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LANDED THE TROOPS

English Admiral Takes Possession of the Nicarauguan Port of Corinto.

NATIVES RETIRED FROM THE TOWN

Cut 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.

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 of anxiety, and in the absence of news from and talked over matters with the president. 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 dent'st's chair. At moon 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

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 of Corinto in preference to paying the indemnity; that the only difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement of the trouble was that arising from trouble experienced by the Nicaraguan government in raising the money It is understood here that Com-

mander Trench of the Royal Arthur has been installed as military governor of Corinto. The fact that the cable advices do not speak of trouble is accepted as showing that the landing of the British forces was peaceable and unopposed. Reports yesterday stated that 800 Nicaragua 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 under standing among officials for several days has been that armed resistance would be use less. The reports that the Central American states would unite to belp 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 stafed, 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 British to the original sum. Corinto, ready to resist a movement of the British troops inland.

CANNOT RAISE THE MONEY. cablegrams to the Nicaraguan minister, the belief is entertained in administration circles that there is some mistake, and the opinion is tively and the opinion is expressed that it is so contrary to advices received by the administration as to what was likely to occur as

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 op-

portunity to meet the British demands. That the British admiral would be indulgent 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 isotween Great Britain and Mexico were inter-

late the British at Corinto by burning the bridges acress the lagoon, separating the town from the mainland. The British position is said to be very bad from a strategic standpoint. The town is practically on an island, being separated from the mainland by a stretch of marshy ground. This is traversed by bridges, and without them Corinto is cut from the shore. The Nicaraguans have retired to the shore end of the bridges, and those well informed on the situation believe that if the British make any movement to cross the lagoon the bridges will be burned and the little band of Nicaraguan troops will make a stand against further encroachments. The British are evidently apprehensive of trouble on this score, as indicated by the cablegram from Colon, showing that the three vessels, the Royal Arthur, the Swan and the Satellite, have Japan in Too Good Shape for Fighting to been so placed as to command the town with their guns. It is probable that this disposition has been made so as to insure the occu GRESHAM DISAPPOINTED AT THE RESULT pring forces, numbering about, 400 armed men, from an attack from the Nicaraguans rather than with any deliberate purpose of bombarding the town, for there is no evi dence that the British desire to advance into the interior at present, and it was certainly not a part of the original program of operations as made known to our government to bombard the place.

The news of the situation at Corinto created the day in diplomatic circles here were the a commotion here and particularly in the landing of the British troops at Corinto, the State department. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the abandonment of the town by native officers British ambassador, came to the department, and the population and the shrewd move of and after remaining in private consultation the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed with Secretary Gresham for a short time, the port. The first news of the events came in two repaired to the War department to conthe afternoon. Dr. Guzman had been wait- sult with Secretary Lamont. The latter was ing for several hours at the State department absent at the time, but coming in later reto see Secretary Gresham. He was in a fever paired immediately to the State department, CORINTO A CLOSED PORT.

> Later on the news came to the department move by declaring Corinto a closed port. This was evidently a disturbing element in was at once dispatched to the British ambassy to confer with Sir Julian Pauncefote, a most unusual proceeding in departmental etiquette. It was said at the embassy that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, had not received confirmation from the foreign office of the British occupation of Corinto up to the close of the embassy at 3 'clock. The embassy did not expect direct information from London, as it is said it has no occasion to communicate with the British representative at Washington. There can be no doubt that the action of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port has seriously complicated this most troublesome question, and even if there is no resort in the eastern world." to hostilities at present it opens a prospect of alarming events in the future, and, in fact, are even regarded as likely to involve the United States directly in the affair, in spite of the earnest disposition of the administration to avoid the entanglement. The action means that no goods can now be entered at Corinto, a port which has heretofore received over half of the imports into the country, without violating the national law of Nicaragua. The British may collect duties if any goods enter the place, but the latter would be liable to seizure the moment they crossed the British lines into the interior. They must do this to find a market, for the lated, and the great conpopulation lives in the interior. The first effect of the decree closing the port therefore will probably be to divert nearly all, of no the entire import trade of the place to San' Juan del Spur, or perhaps Realajo, a scaport near by, for it is improbable that many mer-

lines under the circumstances. MAY EXTEND THE BLOCKADE.

In this case, the length of the stay of th British at Corinto is problematical, conditional as it is upon collecting enough revenue from manded. But another consideration arises at this point, for our government has been as sured that the occupation will not be permanent and, indeed, the first paragraph of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty expressly pledges Great Britain against any occupation of Nicaraguan territory. So the problem will arise how to collect the indemnity within a reasonable time. This may be settled summarily by simply extending the occupation and blockade beyond Corinto, so as to include all of the Pacific ports of Nicaragua. From the 150,000 more. disposition shown by the Nicaraguans at present this can be done only by force, and s likely to add very largely to the expense incurred in the collection of the indemnity, which items will surely be added by the

This course, moreover, would seriously em barrass the commerce of the United States and on this point Great Britain has given Secretary Gresham certain assurances. The British may be sure of attaining their ends by a prompt declaration of war and an invasion of Nicaragua, involving the capture of the firmly expressed that Admiral Stephenson capital, Managua, and the imposition upon the landed troops and has not taken possession of Nicaraguans of the British terms as the Cerinto. This belief is expressed very pos!- price of peace. It may be that the British government will be driven to the latter course in the interests of trade, our own as well as that of her own merchants, which she is

to make them still continue doubtful of its bound to safeguard. OWNERS WOULD HAVE RECOURSE.

If goods entered at Corinto, after paymen of duty to the British occupants should be seized in the interior, the owners, British of American, would have every claim for reparation, the only question is as to whose duty it would be to secure this-whether the United States would feel bound to intervens in the case of an American merchant in such case -and therein lies one of the factors which may involve our country directly in the dispute.

It has been asserted as a hard and fast rule of international law that duties cannot be an advanced position on this question. At one time when the diplomatic relations beinsurgents. Afterward the Mexican government again assessed the duties upon the same goods, holding that the insurgents had no authority to make the first collection, and refusing to recognize it. The British minister, Sir Edward Thornton, appealed to our country. Great Britain having no representative in Mexico, to secure the release of the l goods from this imposition. We acted very promptly and obliged the Mexicans to release the goods and to acknowledge the principles that duties cannot be twice levied. This case differs in many important features from that presented from the closure of Corinto, and it is difficult to ascertain the application of international law in this case, although the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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 GROWL, BUT NOTHING MORE

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.) government and opposition press, without a fluential cities of the interior, continue to support the government in its policy of ab- HARD BLOW AT THE IRRECONCILABLES. stention from the China-Japan treaty. They put it with great frankness on commercial the most powerful nation in the east. She can interfere successfully if hostile to Engby the Associated press from Colon that the land with English Interests. England there-Nicaragoan government had made a sharp fore proposes to invite and secure Japan's friendship. The Rosebery government, almost at the outset of the war, endeavored to the calculations, for Assistant Secretary Uhl limit the Japanese demands when the concerted intervention of 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

THUNDERER WELL SATISFIED

The Times says: "Our supreme concern are peace and order, and these we may think could have been better secured had the victors been more moderate in their vic tory. Still we do not see that our vast China trade is directly menaced by the es tablishment of Japan in the Liao Tung penin sula. 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, excepting coast, being unhealthy, is thinly popu- England and Russia, £5,600,000; Japan, respondent that he hoped to have a couple

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 exchants will take the chances of getting their pert says today: goods into Nicaragua through the British

RUSSIA IN POOR POSITION TO INSIST ON FIGHTING.

"One aspect only of this smouldering quarrel we may advantageously consider. posing that when Russia says yes, Japan says no, what will happen? Russia has at least 12,000 men in the neighborhood of Vladivestock 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 mn, but of what use would these b 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

"There is a small division of the Japanes 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 Shimonoseki and the Russian fleet could not even attempt to attack these two first-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 Vladivostock. 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 Neuste Nachrichten says: "But what interest Germany can have in strengthening the military and political situation of her confreres of Cronstadt and Toulon in eastern Asia will be for Japan as difficult to understand as it has hitherto been for a large sec tion of the public. The opinion of Germany is that in a struggle with France Japan could be for us in certain circumstances a useful twice collected and our government has taken ally, and the increase of its strength would at any rate contribute to distract to some extent Russia's attention from our eastern rupted and a revolutionary movement was in frontier. We cannot get rid of an appreprogress in the latter country, a British mer- hension that the economic interest of Gerchant entering one of the revolutionary ports | many will in the long run have to pay the of Mexico paid duties upon her goods to 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 compli ment to the czar and that German resistance will not go beyond a diplomatic pro-

In Paris, also, the Figaro speaks: "Why should France alienate Japan for the benefit of England?" And the Republique Francaise 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

tial members of the tory party in Parlia-

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 paws in pulling chestnuts out of the fire for our not always 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 grounds of policy. While the Amercans have always consistently avoided interfering in the affairs of Europe, they have as 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 the intermediary between the diplomats on either side. Viewing the whole position and having before me some of the renotest issues which a long study of history in the further east naturally suggests, it does eem that the most fruitful initial step for this country to take would be to secure a common understanding and policy with these of our own race beyond the Atlantic. Many sthings point to the desirability of a cultivation of closer pananglican relations, and it may be well that the present occasion, which LONDON, April 27 .- (New York World offers special advantages for initiating com-Cablegram .- Special Telegram .) - Both the mon diplomatic action in the Chinese seas, may ripen into results that will be an addissenting remark, either in London or in- vantage to both branches of our people in other difficulities elsewhere."

The return of the McCarthy candidate for East Wicklow is a crushing blow to the the most favorable conditions. The candidate had left the McCarthy party. He had the support of many unionists, who held that the best way to damage home rule is to weaken the McCarthy party by strengthening Redmond. He had the advantage of fighting as a Parnellite in the division in which Parnell's residence is situated and where his associations are powerful, and, being a wealthy man, had unlimited command of money. The McCarthyites claim that this constituency is the only one in which the political forces of the tories, Redmondites and themselves are so proportioned that they could not beat both the other parties combined.

Sweetman, the defeated candidate, has a large property interest in the United States. especially Minnesota, where he started an Irish immigration scheme some years ago that ended disastrously.

Colonel Tottenham, the defeated tory, gained a notorious reputation during the agrarian struggles. He was the inventor of a battering ram wherewith the houses of the evicted tenants were leveled to the ground after the occupants had been put out on the

O'Kelly, the McCarthy candidate, was a ealous defender of the tenants' case, and was twice imprisoned for his advocacy of their rights.

CROKER'S COMING PLANS.

Though the Croker syndicate had nothing running this week, all its members were eagerly taking stock of the English horses. Hardy Campbell, trainer, said to your corquite toasted among the sporting men, who are still talking of his strange method of riding. The correspondent at Newmarket re-

ports that he is becoming quite familiar with the race-going aristocrats, not less than with trainers and jockeys. It is pleasant to see the cordiality with which they have received him, and Simms takes his notoriety with great modesty. He is very reticent, but from a remark he let fall to your corresponder he seems to have been a little hurt by the criticisms of his riding. He said: "Most of the people here are very nice, but there are a few who think because I ride in a different style to Englishmen that I don't know

Tom Cannon, the best rider of the 2-yearolds that we have ever had in England, and one of the most experienced men on the turf, does not share the prejudice against the city magistrates and municipal councillors Simms' style, and if opportunity offers he will probably offer Simms a mount on one of his horses. By the way, I noticed Joseph Pincus at Epsom, looking the picture of demonstration against the bill, the adoption of health. He says he is well, and like Simms s fond of England, particularly Newmarket t is sixteen years since he trained Parole who carried off both the city and suburba and the great Motropolitan stakes at Epsom and his mind must have been filled with pleasant recollections. He saw Reminder rattle home in the city and suburbar Strange to say, Pincus was not recognized ven by old race goers. He has rarely been

een on race courses for some years, AILSA AND THE NEW VALKYRIE. ormances on the Rivera, and who have cnowledge of what Watson expected from the Valkyrie, anticipate that the two boats are destined to prove practically equal in sailing qualities and speed. Should neither assert decided superiority, it is said today that both will be sent over, and whichever sails best in American waters will be put forward as the challenger. Considerable doubt is expressed here, however, as to whether th New York club contemplated such a method of selecting the chalenger when they varied the conditions of the race, and it is as well

that the point should be decided without delay. None of the prince of Wales' friends here place any reliance on the statement that he will go over to see the cup races, though he is fond of saying that he would like to revisit America. Such a trip would dislocate all his autumn engagements, while in addition it is believed he would not care to go so far away while the health of the queen is so feeble.

William Twombly, who, with his mother Mrs. Hooper, and his brother, Douglas, are prominent in the American colony at Paris. was married today at St. Andrews', Westminster, to Mrs. Belle Payne, formerly of Washington, whose first husband was Lieutenant Frederick Payne of the United States navy. The wedding was private, only half a dozen friends being present.

BALLARD SMITH. Correspondents Barred from Armenia.

BOSTON, April 27 .- Advices received here English newspaper correspondents recently arrived at Trebizonde from Constantinople with full passports to go to Erzeroum. The officials at Trebizonde refused to allow them to continue their journey. The English consul demanded permission for them to go, and thirty Turkish liras (\$132) for each traveler. and the reply came back: "Pay the money, ment. After great praise of Japan's conduct | but do not permit the men to go on."

of the war and her general advance as a civilized nation, he says:

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 Sore 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 arm 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 grounds alone that Japan is certain to be Redmondites, and largely discounts their a score in the game of politics, in view of vaunts that they would capture several seats the fact that France is acting in concert at the general election. They fought under 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 imperor 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-intervention 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 telegrams 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 Schillingsfurst, and neither his advice nor that of Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, the imparial secretary of state for foreign affairs, was sought

> 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 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 pro ceeding between the government and the municipal council of Berlin on the question of the anti-revolutionary bill. The facts are that the magistracy of Berlin resolved to petition the Reichstag against the bill and invited the municipal councillers to press their adhesion to the magistrates' petition. Herr von Koeller the secretary of state for the interior, however, stepped in and directed the principal president of Brandenburg to command the magistracy to refrain from presenting the petition and from inviting the municipal ouncillors to join them. This was done, whereupon a meeting of the magistracy and municipal councillors was held and it was resolved to convoke a great meeting here of from all parts of Germany on May 8. The support received since then promises that the meeting will be the occasion for an imposing which, all liberals agree, would be the death

blow to freedom of speech in Germany. In the meanwhile the municipal councillors in no wise overawed at Herr von Koeller's action respecting the magistracy, 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 Zelo accordingly ap peared at the Thursday's sitting of the municipal council and presented this objection, but the councillors unanimously declined to recognize its validity, and directed their president, Dr. Langerhaus, to forward the petition to the Reichstag immediately. This was done yesterday, and President Achenbach telegraphed to President Langerhaus threatening him with a fine of 300 marks if he forwarded the petition

COMMAND RECEIVED TOO LATE. The petition, however, had been forwarded o 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 undoubt

edly resign if the bill is rejected. The program of the ceremonies attending the opening of the Baltic and North sea canal is now virtually settled. About twentytwo warships, German and foreign, are exthe canal. The troubles of Turkey in connec tion 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 autograph letter to the sultan asking him to send a warship to Kiel. The sultan summoned the minister of marine, Hassan by letters from Constantinople say: "Two 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 if permission is refused, an indemnity of cost a great deal of time and money. Suddenly Hassan Pasha remembered that the Sir Henry Howard, one of the most influen. The authorities telegraphed to Constantinopie Turkish government had ordered a large tor-

THE BEE BULLETIN. Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Showers; Warmer; Southerly Winds

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

Disastrous Flood in France. 2. Investigator Rewick Made Steward. Interstate Commission Reaches Omaha-Rev. Mr. Bell Has Disappeared. Clothing Worn by the Prince.

3. Illinois Democrats and Free Silver. Income Tax Receipts to Be Refunded. Durrant to Be Held for Murder.

4. Last Week in Local Society. Ysaye is Coming to Omaha.

5. Henry D. Estabrook on Grant. Colonial Society Formed. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

7. When the Cyclers Meet at Kearney. 8. Bond Election Goes Overboard.

10. Woman: Her Ways and Her World,

11. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Meditl's Recollections of Lincoln. Coming of the Catholic Knights.

14. Oldest Man in Nebraska. 15. Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade.

Commercial and Figureial News. Features of the Live Stock Markets. 16. Story of the Haytian Insurrection,

17. What it Costs to Travel in Japan. On Greenland's Icy Coast. A Tale of Arrested Intelligence. 18. "Men of the Moss Hags."-VI. 20. 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 Heybelnuma 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 army circles. Instead of the usual volutions, regular army maneuvers will take place, the emperor having fixed the number of troops to take part in them at 110,000. The cene 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

Bishop Fitzgerald 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 idepted Herr Gamp's motion that preference e 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 cereal warehouses for the use of ag ricultural societies at chean rentals.

The Reichstag, in deference to the wisher 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 rumored that his position was shaken and Posadowski, secretary of the imperial treas-Count von Eulenberg would probably replace ury, repudiated any such idea, declaring that him. The chancellor is in failing health and the proposed premium would simply provide unable to devote himself as steadily to his an outlet for a possible accumulation of

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

Present Condition of Silver Satisfactory. CITY OF MEXICO, April 27 .- The Mexi can Financier says Mexico does not want toe decided improvement in silver, as th 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.-Calmia Vedano is again in a state of cruption, emitting great columns of smoke and fire both night and day. The inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood of the volcano are leaving their

RESULT OF A FUSS IN THE FAMILY.

Emil Sanger Shot and Killed by His Wife' Brother, Robert Luscomb. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27 .- (Special Telegram.)-Robert Luscomb, ex-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 D. Luscomb, father

of Mrs. Sanger, at 1502 Grand avenue.

The murder grows out of a family feud resulting from litigation in which the Sanger family recently became involved during the tion was nine meters deep. The bed of the failure of Casper H. Sanger's Mining company. Since the litigation Emil Sanger is said to have accused Luscomb of having mismanaged the suits that have been brought against the Sangers and hard feeling had been caused between the two men. Mrs. Sanger, who is a sister of Luscomb, it is allered has been brutally treated by her husband since the litigation began. On Friday night he is alleged to have drawn a knife on Mrs. Sanger and threatened to kill her, and later whipped and beat her so severely that she h low under the care of Dr. S. D. Johnson who says that her condition is very serious. Her body is black and blue with bruises and she is suffering intense pain. Mrs. Sanger tried to escape from he

house, 215 Fifteenth street, to that of her parents, which is only half a block away, but she was watched by her husband, and was told to leave under the penalty of death. This afternoon about 1 o'clock Sanger left the house, and this evening Mrs. Sanger came to the house of her parents for shelter and was placed in bed to be treated for her wounds. Her parents suspected that Sanger would come to the house for his wife later in the evening, and sent for Robert Luszuch, who resides at 608 Third street. At 11:45 o'clock Sanger came to the house and demanded admission. He was refused, and pected to take part in the procession through | thereupon tried to batter down the door. Luscomb seized his shotgun and fired one shot through the glazs plate door. The charge entered Sanger's head, killing him instantly Luscomb jumped out of the window and gave himself up to Officer O'Connell, who was passing the house on his beat. Luscomb was the Isthmus. He is a native of Cuba. its finances. The emperor then wrote an taken to the central police station and locked

FELT HIS DISGRACE KEENLY.

Corporal Henry of Fort Russell, Accused o Grave Crimes, Commits Suicide CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 27.-(Special 'elegram.)-Corporal Henry of D company Eighth infantry, stationed at Fort Russell committed suicide this afternoon by shoot ing himself with an army rifle. He placed the gun on the ground and pulled the trigger with the ramrod. The ball entered the denly Hassan Pasha remembered that the Turkish government had ordered a large torpedo boat from the Germania shibbuilding yard at Kiel. This vessel is already built, him until he decided to end his existence.

| Name out at the lower part of his jaw and came out at the top of his head, killing him instantly. So to 70½ ore, and on all cereal Henry's comrades accused him of being an open of his existence. The change takes effect today.

BOUSEY DYKE BURST

French Village of that Name Swept Away

by the Flood.

Thirty-Eight Bodies Had Been Recovered at Last Reports.

MANY LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST

LARGE NUMBER STILL IN THE DEBRIS

Flood Came While Most of the Inhabitants Were Sleeping.

TELEGRAPH WIRES ARE ALL DOWN

Impossible to Get Complete Details of the Terrible Affair-Government Making Efforts to Relieve the Suffering of the Survivers.

EPINAL, France, April 27.-The whole Avera valley is a scene of ruin and desolation. The roads are strewn with debris from the houses, the barns and fences of the peasants. Many dead cattle and horses have been found along the route taken by the flood of water. At Domesne seventeen houses were destroyed and twenty-five of the inhabitants were drowned. At Oncourt three houses collapsed, but only one person was drowned. Seventeen persons are missing at Uxegny, where sixteen houses are in ruins. It is believed a total of seventy-six lives. were lost as a result of the giving away of the dyke at Bousey.

Word has been received from President Faure that he will visit the scene of the disaster at once.

The giving away of the great Bousey dyke of the Epinal district of the Vosges was the cause of the disaster. It burst at 5 o'clock this morning. The cubic area of the dyke is 8,000,000 meters. A great rush of waters and much loss of life followed. It is impossible at this time to get a correct estimate of the damage done or the lives lost, but from the number of bodies already found, the indications are that the loss of life will be very heavy. In all directions the railroads. are interrupted, and a large number of villages are entirely flooded. In some places entire houses were swept away and large trees torn up by the roots.

The reservoir was situated close to the village of Bousey and was connected with the canal. The breach caused by the rush of waters was over 100 meters broad.

Everything possible is being done to rescue the imperiled persons, Many families arestill in danger. The authorities are also taking steps to provide relief for the homeless. Assistance and supplies will be sent from the nearest point.

WORSE THAN FIRST REPORTED. Later it seems that the disaster caused by the bursting of the dykes at Bousey is more serious than was at first supposed. In a single commune, that of Uxogeney, seven kilometers from the scene of the disaster proper, twenty-three persons were drowned.

At Nomexey eight bodies have been found. Wherever the water flowed it destroyed verything in its path. The village of Bousey, with its extensive pisciculture establishment, has disappeared. The steep vertical banks of the Canal de l'Est burst and emptied a reach of water eleven kilometers long in the Aviere valley, which the flood followed to Nomexey, where it flowed into the River

At Darnieulles all the houses were destroyed, and few were spared at Auxiorges. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless, and many who were asleep at the time lost even their clothing.

bursted reservoir, which supplies the canal, is situated at Bousey, and was formed by a dyke 500 meters long. It was built during the years from 1879 to 1884, and was strengthened in 1888 and 1889. It consists of a wall of masonry twenty meters high and twenty meters thick at its base. The foundareservoir is of natural rock. The dyke was regularly inspected, and no signs of weakness have been detected since 1890. The damage done by the flood was immense, and it is be-

lieved will amount to \$10,000,000. BUDA-PESTH, April 27 .- Four towns in Hungary-Mosril, Kutoz, Villova and Rudolfagrade-were almost destroyed by the recent floods. The damage amounts to \$5,000,000.

JAPAN IS CALMLY REFLECTIVE, Situation is Critical but the Danger is Une

known to the Public at Tokio. TOK10, Japan, April 27 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The facts in regard to the critical situation here which have been cabled exclusively to the World are still unknown to the public in Japan. Russia and Germany remain obdurate. France seemingly is firm. Japan is calmly

President Cleveland largely foresaw what has come to pass and sent warning to Japan

AIDED BY A CUBAN PATRIOT AT COLON

Revolutionists Receiving Large Pecuniary Assistance from the Isthmus.

Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) COLON, Colombia, April 27 .- (New York World Cable-Special Telegram.)-The case of the revolution in Cuba is receiving liberal pecuniary aid from one of the richest men in

Russian Army Perfecting Its Pians.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27 .- The supreme

military authorities have held conferences

during the week in order to decide upon the military measures to adopt against Japan in the event of the rejection of the Russian demands regarding a modification of the terms of the treaty of peace arrived at between Japan and China. Sweden Increases the Grain Dutles

CHRISTIANIA, April 27.-The Storthing has increased the import duty on malt from 28 to 7014 ore, and on all cereals for malting purposes from 21.1 to 37% ore per kilogram.