

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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ROSEBERY A STAYER

England's Premier Has No Intention of Either Dying or Resigning.

HARCOURT THE DANGER TO LIBERALISM

Angry He Was Not Made Prime Minister and Will Wreck the Party.

LETS HIS TEMPER LOOSE AT EVERY TURN

Leader of the House Will Force the Liquor Veto Bill to a Vote.

HEEDLESS WHETHER GOVERNMENT FALL

Reputation for Sound Statesmanship Acquired in Recent Years by the Radical's Jester is Leaving Him—Last Stage Worse than the First.

Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, May 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Rosebery's momentary breakdown while speaking at the Liberal club Wednesday night has revived reports of his intended resignation. The London papers have now all publicly admitted the fact, cabled to the World weeks before its publication here, that the premier did intend resigning just after his severe attack of influenza last February. The intent does not exist now, and a statement of the exact nature has been given me by a near connection by marriage of Lord Rosebery's, confirmed by two members of the cabinet, as follows: The premier's health is undoubtedly improving slowly, and he is not still suffering from occasional spells of insomnia, he would be as strong as ever. His temporary loss of memory at the club reception was not accompanied by any appearance of faintness or distress, or such symptoms as would indicate a physical failure, and his real cause was two gentlemen immediately behind him engaged in a whispered conversation, a species of annoyance that always interferes with the speaker's flow of thought. His little speech, in fact, was more earnest and spirited in tone and manner after the brief pause than before. As to the possibility of his resignation, the facts are these: As the World stated exclusively at the time, Lord Rosebery was strongly disposed to resign immediately after his attack of influenza, and while the mental and physical depression which followed that complaint were upon him. He would have resigned then, but as the World explained the queen prevailed on him to reconsider his determination until she had had her holiday abroad. He has now abandoned the idea of retiring.

SHOWN BY HARCOURT'S TEMPER

To those acquainted with the inside condition of things in the cabinet, the strict proof of Rosebery's intention to remain is offered by the recent altercation observable in the temper of Sir William Harcourt. While the possibility of his resignation was on Harcourt was overflowing with good humor and high spirits, but ever since the queen's return was not followed by Rosebery's surrender of the seal of office, Harcourt has been perfectly berish in the House of Commons. He created quite a scene there yesterday by practically telling certain rebellious Scottish supporters of the government that they might go to the devil. It is not Rosebery's resignation, but Harcourt's ill temper, that is the most dangerous rock ahead for the government. He persists in his resolve to bring forward at the first opportunity his bill for the establishment of a local veto on liquor traffic, though it has been received by all but the temperance supporters of the government in the House with decided disfavor, in fact, the general prognostication is that if it is ever brought to a second reading the government will fall. It is well known that the leader of the House has never forgiven Rosebery for getting the premiership over his head. The only real chance now that the unionists will succeed at the next election is on the liquor issue. This question has wrecked every government that ever took it up, owing to the enormous resources of the brewing interest and the widespread organization at its command in the public houses. It is an open secret that the premier and Sir William only speak in ministerial necessities to compel them, and then in the most formal way. Lord Rosebery has extended the olive branch more than once to his masterful colleague, but Sir William has made no reciprocal movement. When Lord Rosebery makes a public speech he rarely loses an opportunity of paying compliments to Harcourt, but the latter has never, I think, publicly referred to Lord Rosebery since he became premier. He has never expressed in any public form regret for his chief's illness, and on Lord Rosebery's first appearance in public the other night the omission by Harcourt even of the most formal compliment on his recovery has since been generally commented upon as a particularly glaring exhibition of personal rancor and bad taste.

CONSULS PROTECTING SLAVEOWNERS

The secretary of the anti-slavery society here protests against the action of the consular agents of the United States at Tangier. The consular agents there have been in the habit of adopting certain resident merchants and others, thereby freeing them from oppressions of the sultan and other officials as quasi-citizens of their various governments. It will be remembered that this system exposed our consul there some years ago to charges of receiving bribes for this official protection. The secretary of the British society say that the 'Legations of England, France and Spain at Tangier have written to their respective consuls, ordering them to procure the liberation of all slaves held by their Moorish proteges, and that this has been carried into effect. My informant states that consular agents of the United States and Brazil have declined to follow this example, and that their proteges had more slaves than those of any other power. It is to be hoped that the government represented by these agents may give instructions for the liberation of all slaves held by their proteges."

JOURNALISTS AT A DINNER

A farewell dinner given Mr. Smalley this week by his fellow New York correspondents in London was a very interesting occasion in several respects, notably in the freedom with which Arthur Walter, now almost sole proprietor of the Times, discussed the affairs of that great paper. He expressed the confident expectation that Mr. Smalley's knowledge, both of American and foreign politics, would in a new field be of greater service. Another feature was that, for perhaps the first time in the history of banquets in England, the queen's name was coupled in a toast with

that of any other person, even at a banquet. At the New American society last week the toast to the queen preceded that to the president of the United States, and the fact has since created much discussion in the American colony here. On this occasion the chairman, Harold Frederick, proposed the toast to the queen and president together, and the lord chief justice in response was eloquent, and, practiced speaker as he is, visibly embarrassed. In fact, he alluded to the novelty of the position in which he found himself, the practice being to drink the queen's toast always in silence, but standing. Lord Russell acquitted himself very gallantly, however, in his remarks on both. Still another somewhat noteworthy incident was the remark of Sir Francis Jones, president of the divorce court. He is a noted afterdinner wit, and his words were spoken very good humoredly.

"Some time ago," he said, "London papers were discussing the question, 'How to be happy though married.' We will now expect Mr. Smalley to tell us how to be free though democratic." And he also defined journalism as "literature in a hurry." Mr. Smalley's very grateful speech, and Ambassador Bayard's reply to Sir Francis' joke. Among other guests were Mowbray Bell, manager of the Times; Henry James and Frank Harris, the new editors of the Saturday Review. The policy of that paper has always heretofore been antagonistic to everything American, but Mr. Harris, who lived for some months in the states, expressed enthusiastic admiration for our institutions.

BALFOUR ON ADVERTISING

Arthur Balfour's tribute to the power, honesty and public service of the newspaper press at the banquet of the newspaper society the other night has attracted much attention, not so much, perhaps, because the speaker is the leader of a great party, but because he belongs to that class of English society, which is in the habit of denying these qualities in the daily newspapers. One point in his address was praise of the newspaper as an advertising medium, in which respect, he thought, its beneficent mission as important as in promulgation of news or opinions.

"In its capacity as an advertising agent," he said, "it is after all of the first importance to any civilized society, inasmuch as it brings together those who have something to sell and those who have something to buy. Some general gentlemen laugh when I mention advertising, but in my judgment the foreign correspondent and the parliamentary reporter, and all the other machinery of communicating information to the public, really are not of more importance to the community at large than the power of communication by advertisements."

In this general connection the figures of the advertisement in the great London dailies will be of interest to your readers. From careful examination of the files of the Times, Telegraph and News for the year ending December 31 last it appears that in round numbers the Times published 319,630 advertisements during the twelve months, the Telegraph 577,700, and the News 292,430. These figures, month by month, were as follows:

Table with columns: Month, Times, Telegraph, News. Rows: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

COMTE DE CASTELLANE'S BUILDING PLAN

Count Boni de Castellane declined to verify to your correspondent in Paris yesterday his published report that he means to build on the avenue Bois de Boulogne a great residence on the model of the Palace Grand Tronon at Versailles, but said he had purchased the plot now occupied by Binder's carriage factory on the avenue and containing about three-quarters of an acre, at the corner of Avenue Malakoff. The comte and comtesse live at present in the first floor flat in the Rue la Boetie, at the corner of Avenue des Champs Elysees.

STAGE GOSSIP

Mr. Victor Maper's play, "La Comtesse de Liane," was performed Thursday evening at the Theatre Maudsley, Paris, and met with rather a cold reception. Few Americans were present. The play was fairly well acted and the American author deserves credit for his intimate knowledge of the French language.

Mme. Marchesi gave on Thursday afternoon a recital of her scholars at the St. Erard. Her scholars include several Americans. Those of her pupils who distinguished themselves most were Mrs. Gertrude Ives, widow of Mr. Henry Ives of New York, who will go on the stage under the name of Mme. Lillian Vilna, and her sister, Miss Gertrude Sears, Miss Jenny Taggart, Miss Therese Stewart, Miss Florence Barimore and Miss Marie Donovan.

Henry Wolfson, the New York concert agent, writes your correspondent that he has secured Antonette Sterling for a tour of the United States in the autumn. She is an American, but has lived in London the past twenty years. He has also arranged for the appearance in London of Anton Seidl, Mme. Aus der Ohe and Lillian Blauvelt, and for twenty concerts in the United States during April and May, 1896, of Mr. and Mrs. George Henckel.

Gustave Amberg also writes that Eleonora Duse appears in London under his management.

OLD LONDON IS VERY GAY AGAIN

England's Center Crowded with Royalty and Fashionable People. (Copyrighted 1895 by the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 11.—The beautiful, healthy spring weather which Londoners have reveled in for some time past continues, to the delight of everybody. This huge metropolis, as a result, is crowded and the gayest possible scene is in full swing. The fashionable ascendants are in their glory and smiling faces everywhere bear testimony to the rush of business, rippling of society and fluttering of fashion which are making the average West End shopkeepers breathe a sigh of satisfaction.

Seldom has London been graced by the presence in town of so many members of the royal family. Royal personages, young and old, are to be seen in carriages and even on foot at every turn in the fashionable thoroughfares. For instance, London has not yet done talking of the fact that a few days ago the prince of Wales and his brother, the duke of York, the heir presumptive, and his cousin, Prince Alfred of Saxa-Coburg Gotha (who is said to have been selected to marry little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland when the proper time arrives), were seen strolling arm-in-arm through Pall Mall, as calmly and contentedly as an everyday subject of her majesty. Then again, some of the royal family are to be found nightly at the theaters, a fact which tends to increase the pulling power of the attractions presented, for the visits of royalty to places of amusement are duly chronicled

(Continued on Third Page.)

END WAS UNEXPECTED

Anti-Revolutionary Bill Summarily Disposed of by the Reichstag.

REJECTED PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH

Debate Has Served to Embitter Political Divisions in Germany.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR WILL RESIGN

Kaiser Has Changed His Plans and Will Take His Outing in Sweden

KINDNESS TO A POOR CRIPPLED CHILD

Preparations Going Forward for the Celebrations Commemorating German Victories in August, 1870-71—German-American Arrested.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, May 11.—In view of the rejection yesterday by the Reichstag of paragraph 3 of the anti-revolution bill, which practically sealed the fate of that measure, nobody was surprised when the Reichstag today, after rejecting paragraph 112, refused to further discuss the bill, and all its amendments were withdrawn. Then the entire bill, paragraph by paragraph, was rejected, without debate, and the Reichstag adjourned. Though the rejection of the bill did not surprise anybody who has followed the popular agitation against it, and although the rejection yesterday of paragraph 3 hopelessly emasculated the bill, the discussion of the other sections was expected to drag along for a time, as the government did not intend to withdraw the measure, although continuation of the debate only promised further humiliation for the government. Therefore the coup de grace administered to the unpopular bill today is a relief to all concerned.

The most interesting phase during the discussion was that of Herr Groeber, which showed that the entire party was irritated against the government on account of its management of the bill. He said Herr von Koellier, the Prussian minister of the interior, apparently regarded the Reichstag as an automatic machine, into which bills were put in order to be pulled out as laws on the other side. The utterance of Herr von Koellier in support of the bill, he asserted, only put weapons in the hands of the socialist party. Herr Groeber then proceeded to protest against the dictatorial attitude assumed by Dr. Schoenstadt, the Prussian minister of justice, toward the center party and declared the party would decline further responsibility for the murder.

EMBITTERED THE CENTER PARTY.

Dr. Schoenstadt replied in a speech which only served to further embitter the trouble and to leave the government at loggerheads with the center party. The proceedings were somewhat enlivened by the remarks of Dr. Sigel, editor of the Bavarian Katerland, and whose anti-Prussian utterances have earned him the nickname of the "Prussian eater." Dr. Sigel humorously criticized the bill and the minister's speeches. He declared Herr von Koellier's speech was an insult to the Reichstag, but he was interrupted by the president, Herr von Buelow-Prisberg, who remarked that it was the president's business to rebuke insults to the house.

Herr von Koellier, amid general laughter, ostentatiously applauded Dr. Sigel, as the latter returned to his seat. Upon resuming business today, the Reichstag proceeded to discuss paragraph 112 of the anti-revolution bill.

The minister of war, General von Schellendorf, declared he could well understand the socialist antagonism to the army, which he declared was a solid body against the Reichstag, and that the socialists to run their heads; nevertheless, he continued, socialism was pricking at the foundation of this wall, and it was to prevent these attempts that the paragraph was intended.

Herr Bebel, socialist, replied that the ruling circles evidently wished to provoke the social democracy to acts of violence in order to crush it by military force. But, he added, the socialists did not intend to be entangled in a snare.

The minister of war warmly repudiated Herr Bebel's allegations and quoted an article from the Vorwaerts, the socialist organ, suggesting that he, the minister of war, ought to be shot like a mad dog.

REJECTED THE PARAGRAPH.

Herr Oskar, national liberal; Count von Kardoff, free conservative, and Herr von Levitzki, then announced, on behalf of their respective parties, that they would follow General von Schellendorf in supporting the government on paragraph 112 against the committee amendments.

A division was called and paragraph 112, as drafted by the government, was rejected, the conservatives, imperialists and national liberals voting in the minority. The same paragraph, as amended in committee, was then put to a vote and was also rejected, the center party supporting it.

Herr von Richter, the minister of the people's party, then remarked: "Let us now make short work of the bill; let us abandon further debate; that by a succession of divisions we may quickly rid the world of the whole thing."

The words of Herr Richter were greeted with much laughter and his advice was forthwith acted upon. Amid much excitement, the various amendments were formally withdrawn and the gayest possible scene, the majority in the gayest of spirits rejected each paragraph as it was put from the chair. When the last paragraph was disposed of the left cheered boisterously and the sitting was adjourned, amid intense excitement, until Monday, when the discussion upon the customs convention with Austria and the tobacco tax will be taken up.

There was much discussion in political circles tonight at the unexpected denouement and the effect it is likely to have on the emperor. The general belief expressed is that the minister of the interior, Herr von Koellier, must fall with the anti-revolution bill.

EMPEROR CHANGES HIS PLANS.

The changed plans of the emperor respecting his summer pleasure excursion (it was originally his intention to take a trip to Norway), have caused a great deal of comment. The truth is the emperor is displeased at the turn of political affairs in Norway, especially as he is an admirer of King Oscar, and consequently feels it would be improper for him to visit the Norwegian coast exclusively as heretofore.

During a conference last Monday with Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, Freiherr Marschal von Bieberstein, the minister of foreign affairs, and Herr von Lucanien, the

chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, the above points were fully considered and resulted in the decision to make a coasting trip along the shores of Sweden and to pay a visit to Stockholm, Malmo, Gothenburg and a number of points remarkable for its scenery. His majesty will be the guest of King Oscar at Stockholm, where various court fetes have been planned in his honor.

An interesting incident has just become known and it is one which will undoubtedly tend to make Emperor William more popular among the working classes. In riding to the Temple Hofferfeld on Tuesday to conduct the drill and maneuvers of the Second regiment of foot guards, his majesty noticed a laborer with a little crippled boy. The emperor called to the laborer and questioned him regarding the boy. As a result, his majesty gave orders for two artificial legs to be made at his expense for the boy, and directed his physician, Dr. Leuthold, to look after the lad. A similar kindly action is reported from Kaukehemen, East Prussia, the beneficiary being a crippled sewing girl.

The great military memorial fete planned to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battles fought against the French in August, 1870, is now being organized. It will take place at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, around the memorial erected in honor of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. The emperor has given instructions to facilitate excursion trips of German veterans to the battlefields of Alsace-Lorraine during the summer.

Alfred Schoene, a young German-American of Philadelphia, was recently arrested while visiting his parents at Coub, Prussia, and was pressed into the naval service. Schoene was charged with deserting after six months' service, three years ago. He was taken to Swinamunde prison.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett has sent Phillips, the jockey, and three good American trotters to Berlin. The horses are entered in the principal events of the trotting season.

Mr. Bennett has planned to commemorate the opening of the Baltic and North sea canal. He will be on board his steam yacht, accompanied by a party of friends.

Emperor William is highly gratified at the splendid representation which the United States navy will have at Kiel, and he has expressed himself repeatedly to that effect during the past week. The Bundesrat convened promptly at the Reichstag building, Prince Hohenlohe presiding.

MAY RESURRECT THE BILL.

At ten o'clock tonight (Saturday) the correspondent of the Associated Press heard a report emanating from semi-official sources, to the effect that the emperor's cabinet is in the lobby, it is still probable that a modification of the anti-revolution bill will be introduced at an early date. In any event it is almost certain that the Reichstag will not dissolve. Rumor has it that the government is apprehensive that in the present state of the temper of the people elections would result favorably.

Herr Richter, the radical leader, prophesies another crushing defeat for the government this week, which he thinks will be up for action. The entire socialist party is elated over the defeat of the anti-revolution bill. Mass meetings are being held in many places tonight and many are the filibuster speeches that are being made.

Emperor William received bulletins hourly today of the proceedings in the Reichstag. He has made a statement to the effect that, acting upon the advice of Prince Hohenlohe, he will not interfere personally to bring about any results more in keeping with the wishes of the government leaders. The fact that Prince Hohenlohe did not make a speech at the Reichstag today has created general surprise. However, this attitude only conforms with his recent position on this measure. Addressing Herr Bronzart after the final vote had been taken on the anti-revolution bill, he said: "Better thus than that the committee's bill had been defeated."

GUNBOATS CAPTURE TWO SLOOPS

Had Evidently Been Abandoned by Filibusters Who Had Landed. (Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, May 7.—(New York World Correspondence—Special Telegram to the Bee.)—Two sloops have just been captured by the Spanish gunboats, Sanchez and Orevegin. The news leaked out because a passenger steamer passed the three vessels. It is probable another filibustering expedition has landed on the island, presumably under the command of Roloff and Serafin Sanchez, who abandoned the sloops. A passenger who saw the sloops says one certainly was not a Spanish craft.

The government, being obliged under their instructions to say something published in the local papers that the two sloops were carrying coal for the government, and as the coal was badly needed, the gunboat took them in tow. According to one rumor, one sloop was sunk by the gunboat and the other captured full of rebels with a valuable cargo of ammunition. This is improbable. If it were but partly true the Spanish government would know full well how to take advantage of it and would publish it immediately in the Official Gazette, so as to encourage their soldiers and civil officers, who are much depressed. It is said that they are led against the enemy like sheep to the shambles.

All troops stationed at Santiago de Las Vegas, Belcan, San Antonio de Los Baños, Artemesa, Alquizar, Guanajay and neighboring villages within thirty miles of here are being sent to take the garrison of San Filibustering expedition is said to be trying land in that region. It has even come near the shore within the last few days, report has it, but found the land well guarded.

Maximo Gomez has made a triumphant entry into Puerto Principe at the head of 2,000 men. A large army will soon be in operation in that station under General Gomez. The government has forbidden the press to publish any news about this, although it is public knowledge everywhere that it has been confirmed by persons prominent in political circles. Gomez has distributed circulars throughout the province urging the people to revolt.

In the latest fights in the eastern districts the insurgents have adopted tactics to exhaust the patience and physical power of the troops, showing that they are not yet ready for the heavy work of the campaign. They calmly await the approach of the Spanish troops, then disperse, small groups going in different directions and meeting again at an appointed place. This proceeding tries out the Spanish troops who pursue to no purpose, and being afterwards attacked by the rebels, are easily overpowered. The heat is intense on the entire island, and though the rainy season has not begun yet, yellow fever is causing dismay among the imported soldiers.

Arrivals on the Lucania.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Among the passengers arriving on the steamer Lucania today were: T. B. Aldrich; Colonel James J. Clifton; Brown; L. S. King; A. D. Pruvand; M. P. J. S. Tooker and the earl of Westmoreland.

REFUSED PERU'S AID

Ecuadorian Revolutionists Particular About the Source of Their Assistance.

OUTGROWTH OF A LONG STANDING FEUD

Belief the Peruvians Covet Possession of the Revolting Province.

IS ONE OF THE RICHEST IN ECUADOR

Business Throughout the Country in a Deploable State.

ALL NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN SUPPRESSED

Military Guards Placed at the Doors of Their Offices and the Editors Exiled—Ammunition Removed from the Disturbed Province.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) COLON, Colombia, May 11.—(New York World Special Cablegram—Special to the Bee.)—The Ecuadorian revolutionists will refuse help from Peru, it is believed here, on account of the old feud between the people of the two republics. The local press says the people of the province of Oro, who have just revolted, imagine that Peru secretly covets their department, which is the state of Ecuador's agricultural wealth.

A letter from Guayaquil, Ecuador, received yesterday by an exporter in this city from his agent there, says: Business, which has for several months been on the wane, is now even worse than before. Especially is this so in the districts which have been captured by Alafaros' forces. All the newspapers have been suppressed and the editors exiled by order of General Garcia of Guayaquil. A guard of soldiers has been stationed at the door of every newspaper office in the town. General Flores, in command of the army, has caused the removal of all the government ammunition to the scene of the disturbance.

KILLED BY A RELIGIOUS MANIA

Abbe de Broglie of Paris Shot by a Woman Who Claimed a Grievance. (Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, May 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Abbe de Broglie, brother of Duke Albert de Broglie, was shot and killed today by a woman named Amelot, a religious fanatic. She was laboring under the delusion that the abbe was guilty of abusing the secrecy of the confessional.

Abbe de Broglie was 61 years old, enormously wealthy and very charitable. This woman Amelot was one of his penitents. This afternoon she bought the abbe to visit her in order to receive an important communication. The abbe imprudently complied. The woman accused him of spreading a report of her illegitimate birth, and demanded that he sign a certificate to counteract the report and attesting her respectability. The abbe refused to do so. Thereupon the woman fired four shots from a revolver at the priest as he attempted to escape, but fell dead in the doorway with two bullets in his head and two in the body. The Amelot woman then changed her gown and went to inform another priest. The latter verified the story and sent the murderers to a police commissioner.

When questioned the woman declared that she had long cherished the design of killing a certain nun or the priest. Last December the woman visited a well known journalist, complaining of a certain nun, whose relations with de Broglie she claimed to have discovered. Amelot called on the same journalist three weeks ago, repeating the statements, and declaring her intention of killing the nun. She offered to give the journalist details justifying the act for publication. On Thursday she returned, bringing a manuscript, but as the journalist was absent, she went away.

The crime committed today has excited immense interest. There are crowds around the house. Abbe de Broglie was a tall and white haired. Originally he was naval lieutenant, but took holy orders in 1869.

Costa Rica Aiding the Colombian Rebels. PANAMA, May 11.—Semi-official advices received here are to the effect that Costa Rica has affected a secret alliance with the rebels in Colombia, by which the latter are receiving arms and other substantial support. Costa Rica has long had trouble with the ruling government in Colombia as to a disputed boundary. In the event of the success of the rebellion Costa Rica will no doubt receive, in return for aid to the rebels, a recognition of the claims she has made on the disputed territory. The Colombian government is alive to the danger of this alliance, and has taken steps to offset it. An agent is now in the United States, and has recently been in Washington and New York arranging for the purchase of large supplies of arms.

Uncertained a Gang of Smugglers.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The United States customs officials in this city have unearthed a gang of smugglers, whose headquarters are in Montreal. They are engaged in smuggling phenacetine and sulfonal across the border. The drugs are placed in hollow walking sticks and umbrellas, which are carried across by members of the gang, unsuspected by the customs officials. The drugs were landed in New York and Boston. By getting the goods over free of duty profit of \$76.50 was made on each five-pound lot.

Boycot of England and America.

TEGUICIGALPA, Honduras, May 11.—The German and Spanish merchants throughout Central America are forming a league to work against the English and Americans in trade matters. They wish to monopolize the trade of these countries, and believe their opportunity has arrived. So far careful inquiry shows that only two South American countries are willing to join in a boycott against England.

France Files Another Protest.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that France has formally protested against Japan annexing the island of Formosa and has preferred a number of prior claims. It is regarded as certain that Great Britain will strongly insist on France's claim.

Stole the Contents of a Powder Magazine.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 11.—The magazine on Navy Island has been broken into and a lot of powder stolen. This, it is believed, is in the hands of filibusterers who will go to Cuba.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: Generally Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

- 1. Harcourt the Troublesome Member. German Anti-Revolutionary Bill Decried. Rebels in Ecuador Are Haughty. Burglars Escape From Omaha Police. 2. Jury in the Hill Case Disagrees. Important School Law Ruling. Frost Touches Nebraska Fields. James Hmann is Acquitted. 3. Hanoi Accused of Drunkenness. Two Soldiers Shot and Killed at Once. Blast Seen a Bright Future. Commissioners After the Assessors. 4. Last Week in Social Circles. Musical and Dramatic. 5. Presbyterian Assembly Proposes. Cy Warren on a Syrian Cyclist. Omaha Soldier Boys at Memphis. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. South Omaha Affairs. 7. Omaha Defeats Jacksonville. California Wins at Princeton. 8. Iowa Shooting Tournament. 9. Work of Merciful Savior Mission. 10. Men of the Most Hags. 11. Splendors of an Oriental Court. 12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Present Progress of Education. 14. Plans of the New A. P. A. 15. Commercial and Financial News. 16. Electricity Supplies the Mule. Society Notes and Gossip. 17. Ups and Downs of Millionaires. 18. Weekly Gist of Sporting Gossip. 19. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 20. For the Girls and Boys.

MUSKIE AFRAID OF DYNAMITERS

Deputy Marshals Fused on Guard Over Several Traps. DISTRICTS. CHICAGO, May 11.—Acting on secret advices received from Peoria late Friday night, General McNulta, the receiver of the Whisky trust, went before Judge Showalter in chambers today with a petition to have certain distilleries at Peoria and Pekin guarded by deputy United States marshals. Judge Showalter granted the petition and Chief Deputies Donnelly and McNult, together with eight recruits, left for Peoria tonight. A large squad will probably be taken to Peoria Monday. The petition filed by General McNulta, with Judge Showalter's order granting it, was made public in the court. From this it appears that General McNulta fears that Greenhut, and perhaps others of the old Whisky trust, will try to take forcible possession of several distilleries, or at least of the bonded warehouses attached to them, in which large quantities of spirits are stored. As a matter of fact General McNulta's precautions were taken to protect the distilleries from dynamiters. Threats have repeatedly been made that two of the biggest trust houses in Peoria would be blown up before June 1. Remembering the manner in which the Shufeldt distillery was dealt with before its owners were frightened into selling out, General McNulta decided to put a guard in the distilleries before it was too late.

NUTT SETS UP A PLEA OF INSANITY

vidence All in and the Case Will Go to the Jury Tuesday. TOPEKA, May 11.—A special to the Capital from Atchison says: The prosecution in the case of James Nutt, who is on trial for attempting to kill two persons in Atchison county, completed its testimony today. The defense may be summed up as hereditary insanity. Several witnesses testified that an aunt of Nutt's was so weak minded that a guardian was required for her, and that an uncle was also considered mentally weak. There was objection to this line of defense, but the court ruled that absolute insanity in ancestry was a proper matter of investigation. Several of the witnesses who had seen Nutt frequently since he came to Kansas had never noticed anything peculiar in his condition except that he disliked to talk about the Pennsylvania tragedy, in which he killed the Dukes. One witness testified as to nervousness and restlessness on the part of Nutt. During the statement of the case by Nutt's attorney Nutt appeared much affected and occasionally wiped tears from his eyes. The case will reach the jury next Tuesday. Under the law if Nutt is found guilty he can be given ten years in the penitentiary on each of the two counts, that being the extreme limit.

INDIANS PERISHED FROM HUNGER

Two-Thirds of a Tribe in the Hudson Bay District Killed Off. QUEBEC, May 11.—Official reports from the vicinity of Fort Chimo, a Hudson Bay company's trading post on Ungava bay, show that two-thirds of the entire tribe of Montagnais Indians trading at the post have perished of starvation in one season—over 140 in number. As usual among the Indians the men die first, and a number of the women and children have also perished. The few white people at Fort Chimo, who are the crew of the Hudson Bay company's steamer, Eric, took up a collection to clothe the survivors, who were as destitute of clothing as of food.

The Canadian government has now taken action which it is hoped will prevent the repetition of such a catastrophe, by placing a sum of money at the disposal of the Hudson Bay company for the relief of the Indian and Eskimo in the event of another severe winter. For nearly thirty years the Eskimo have perished, in addition to the wholesale Indian fatality.

THE CAUSE OF THE DESTRUCTION THIS WINTER WAS THE SCARCITY OF REINDEER AND OTHER GAME.

TWISTER LET KANSAS OFF EASY

Mised the Towns and Only Struck a Few Houses—No One Killed. TOPEKA, May 11.—A special to the Capital from Atchison says: A tornado swept over Vermillion and Vinton, on the Central branch, going in a southerly direction. The citizens of Vermillion saw the twister about 3:45 o'clock. There was consternation for an hour, but fortunately the tornado did not strike the town squarely and did no great damage. It struck Vliets, a small town several miles from Vermillion, and unroofed houses and turned over barns. The tornado missed Frankfort, but there was a very high wind for a time. The twister continued through the county and much anxiety is felt for those who were in its path. Rain poured down in great torrents after the twister had passed. Those who saw it say it did not seem to hug the ground closely, and to this may be due the light damage done.

Mary Ellen Accused of Salary Grabbing.

KANSAS CITY, May 11.—A special to the Journal from Topeka, Kan., says: Mrs. Lease, the populist orator, has been dragged into the investigation of Populist State Senator Householder, whose administration of the affairs of the State Board of Charities is now being inquired into. A voucher signed by Mrs. Lease and presented to the auditor in October, 1894, shows that she drew \$34.70 for mileage and \$15 per diem as member of the board, while the records, it is alleged, show she did not attend a single meeting of the board during that month, and was not, therefore, entitled to any remuneration.

LET THEM GET AWAY

Police Get Safe Bowers Like Mice in a Trap, but Turn Them Loose.

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