OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

ITALY NOW BREATHES FREER the key to the whole trouble. The general did not walt for his reinforcements and the

Timely Aid from Berlin and Other Capitals Clears the Atmosphere.

DARK CLOUDS HAVE ALL DISAPPEARED

Out of the Disaster in Abysinnia the Diplomats Rear a Glittering Structure Dediented to the Peace of Europe.

ROME, March 13 .- Out of the terrible storm of popular anger which swept over Italy when the news of the defeat of the army under General Barateiri reached here, oned. The revolt in Italy assumed serious little remains but a feeling of great resent- proportions in 1894, during the former prement against the Italian commander. All miership of Signor Crispi. Troops were sent to the Island and many desperate and fatal encounters occurred. There seemed from the country sooner than go Africa at to be two elements in the uprising, one of the call of the government for the class of the peasantry, discontented and suffering 1872 are returning and it is not believed any steps will be taken to punish them. Negotiations with King Menelek have been opened, it is anticipated that peace will be concluded before long, and the war office has countermanded the instructions sent to the cover, than alight outbreaks in the proverse the passantry, discontented and suncring with heavy taxation, and the other incited by socialist clubs known as the Fasci del Lavoratori. The latter was shown to be supported liberally with arms and money and was intended to spread as a revolutional results of the provent of the plot in Italy, however, than alight outbreaks in the provent than alight outbreaks in the provent and suncring the passantry, discontented and suncring the provent and the other incited by socialist clubs known as the Fasci del Lavoratori. The latter was shown to be supported liberally with arms and money and was intended to spread as a revolutional results. various points for the hurrying forward of reinforcements to Africa. The new cabi-

eign minister, Maron Marschal von Bieber-stein; the Italian ambassador to Germany, Count Lanza di Busca, and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hehenlohe, supplemented by audiences with Emperor Will am.

out of all these exchanges of views, it is believed, has grown a much healthier state of affairs for all Europe. The German emperor is understood to have been somewhat if not entirely weaned from his longings for closer relations with Russia and a possible alliance of the three emperors and the atti-tude of Germany toward Great Britain, it is anticipated, will undergo a change for the better. This is due to the fact, according to reports, that Great Britain, when the situation was outlined to her from Berlin, before the arrival there of Count Goluchowbefore the arrival there of Count Goluchow-ekl, promised support for the Italians in the emergency and took steps to order an ad-vance up the Nile from Wady Halfa, toward Dongola, of a strong column of British-Egyptian troops to act as a diversion and prevent the concentration of the natives for a joint attack upon the Italians. An Italian loan, it is further stated, could have been floated in London, and the half pledged support of Great Britain to the Dreibund, a support hitherto involving little else than support of creat involving little else than an irritating uncertainty, is rumored to have developed into a much more cordial and solid understanding with the powers forming

CRISIS NOW OVER. Both Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William are praised for this result, as it is known that they have striven night and day since the storm broke to relieve the strain which at one time was severe enough to threaten the foundations of the throne. In fact, new that the crisis is over, it is admitted that King Humbert at one time was face to face with the possibility of outbreaks serious enough to develop into almost anything. This condition of affairs, of course,

was greatly to the advantage of the socialists, who profited by it to obtain concessions which they could not otherwise have com-To cap the peaceful climax, comes the pleasant report that Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria King Humbert will meet at Genoa in a few days, and that a series of brilliant fetes will mark this public proof of the renewal of the ties which compose the Dreibund, which is intended to demonstrate to all whom it may concern that Italy, instead of being friendless, upon the verge of bank-ruptcy and encumbered by a tottering throne,

is strong in the earnest support of Germany and Austria and will be backed by Great Britain in any great emergency. That the latter report is true is no longer doubted here and it is dded that a British naval squadron will be ordered to Genea upon the occasion of the eeting of the emperors and King Humbert, in order to openly demonstrate Britain's sympathy with Italy a Dreibund. Finally it is said that before the emperors meet at Genoa Emperor Francis Joseph will have succeeded in entirely reconciling Queen Victoria with her imperial grandson, and so the peace of Europe, it is hoped, will be further comented and the ssibility of an European war will be driven further and further into the background. TO BE TRIED IN PUBLIC.

Italians at Adowa is to be supplemented by the forwarding to this city of a number of important witnesses of the engagement. It was at first proposed to court martial General Barateiri at Massowah; in fact, that plan has not been entirely abandoned, but there were so many utterances of disapproval in the press when the plan was outlined that it is understood that General Ricotti has decided to have the unfortunate relationship of the court o

before the world. But the general public demands publicity in the matter and it is believed that the war office authorities will have to bow to the popular will.

Every fresh advice from Africa only tends silver. to confirm the most alarming reports as to the extent of the disaster at Adowa, and

OTHER GENERALS CONCURRED. General Barateiri, however, repeats that the disaster, though unavoidable under the the disaster, though the volume to any desire to strike a big blow before the arrival from Italy of his successor, General Baldiesera. He claims that the plan of battle was carefully mapped out between himself and his generals, that all the latter approved it, and generals, that all the latter approved it, and that it would have succeeded had it not been for the fact that the native troops building through Manchuria, etc. the Italian flag became panic stricken o brought about the complete defeat

of the Italian forces. Disinterested judges still hold that the real cause for the defeat of the Italians is to be found in the almost unceasing clamor of certain newspapers of this city and other of certain newspapers of this city and other parts of Italy at the alleged inaction of General. Barateirl. These apparently unjust comments upon his conduct of the campaign seem to have goaded him to push forward, when good generalship would have avoided such a step until the plan for the advance and a step until the plan for the salvance and a step until the plan for the salvance of Matanzas are split into small bands, thus enabling them to evade pursuit.

Separate Flag for Norway.

Charges of testing and other missed this morning. Marks is a conservative, and was elected on July 17 last, defeating the liberal candidate, John Williams Benn, by only four votes. The petition, which was presented by Benn, alleged, among other things, illegal and corrupt practices in the election. upon Tiger were completed, which is not be-fleved to have been the case, as over 15,000 reinforcements were on their way to General Harateiri when the news of his utter defeat was flashed from Massowah.

Politics, it also appears, may have entered a bill providing for the somewhat into the situation, for Barateiri separate Norcegian flag. was a recently elected deputy (elected as a mark of public appreciation of bis negative.

real cause of his failure to do so may be found in his possible political future, which was threatened by the taunts of certain newspapers at his alleged mactivity, when, as everybody now sees clearly, he should have remained inactive for quite a time longer. But the new troops also meant the coming of a new commander, and, although Barateir denies it, this may have been another feature of the case and another indirect cause of the great disaster.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS. The cabinet council, with a view to appearing the populace, has decided to grant amnesty to the participants in the uprisings in Sicily and Massa Carrara in 1893 and 1894, except such as were guilty of homicide. There are 120 persons who will benefit by such a decree including several efit by such a decree, including several members of the Chamber of Deputies who have been elected since they were impris-There seemed

learns that the negotiations for peace are on the same basis as those which were originally started by ex-Premier Crispi. The Riforma vehemently opposes a peace. Most of the other papers, however, favor

the conclusion of peace.

The alleged Italian reverse at Sabdevat, which was aggravated by a news agency into another disaster, seems to have been merely the defeat of a local tribe friendly to the Italians. A hundred Italian troops, returning from El Dai, reinforced the tribe and afterward kept the route open to Kas-

sala.
LONDON, March 13.—The Times has a Rome dispatch which says: The news of the peace negotiations has produced a feeling of surprise amounting to stupor in most quarters. The conditions fixing the frontier at the Marad river line and the prohibition of fortifications on the frontier are considered humiliating. The majority of the deputies now here oppose the project.

It has been ascertained that Colonel Gal-liano (who was reported certainly to have been killed at the battle of Adowa) was severely wounded and is a prisoner in the Shoan camp.

The Times has an editorial discussing the Italian situation and declares that "the shock to European prestige owing to the defeat at Adowa canont be neutralized by Italy concluding a peace with Menelek. And it is doubtful, even then, if Italy would be able or willing to hold Cassala," the editorial adds, and then proceeds as follows: "The advance upon Dongola is urgent in the interests of the British policy. It will prepare the way for the advance on Omdurman when the time is ripe and the shatter-ing of the Mahdist power at its base."

of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor and other prominent labor men it was decided to form a Canadian Federation of thatch States labor organizations. Canadians be-lieve there is no longer soything to be gained by their connection with the international association since the alien law as enforced by the United States prevents a Canadian that fifteen surgeons died of yellow fever member of affiliated bodies from obtaining last year." employment in the states. Ont., March 13.-There is

a strong feeling among Knights of Labor here in favor of recession, and it is more than likely that they will co-operate with Ottawa to secure the desired end.

Made the Transvaal a Proposal. LONDON, March 14.-A Pretoria dispatch to the Times says. Mr. Chamberlain, in an important dispatch, has suggested to President Kruger the possibility of abrogating the convention of London if the Transvaal redresces ultiander grievances and grants the franchise to British subjects. The which England shall guarantee the inde-pendence of the Transvaal. President Kruger has intimated that he will reply to this in three days' time. Preparations are afoot for President Kruger's journey to England.

Orders have been sent from the war office to Massowah that the report of Generals ter of agriculture has had an interview with Baldissera and Barateiri on the defeat of the the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and has urged that the evidence is conclusive that Canadian cattle are free from disease and stated that Canada is confidently expecting that the existing restrictions should be removed rather than permanized. Mr. Chamberlain promised that the imperial government would carefully con-

Belgium Rendy for Bimetallism officer tried in public in this city.

There is a strong movement, however, among certain military men and others to have the trial conducted in secret, as it is feared that revelations may be made which bimetallism, said it was easy to acknowledge will not tend to strengthen the case of Italy the importance of international bimetallism ment would acquiesce in any measure cen-

the extent of the disaster at Adowa, and although the official figures have not yet been made public, it is admitted that over 12,000 men were killed, wounded or made prisoners. It is believed that the loss of the Abysinians was almost as great. The Abysinians was almost as great. The Abysinians captured almost all the Italian artillery, ammunition and supplies.

ROME, March 13.—There is no truth in the sensational reports circulated by a news agency in the United States of fresh and additional Italian reverses in Africa. Considerable indignation is manifested at the var office here in regard to this spreading of unfounded reports calculated to do in-ROME, March 13 .- There is no truth in the jury to the peace negotiations now in prog-

China's Concessions to Russia. PEKING, March 13.-It is stated here in fficial circles that confirmation has been obtained of the report circulated some months ago that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and China, giving the former

Confiscated the Entire Edition. BERLIN, March 13 .- The police have confiscated today's issue of the Sozialist on the charges of lese-majeste.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, March 13 .- The Odelsthing, or lower house of Parliament of Norway, by a vote of 44 to 40, today adopted a bill providing for the recognition of a

MORE DANGEROUS THAN WAR

Spanish Now Forced to Contend with Yellow Fever.

AFRAID IT WILL BE EPIDEMIC SOON

Chief of the Sanitary Corps of the Army Discusses the Situation in Detail with a Correspondent.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA, March 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-I have had an interview with Major General Lozada, chief of the sanitary corps of the Spanish army in Cuba, on the subject of the health of the troops. He is very distinguished in his own country and his military rank corresponds to that of surgeon general in the United States army. Since his arrival in Cuba last November he has revolutionized

the practices in the medico-surgical service. Immediately upon his arrival he decided to remove the military hospital from the century-old building, located in the unhealthlest portion of Havana, reeking with germs of reinforcements to Africa. The new cabinet is settling down to work and the financial situation is brighter than anticipated. Under the circumstances, Italy breathes freer than for some time past and there is a feeling of gratitude for those who have aided in Berlin during the past few days in bringing about this change from blank despair to great hope in the future.

The conferences which have taken place here recently between the marquis di Rudini, the new premier, and the duke of Sermoneta, their audiences with King Humbert and the constant exchange of telegraphic messages between this city and the German capital have been coincident with the meetings in Berlin of the Austrian minister for foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski; the German foreign minister, Maron Marschal von Bieberstein; the Italian ambassador to Germany. disease, to a breezy hill near the Principe The general hospital in Havana contains 1,568 patients to day, of which thirty-four are officers. There are 249 surgical cases, including wounded. There are nineteen cases of yellow fever. No doubt some of cases of yellow fever. No doubt some of the yellow fever patients contracted the disease in the old hospital building, in which there are now about 600 patients. The new hospital at Principe contains over 800. In a fortnight all the patients will be removed to the new hospital. It is on the American to the new hospital. It is on the American army plan with modern pavillions. Infectious diseases, especially yellow fever, are isolated at the new hospital. At all hos-pitals on the island yellow fever is now solated, a practice that never prevailed be-

"There have not been so many cases of gunshot wounds, sword and machete cuts as supposed," said General Lozada, "our soldiers appear to have had comparatively few of such injuries. When I arrived I saw immediately the necessity of removing the sick from the old hospital. I presented the subject to Martinez Campos, and he at once approved it. Since then I have received additional authority to extend the new hospital at Principe. General Weyler will grant all the necessary funds. The reason why this important change was not made before was that authority could not made before was that authority could not be obtained. Some strong local interests desired the hospital to remain in the old situation, which is the worst, from a sani-tary point of view in Havana. I anticipate an unhealthy summer.

AFRAID OF YELLOW FEVER. "There are so many unacclimated people (soldiers) here that much sickness, due to the climate, is inevitable. I fear that yel-low fever will be epidemic. Of course everything in our power will be done to maintain the health of our soldiers. The Spanish army in Cuba has never before been so ters of the island, and many private houses have been fitted up to receive the sick at other points in the field. I find that huts fidelity of the latter is attested by the fact

last year."
General Lozada has only recently recovered from fever himself.

Antonio Maceo and the band of Lacret and Quintin Bandera have made a dash for the province of Havana, following the border of the great swamp on the southern coast in their progress. Today they were on the line of the railway to San Felipe, near Guines. They were at San Nicholas last night.

VIENNA, March 13.-An investigation into the report circulated by a news agency in the United States that "the entire Italian garrison at Verona has deserted, with its arms and baggage, and crossed the Austranian border into the Tyrol," discloses the

following facts: Neue Freie Press this morning announced that the guard on duty at Fort Ceraino, consisting of about eight men, led by Corporal Zamberlan, recently deserted through fear of being ordered to Abyssinia. This was previous to the postponement of departure of the Italian reinforcements

As Verona has a population of about 70,000 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, stands near one of the gorges of the Tyrol, and has ment would acquiesce in any measure cen-suring by international agreement the sta-bility of the monetary exchange of gold and ably sensational and misleading report could not have been sent out. The difference be-tween a corporal's guard and 20,000 men could easily have been ascertained by the news agency circulating this alleged news.

Emperor Called on the Queen. NICE, March 13 .- Emperor Franz Josef paid a brief visit to Queen Victoria at siderable indignation is manifested at the paid a brief visit to Queen Victoria at war office here in regard to this spreading of unfounded reports calculated to do in-Austrian emperor will leave here soon for Italy, where, according to report, he will meet King Humbert and Emperor William of LONDON, March 13,-The Pall Mail Ga-

LONDON, March 18.—The Pail Mail Ga-zette this evening publishes a dispatch from Mentone, saying that it is reported there that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and Emperor William of Germany will meet King Humbert of Italy at Genca within a few days, according to present arrange-LONDON, March 13.-The petition against

the return of Harry H. Marks, proprietor ground that it contains treasonable matter of the Financial News, and formerly of and its editors will be prosecuted on the New York, to Parliament for the St. George's Reichstag Criticises the Government

BERLIN, March 13.—The Reichstag today took up the discussion of the colonial estimates, and in the debates which followed the governments policy was criticised. was a recently elected deputy (elected as a mark of public appreciation of his previous victories in Africa) and he was known to have formed political ambitions.

"If he had only waited for his reinforcements," asy his friends; this posmy to be says several earthquake shocks ments," asy his friends; this posmy to be says several earthquake shocks ments," asy his friends; this posmy to be says several earthquake shocks ments, asy his friends; this posmy to be says several earthquake shocks ments poster of the colonial office, defended the government strongly and denied the posmy to be carry out Dr. Peter's sentence upon rupted by the great uproof raised by the grea

FORBID COUNTRYMEN TO COME IN. ITS BLUNDERS ARE TOO BALD

Gomes Issues Orders Directly Op-posite to Those of Weyler. HAVANA, March 13.—Advices received here from the province of Santa Clara say that the insurgents forbid the country familles from going into the towns in accordance with the orders of General Weyler. Gomez is also reported to have declared it to be unnecessary to baptize children or to perform the ceremony of marriage, and it is stated that there are no priests in the camps

of the insurgents.

At Garicubulla and Piacetas the insurgents are concentrating their cattle and provisions, and it is reported that Gomez will try to pass out of the province of Santa Clara, where he is now said to be hiding in the swamps. The local guerillas of La Palma swamps. The local guerillas of La Palma plantation have been engaged with the ad-vance guard of a detachment of insurgents. Two of the latter, including Lieutenant Marquesi Bezuiz, were killed. Near Cardenas district, province of Matanzas, the insurgents have deralled and plundered a passenger train, after which they burned the cars. Lieutenant Colonel Guigo, operating with a column of troops in the mountains of

Santiago, has destroyed an insurgent camp, killing five people. Captain Quintina recently surprised on the highway, near Gulsa, province of Santiago de Cuba, an insurgent force, which, after a skirmish, left three killed on the field and two prisoners in the hands of the troops. Near Colon, province of Matanzas, the insurgents have beheaded an old man. A disputely that the colon is the colon in the colon is the colon in the colon patch from Cardenas says that eight persons have been arrested there on the charge of

conspiring against the government.

Colonel Hernandez, being informed that the insurgent forces under Frederico Nunez and Lucas Martinez were encamped at the plantation of San Leon and the farm of La Luz, near Artemisa, in the province of Pinar del Rio, went in pursuit of them, and encountered their rear guard at the farm of Traveles. Soon afterward the enemy advanced from the positions occupied and attacked the Spanish troops. Some lively firing followed, and Colonel Hernandez tried to turn the flank of the insurgents. This brought the full force of the Spaniards and insurgents into battle at long range. A com-pany of Alfonso XIII battalion of Spanish troops particularly distinguished itself. The Loric battalion also displayed considerable

government side eight men were wounded, of whom three were seriously injured.

The local guerillas of Sagua la Grande, at the Guayabo farm and in the hills of Belen and Dominguez, have been engaged with the inourgent forces commanded by Jose Dominguez. The insurgents were dislodged from their positions and left five killed and two wounded behind them. wounded behind them.

At Madruga, province of Havana, the insurgents have burned the fields and houses of the Cardida plantation and have hanged a pacific Chinaman.

The insurgents are again in the central

portion of the province of Havana in force and are moving westward to the neigh-borhood of the city of Havana. Colonel Figuerroa reports that yesterday morning he met a numerous band under Martinez he met a numerous band under Martinez and Merjon west of Jovelance. They opened fire, but the troops stood firm. Another report says Antonio Maceo has entered the province of Havana along the south const. In the district of Santo Domingo the insurgents have burned all the cane fields, with few exceptions. For six days the horizon has shown smoke and fires, some near and some distant. The insurgents have burned the village of Bojirigus, in the district of Mangas, Pinar del Ric.

ADVANCE UPON DONGOLA ORDERED. Foreign Office Confirms the Report of

England's Intended Action. LONDON, March 13.-The important an-OTTAWA, Ont., March 13.—At a meeting There are hospitals in all the principal cenup the Nile forthwith to occupy Pongela, was officially confirmed by the foreign ofdecided to form a Canadian Federation of thatched with paim leaves make a good shelfice today. The Times also said editorially Labor having no connection with the United ter for the sick or wounded while awaiting of this announcement, with a good deal of awaiting of this announcement, with a good deal of transportation to a general hospital. I have an abundant supply of medicines and an excellent corps of medical officers. The excellent corps is attested by the fact must have had this desirable object in view isting Dreibund, Great Britain's diversion in Egypt in favor of a member of the Dreibund is regarded as extremely significant. It the Italian campaign in Africa all along, though she has hitherto declined active as-They were at San Nicholas last night.

As usual, numerous Spanish columns are in front and on either flank of the insurgents. The latter are very short of ammunition. The purpose of the westward movement is unknown. It was not the intention to return when Macco went eastward into Matanzas. Gomez has moved in a northwesterly direction since last reported towards the jurisdiction of Jovellanos.

Constant skirmishing of a petty nature continues between the Spanish columns and the rebels.

Gomez is reported ill with malaria. Tonight he is said to be near Santa Clarasgain.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN. importance is attached in the public mind.

Importance is attached in the public mind.
The visit is supposed to be connected with
the proposed advance upon Dongola.

The correspondent at Cairo of the Times
says: The ultimate object of the advance
on Dongola is doubtless the relief of Cassala, whose capture by the dervishes would
become aserious menace to Suakim and
Tokar. The possession of the fertile province of Dongola is essential for the protec-tion of Egypt from dervish raids, as, besides being convenient to the base of hostile op-erations, it furnishes large food supplies to the Soudan countries under the khalifa's

CHARGES AGAINST DR. PETERS.

Accused of Hanging a Negro Couple to Gratify Personal Ends. LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times describes a stormy scene in the Reichstag. It arose through Herr Bebel, one of the socialist leaders, accusing Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, while he was imperial commissioner

cusing Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, while he was imperial commissioner to Africa, in 1891, with causing a negro and negress to be hanged without trial to the nearest tree, because they had taken a fancy to each other, of whileh Dr. Peters, being himself intimate with the negress, disapproved. The German officer refused to execute the sentence. Nevertheless, the sentence was executed. Dr. Peters proclaimed officially that the negroes were hanged as spies. After that the English bishop, Tucker, declined to receive Dr. Peters, saying, he would have nothing to do with a murderer. Dr. Peters thereupon wrote to Bishop Tucker, contending that he was married to the negress, according to the African custom, and therefore had a right to put her to death for adultery.

Dr. Kayser, director of the colonial department, in reply to Herr Bebel, expressed doubts whether African travelers could be judged according to European standards. He tried to mollify the house by referring to Hermann Wissmania spotless character, but, although he gave a long explanation to the effect, that an investigation had shown that the negroes were guility of theft and other offenses, and that Dr. Peters could not be incriminated, he falled to satisfy the house. Dr. Kayser thea said further that the government desired the facts, but it was difficult to pass judgment in such cases. It had been intended to place Dr. Peters at Tanganika, believing, such incidents could not occur under Wissman, But it was discovered that Dr. Peters was so unpopular that he was not appointed.

Dr. Kayser's speech met frequent interruptions and shouts of "Murderer," "Robber," "ScarCalous," etc.

The Daily News has a dispatch from Berlin which says the officer who refuced to carry out Dr. Peter's seatence upon the two negroes was Licutenant Bronsari von Schellendorf, who dechared H was simple murder.

Mistakes in the Blue Book Cannot Be Overlooked Even by the Tories.

SALISBURY IS NO LONGER INFALLIBLE

Startling Discovery Made by the St. James Gazette in Connection with the Lender of the

Government.

(Copyright, 1896, Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, March 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Able and patriotic as has been the liberal Chronicle's uppartisan effort to present the facts in the Venezuelan controversy, with equal fairness to the United States and Great Britain, thus averting the chance of a hostile issue, it is learned that its important disclosures have not tended to make more conciliatory the policy of Lord Sallabury. But the Chronicle's proof, yesterday, of excessive carelessness, to say the least, in statements of absolute untruths in the recent British blue book, was so overwhelming that the tory St. James Gazette this afternoon was compelled to admit the importance of these revelations of official incompetency, and practically to demand they be considered y the premier.

This is significant since it shows that tory intolerance at last recognizes that Lord Sallsbury is not infallible. The Gazette goes so far as to say: "The foreign office has been unlucky of late. When it has a bad case, as Euphrates, almost due east of Aleppo, ch it had, most unluckly in Armenia, it makes the line of communication between Aleppo it worse by mismanagement; if its case is as and Mosul. It was a famous city in ancient good, as it undoubtedly is in regard to times, being one of the two points of the good, as it undoubtedly is in regard to Venezuela, it does not make the best of it." It admits "extraordinary carelessuess in the pages of this blue book," and that Sir Frederick Pollock made points in favor of England in his resume, which were absolutely contradicted in official excerpts in his own appendix. The Gazette says further: "Moreover, some other passages are quoted in the summary, which read quite different when they are looked up in the appendix."
The Gazette still maintains that the British case, in spite of these mistakes, is perfectly good, but its editorial today, for reasons I have stated, shows a break in the faith of the party in its leader and will make clear even to the premier that he cannot hereafter count on the unthinking and unques-tioning support of his party in this matter. This is important, since the party has been disposed to follow Lord Salisbury implicitly, and he has been from the beginning obsti-While all authorities deny the from New York that the controversy has been satisfactorily arranged, there is no doubt expressed in influential circles here that it will be eventually so arranged.

Lord Salisbury himself is going to the riviera next week.

BALLARD SMITH.

SPAIN IS GROWING IMPATIENT. Continued Debate on the Cuban Bel-

by all the Madrld papers on hearing that

pacement made by the Times this morn- concerning the ultimate line of conduct of El Correo, El Liberal and other papers tions in Cuba, because the insurgents have reappeared behind columns in territories that papers complain of the small results that

have attained since the beginning of Febru-The ministerial paper, Epoca, having said in assenting to the British advance. Taken in connection with the evidences that Count sary to pacify Cuba, the opposition press Goluchowski has succeeded by his visit to Berlin, in strengthening the ties of the ex-

I am unable to state that, contrary to the assertions of the Madrid press, Minister Taylor has not visited the queen or the royal must be borne in mind, however, that Great family lately, and went only to the foreign Britain has looked with a favorable eye upon office situated on the ground floor of the palace, to visit the duke of Tetuan.

> POINTED QUESTIONS FOR CURZON. Under Secretary of State Called Upon for Explanations.

LONDON, March 13.-The government was questioned in the House of Commons today regarding the sensational reports circulated by a news agency, that the Italians had suffered additional reverses in Africa recently. The under secretary of state for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, in reply, said that the government had no news of the reported reverse in which the Italian garrison of Sabdevati, between Kassala and Adigrat, bad been compelled to retreat to the hills. Mr. Curzon added that the telegraph line from Kassala to the north was open, showing, he added, that nothing

important had happened. Mr. Curzon also promised, on Monday next, to make a statement to the House in regard to the reports that British-Egyptian troops were to be moved from Wady Halfa up the Nile and in the direction of Dongola, in order to make a diversion and thus assist the Italian troops which had been pressed

by the Abyssinians. Mr. Curzon, replying to a question regarding the reported expulsion from the republic of Colombia of the British minister there, Mr. G. G. F. B. Jenner, said that Mr. Jenner had cabled that the Colombian govern-ment had notified him that in the future it would not recognize him as the repre-sentative of Great Britain. Mr. Curzon added that the Colombian government had not yet been heard from on the subject.

Sir Richard Webster, the attorney eral, replying in the House of Commons to the criticisms upon alleged discrepancies in the Venezuelan blue book, said that the reason all the quotations in the preliminary statement were not found in the appendix was that some of the documents were not printed. He added that all of the quotations will be found in the original documents, of which a second collection will shortly be published. Continuing. Sir Richard Webster said that the only case of a mistake was in a quotation on page 5, on which is a note giving general import matter, which was inadvertently included in the textual quotation.

Monometallists Sceure a Pledge. LONDON, March 14.-The Times announces that the monometallists in Parliament claim to have an absolute pledge from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, to accept the monometallic amendment M. McLean, radical member for Cardiff, to the bimetallic motion of Dr. G. Whitely, con-

LONDON, March 14.-The Berlin corre spondent of the Times confirms the assertion that Count Goluchowski's visit solidifies the Dreibund. He thinks it improbable that it will have any effect regarding England's adhesion to the Dreibund. Goluchowski Returns to Vienna.

BERLIN, March 13.-Count Goluchowski,

the Austrian prime minister, has started on his return to Vienna. Held Up the Passengers.
GREENVILLE, Tex. March 13.—The northbound "Katy" was boarded by a masked and armed man, who entered the sleeper and went through the passengers. The amount secured was small. As the train heared the city he jumped off. He had a confederate. Officers are on the trail.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-

Page.
1. Crisis in Italy About Over. Yellow Jack Fights for Cuba-

Blunders in the Blue Book. Kentuckians at the Boiling Point. 2. Base Ball at the Universities.

Fatal Experiment in Photography. 3. Holcomb's Decision Expected Monday. Suicide Results from Religious Craze.

4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Clark and Mink on the Stand. Senate Slacks Up on Cuba. Results of a Flying Switch. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

Iowans Ready to Rush Things. Secretary Spalding Under Arrest.

7. Commercial and Financial. Business Review of Last Week.

Conductors Close Their Case. Affairs at South Omaha. McGian Sets Up Self-Defense. Mrs. Jinks Deserts Her Scooter.

Bolln's Bondsmen Ask Concession Mme. Modjeska's "Forest of Arden." Heroic Deeds of Fighting Men. Meteorite that Scared Spaniards. Electric Light in the Home.

"Three Miraculous Soldiers."

PLUNDERED BY THEIR PROTECTORS Turkish Troops Robbed and Murdered the Christians.

NEW YORK, March 13.-The Armenian Relief association has just received from Constantinople the following detailed information concerning the recent massacre at Birijik: Birijik is situated on the times, being one of the two poirts of the passage for the Assyrian armies marching passage for the Assyrian armies marching westward, and is still a place of some importance. Birijik had about 300 Christian houses, or, say about 1,000 souls, in the midst of a Mussulman population of about 9,000 souls. After the massacre at Ourfa on the 27th of October, 1895, the authorities at Birijik told the Armenians that the Moslems were afraid of (hem, and that, therefore, they (the Armenians) must surrender to the government any arms they possessed. This government any arms they possessed. This was during a most rigid search being insti-tuted to assure the authorities that nothing whatever in the way of arms remained in the hands of the Armenians. This disarma-ment caused no little anxiety to the Ar-

MADRID, March 13.—(New York World lablegram—Special Telegram.)—Considerable lisappointment was expressed this morning by all the Madrid papers on hearing that

debates on the Cuban belligerency resolugrams circulated by agencies and telegrams to the principal papers had led the public to suppose yesterday that the matter was indefinitely postponed and a conflict thus on the Madrid Stock exchange. Some of the papers today express angry impatience at Spain being kept constantly in suspense and Spain being kept constantly in suspense concerning the ultimate line of conduct of America.

The assault on the Christian houses commended at about 9 o'clock in the morning and continued until nightfall. The soldiers to clear the senate cloak room, in which were Senator Blackburn and thus friends, including Jack Chinn and others. As soon as the senate majority heard of this move of the terrible work. The object at first seemed to be malply plunder, but after the plunder had been secured, the soldiers recembed to make a systematic search for men, to kill those who were unwilling to accept Mohammedanism. The cruelty used to force men to become Moslems was terrible. In one case called the principal of the resolution caused a senation. Petric, republican, said that it was extraordinary and he asked that a committee. the soldiers found some twenty people, men. women and children, who had taken refuge in a sort of a cave. They dragged them cause they would not become Moslems. After cutting down one old man who had thus refused, they put live coals upon his body and as he was writhing in agony they held a bible before him and asked him mockingly to read them some of the promises Others thrown into the river while still alive, after having been cruelly wounded. The women and children of this party were loaded up like goods upon the backs of porters and carried off thus to the houses of Mosleme. Christian girls were eagerly sought after and much quarreling occurred over the question of their division among their captors Every Christian house except two claime to be owned by Turks, was plundered. Ninety-six men are known to have been killed, or about half of the adult Christian men. The others have become Massulmans to save their lives, so there is not a single Christian left in Birijik today. The Ar-menian church has been made iato a mosque and the Protestant church into a Medresse

WARRANTS OUT FOR FIRE CHIEFS.

Charged with Conspiracy in Connection with Firebugs. NEW YORK, March 13.—Ex-Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis and Assistant Fire Marshal Rice of Brooklyn were arrested today on a charge of conspiracy. It is reported that indictments were found against Hirskopf, the alleged firebug, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and against a former de-tective of the Brooklyn police department. The indictments are the outgrowth of the arrest of David Weinig on July 19, 1894. Weinig had given testimony before the grand jury concerning the acts of certain alleged firebugs. At that time he was in the employ of the Brooklyn police. The firebug gang wanted to get him out of the way and it is alleged that the men against whom indict-ments were found today conspired to have him arrested. We'nig was arrested at that time on a charge of attempting to extert money by representing himself money by representing himself as an assistant fire marshal. Lewis and Rice were arraigned in the Kings county court and

Three Burned in Their Home. CINCINNATI, March 13.—At Bantam, Clermont county, O., the residence of Valentine Mushbacker, a wealthy farmer, was burned and he and his daughter, aged 15, and a veteran soldier named Isler, who was living with the family, were burned to death. It is be leved the house was set on fire. Mrs. Mushbacker leaped from an attic window and was seriously injured.

NEW YORK, March 13 .- Friends of Dr. Henry La Motte, assistant surgeon in ta-United States navy, who was reported missing from the Brooklyn navy yard since Monday last, called at police headquarters in Brooklyn tonight and stated the missing man had been heard from by telegrams from Huntington, L. I., where he was detained by sudden illness.

Winkle, a prominent young lady of Peck, twelve miles south of this city, was burned to death today by the explosion of an oil can. Mrs. Myers, a woman who tried to save her, was also burned so badly that little hope of her recovery is entertained. A hired hand was also painfully burned.

Killed a Veterna Railroader. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March id -Ed-mond Sheehan, who for twenty year, has been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific railroad, was killed by a Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern passenger train in the yards here this morning. Mr Shee-han was 75 years old. His body was fright-fully mangled.

GUTTERIE, Okl., March 13.-A row took

KENTUCKY SENATORS ANGRY

Action of the Governor Stirs Up a Tempest in a Teapot.

CONCLUDED BY MUTUAL APOLOGIES

Republicans Again Decline to Vote, Thus Breaking a Quorum and Resulting in a Failure to Elect a United States Senator.

LOUISVILLE, March 13 .- A special to the Post from Frankfort says: The state house was full of ominous rumors this morning. Party leaders hurried to and from secret conferences. St. John Boyle, the republican nominee, was consulted all night. Into his rooms at the Capital hotel the leaders went with mysterious rapidity. It was not denied that Mr. Boyle and his friends determined to ignore the illegal expulsion of Senators James and Walton by the senate on Wednesday, and that at the proper time these senators were to rise in their seats, he recognized by the chair and cast their votes for Boyle, whether the clerk of the senate, who is chief clerk of the joint assembly, recorded their votes or not. Of course, he will refuse to call their names or enter their votes as cast on the journal, but this the re-publican leaders have decided is not necessary, if Dunlap will qualify and vote for the

Mr. Boyle received another long tele in the from Senator John Sherman today in which he gave it as his opinion that sixty-nine votes constituted a legal quorum since the death of Schator Weissinger, and with Dunlap and the two illegally expelled senators voting with the other sixty-two members, would elect, and in his opinion the senate of the United States would so decide. The ruling of Lieutenant Governor Worthington ruling of Lieutenant Governor Worthington yesterday, that seventy votes were required to make a legal quorum, did not disturb the leaders. They believed that the ruling would be changed. The republicans called in all the pairs. There was to be no faith put in the vote of Populist Poor for Bolye, although that unfortunate member was overwhelmed by letters and telegrams from his home county, urging him to vote for the nominee. county, urging him to vote for the nominee. Both James and Walton were in the house chamber shortly after that body met. Dr. James declares he will answer his name if called. Walton says the same.

ment caused no little anxiety to the Armenians, since the Moslem population was very generally armed and was constantly adding to its arms. In Set, during the months of November and December, the Christians have been kept within their houses because the danger of appearing upon the streets was very great.

Troops were called out by the government to protect the people. Since the soldiers had come to protect the Christians the Christians were required to furnish animals for them to carry their goods. Then they were required to furnish them beds and carpets to make them more comfortable. Finally they were required to furnish the soldiers with food, and they were reduced to a state bordering on destitution by these increasing de-

mittee be appointed to confer with the governor and see if such an order had been is sued by him.
Senator Bronston grew fiery and bitterly

scored the governor. He called for the adoption of resolutions. Senator Goebel spoke equally as bitterly He said the governor had no right to inter-fere with the rights of the senate. "I for one." he shouted, in his cold, penetrating

olce, "am ready to protect my own rights and privileges." Salyer was not carried off his feet by this storm of denunciation of the governor. He said it was the duty of the senate out of re-spect to the governor to send a committee to find out from that official if he had issued such an order. "If it is found." said he, "that the governor has issued such an order, then I am in favor of passing the resolu-tion, but let us not act hastily." Broaston said: "Never will that commit-

tee go to the governor with my consent, or with my vote." "Or mine," cried Goebel and others.

The sheriff, who was present, here said.

that he had received the orders mendoned from the governor.

DENOUNCED GOVERNOR BRADLEY. Senator Bronston said: "I denounce the act of the governor, if it were with the last drop of my blood. It is outrageous and unlawful, a treacherous act. I denounce it," he almost screamed, amidst the pounding of he gavel and the suppressed hum of many Pass the resolutions and condemn the man who is governor by accident. I denounce his action and am ready as a Kentuckian

Then, white as a sheet, the senator sa The sergeant-at-arms shouted: "The presiding officer will clear the floor."

Then Senator Deboe arose and denounced the reflection of Bronston on Governor Bradley as false and untrue. "I say it to his face." face," said he glaring at Bronston Then he

sat down.
Schator Bronston jumped up and commenced to unbutton his vest, and many present thought that the time for bloodshed had arrived. Before he could act the presiding officer succeeded by pounding the gavel and pleading for quiet in restoring order. Senator Salyer rose and said that he was not willing to insult the governor of Ken-tucky, and moved to refer the motion offered

by Bronston to the committee on rules, and this was done. Bronston, Goebel and the friends of Blackburn, seeing they had been outvoted, subsided and one of the most remarkable scenes ever-witnessed in a deliberative body ended. The news of the exciting scenes in the senate had not reached the house before the joint assembly arrived, and when the senate filed in shortly after noon the members of the house had not been fortunate or unfortunate enough to hear what had passed in

that body.

The call of the roll developed the fact that the republicans had not succeeded in get-ting out all their members. There were two The roll call showed 128 members present;

necessary to choice, sixty-five. The reading of the journals was dispensed with without any sitempt on the part of Senator Bronston to delay the proceedings as on yesterday by invisting on having read the journals of each The ballot resulted: Blackburn, 50; Carlisle, 13; Buckner, 1.

The republicans again refused to vote and there was no quorum. When Populist Poor's name was called he refused to vote. The chair announced that there had been no election. The assembly then adjourned. APOLOGIES ALL AROUND. When the senate reconvened after the joint session, Sheriff Armstrong, who had

been in consultation with the governor re-garding the clearing of the senate cloak room, appeared with a written paper from the executive. This paper was read to the senate upon request of Mr. Bronston, and was substantially as follows: R. D. Armstrong, Sheriff: On consultation

with you concerning your duties, I expressed the opinion that you should keep the lobby clear of all persons except members of the general assembly, and the officers of the place in the colored Baptist church in this city inst night, during a prayer meeting.

Tobo Adams drew a razor and fatally cut Deacen William McLain Adams in the jaw.