations, and it may be well that the present occasion, which offers special advantages for initiating common diplomatic action in the Chinese seas, may ripen into results that will be an advantage to both branches of our people in other difficulties elsewhere."

QUEER BED FELLOWS

France and Germany Allied for the First Time in Many Years.

DISTINCT TRIUMPH FOR THE EMPEROR

Paris Press and Public Comment Unfavorably on the Situation.

AMUSING POLITICAL TANGLE IN BERLIN

Effort of the Government to Suppress the Municipal Council Fails.

PROGRAM FOR OPENING THE KIEL CANAL

Turkey Put to Sure Straits in Order to Be Represented—Will Hire a Ship Built for Them But Being Held for Payment.

TURKEY PUT TO SURE STRAITS IN ORDER TO BE REPRESENTED—WILL HIRE A SHIP BUILT FOR THEM BUT BEING HELD FOR PAYMENT.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 27.—The curious spectacle of Germany in arm politically with France and Russia in respect to the far east has completely taken the Germans aback. Germany has never been in such a position since before the war of 1870. According to trustworthy information, the emperor himself is responsible for this turn of events, and it must be admitted that he has made a score in the game of politics, in view of the fact that France is acting in concert with Germany against the national inclination which is amply shown in the comments of the French newspapers, in which dissatisfaction is expressed at the French government in entering into a combination with Germany. The important part which the emperor took in bringing about this situation is quite equal to his previous exploits on autocratic lines. Up to the middle of last week Germany's policy was non-interference in the affairs of the far east, unless her interests were directly interested, and an official statement at the end of the past week was to the effect that Germany would not interfere with the terms of peace imposed. A sudden change, however, then occurred, for, as a result of the interchange of views between the czar and Emperor William, through the intermediary of the Russian charge d'affaires at Berlin, his majesty took the reins into his own hands, and in view of certain expressions and half implied promises made by the czar directed a change in diplomatic action in consonance with the views of Russia. The chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was then away from Berlin, visiting his estate at Schillingen, and neither his advice nor that of Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, the imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs, was sought or given.

EULENBERG MAY BE CHANCELLOR.

Prince Hohenlohe, in fact, did not return to Berlin until last Wednesday, and in the lobbies of the Reichstag on Tuesday it was rumored that his position was shaken and Count von Eulenbergs would probably replace him as the chancellor in falling health and unable to devote himself as steadily to his functions as previously. Nevertheless, the rumor of his resignation is erroneous, or at any rate, premature.

THE PEOPLE OF BERLIN HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY ENTERTAINED BY THE DUEL WHICH HAS BEEN PROCEEDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF BERLIN ON THE QUESTION OF THE ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY BILL. THE FACTS ARE THAT THE MAGISTRY OF BERLIN RESOLVED TO PETITION THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TO PRESENT THEIR OBJECTION TO THE REICHSTAG TO PREVENT THEIR ADOPTION OF THE REICHSTAG'S BILL. HERR VON KOELLER, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE INTERIOR, HOWEVER, STEPPED IN AND DIRECTED THE PRINCIPAL PRESIDENT OF BRANDENBURG TO COMMAND THE MAGISTRY TO REFRAIN FROM PRESENTING THE PETITION AND FROM INVITING THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TO JOIN THEM. THIS WAS DONE, WHEREUPON A MEETING OF THE MAGISTRY AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS WAS HELD AND IT WAS RESOLVED TO CONVOKE A GREAT MEETING HERE OF THE CITY MAGISTRATES AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS FROM ALL PARTS OF GERMANY ON MAY 8. THE SUPPORT RECEIVED SINCE THEN PROMISES THAT THE MEETING WILL BE THE OCCASION FOR AN IMPASSIONED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE BILL, THE ADOPTION OF WHICH, ALL LIBERALS AGREE, WOULD BE THE DEATH BLOW TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN GERMANY.

IN NO WISE OVERAWED AT HERR VON KOELLER'S ACTION RESPECTING THE MAGISTRY, DETERMINED TO PERSIST IN PRESENTING THEIR OWN PETITIONS. HERR VON KOELLER THEN ORDERED THE PRESIDENT OF BRANDENBURG PROVINCE, ACHENBACH, TO ENTER AN OBJECTION TO THE PETITION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. BURGOMASTER ZEL ACCORDINGLY APPEARED AT THE THURSDAY'S SITTING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND PRESENTED HIS OBJECTION, BUT THE COUNCILORS UNANIMOUSLY DECLINED TO RECOGNIZE ITS VALIDITY, AND DIRECTED THEIR PRESIDENT, DR. LANGHANS, TO FORWARD THE PETITION TO THE REICHSTAG IMMEDIATELY. THIS WAS DONE YESTERDAY, AND PRESIDENT ACHENBACH TELEGRAPHED TO PRESIDENT LANGHANS THREATENING HIM WITH A FINE OF 300 MARKS IF HE FORWARDED THE PETITION.

COMMAND RECEIVED TOO LATE.

The petition, however, had been forwarded to the Reichstag twelve hours previously, and President Achenbach received the laconic reply: "Too late." The government is thus placed in a sublimely ridiculous position, and the Berliners, who have a keen sense of humor, are intensely amused at the whole affair. As can be imagined, the matter is not viewed in the same light by the government, and reports are current that Prince Hohenlohe and Herr von Koeller have fallen out about the bill. The latter will undoubtedly resign if the bill is rejected.

THE PROGRAM OF THE CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE OPENING OF THE BALTIC AND NORTH SEA CANAL IS NOW VIRTUALLY SET. ABOUT TWENTY-two warships, German and foreign, are expected to take part in the procession through the canal. The troubles of Turkey in connection with the dispatch of a vessel to Kiel to take part in the ceremonies are affording amusing reading. The Turkish government at first declined to take part in the naval celebration on account of the poor state of its finances. The emperor then wrote an autograph letter to the sultan asking him to send a warship to Kiel. The sultan summoned the minister of marine, Hassan Pasha, and asked him if it was absolutely impossible to comply with Germany's wishes. The minister of marine carefully studied the formidable list, on paper of the Turkish warships and found that he had only three frigates at his disposal which were suitable, and these, too, needed refitting, which would cost a great deal of time and money. Suddenly Hassan Pasha remembered that the Turkish government had ordered a large torpedo boat from the Germania shipbuilding yard at Kiel. This vessel is already built,

EUROPE AND JAPAN

Interests of the Nations Weighed in the Balance of Events.

MAY NOT INTERFERE IN TREATIES

Germany, France, Nor Russia Has a Right to Dictate Any Terms.

BEAR MAY GROW, BUT NOTHING MORE

Japan in Too Good Shape for Fighting to Warrant Sudden Attack.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA SHOULD UNITE

Interests in Common, with No Commercial Cause for Jealousy in the Pacific—An Alliance that Would Be Almighty in the East.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Both the government and opposition press, without a dissenting remark, either in London or influential cities of the interior, continue to support the government in its policy of abstention from the China-Japan treaty. They put it with great emphasis on commercial grounds alone that Japan is certain to be the most powerful nation in the east. She can interfere successfully if hostile to England with English interests. England therefore proposes to invite and secure Japan's friendship. The Rossby government, almost at the outset of the war, endeavored to limit the Japanese demands which the commercial intervention in Europe might have effected that end. Now that China is at her mercy, Japan very properly refuses to be interfered with.

The news, owned by a member of the cabinet, says: "While the government is willing to do much to avert the war, they are not willing to give their sanction to any attempt to rob the Japanese government and people of the legitimate results of their striking and complete military and naval success. This resolution meets with the full approval and support of all classes. It represents the universal feeling here, which has not an interest in preventing or even in hindering the rise of Japan to the position of a great power in the eastern world."

THUNDERER WELL SATISFIED

The Times says: "Our supreme concerns are peace and order, and these we may think could have been better secured by a treaty which has been more moderate in their victory. Still we do not see that our vast China trade is directly menaced by the establishment of Japan in the Liau Tung peninsula. We cannot, therefore, comprehend how the much smaller commercial interests of Germany and France are threatened by that incident either." "The present value of the China trade to the nations principally concerned is given here today as follows: British empire, £42,000,000; Russia, £1,800,000; Europe, excluding England and Russia, £5,000,000; Japan, £3,000,000; United States, \$1,100,000. All the English papers, moreover, point out that concerted European intervention, considering the present strength of the fleets there, could not for a long time successfully oppose whatever Japan should insist upon. As to Russia alone attempting to resist Japanese acquisition of the peninsula, an expert says today:

RUSSIA IN POOR POSITION TO INSIST ON FIGHTING.

"One aspect only of this smouldering quarrel we may advantageously consider. Supposing that when Russia says yes, Japan says no, what will happen? Russia has not less than 12,000 men in the neighborhood of Vladivostok alone at all times, and in eastern Siberia she has not less than 15,000. In a few weeks she could have concentrated, even before the present situation developed, 30,000 men, but of that use would these be against Japan? Japan has now an army of veterans, numbering at the lowest 100,000, better equipped, drilled, better provided with transport and other military supplies, man for man, than the Russians, and at home in the climate, and excellent reserves of 150,000 more.

It is a small division of the Japanese army permanently stationed on the island of Yezo, and even if this were not reinforced and were consequently defeated, how much better off would the Russians be? The Japanese fleet would retire for a time under the guns of Port Arthur and Shimoneski and the Russian fleet could not even attempt to attack these best-class fortresses. The harbor of Tokio is inaccessible, and such clever engineers as the Japanese, with their torpedo boats to boot, could easily defend the other harbors of Japan. As for invading Japan, Russia might as well try to invade the moon. Every soldier she could land would find ten Japanese soldiers awaiting him, and it is by no means very improbable that the Japanese, with their overwhelming strength, would attempt to descend on Vladivostok. These are considerations that the Russian government must face before deciding to back up its protest by arms."

GERMAN AND FRENCH SENTIMENT.

The Paris and Berlin correspondents of all the London papers this morning report a decided change of sentiment as to the interference of Germany and France. The Neue Nachrichten says: "But what interest Germany can have in strengthening the military and political situation of her confederates of Constantinople and Toulon in eastern Asia will be for Japan as difficult to understand as it has hitherto been for a large section of the public. The opinion of Germany is that in a struggle with France Japan could be for us in certain circumstances a useful ally, and the increase of its strength would at any rate contribute to distract to some extent Russia's attention from our eastern frontier. We cannot get rid of an apprehension that the economic interest of Germany will in the long run have to pay the costs, as the Japanese will seek their revenge by avoiding as far as possible commercial relations with Germany."

Other Berlin papers express similar views and the impression is spreading that the Kaiser's action was only meant as a compromise to the czar and that German resistance will not go beyond a diplomatic protest.

In Paris, also, the Figaro speaks: "Why should France alienate Japan for the benefit of England? And the République Française points out that the friendship of France for Russia may carry her too far. Perhaps the publication most interesting of all to us is a letter in the Times from Sir Henry Howard, one of the most influential members of the Tory party in Parliament. After great praise of Japan's conduct of the war and her general advance as a civilized nation, he says: "AMERICAN INTERESTS PARAMOUNT. "Russia, France and Spain have interests in the Chinese seas which are not our interests, and there is no reason why we should burn our purses in pulling chestnuts out of the fire for our not too friendly friends. I venture to think and to suggest, however, that there is a nation with whom it would be well if our rulers would take counsel in order, if possible, to formulate a common policy. I mean the Americans. In the Chinese seas we have no political rivalries with the Americans, but we have many common interests. The American flag in the Pacific has always consistently avoided interfering in the affairs of Europe, they have consistently treated the Pacific as being within their sphere of action. Their influence is dominant in the Sandwich Islands, they have always had close ties with Japan and China, and it is a remarkable fact that in the recent negotiations for peace an American has been a mediator between the diplomats on either side. Viewing the whole position and having before me some of the remotest issues which a long study of history in the further east naturally suggests, it does seem that the most fruitful initial step for this country to take would be to secure a common understanding and policy with these three great powers before the Atlantic. Many things point to the desirability of a cultivation of closer pan-Pacific relations, and it may be well that the present occasion, which offers special advantages for initiating common diplomatic action in the Chinese seas, may ripen into results that will be an advantage to both branches of our people in other difficulties elsewhere."

QUEER BED FELLOWS

France and Germany Allied for the First Time in Many Years.

DISTINCT TRIUMPH FOR THE EMPEROR

Paris Press and Public Comment Unfavorably on the Situation.

AMUSING POLITICAL TANGLE IN BERLIN

Effort of the Government to Suppress the Municipal Council Fails.

PROGRAM FOR OPENING THE KIEL CANAL

Turkey Put to Sure Straits in Order to Be Represented—Will Hire a Ship Built for Them But Being Held for Payment.

TURKEY PUT TO SURE STRAITS IN ORDER TO BE REPRESENTED—WILL HIRE A SHIP BUILT FOR THEM BUT BEING HELD FOR PAYMENT.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 27.—The curious spectacle of Germany in arm politically with France and Russia in respect to the far east has completely taken the Germans aback. Germany has never been in such a position since before the war of 1870. According to trustworthy information, the emperor himself is responsible for this turn of events, and it must be admitted that he has made a score in the game of politics, in view of the fact that France is acting in concert with Germany against the national inclination which is amply shown in the comments of the French newspapers, in which dissatisfaction is expressed at the French government in entering into a combination with Germany. The important part which the emperor took in bringing about this situation is quite equal to his previous exploits on autocratic lines. Up to the middle of last week Germany's policy was non-interference in the affairs of the far east, unless her interests were directly interested, and an official statement at the end of the past week was to the effect that Germany would not interfere with the terms of peace imposed. A sudden change, however, then occurred, for, as a result of the interchange of views between the czar and Emperor William, through the intermediary of the Russian charge d'affaires at Berlin, his majesty took the reins into his own hands, and in view of certain expressions and half implied promises made by the czar directed a change in diplomatic action in consonance with the views of Russia. The chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was then away from Berlin, visiting his estate at Schillingen, and neither his advice nor that of Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, the imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs, was sought or given.

EULENBERG MAY BE CHANCELLOR.

Prince Hohenlohe, in fact, did not return to Berlin until last Wednesday, and in the lobbies of the Reichstag on Tuesday it was rumored that his position was shaken and Count von Eulenbergs would probably replace him as the chancellor in falling health and unable to devote himself as steadily to his functions as previously. Nevertheless, the rumor of his resignation is erroneous, or at any rate, premature.

THE PEOPLE OF BERLIN HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY ENTERTAINED BY THE DUEL WHICH HAS BEEN PROCEEDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF BERLIN ON THE QUESTION OF THE ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY BILL. THE FACTS ARE THAT THE MAGISTRY OF BERLIN RESOLVED TO PETITION THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TO PRESENT THEIR OBJECTION TO THE REICHSTAG TO PREVENT THEIR ADOPTION OF THE REICHSTAG'S BILL. HERR VON KOELLER, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE INTERIOR, HOWEVER, STEPPED IN AND DIRECTED THE PRINCIPAL PRESIDENT OF BRANDENBURG TO COMMAND THE MAGISTRY TO REFRAIN FROM PRESENTING THE PETITION AND FROM INVITING THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TO JOIN THEM. THIS WAS DONE, WHEREUPON A MEETING OF THE MAGISTRY AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS WAS HELD AND IT WAS RESOLVED TO CONVOKE A GREAT MEETING HERE OF THE CITY MAGISTRATES AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS FROM ALL PARTS OF GERMANY ON MAY 8. THE SUPPORT RECEIVED SINCE THEN PROMISES THAT THE MEETING WILL BE THE OCCASION FOR AN IMPASSIONED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE BILL, THE ADOPTION OF WHICH, ALL LIBERALS AGREE, WOULD BE THE DEATH BLOW TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN GERMANY.

IN NO WISE OVERAWED AT HERR VON KOELLER'S ACTION RESPECTING THE MAGISTRY, DETERMINED TO PERSIST IN PRESENTING THEIR OWN PETITIONS. HERR VON KOELLER THEN ORDERED THE PRESIDENT OF BRANDENBURG PROVINCE, ACHENBACH, TO ENTER AN OBJECTION TO THE PETITION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. BURGOMASTER ZEL ACCORDINGLY APPEARED AT THE THURSDAY'S SITTING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND PRESENTED HIS OBJECTION, BUT THE COUNCILORS UNANIMOUSLY DECLINED TO RECOGNIZE ITS VALIDITY, AND DIRECTED THEIR PRESIDENT, DR. LANGHANS, TO FORWARD THE PETITION TO THE REICHSTAG IMMEDIATELY. THIS WAS DONE YESTERDAY, AND PRESIDENT ACHENBACH TELEGRAPHED TO PRESIDENT LANGHANS THREATENING HIM WITH A FINE OF 300 MARKS IF HE FORWARDED THE PETITION.

COMMAND RECEIVED TOO LATE.

The petition, however, had been forwarded to the Reichstag twelve hours previously, and President Achenbach received the laconic reply: "Too late." The government is thus placed in a sublimely ridiculous position, and the Berliners, who have a keen sense of humor, are intensely amused at the whole affair. As can be imagined, the matter is not viewed in the same light by the government, and reports are current that Prince Hohenlohe and Herr von Koeller have fallen out about the bill. The latter will undoubtedly resign if the bill is rejected.

THE PROGRAM OF THE CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE OPENING OF THE BALTIC AND NORTH SEA CANAL IS NOW VIRTUALLY SET. ABOUT TWENTY-two warships, German and foreign, are expected to take part in the procession through the canal. The troubles of Turkey in connection with the dispatch of a vessel to Kiel to take part in the ceremonies are affording amusing reading. The Turkish government at first declined to take part in the naval celebration on account of the poor state of its finances. The emperor then wrote an autograph letter to the sultan asking him to send a warship to Kiel. The sultan summoned the minister of marine, Hassan Pasha, and asked him if it was absolutely impossible to comply with Germany's wishes. The minister of marine carefully studied the formidable list, on paper of the Turkish warships and found that he had only three frigates at his disposal which were suitable, and these, too, needed refitting, which would cost a great deal of time and money. Suddenly Hassan Pasha remembered that the Turkish government had ordered a large torpedo boat from the Germania shipbuilding yard at Kiel. This vessel is already built,

THE BEE BULLETIN.

England Has a Closed Port. Japan is Powerful in the East. Germany and France Getting Together. Disasterous Flood in France.

Investigator Bewick Made Steward. Coming of the Catholic Knights. Rev. Mr. Hill Has Disappeared. Clothing Worn by the Prince.

Illinois Democrats and Free Silver. Income Tax Receipts to Be Refunded. Durrant to Be Held for Murder. On Greenland's Ice Coast. A Tale of Arrested Intelligences.

Henry D. Estabrook on Grant. Colonial Society Formed. Council Bills Local Matters.

When the Cyclers Meet at Kearney. Bond Election Goes Overboard. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

Editorial and Comment. Medley's Recollections of Lincoln. Coming of the Catholic Knights. Oldest Man in Nebraska.

Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade. Commercial and Financial News. Features of the Live Stock Markets. Story of the Haytian Insurrection. What It Costs to Travel in Japan. On Greenland's Ice Coast. A Tale of Arrested Intelligences.

Men of the Moss Hags.—VI.

Riding Over an Earthquake. Supreme Court is Supreme.

but has not been paid for on account of lack of funds. The brilliant idea struck Hassan Pasha to send a crew to Kiel and hire this boat for the few days of the festivities. Difficulties, however, supervened to prevent the execution of this scheme, and it was finally decided to order the Turkish cruiser Heybelnuha to go to Kiel. The emperor has signed an order giving, for the first time in the history of the German army, a new complexion to the big imperial maneuvers, which is exciting deep interest in many circles. Instead of the usual evolutions, regular army maneuvers will take place, the emperor having fixed the number of troops to take part in them at 110,000. The scene of the maneuvers will be in the plains west of the upper course of the Oder. The Guard corps and the Second army corps will contend against the Third and Ninth army corps.

Bishop Flagerard of New Orleans, La., is in Berlin presiding over the European Methodist conference. There are 300 delegates in attendance.

PREFERENCE TO HOME PRODUCE.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet has adopted Herr Gamp's motion that preference be given to home products in purchases by the state of agricultural produce. During the course of the debate Herr Hammerstein-Loxten, the minister of agriculture, announced that the government had decided as an experiment to establish in the chief trade centers export warehouses for the use of agricultural societies at cheap rentals.

The Reichstag, in deference to the wishes of the liberals and centrists, has referred the spirit tax amendment bill to a committee with the view of having it modified. The radicals are opposed to the bill in any form, declaring that it would encourage the conservatives to demand a monopoly. Count Posadowski, secretary of the imperial treasury, repudiated any such idea, declaring that the proposed premium would simply provide an outlet for a possible accumulation of stocks.

The second reading of the anti-revolution bill has been fixed for May 6.

Present Condition of Silver Satisfactory.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27.—The Mexican Financier says Mexico does not want a too decided improvement in silver, as the country has begun to adjust itself to the new conditions, and home manufactures and exports of products have been stimulated by the operation of the high rate of exchange.

Mexican Volcano Resumes Business.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27.—Cerro Vedado is again in a state of eruption, emitting great columns of smoke and fire both night and day. The inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood of the volcano are leaving their homes.

RESULT OF A FUS IN THE FAMILY.

Emil Sanger Shot and Killed by His Wife's Brother, Robert Luscomb. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Robert Luscomb, city attorney and one of the best known lawyers in this city, at 11:45 o'clock shot and killed his brother-in-law, Emil Sanger, president of the C. M. Sanger Sons' company and brother of Walter C. Sanger, the champion bicyclist, at the home of Samuel