OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1896.

FRANCE, FAURE AND A KING RUMORS OF NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE GOMEZ'S

Significant Situation in Politics Brought About by a Prince.

LEGITIMISTS SEE THEIR GREAT CHANCE

Bourgeois Has Frightened Timid Supporters by His Energetic Course and the Royalists Hope to Win on the Reaction.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, March 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-I have received an intimation from a very responsible source in Paris that a serious political movement was involved in the recent conferring of honors upon, or rather in the acceptance of them, by Prince Henry of Orleans.

On his recent return from an exploration expedition through Burmah, Siam and Thibet the prince not only indicated his willingness to receive the cross of the Legion of Honor (founded by Napoleon and now administered by the republic), but made a speech acknowledging the existence of the republic. That was practically its first public recognition by any member of the legitimist family. All this aroused intensely bitter comment from his adherents.

The prince's cousin, the duke of Orleans, is the legit mate heir to the throne of France. The late count of Paris-grandson of Louis whose eldest son, the duke of Orleans, died before the king-after the death of the count of Chambora, united in his person the he'rship of both branches of the royal family of France. He had one brother, the duke of Chartres. Both the count of Par's and his eldest son, the present duke of Orieans, were well known in the United States, the father having served on General McClelland's staff, and the son bav-ing accompanied his father on a visit to New

York and Washington a few years ago.

Prince Henry of Orleans is the elder son of the duke of Chartres. If the duke of Cheans dies unmarried the duke of Cheans will become the heir to the kingdom, and his son will be the heir after him. LIFE OF THE PRETENDER.

The duke of Orleans is banished from
France, and, like his father before him, has
his regular demicile of exile in England.
He has recently come to public notice
through the rather ridiculous proclamation
of his readiness to respond to a call from
France. He even went down to Dever when
Greinit Parrier resigned the presidency of

secretly a few years ago as a valet in livery to Mme. Melbi. It will be remembered that she denied this absolutely in a formal interview for the World last year, but the French police authorities replied that they thadowed him during the whole time of his stay and were positive of his identity. Most a special tribute to Baron de Courcel, the people in France believe the story and the French ambassador. duke of Orleans is a subject of ridicule on that account from Dunkirk to Mentone.

Lately there has been a rather extraor-dinary revival of royalist ideas in France. doubtless due to the successful progress of the radical program under Premier Bour-geois, and the conservative elements seem to be gathering for a final conflict. In recog-nition of this apparently the duke of Orreach of the French frontier.

Prince Henry, suddenly and conspicuously accepted honors from the republic, visited the Elyste to thank President Faure and made a patriotic speech at a dinner given to him by the count of Dion, one of eral Boulanger's warmest supporters in the conspiracy a few years ago to overturn

WORDS THAT MEAN SOMETHING. The prince's address concluded with these significant words, referring to the useless and idle members of the community, which 'Men such as the Count Dion should give the lie direct to sourcd pessimists, who, themselves incapable of producing, desire to nce around them only hybride like them For my part I have tried to bear in mind these two maxims, laid down by my grandfather, the duke of Orleans, in his admirable remark: 'Be passionate servants of the revolution, and know how to make the people pardon your princely births.' I think I have obtained this pardon. By giving me the cross of the Legion of Honor the government of the republic has given men an absolution which, if not complete—for we are still deprived of the rights of citizens—

in at least partial. "You have been good enough to celebrate the bestowal of this decoration, which is dear to me. When receiving me you said to yourselves that there was one more true Frenchman in your midst, and you have shaken the hand of a compatriot, and he has done his best to deserve well of his

thanks publicly tendered by Prince Henry to the government of the republic on the occa-sion of his decoration.

My informant, an observer in a position to know accurately the facts, says he has positive information that a coalition of the egitimists, who are disgusted with the duke of Orleans and hepeless of his acceptance by the French people, of Bonapartists, equally hopeless of the acceptance of Prince Victor, or any other Napoleonic prince, and the great mass of the bourgeosie, all three frightened by the progress and potentiality so radical ideas—has been formed to force the resignation of President Faure to offer Prince Henry as a candidate to suc-

FAURE AND HIS FATHER-IN-LAW. I may explain that in France there is an extraordinary and peculiar responsibility upon any member of a family for the crimes of near relatives. President Faure's father-in-law, as the World's readers know, was a convicted fugitive forger and defaulter. My informant says that the coalition has no deubt that vigorous agitation of this scandar will certainly end in M. Faure's resignation. His knowledge of French politics and people and his oppor to know the most secret ramifications of the former in Paris are undoubted. If he is correct, therefore, in his statement of the situation, the republic may not be far from a convulsion, perhaps as bloody a convulsion as that which followed shortly upon the election of another prince (Louis

The information herein given is so seri-us and so authoritative I send it to the world, but it should be added that I hear from other well informed sources that the young prince's character is uncertain and even weak, and there seems to be no brutal and ambitious De Mourny in Prince Henry's entourage to encourage and even force him to the point of shooting down a protesting mcb. General Saussier, military governor of has apparently given no sign of his

Moreover, I am told that Premier Bourthe strongest man France has produced since Gambetta. I have pointed out heretofore that the real republican sentiment in France has become so strong and has permeated the mass of the people outside of the royalists and the bourgeoisie (the French synonym for our money power) that possibly no conspiracy can overwhelm it. BALLARD SMITH.

LONDON, March 26 .- A dispatch from native quarter of Calcutta, as the result of general of the auxiliary forces, was also which many persons were killed.

Intimation that Country Would Join this Country to Aid Cuba. CHICAGO, March 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: Ald Rebel Chief Forced to Retire from Active for Cuba has come from an unexpected source. It is said here that England will follow the United States in recognizing the

Cuban insurgents, An informal intimation to this effect has en received at the State department and the status of the Cuban question has changed t once, owing to the sudden development. While Spain has been preparing for an

appeal to European nations against the United States, Great Britain has quietly taken the other tack and decided to join with the United States in helping Cuba. Such a communication was not conveyed in an official letter, but it is said Secretary Olney was given to understand by Sir Julian Paunce-fote that Great Britain would not only not object to any action the United States might take in regard to Cuba, but would even welcome any reasonable interference which would tend to stop the war now going on in reasonable interference which the island.

That such intimation was given semi-officially was learned positively last night and the effect of the information when it becomes generally known would be to render almost certain speedy action by this country.

It is also thought if the United States with the moral support of Great Britain interferes in the Cuban war it will make the two countries allies and hasten rather than retard a favorable and friendly conclusion

of the Venezuelan dispute. It looks as though Cuba is now assured of either independence or genuine colonial gov-ernment, such as Great Britain gives Canada and Australia.

here that Great Britain has intimated that she would favor the active intervention of the United States in Cuba.

ARE READY FOR ARBITRATION. Hope Expressed that Present Negotia-tions Would Be Successful.

LONDON, March 25 .- At the banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce tonight there were present as guests T. W. from Cuba. The order of the government, al-Russel, parliamentary secretary of the local leged as the reason for his attacks on the government board; Rt. Hop. A. J. Mundella. ex-president of the Board of Trade; Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for the Indian department; several of the ambassamembers of Parliament. A. K. Rollitt pre-

through the rather to the first that there would see that the difficulty by arbitration, within lines which, it was believed, would be approved by England that it would be glad to found a permanent board of arbitration between Great the would see that there would see that the difficulty by arbitration, within lines which, it was believed, would be approved to the difficulty by arbitration, within lines which, it was believed, would be approved to the difficulty by arbitration that the would see that the difficulty by arbitration within lines which, it was believed, would be approved to the Meantime the petition for divorces of a considering proposals emanating from Lord commonplace Englishman has made the duke considering proposals emanating from Lord co-respondent and the story has frequently been published that the duke visited Paris in the establishment of a system by which arbitration would be possible in all cases.

TRIAL OF THE JAMESON RAIDERS.

to be gathering for a final conflict. In recognition of this apparently the duke of Orleans betook himself first to Belgium and lice court. Among those present on the lice court. Lisbon, where he is within easy bench, in addition to the chief magietrate, the French frontier.

Lisbon, where he is within easy bench, in addition to the chief magietrate, could not remember any such name and requirements of the French frontier. were the duke of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Coventry and Ladles Pontifex, Kentwich, Northcote, Sladen, Wilsher and Iddesleigh. principal evidence furnished today in the attempt of the prosecution to prove that the prisoners had violated the foreign enlistgraph wires, and was a repetition of the details already cabled on the preparations at Mafeking for the advance of the raiders and the examination was adjourned until April 28 to give time for the arrival in England of witnesses from South Africa.

LEFT HER DYING CHILD BEHIND

Mrs. Booth-Tucker Too Wenk Climb Down the Ship's Ladder. LONDON, March 25 .- Mr. Booth-Tucker sailed for New York on board the steamer Majestic, which left Liverpool today. He embarked with his wife on board the St. Louis on Saturday last, but just as the pilot was leaving that steamer a telegram was handed to Mr. Booth-Tucker saying that his youngest child, an infant of seven weeks, was dying. Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who was accompanying her husband to New York, and who has been in bad health for some time past, desired to return, but she felt too weak to deecend the rope ladder, and so Mr. Booth-Tucker returned alone to the city. It is now hoped that the child will

TIMES GIVES KRUGER A WARNING. Must Answer Speedily Whether He

recover.

Will Come to England. LONDON, March 25 .- The Times has an editorial this morning which warns President Krueger that it is impossible to discuss with him the essentials of the London con vention, which fixes the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal. "In any case," the Times says, "he must decide without delay whether to accept the invitation to come to England. The invitation cannot remain open indefinitely, and if it is declined we must take measures to support the

Sultan Displeased with America LONDON, March 26 .- The Constantinopl correspondent of the Times says that for the last year intrigues were on foot be tween the palace and Osman Digma, which were likely to embarrass Italy and England. According to this dispatch the Turk-ish minister and first secretary of the Turkish legation at Washington have been re called, owing to the sympathy for the menians manifested in the United S. It is said the suitan has promised Abran Pacha £10,000 if he succeeds in inducing the Armenian patriarch to retire. WASHINGTON, March 25.-When formed tonight of the advices to the London Times from Constantinople that he and his first secretary were to be recalled, Mayro-jeni Bey, the Turkish minister here, made an emphatic denial. He said no official noof the intimated recall had been re-

To Reinstate Chief Clarence. KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Honduras is said to be intriguing to reinstate Chief Clarence as the head of the Mosquito territory. The object is to deprive Nicaragua of its Caribbean littoral, it is said, and to constitute a separate state, which shall be

caivel at the legation.

LONDON, March 25 .- The remains of Mr Thomas Hughes, Q. C., who died at Brighton on Sunday last, were interred today in the presence of a crowd of friends and admirers. In accordance with the desire of the de-ceased, the funeral ceremony was of the most simple kind. The grave was lined with ivy and there were many floral tributes.

Held a Cabinet Council. LONDON, March 25 .- A cabinet council was held this morning, the exchange of views being devoted to the discussion of the British-Egyptian expadition up the Nile. The commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, was pres-Bombay reports a tremendous fire in the ent. General Sir Francis Grenfel, inspector

HEALTH FAILING

Command,

IS DOING NO SERVICE AT PRESENT

Spanish Officers Daily Report Having Met Him in Action When He is Quietly Resting Miles Away.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, March 25 .- (New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — General Gomez has finally been obliged to yield to impaired health, I believe, and go slow, for a while at least. He has had malaria and ported between Quivlean and Guira, but I have reason to know that he was on a sugar

indicate the presence of that leader, but it is the practice for the commanders of the practice for the commanders of the mand the determination now or Spanish columns to report encounters with every son of Canada to maintain the local the rebel chieftain. There is no means of constitution in his special identity, and at LONDON, March 25.—It is officially denied the rebel chieftain. There is no means of the rebel chieftain. There is no means of the same time to draw closer the bonds which unite him with the great parent the United States in Cuba.

Spanish columns to report encounters with every son of canada constitution in his special identity, and at the work of the antagonistic column, but there is which unite him with the great parent the United States in Cuba.

> Eibert Rapelye, correspondent for the Mail and Express of New York, has been expelled government, and especially on the volunteers of Havana, calling them criminals. He will leave on Thursday's steamer. Correspondents henceforth will be held to a stricter personal responsibility.

YOUNG MEN VOLUNTEER. strong was organized today. It was made up of Mr. McNeill, who is quoted as having of young men, similar to the class in the said: 'From the British people, one people. National guard of New York.

The Diario de la Marino tonight con-

gratulated Dupuy de Lome on his diplomacy. The rebels appear to have changed their burning the mills and houses on planta-

ince. Several planters are attempting to make sugar under great difficulties.

will be shot temorrow in the Cabanas fortress TRIAL OF THE JAMESON RAIDERS.

Testimony a Repetition of Details Alperature of the Consul General Williams says he has tried to obtain facts about a young American named to will be present time, it does not follow on that account that we should give up our aspirations. It is only a proof that we must approach the goal differently and not try approach the goal differently and not repeat to obtain facts about a young American named to white the present time, it does not follow on that account that we should give up our aspirations. It is only a proof that we must approach the goal differently and not repeat to obtain facts about a young American named to white the present time, it does not follow on that account that we should give up our aspirations. It is a matter of such vast magnet for the present time, it does not follow on that account that we should give up our aspirations. It is a matter of such vast magnet for the follow on that account that the present time, it does not follow on that account that for incendiarism. the subject. I did so. General Weyler took the memorandum and said he would im-mediately investigate. I informed General Weyler that the subject had been introduced in the United States senate.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN. SENT A NEWSPAPER MAN HOME. spanish Authorities in Cuba Can Get Along Without Him. HAVANA, March 25 .- Elbert Sappleye, the correspondent in Cuba of a New York newspaper, was expelled from the country today

by order of the Spanish authorities. The insurgents have burned the village Santa Ana, including the church, and they have destroyed by fire a house at the en trance of Cuevas Bella Mar, province of Matanzas

General Ahumada today received the Ur bano battalion, consisting of 2,000 merchant who have volunteered for military duty. The colonel in command of the battalion is the o-called Cuban railroad king, Arguelles, The volunteers marched past the palace and were oudly cheered by the crowds assembled General Weyler, who was on the balcony of the palace, was also enthusiastically greeted. In a skirmish between the insurgents and detachment of troops in the Santa Clara district, Leoncio Vidal, the insurgent leader, was killed. The troops obtained possession of his body, as well as those of many more

The San Quinton battalion, in reconneiter ng in the province of Santa Clara, was at-acked by the insurgents, under Fonseca and thers. The insurgents were eventually dis persed with great loss. The troops lost fif-teen killed and had thirty-two wounded. The Alamanca battalion was attacked at Jaguez Cito by 1,000 insurgents, under Pedro Anduardo Garcia. After two hours' fighting

the insurgents were charged by 250 Spanish cavalrymen, who dislodged the enemy. The latter retired with numerous losses. The troops had seven men wounded.
It is learned that an expedition, supposed to be that from the steamer Bermuda, has landed between Guantanamo and the city of

Santiago de Cuba, in the province of the Twelve sailors on the Spanish gunbaar Conde de Venedito have died of yellow fever. It is also learned that several Americans. members of an expedition which landed at Manzanillo four weeks ago, have died of

yellow fever. A report was circulated here that Maxim Gemez is a very sick man and is suffering with a high fover. It is for this reason, it as avoided all engagement with the Span of late and has remained quiet, leaving the active conduct of the campaign to Antonio Maceo and his other lieu-

THINK A CONFLICT IS CERTAIN. Spanish Press Declares the States Still Means War.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Com-MADRID, March 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-There is widespread anxlety regarding the determination which may be arrived at by the conference committee on Cuban resolutions of the two houses of the American congress. Most of the newspapers express the belief that a conflict is only temporarily averted and the United States may yet adopt a resolution in favor of granting beliegerent

rights to the Cubins. ful impression, not only on account of the incomprehensive collision between Spanion columns, but also on account of the general aspect of affairs. The results of operation are considered unsatisfactory and excriticised by military men.

In striking contrast is the optimism of the official world, particularly among the ministers, who say that Senor Dupuy de Lome, the minister at Washington, is as sanguine as General Weyler in forecasting that all will end well shortly for Spanish rule in Cuba

President Hippolyte Reported Dead. PARIS, March 25.—The Haytien bank has received news that President Hippolyte had died of apoplexy. The Haytien delegation cause his death at the hospital teday. John made are those to which attention has al-

PRAISES FOR CANADIAN LOYALTY. LOOKS DARK FOR ENGLAND

Joseph Chamberlain Responds to Toast Before the Canada Club. LONDON, March 25.-Dr. Montague, St Robert Herbert, General Galwey, Hon. Ste- Turkey Appeals to France and Russia for vens Hill, Admiral McClintock, Sir Bartle Frere Colmer and Mesers. W. E. M. Tomlinson, S. Gedge and T. T. Bucknill, Q. C. members of Parliament, and many Canadians were present tonight at the dinner given to Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, by the Canada club. Mr. Chamberlain replied to a toast to Lord Aberdeen in which were coupled the names of Chamberlain and Montague,. The colonial secretary was given an en thusiastic reception as he rose to reply. He said he felt honored to be associated with Dr. Montague, and it was a great pleasure to meet the many representatives of the great American colony

which stands first among the kindred nation forming the British empire. He had visited a while at least. He has had malaria and canada and had met many of its leading constant exposure in the last five months statesmen, notably the great Sir John Mchas told on the cld man. He was last rewhose guiding idea it was to maintain in-tact the local independence of Canada in close alliance with the mother country. At plantation near Union de Los Reyes, Matan-times he did not have an easy toad. There zas province, two days ago. He is doing were many prominent men on both sides of nothing, and is in badhealth.

The movements of General Gomez have aroused much curiosity among the military authorities during the past fortnight. Nothing has been done by any rebel group to indicate the presence of that leader but it was the manifest desting of Canada to be absorbed into the great republic on its southern frontier. (Cries of "No, never!")

Mr. Chamberlain continual: "That was the opinion. It is an ancient controversy and indicate the presence of that leader but it.

A man was arrested on the arrival of the steamer Olvitte from Key West, Florida. The police found an insurgent flag badge in his clothing. dispelled the idea that such expressions of loyalty and affection were superficial and would not bear the test of serious conflict.

co that if war broke out, the mother country would be left to her fate and the colonies could take care of themselves.

"The shadow of war did darken the horizon, and to none was the shadow more ominous than to our fellow citizens of Canada This discussion was emphasized by the Ce-bates in the Dominion Parliament and the A new batallion of volunteers, 1,000 moral was summed up in the eloquent speed to the integrity of the common empire. of the United Kingdom. Many speeches burning the mills. Now they are ion Parliament, and resolutions were passed by acclamation, repeated allusion being made

Mr. Chamberlain then reviewed the growth of the feeling, for imperial federation and said: "Although experience has shown the Two negroes named Berolese and Perez final realization of our hopes of federation is a matter of such vast magnitude and great countries separated by thousands of miles of sentations of France and Russia.

seas. We may, however, approach this destrable consummation by a process of grad-ual development. We may endeavor to establish some common interests and common obligations, to deal with which it is natural some sort of representative authority should grow up. The greatest obligation is the im-perial defense. The greatest interest is the mperial trade. The former must be reached through the latter, as was the case in the creation of the German empire. At first the Reichstag was convened to deal with the commercial interests of the German states. Gradually it embraced national and political objects and became the bond of

unity and the basis of the empire." Remarking that it was natural that Canada should take the initiative, Mr. Chamberiain cited the resolution of the Oitawa conference in favor of a custom arrangement between Great Britain and the colonies, and also Mr. McNeill's resolution in the Canadian legislature on Tuesday in favor of an ad valorem duty on foreign imports. Although he foresaw a very serious dislocation of trade with England if such a proposal became effective, Mr. Chamberlain asserted the proposal and the 20,000 to 30,000 men the mahdi may

merited respectful consideration.

"This proposal," Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, "would involve at least a small duty on food and raw material, and would increase the cost of living and the pressure on the working classes. It would also tend to increase the cost of production, and would thereby prejudice us in competing with for eign countries in neutral markets. It is useless for us to shut our eyes to these facts. In return we should get a very small consideration in the shape of a preference, maybe 2 per cent, and, perhaps even 5 per cent, in competing with foreign manufactur-

"This is a very startling proposal for free trade country, and seems in its present form impossible for us to adopt. I am a pronounced free trader, but at the same tim am not so pedantic that if sufficient advantage were offered I would not consider a de viation from the strict dogma. But so far no sufficient 'quid pro quo' has been offered to induce England to take certain losses and the possible loss in revising altogether the present commercial policy. The preference would be much mailer in the case of British goods imported into the colonies than in that of colonial goods imported into Great Britain. It is still more important that our foreign trade is so gigantic in pro-portion to the foreign trade of the colonies that the burden of taxation would fall with much greater weight upon the United King-

om than upon the colonies." Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to invite the colonies to continue their efforts, and he expressed the opinion that the marquis of Ripon's dispatch to the governors of the colonies on this subject in 1895 had not closed the doors to more favorable proposals which might be advanced in the future, and ne called particular attention to Lord Ripon's statement that an arrangement creating a customs union comprising the whole empire, by which the aggregate revenue might be equitably proportioned among the principal communities, would in principle be free from objection, Mr. Chamberlain regarded this as an alternative, and not, as it was generally regarded, an impossible al-

Applicating for speaking on the subject at such length, Mr. Chamberlain added that he spoke for himself alone, but that the subject was so important that he desired to provoke a discussion, above all in the colonies. "It is a dream, if you like," said he, "but it is a dream so man need be ashamed of, to create an empire greater and more potent than any history has ever known. Nothing can be done, however, in any direction until Great Britain and her colonies have decided upon imperial unity founded in common weal." The speech of the colonial secretary throughout was listened to with the greatest attention and his various points were cheered with enthusiasm.

Brothers Fight with Sabers. TORONTO, March 25 .- Late last night while returning from a parade, two brothers Frank and John Find ay, members of the governor's guard, quarreled, and in the fight has been arrested for murder.

Support.

ITS RIGHTS IN EGYPT ARE IGNORED

Great Britain's Campaign in the Soudan May Prove to Be the Spark Which Will Set All Europe Ablaze.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25 .- As a result of the extraordinary cabinet council, which lasted throughout Saturday, the Turkish government has issued an appeal, addressed to France and Russia, asking them to intervene with the object of regulating the affairs of Egypt. Germany, it is added, was also requested by the Porte to exercise its good offices in this sense. Instructions were also dispatched to the Turkish ambassador at London to make representations to the marquis of Salisbury, but their tenor is not known.

In well informed circles it is declared that the action of the Porte is due to the counsels of France and Russia, the governments of which countries, it is claimed, have submitted that the present is an opportune moment for Turkey to raise the question of her suzerainty over Egypt, being practically usurped by Great Britain.

The government syndicate, it is alleged, remised Turkey its support in the matter.
There is no doubt that considerable annoyance is felt by the Porte at the fact that Turkey was not consulted in regard to the advisability of dispatching a British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile and the feeling of irritation has been increased by the khedive also ignoring the Porte entirely. Reproaches have in consequence been addressed to the Ottoman commissioners in Egypt for not taking steps to prevent the organization of the expedition, as it is feared that the effects of the advance up the Nile will be felt elsewhere than on the frontiers of Egypt and that the Arabs of Yomen (the principal division of Arabia, adjacent to the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb) may be encouraged to fresh hostilities against the Turkish

ONLY A MORAL EFFECT. In diplomatic circles here it is believed the steps taken by the Porte to protest against the expedition to Dongola will not The cable dispatch of General Campos to the autonomist leader is regarded as of much political significance. General Campos foreshadows his course in the Spanish sentate, although he has professed allegiance to the conservative party.

News comes from Santiago that the expedition previously reported to have landed pedition previously reported to have landed provided in the empire was bound to seize, and the something would be done to bring us nearer.

Chamberlain, "and ask you not to allow this demonstration, this almost universal expression of loyalty by all the colonies to pass away without a serious effort by colonial and pedition previously reported to have landed pedition previously reported to have landed provided in the empire was bound to seize, and the appeal of the Porte to France, that the appeal of the Porte to France, that the appeal of the Porte to France, and Germany to intervene will have an effect in Great Britain contrary to the one hoped for. While it is known that no great enthusiasm exists in England over the prospects of another bloody and expensive campaign in the Soudan the appeal of the Porte to France, and Germany to intervene will have an effect in Great Britain contrary to the one hoped for. While it is known that no great enthusiasm exists in England over the prospects of another bloody and expensive campaign in the Soudan the appeal of the Porte to France, and Germany to intervene will have an effect in Great Britain contrary to the one hoped for. While it is known that no great enthusiasm exists in England over the prospects of another bloody and expensive campaign in the Soudan the appeal of that the appeal of the Porte to France, and Germany to intervene will have an effect in Great Britain contrary to the gard to Kassaly, he continued that the appeal of the Porte to France, and that the appeal of the Porte to France, and the prospect of the Porte to France, statesmen while aiming to do the reverse. The more this view of the case is considered the more plausible, it is asserted, it sidered the more plausible, it is asserted, it becomes, for prominent Englishmen of both parties have already declared themselves against the proposed Soudan campaign and the expedition might have been allowed to flicker out after the eccupation of Akasheh. Now, however, the British may be spurred to push onward to Khartoum, as there is a great difficulty, it is pointed out, between a graceful backdown in the face of popular opinion in Great Britain and a humiliating opinion in Great Britain and a humiliating retreat in the face of the adverse representations of France and Russia.

about 5,000 purely British troops in Egypt but this number could be promptly increase by drafts from India and Great Britain and the task of "driving" the British out of Egypt, as suggested by the more fiery of the French newspapers, might be more difficult than calculated upon by them. DIFFICULTIES TO BE ENCOUNTERED.

If the ostensible object of the Anglo-Egyptian Nile expedition is to be accomplished, namely, creating a diversion which will relieve Kassala, it must be done speedlly. The distance from Wady-Halfa, the southern boundary of Egypt, to Dongola, is about 300 miles. But the route is a most arduous one, even for the black troops of Egypt, and especially so at this period, on account of the low water of the Nile, necessitating the employment of immense num-bers of camels for transportation and the possible building of a light railroad. admitting that Dongola is reached without serious reverses, which is by no means muster there, possibly under Osman Digma may prove more than a match for the 20,00 British-Egyptian troops which will Dongola after a most wearisome march from Wady-Halfa. Then, even with Dongola fallen, Kassala is not necessarily relieved, and the capture of the latter place by the dervishes would threaten Suakim and Tokar. The possession of Dongola, it is explained the possession of Dongola, it is explained, is necessary in order to defend Egypt against dervish raids. It consists of a fortified town in the district of the same name. Locally, the place is known as El Ordeh. and it was the headquarters of Sir Herbert Stewart's troops in 1884. An advance from there in the direction of Berber can hardly be made until August or September. Therefore the Soudan campaign, it is held, would in all probability have died out had

t been allowed to take its own course, but intervention will be likely to make what was originally a party measure a national question, uniting all parties for the defense of Great Britain against France and Russia

Corrects Lord Salisbury LONDON, March 26 .- Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, in a two-column letter to the Chronicle, says the statement of the Venezuelan blue book that the negotiations between all the book that the negotiations between without reference to the boundary dispute is was to enable him to bring Mrs. Davidwithout foundation. The negotiations, he son and her mythical principal to justice. Earl Granville and Guzman in 1885 were without reference to the boundary dispute is without reference to the boundarions, he without foundation. The negotiations, he son and her mythical principal to district says, were designed in the event of the fall- Brown's attorney, who assisted the district attorney in the prosecution, declined to ask provide an instrument by way of a general treaty of arbitration for the settlement of the boundary trouble. Lord Salisbury, he adds, cancelled the treaty on the ground

that it was unfair to refer territorial dis-

putes to arbitration. French Blackmailers Sentenced PARIS, March 25,-Ulric de Civry, formerly editor of the Echo de l'Armee, and men who have been on trial for some time past on the charge of blackmailing the late Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire con-script, who died in the military hospital at this city for a New York newspaper, were acquitted.

Strong Feeling Against Reformers LONDON, March 25 .- A Pretoria dispatel the Times says it is rumored there that the situation is serious. This dispatch also says: "President Kruger will not go to England. Mr. Chamberlain has requ an immediate reply to his former note of it vitation, and President Kruger has asked extension of time for an answer Boer feeling is running high against the re form leaders, whose position will be critical in the event of further friction."

Corrections in the Blue Book. LONDON, March 25 .- An addition to the Venezuelan blue book, in the shape of a list ready been drawn.

VOTES FOR THE AFRICAN CREDITS. ONLY PART OF A VICTORY

Ministry Makes an Important Statement Concerning Kassain. ROME, March 25.—The Senate, by a vote 109 to 6, has adopted the credit asked Pettigrew Gets on the South Dakota Delefor by the government for contemplated opcrations in Africa consequent upon the defeat of the Italian army at Adowa. The amount of the credit is 140,000,000 lire. The speakers luring the debate pointed out that the attitude of Great Britain showed the

Anglo-Italian alliance was an accomplished fact, and rested upon a more solid basis than mere treaties and protocols. Baron Blanc, minister of foreign affairs in the Crispi cabinet, in the course of debate on the African credit in the senate, de-clared that when the documents were pub-lished the policy of the former ministry would be justified. In the meantime the all'ance with Great Britain was known to be an accomplished fact and Italy's position as a maritime power was secured. Moreover, he continued, it was well known that Italy had now become the effective bond between Great Britain and the Dreibund. On this double basis Italy's safety was finally determined. She was able, with her perfect freedom and independence, to occupy herself with the affairs of the country at home

and in Afrela.

The duke of Sermoneta, the minister of foreign affairs, replied on behalf of the gov-ernments. He said the position of Kassala was regulated by a protocol of April 1891.
"The right of the Egyptian government,"
the duke continued, "are suspended, and not
renounced. If the Dongola expedition re
conquers the Sondan and Great Britain desires it we must revtore Kassala."

The duke of Sermoneta continued that the

alliance of Italy with Great Britain was founded on real sympathy, but it was an alliance of scutiment, and the previous cab-inet was wholly responsible for it. The duke of Sermoneta added that the

previous cabinet was responsible for the African disaster. Senor Sarocco, who was minister of publie works in the Crispi cabinet, challenged the government to produce documents. No orders were given, he said, by the previous government to prosecute a war to the knife. This statement produced an uproar in the

The marquis di Rudini, the premier, in his reply accepted the responsibility for the duke of Sermoneta's remarks, which, he said, were provoked by Baron Blanc. He have more than a moral effect, and, though it is admitted that France and Russia will refuse their consent to the use of the Egyptian reserve fund, it is generally understood that nothing short of the armed interference of those two nations will prevent were those of tradition and affectionate

Great Britain for intervention may arouse in the peace treaty. That, he said, was the war spirit of the British isles, and so the sultan may play into the hands of British Abyssinia was never established, and was a mere ambition of the previous ministry. Such, sail the premier, were the conditions under which the government would continue the war if it was unable to conclude a worthy

peace.
LONDON, March 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Standard says: "Premier Rudini's statement to the Senate that the green book could not be published because the documents relating to the surrender of Makaloh disappeared when Colonel Galliano

Alaskan Boundary Report Submitted. all day. OTTAWA, Ont., March 25.-The report of the Alaska boundary commission was presented to the Senate tonight. It is signed by both Commissioner George William Ward Duffield, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic survey, on behalf of the United States, and W. K. King, chief as-tronomer of the Interior department, on behalf of Canada. The report contains little of what is new, but refers to maps and other ocuments which do not accompany it. The last paragraph of the report, which is unani mous, says: "It is understood and agrees that in signing this report and in regard to the maps that have been submitted, it is not affirmed or admitted by the commissioners that there is authority for the ap-plication of names used to designate the various places, bays, channels, islands, etc."

Mark Twain Entirely Recovered. LONDON, March 26 .- News has been re ceived here that Mark Twain has completely recovered his health and that he sailed from Bombay for Mauritius and Capetown. He has sold the copyright of a new work for

COURT DISCHARGES MRS. DAVIDSON. Charge Against Her.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 .- Mary A Davidson was acquitted after a brief hear ing today of the charge of having extorted \$500 from Rev. C. O. Brown. The clergyman and the police detective, who testified merely to the arrest of Mrs. Davidson, were the only witnesses for the prose-cution, and the defense presented no evi-dence. Dr. Brown on the stand repeated the story of how Mrs. Davidson told him he had been discovered in a liaison with Miss Overman, and of how, after several interviews, he paid her \$500, taking her te diction it was necessary for Brown to admit through fear. This the minister refused to acknowledge, although the question was asked in half a dozen forms by his counsel and by the court. Brown admitted fear of exposure when Mrs. Davidson first told him of her alleged discovery, but he emphatthe jury to convict on such testimony, and the court had no recourse but to instruct the jury to acquit. This they did without leaving their seats.

Holding Up the Indians.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 25 .- (Spe cial.)—The Sigux Indians at Yankton agency, and incidentally many of the merchants in towns near the reservation, have been made Count Lionel Werther de Cesti, two of the happy by the distribution of another installmen who have been on trial for some time ment of \$20,000 among the Indians. In expectation of the payment the Indians have, during the past three months, purchased many articles which they deemed necessary Amelie les Bains, were sentenced today to the comfort, and the obliging business thirteen months' imprisonment and to fines men, knowing from past experience that an of 500 francs each. The other defendants, Indian usually pays his debts promptly when of 500 francs each. The other defendants, including Armand Rosenthal, otherwise known as "Jacques St. Cere," formerly of until the Indians received the present paythe Figure and at one time correspondent in ment. To render assurance doubly sure the creditors gathered at the agency while the payment was being made, a practice that is not permitted at many of the Sioux agencies.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March =5 New York-Arrived-Ems, from Bremen At Southampton-Arrived-Saale, from New

York; St. Paul, from New York. At New York—Sailed—Steamers Teutonic for Liverpool; New York, for Southampton; At Liverpool-Sailed-Steamer Majestic, At London-Sailed-Mississippi, for New

At Southampton-Sailed-Spree, from Breien, for New York. At Rotterdam-Sailed-Spaarndam, for New York.

Glasgow - Sailed - Sarmatian, At Philadelphia-Arrived-Penniand, from

gation to St. Louis.

TIED UP WITH M'KINLEY INSTRUCTIONS

Also Instructed to Vote for Sound Money-Pledged Himself in the Convention to Obey Instructions.

HURON, S. D., March 25 .- The republican state convention today declared for McKinley. for president, and reaffirmed the financial plank of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. The convention was called to order at noon by Chairman Johnson, Z. K. Koerns of Spink county was chosen chairman, the various committees appointed and a recess taken until 5 o'clock, when the convention reassembled William Gardner of Rapid City was elected permanent chairman, C. T. Bates of Sloux Falls and P. C. Murphy of Brookings were chosen secretaries.

The resolutions adopted declared for a protective 'ariff, reaffirmed the Minneapolis financial plank, unless the St. Louis convention adopts a later statement, and instructed the delegates to the St. Louis convention to use every legitimate and honorable means: to secure the nomination of William Me-Kinley.

The election of delegates by districts resulted as follows: L. B. French of Yankton, R. F. Pettigrew of Minnehaha, C. G. Sherwood of Clark, D. A. Mizener of Davidson, Dave Williams of Day, H. G. Meacham of Potter, W. V. Lucas of Fall River and W. E. Smead of Lawrence. Previous to choosing delegates a resolution

was adopted requiring all nominees to go upon the floor and declare for McKinley government to prosecute a war to government to prosecute a war to the senate produced an uproar in the senate, but Signor Sarocco proceeded to eay:
"Let the senate judge between the duke of Sermoneta and the Crispi cabinet. If victory had smiled upon Italy the present ministry would not have been in power."

This statement evoked a storm of groans and would bow to the will of the majority; that would be had followed a course which the future seemed to justify, he was willing now for the majority in the future seemed to justify, he was willing now for the majority. future seemed to justify, he was willing now to go to St. Louis and comply with the wishes of the state convention by voting for

McKinley and sound money.

Directly after the adjournment of the convention seven of the delegates held a cau-cus, at which they resolved they would not permit Senator Pettigrew to go as chair-man; neither would they permit him to be upon any committee at the national conven-

THREW AWAY THEIR OPPORTUNITY

Estimate of Their Strength. AUSTIN, Tex., March 25 .- The state resublican convention did practically nothing in the matter of selecting delegates to St. Louis at the daylight session today. It was 1 o'clock before the convention was called to order. This delay was the result of Cuney, the Allison temporary chairman, dickering with the Reed men about his com-mittees. The Reed men demanded of Cuney a full representation on committees for their a fall representation on committees for their support in electing him temporary chair-man. They have every one of the commit-tees as a result, and the chairman of each is a red hot Reed man. As soon as the committees were announced the convention

adjourned until 6 p. m. Early this morning the McKinley men announced practically that they had given up the fight, and only wanted a representative on the St. Louis delegation. The confession was too open, however, for the Reed-Allison men, and they kept a close watch on them

At a late hour tonight the convention had not been organized, and was awaiting the report of the committee on credentials. This committee, of which a strong Reed man is chairman, has been in session since noon and will probably not conclude its labors before daylight tomorrow. In the meantime the convention adjourned tonight at 8 o'clock until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The com-mittees, with rare persistency and constant regularity, counted the McKinley men out

and Reed or Allison men in.

The convention has now been called to rder for two days, and has as yet done othing. The planning has been steadily ng on in the convention, however, and the mafter has now reached that point where the McKinley men are in a position that they will not only lose the state, but may possibly not even be henored with a position on an instructed delegation. The McKinleyites continue to keep a bold front, and say they will have a representation on the dele-gation, but this is not generally believed. They are regretting deeply, now that it too late, that they overestimated t strength last Monday and refused fusion with the Reed men, at a time when, by giving only one delegate out of the four, they could have swept the convention, and could have sent an instructed delegation to St. Louis for McKinley. They overlooked their opportunity, however, and now the Allison-Reed men, in combination, are triumphast.

As an evidence of to what extent the dentials committee is knocking out McKin-ley men, they decided to throw out the Grant delegation from Grayson county, which is Grant's own county, and he is the leader of the McKinley forces in Texas. The matter was afterward reconsidered and the delegation was allowed to cast half the vote of that county through courtesy to Grant. The McKinley men, many of whom are white men, are thoroughly worn out, and are leaving for home tonight, saying they see no reason for staying here. Cuney has corralled his following, and they announce they will remain here for a month longer if he wants them to. It looks as if the Cuney forces are trying to wear the McKinley men out. The executive committee is rapidly unseating all those who are remaining, and the outlook for tomorrow is extremely gloomy for the Mc-Kinley faction. The committee on perminent organization will tomorrow recommend Cuney as permanent chairman, and thus the Kinley men will be effectually shut out. morrow will settle the matter, and it is safe to predict an instructed Reed delegation, with one Allison man on it and three Reed men.

Prohibitionists Adopt a Badge. PITTSBURG, March 25 .- The executive ommittee of the national probibition party net here today to arrange details for the national convention, which meets here in May. Those present are Chairman Samuel Dickey, Michigan; Secretary W. T. War-well, New York; Treasurer S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin; James A. Tate, Tennessee; J. B. Cranfield, Texas; A. A. Stevens, Pennsylvania. It was decided to distribute three general admission tickets to each delegate and allow the local committee 500. The chairman stated satisfactory arrangements have been made for the transportation of the delegates. A button, consisting of blue field, white rose in the center, with the word "Prohibition" at the in white letters, and the motto, "In hoo signo vinces," at the bottom, was adopted as the official emblem of the party. The committee will meet again in Pittsburg May 26, just prior to the opening of

Headquarters for McKinley Clubs. CINCINNATI, March 25 .- Colonel W. B. Caltree of Columbus, O., vice president of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs, member of the committee that secured the ex-position building at St. Louis for the Mc-Kinley clubs, called at the Associated press office last night to say that Exposition half will have room for all the McKinley clubs in the nation. He desires to accommodate all of them in Exposition hall, and to that end invites the presidents and secretaries of all McKinley clubs in the United States to address him immediately on the subject.

Taking No Hints from Populists. TOPEKA, March 25.-Cyrus Leland, jr., chairman of the republican state central committee interviewed by a local reporter,