

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1896—TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BEATS KOCH'S LYMPH

Young German Physician Discovers a Sure Cure for Tuberculosis.

EMPEROR IS PLEASSED WITH HIS TRIP

Satisfied the Dreuband is More Popular in Italy Than Ever.

TENURE OF ARMY OFFICERS INSECURE

As Many of Them Said to Be in Retirement as on the Active List.

CRITICISM OF THE COLONIAL POLICY

Bismarck Says There Are Too Many Men in the Service Desirous of Emulating Cortes and Pizarro.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, April 11.—Intense interest has been aroused in medical and other circles here by the announcement of a young physician, Erich Laugel, at the International Physicians' congress at Wiesbaden today, that he has discovered a new remedy for tuberculosis, named anti-microbia. Its principal ingredients, it appears, are ozone and cod liver oil, applied by subcutaneous injection. In the experiments of the past five years, he explained, the greatest difficulty to overcome was that of keeping the ozone pure and easily available. Of the ninety cases of tuberculosis treated in the Laugel hospital during the past year, all have been cured. Prof. Gerhardt and Senator fully confirmed the foregoing statement.

From a high official of the foreign office the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William, who arrived at Venice today, is greatly pleased with his Italian trip. The official said: "His majesty is convinced the Dreuband is more than ever popular, both in Germany and Italy, and the numerous spontaneous tokens of sympathy evinced by the Italian people during the past fortnight clearly show that the Dreuband has deep roots in the nation's mind, independent of any cabinet crisis."

The emperor will return to Potsdam on April 29. After the fetes at Vienna, he will go hunting in Baden and Thuringia. According to present arrangement, the new United States ambassador to Germany, Mr. Edwin F. Uhl, will be presented to the emperor on April 20.

For the convenience of the court, a small electric railway is now being built from the palace to Wild Park station.

His majesty has made sketches for two battle paintings, one representing the outside of Sedan, and the other the battle of Sant Privat, and has commissioned Carl Roehling to paint them in oil on large canvases. Roehling has gone to Metz in order to study the scenes.

The Prussian government has sent the Diet an appropriation bill, calling for the building of eighteen auxiliary railroads, at a cost of 65,503,000 marks, and another bill calling for 3,000,000 marks, with which to erect grain elevators as a relief measure for husbandry.

SENSATION IN ARMY CIRCLES.

Some sensation has been caused by an anonymous author, said to be a well known officer of the general staff, who has published in the Hansverlag Courier a sharp attack directed against the emperor in a protest against pensioning army officers en masse. The author declares there are as many officers in retirement as in activity; that too many tried and experienced officers are lost to the army and that no vocation in the whole empire today is as insecure as that of the officers, from captain upward, which has created widespread dissatisfaction in the army.

The big Bismarck monument at Rudeberg, Thuringia, erected by the German students, will be unveiled on May 23.

Prince Bismarck, in conversation a few days ago, said: "I have always thought regarding our colonies, that we ought always to secure the coasts, first by a plantation, as the Dutch have done in Java, leaving the interior undisturbed, but we have too many little Cortez and Pizarros who wish to win laurels."

The National Zeitung announces the resignation of Dr. Peters as director of the Colonial society, owing to the inquiry into his conduct while imperial commissioner in Africa.

An edict of the secretary of the interior, referring to naturalization, facilitates the re-employment of former emigrants as German citizens, provided it does not conflict with their military obligations.

The Schoenland collection, one of the largest and most valuable German private collections of paintings, is to be sold on April 28 and 29. It comprises 220 examples of the early Italian, German and Flemish schools, including a genuine Rembrandt and many Teniers, Ostades, Rubens, Van Dykes, Titians, Veroneses and Cranachs.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

The German exports to America for the past three months have increased, when compared with the same period in 1895, Berlin figures for 1896, largely in clothing, gloves, etc.; Hamburg, by \$1,666,222, value for sugar alone, the increase was \$67,551. The exports from Breslau to America decreased \$178,000, and those from Chemnitz increased \$421,462, chiefly in hosiery. Leipzig's exports increased \$66,388, when compared with the same period last year.

Americans intending to travel in Germany and Russia this summer are advised to obtain passports at Washington, as the new rules make identification indispensable before the passports are issued from the American embassies in Europe.

Labour day will be kept generally by the socialists in Germany. A civil engineer named Enclion of Urgeville, Louisiana, has been arrested on the charge of lese majeste. He will be tried at Leipzig.

TWO TORPEDO BOATS COLLIDE.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Germany, April 11.—A collision occurred today between two torpedo boats which were being tried by the government officials on the river in the vicinity of the naval station. One of the torpedo boats sank and five persons were drowned.

Patriarch Refuses to Resign.

LONDON, April 11.—A Constantinople special says that the American Catholic patriarch has refused to resign at the command of the sultan. The Catholic patriarch declares that it will be impossible for him to disobey the pope's injunction to remain at this post.

EMPEROR WILLIAM VISITS VENICE.

Received in State by the King and Queen of Italy.

VENICE, April 11.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William of Germany and Queen Margareta, entered the St. Marc dock this afternoon. The king and queen of Italy, accompanied by Premier Rudini, all the cabinet ministers and General Count Lanza di Busca, the Italian ambassador at Berlin, boarded the imperial yacht as soon as she was moored and greeted the distinguished visitors.

The meeting between the emperor and King Humbert, and between the empress and Queen Margareta, was the most cordial. The town is beautifully decorated with flags, and tonight it will be brilliantly illuminated. Venice is crowded to overflowing with visitors from all parts of Italy, and from nearly every part of Europe. The vicinity of the dock where the Hohenzollern is moored was alive with gondolas filled with people, and the immediate neighborhood of the dock is festooned with flags and gay with flowers and evergreens.

Subsequently the emperor and empress returned the visit of the king and queen of Italy at the palace. Their majesties were warmly cheered by the crowds on their way to the royal residence.

The city has been the scene of festivity all day long. Public interest is stimulated by a royal proclamation announcing the arrival of the German guests. Decorations are to be found everywhere, many of the designs expressing sentiments of good will toward the royal visitors. The Hohenzollern arrived off the Piazzetta at 3:30 this afternoon, followed by the Kaiserin, Augusta, the cruiser Veuxvio, two torpedo boats and a number of steamers with senators and deputies, civil and military officials and representatives of the press on board. This flotilla was met by a fleet of eight municipal barges, gorgeously ornamented. A number of gondolas surrounded the large boats. The gondolas were filled with sightseers, the entire affair having all the appearance of a public festival.

The scene witnessed on the occasion of the arrival of the boats was brilliant in the extreme, hunting being done from the masts of all vessels and flags flying from the windows of all houses facing the quay, which was densely crowded. Upon the approach of the German guests, the German warships fired salutes and the Hohenzollern replied by hoisting the Italian flag. The bands on the various steamers then struck up a German anthem. The people cheered long and loudly at this interchange of greetings and acknowledgment of the presence of the ruler of Germany.

At 3:25 King Humbert, Queen Margareta and the crown prince, Prince Vittorio Emanuele, duke of Salaparuta, minister of foreign affairs, and Generals Foscolo and Lanza, proceeded on board the royal barge amid the wild cheers of the assembled multitude. The meeting between the sovereigns was of the warmest nature, the emperor of Germany and king of Italy and Empress Augusta and Queen Margareta embracing warmly. Emperor William then kissed the crown prince Victor Emanuel, prince of Naples, on both cheeks. The presentation of the keys of the rulers of Germany and Italy then followed.

King Humbert and Queen Margareta were on board the German ship, fully three-quarters of an hour, and the people ashore were constantly cheering, the enthusiasm being particularly pronounced on the occasion of the arrival and departure of the representatives of royalty from the scene. The Hohenzollern band played the Italian royal march, and the German bands responded by playing the German anthem. When King Humbert and Queen Margareta and the prince of Naples returned to the royal palace they were greeted with every mark of popular devotion.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta were in attendance at the dinner given by King Humbert and Queen Margareta. Among those present were members of the German ministry. A large crowd gathered around the palace and cheered. The emperor and empress and the king and queen appeared at the windows and bowed acknowledgments in response to the applause.

The basin of St. Mark's cathedral was brilliantly illuminated tonight. A number of bands gave a grand concert, and the waters of the Venetian lagoon were crowded with gondolas. Everywhere were heard the strains of the Italian and German anthems. When the "Song of Aegler," written by Emperor William, was produced the applause was especially notable.

After dinner Emperor William received Premier Rudini on board the Hohenzollern. The German emperor welcomed warmly the prime minister of Italy, and expressed pleasure at the affection so manifest and apparent in the greeting which he and the empress received. Emperor William also received the duke of Sermoneta, minister of foreign affairs, and Signor Brin, Italian minister of marine.

The weather throughout the day has been superb, and the event was one which will be long remembered in Venice. King Humbert will receive tomorrow the Venetian deputies and senators who are desirous of being presented to Emperor William.

Annexed Against the French. CAIRO, April 11.—A great sensation has been caused by the fact that the Egyptian capitalists have taken action to oppose the suit of the French syndicate against the commissioners of the canal of the reserve fund on account of the Nile expedition. The representatives of this group of capitalists served notice today on the commissioners of the canal of the public debt and the minister of finance, holding them responsible for any concession made to the syndicate of French bondholders.

Canadian Parliament Still Deadlocked. OTTAWA, Ont., April 11.—Parliament has been twelve hours sitting in session, and by midnight, when an adjournment is expected, it will have been sitting 129 hours. The motion before the House today is for the committee to rise and report progress. It had been made at 4 o'clock this morning. Before that time three clauses of the bill were disposed of. This makes eleven clauses in all that have been passed.

Cecil Rhodes Much Better. SALISBURY, Matabeland, April 11.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, who has been suffering from fever here for some days past, is now much better. He proposes to march to Bulawayo with the column of troops intended for the relief of that place.

Took an Italian Loan. ROME, April 11.—The representatives of a group of Italian banks met here today and formed a syndicate to float a loan of 4,000,000 lire in 4 1/2 per cent bonds. The loan was taken at 97.

Honors for Francis A. Walker. BOSTON, April 11.—The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon President Francis A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

TRADE IS IMPROVING

Gratifying Returns of English Commerce for the First Quarter.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Unfavorable Comment of the Maybrick Resolutions Passed by the Senate.

NEW IRISH LAND BILL IN PROSPECT

Much Wider in Its Scope Than the Morley Measure.

PROSPERITY RETURNING TO THE ISLAND

Chamberlain's Invitation to Kruger Still Unanswered—Ex-Empress Frederick Coming to England to Live

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 11.—The improvement in trade, shown in the returns for the first quarter of the present year, has been greeted with great satisfaction, and it is pointed out that the increases are due to an all round development of trade and industry. In addition there is a promise of further progress being shown during the current quarter. The returns, as already cabled, show that the imports have amounted to \$112,255,242, against \$100,827,860 for 1895. The exports for the first quarter of 1896 were \$122,232,482, against \$122,730,361, for last year at the same time. Only two important decreases are in dutiable articles of food and drink and raw textile materials. The home exports increased in every instance, and moreover, the increases present a fair advance in prices. Besides there has been an expansion of trade in many instances.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Call in the United States senate in the care of Mr. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life, after having been convicted of causing the death of her husband by poison, has produced many sarcastic comments in the press. Some of the newspapers here intimate that the senate interferes with everybody's business. But the friends of Mrs. Maybrick and a portion of the press think that the senate's action will be beneficial to the unfortunate woman.

For instance, says "While the senate's action will for the present harden the so-called judicial mind of England, yet it will compel a partial reevaluation of the case by the press of this country, which will ultimately move the home office, and it is probable that we shall see a similar result as with Venezuela. The home office will be compelled by the commotion on both sides of the Atlantic to alter its policy, and when additional light has been thrown on the case, we may expect a reprieve, after a 'sloppy delay.'"

CONDEMN AMBASSADOR BAYARD.

The friends of Mrs. Maybrick are severe in their criticisms of Ambassador Bayard. They even go so far as to say that Mrs. Maybrick would have been free by this time had any other man occupied the post of ambassador of the United States there. They assert that Mr. Bayard is now so afraid of transgressing what is termed "diplomatic usage" that he hesitates to take action in the matter. Although the Washington petition, with weighty signatures, was transmitted through Mr. Bayard by the State department, neither the foreign office nor the home office informed the United States embassy of its recent decision in the Maybrick case, we may expect a reprieve, after a "sloppy delay."

Mr. Gerald Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, on Monday next will introduce an Irish land bill of far larger scope than that brought forward by John Morley when he was chief secretary for Ireland. It proceeds on the principle that purchase by the occupying tenant is the ultimate solution of the land question in Ireland. Mr. Balfour's task has been made easier by the increasing prosperity of Ireland, where agitation is becoming decidedly a discount. The savings bank deposits in Ireland now amount to nearly \$8,000,000, the highest figures ever recorded. Besides, the bulk of the evicted tenants have returned to their holdings and Smith-Berry, as an example, has just come to terms with all his agricultural tenants in Tipperary and other important settlements are in progress.

The question of abolishing the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland and appointing a member of the royal family, possibly the duke of York, the heir-presumptive, to reside permanently in Ireland, is again being agitated. The question will be raised shortly at the House of Commons, and it is said that the scheme finds favor with Irishmen of all parties, and that it is very popular in Ireland.

Mr. Michael Davitt has disposed of his land league cottage and has taken up his residence at Battersea.

INVITATION STILL UNANSWERED.

President Kruger has ordered a smart brougham for a celebrated firm of London carriage builders, a fact which has caused quite a little comment. But President Kruger has not yet accepted the invitation from the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to visit this country, and instead of matters assuming a peaceful aspect there is still much talk of sending an army corps to South Africa.

Queen Victoria has subscribed \$50 to the fund which is now being raised with the object of restoring the cloisters and crypt at Canterbury cathedral, to commemorate the 1,300th anniversary of the baptism of King Ethelbert.

Empress Frederick of Germany, it is announced, intends to spend much time in the future in England, and is negotiating for the lease of the duke of Buccleuch's beautiful place near Windsor.

The prince and princess of Wales will be the guests of the marquis and marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield house, Hertfordshire, at the end of May. The marquis and marchioness of Salisbury will also give a garden party at Hatfield house in July, at which many members of the royal family will be present.

United States Ambassador Bayard is expected back to town today. He went from Lord Middleton's to a house party given in honor of the crown prince of Slam at Buckingham palace.

The Saturday Review severely attacks the foreign policy of the United States, which, it says, is entirely due to the fact that it is a year for a presidential election, and that both parties are competing in the field of "sensational journalism," and adding: "The politicians are eager to fight November's battle in the air, instead of on solid ground."

RUSSIA IN CONTROL IN TURKEY.

Can the Final Act of the Fate of the Missionaries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—Although the Turkish government has officially announced that the missionaries in Asia Minor will not be expelled so long as they "comply with the laws," it becomes more and more apparent, as facts leak out, that Rev. George Knapp, one of the missionaries at Bitlis, has been expelled in spite of the understanding in his case arrived at between United States Minister Terrell and the Turkish government, after it had been proposed to try Mr. Knapp on the charge of inciting Armenians to revolt against the government.

Almost daily negotiations on the subject take place between the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Riddle, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, but the matter is still misunderstood and seems to be assuming a graver aspect as time passes. The Turkish government, however, has made any official statement regarding the part taken in the affair by the local authorities of Bitlis, although the official note has been denying that Mr. Knapp is imprisoned at Diarbekir, and stating again that there is no intention to expel the missionaries so long as they comply with the law. Verbal explanations have, however, been forthcoming from the Porte, but the friends of the missionaries do not consider this explanation to be in any way satisfactory.

Besides, it is stated today on good authority, that the local officials of Bitlis received an order some time ago, from a high quarter, to expel Mr. Knapp, and it is added highly probable, however, that the order was not carried out long before the missionary was compelled to leave his post had it not been for the arrival at Moosh of the British vice consul, Mr. Hanson. The latter interested himself in the case of the American missionary, examined into the charges brought against him, pronounced him to be entirely innocent, and so informed the United States minister, who thereupon insisted that Mr. Knapp should be tried in his presence at Constantinople. Eventually it was agreed between the Turkish government and Mr. Terrell that Mr. Knapp should leave Bitlis "when the state of the roads permitted, or about the end of April."

The missionary, who was agreed to move by the authorities of Bitlis before April 1, when the roads were so bad that his family was unable to accompany him. He is now reported to be near Alexandretta, and it is further stated that the United States minister was not informed, as it was agreed that he should be, of the expulsion of the American missionary from Bitlis.

The missionaries place little faith in the assurance of the Porte that it is not intended to expel them from Asia Minor. Some pretence for their expulsion, they believe, will be found wherever the Porte deems it necessary. Such a charge as conspiring against the government is easily made and can be established to the satisfaction of a Turkish official looking for an opportunity for condemning a Christian missionary. The future of the missionaries depends upon Russia and it is upon the Russian government and not the Turkish government that confidence should be brought to bear in order to protect the lives and property of the missionaries. The sultan is little more than a puppet in the hands of the czar and it is to the latter that the governments of the missionaries must turn in this emergency. But will the czar renounce his intention to Russialize Asia Minor? This is a question which the missionaries are now asking themselves.

MAKES IT A EUROPEAN AFFAIR.

Spanish Newspaper Suggests Possible Monroe Doctrine Complications. MADRID, April 11.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—La Epoca publishes an article that is much commented on in a Spanish capital. The article is the principal conservative organ, and argues that the question at issue between Spain and the United States, in connection with the present Cuban insurrection, must become an European question, as all powers having American colonies have interest in the developments of the aggressive Monroe doctrine. La Epoca expresses the firm belief that in a few weeks the conflict of the United States, the United States and Spain in Cuba, the matter would become a European question. Spanish diplomacy, moreover, would be directed by Premier Canovas with equal activity to that shown in military and naval preparations.

CAMPAIGNING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Another Armed Force Sent Against the Revolt in Matabels. LONDON, April 11.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has received a dispatch from the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, dated today, saying that a relief party of 100 troops will leave Matabelk on Monday, for Bulawayo, with a supply of rifles to arm the volunteers at the latter place.

Governor Robinson adds that Captain Brandt's force of 150 men from Bulawayo will be directed to the latter place, and that assistance. Two of that party have been killed and twenty wounded. A relief party will start immediately to the assistance of Captain Brandt.

The Matabels in the Matopo hills, it appears, have an ample supply of cattle and grain, but the cattle are reported to be dying of rinderpest.

Will Hold Kassaia at Any Cost.

ROME, April 11.—An official telegram just received from Massowah says the dervishes have been routed and that they have fled across the Atbara river. Colonel Stevani, who recently supplied the Kassaia garrison with stores, has been ordered to remain there for the present. The dervishes, it is announced, have determined to hold Kassaia at any cost, and it is now believed that the government does not intend to evacuate this portion of Abyssinia. It is stated that the government does not believe the dervishes will advance farther and attempt to take positions now occupied by the Italian forces.

Another British Ship Wrecked.

DUBLIN, April 11.—The British ship Carnarvonshire, Captain Hughes, from San Francisco on December 11, for Queenstown, has been wrecked on the rocks near Skibberen. She went ashore last evening and her stern to seawards is now submerged. The crew escaped in the boats, but they lost everything. The Carnarvonshire was of 1,227 tons register and was built at Liverpool in 1876. She was 224 feet long, had about thirty-six feet beam and was about twenty-one feet deep and was owned by Hughes & Co.

Pushing the Cause of Bimetallism.

LONDON, April 11.—The bimetallic league has issued a manifesto urging bimetallists in view of the recent discussion in the House of Commons, to redouble their efforts to educate the country. The manifesto concludes: "Great Britain having now approved the principle of international bimetallicism, it is necessary to the prosperity of her commerce the time cannot be distant when she will recognize that her only true position is in the van of the movement."

FINE POINT INVOLVED

Burke-Roche's Libel Suit Will Establish an International Precedent.

VALIDITY OF AN AMERICAN DIVORCE

British Courts Called Upon to Decide the Question Incidentally.

COMMISSION TO GO TO BERING SEA

Salisbury at Last Decides to Look Into Seal Extirmination.

SUGGESTIVE MESSAGE SENT TO KRUGER

Chamberlain Indicates that an Early Reply to the Invitation Will Obligate a Resort to "Other Means."

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, April 11.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Burke-Roche's extraordinary libel suit, of which I have heretofore given you the preliminary details, seems certain to become a noted case, and may definitely determine whether a divorce secured abroad by the wife of a British citizen, although herself a foreigner, has any validity whatever in Great Britain, even to the degree, which in the point involved in the case, that the mere statement that the husband has been divorced constitutes a libel. Burke-Roche has laid the venue of trial in London, instead of in Dublin, where the alleged libel was published in Redmond's Daily Independent, and he declares that his wife will come from New York as a witness in his behalf. He has not yet taken the seat in Parliament to which he was elected a fortnight ago, owing partly to the hostility of Irish priesthood and even in his own Irish party, growing out of the developments in this case.

It seems like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. If the stories already told of the almost total extirmination of Bering sea seals are true, but I am privately informed tonight that Lord Salisbury has at last consented to dispatch three expeditions in response to the urgent appeals from Washington to inquire into the report upon the statement as above. Our government has urged that the total extinction of seal fisheries on the Pribyloff and Commander islands is imminent, owing to the incessant slaughter of nursing seals. Mr. Macdon, according to my informant, and who is the leading Canadian authority on the subject, has already been appointed, but the other two expeditions have not yet been decided upon. The premier, however, has promised to act immediately, and even to send a warship to convey the experts quickly to the point of inquiry.

The information cabled in November last that a new line of mail steamships between Canada and England, with imperial subsidy, had then been agreed upon by the new government, was officially confirmed in Parliament last night with the same details as given at that time.

Lord Chamberlain, as reported in well informed circles, has cabled President Kruger, pointing out the long delay in answering his invitation to visit England, and intimating that unless a definite reply is immediately received, so that a personal conference may be had in London over the utterance grievances, other measures will be taken to secure a remedy for their grievances. All this points to the long-intended plan, as heretofore noted in the correspondence to ultimately annex the Transvaal. On the other hand, the Matabel rising may be perhaps a complicating matter. It is obvious that the settlers are in great peril unless British forces are sent to their assistance, but the Dutch in Natal and Cape Colony are still so excited by the Jameson raid that the British governors of both Natal and Cape Colony have warned the home government that the landing of a large British force in either colony would be accepted by Dutchmen as a direct menace to the integrity of the Transvaal, and even of the Orange Free state.

BALLAD SMITH.

Matt Adams Held at London.

LONDON, April 11.—Matthew Adams of Denver, Colo., who is in custody, pending extradition proceedings on the charge of having embezzled \$41,000 at Denver, was again remanded to the Bow street police court today, pending the arrival of papers in the case from the United States. The sum of \$150 was taken from the money found upon Adams when he was arrested at Southampton on his way to Cape Town, the money to be used to send his wife and servants home.

Bimetallism Resolutions Superfluous.

BUDA PESTH, Hungary, April 11.—In the lower house today M. T. Ignatius Denayl, Hungarian minister of agriculture, declared that resolutions supporting the bimetallic movement were superfluous. He said the government was carefully watching the movement in favor of bimetallism. In conclusion he announced that the government would adhere to its policy of regulating the gold currency of Hungary.

Prince Challenges a Playfight.

PARIS, April 11.—Prince Sagan has challenged M. Hermant, author of the play "L'Amant," it is asserted that the trouble grew out of personal reflections contained in the play, and Prince Sagan took exceptions to comments made in this connection. Prince Sagan's seconds will be General Friant and Count Dion.

Catholics Claim Sir Charles Tupper.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 11.—Mr. Bellisle, member of the Dominion parliament for Chicomini, is authority for the statement that before entering the next political campaign, Sir Charles Tupper, premier of Canada, will enter the Roman Catholic communion.

Agreeing on the Egyptian Question.

PARIS, April 11.—Le Jour expressed the belief that as the result of the protracted conference between Premier Bourgeois and the Turkish ambassador here, an agreement has been reached between France and Turkey in regard to the Egyptian situation.

Killed the Wrong Man.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—A special to the Capital from Wellington, Kan., says: At South Haven, this county, yesterday Editor Charles Braunscomb of the South Haven News was mortally wounded in a shooting scrape between A. A. Richards, editor of the Wellington Daily Mail, and Robert Simons, editor of the Caldwell News. He died this afternoon. No arrests have been made. Simons and Richards had been carrying on a bitter newspaper war, and they by chance met at South Haven. Words were exchanged over a recent especially severe article in the Mail. They both drew revolvers and began firing, and at the fifth shot Braunscomb, who was with Richards, fell, pierced by a ball.

THE BEE BULLETIN

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Threatening; Probable Rain; Page 1.

1. Koch's Lymph Has a Rival. English Trade on the Increase. Validity of American Divorce. Gomez May Leave Cuba.

2. Woes of Douglas County Democrats. Republican Conventions in Nebraska. Work Cut Out for England's Army.

3. Idle Money in State School Fund. Complaints of Shippers to Be Heed. More Than an Inch of Rainfall. Bismarck's Visit to the Coast.

4. Last Week in Omaha Schools. Amusement Notes and Gossip.

5. Mercer Waits for Information. Filled Cheese Bill Passes. Seed Troubles of Secretary Morton. Willard Denies Some Allegations.

6. Governor's Bill on Matters. 7. Among the Busy Workmen. General Jones' Latest Birthday. Slow Time for Three Miles.

8. Hollis Sees a Change of Venue. Fremont Endorses the Exposition. Wishes to Retain the Fair Grounds.

9. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 11. "Rudely Stone."

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Possible Presidents in the Senate. New Methods in Sculpture. How President Lincoln Died.

14. Echoes from the Ante Rooms. 15. Commercial and Financial News. 16. Knight of the Blue Armor.

17. Work for the General Conference. 18. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. 19. In the News of the Week.

20. Study of Scientific Science. History of the Salvation Army.

COUNT VON KOTZE'S VICTIM DIES.

Many Prominent People Likely to Be Dragged Into the Affair. POTSDAM, Prussia, April 11.—Baron von Schrader, master of ceremonies at the Prussian court, died today, his death being the result of injuries inflicted by Count von Kotze, formerly one of the court chamberlains, during a duel fought yesterday in the vicinity of the Neues Palais at Potsdam. Baron von Schrader was severely wounded in the abdomen at the time of the meeting on the field of honor, and his recovery from the injuries was considered from the first doubtful, if not impossible.

The death of Baron von Schrader will undoubtedly go a long way toward reviving the great court anonymous letters scandale, which for years have furnished Germany, and in fact all Europe, with a series of startling sensations.

The arrest of Count von Kotze, of his imprisonment on the charge of writing letters to the emperor, and the subsequent trial, has already been ordered, and he has announced his willingness to surrender to the authorities. It is also stated that the affair will be seized upon by the liberals as an opportunity for making an interpellation in the Reichstag, the claim being made that the authorities knew well that the Count was about to take place, but refused to interfere. If the matter is given an airing in the German Parliament, as well as in the courts, the names of persons high in social and political life in Germany, in fact of royalty itself, cannot be kept out of the case.

The story of the arrest of Count von Kotze, of his imprisonment on the charge of writing letters to the emperor, and the subsequent trial, has already been ordered, and he has announced his willingness to surrender to the authorities. It is also stated that the affair will be seized upon by the liberals as an opportunity for making an interpellation in the Reichstag, the claim being made that the authorities knew well that the Count was about to take place, but refused to interfere. If the matter is given an airing in the German Parliament, as well as in the courts, the names of persons high in social and political life in Germany, in fact of royalty itself, cannot be kept out of the case.

The story of the arrest of Count von Kotze, of his imprisonment on the charge of writing letters