# WILL PASS THE BILL

Despite Opposition Caprivi's Pet Measure Will Pass the Reichstag.

GAINING NEW RECRUITS EVERY DAY

Efforts of the Opposition German Press to Make Light of the Chancellor's Work.

OBJECT TO CLERICAL INTERFERENCE

Members of the Centrist Party Resent the

Vatican's Pro-Fench Policy.

ESCAPADE OF PRINCE KARL OF BAVARIA

He Fails in Love with a Ballet Girl and Shocks His Grandfather-Advocating Reciprocity with the United States-German Gossip.

[Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Dec. 3 .- Events in the Reichstag and party movements which are less seen by the public all tend to consolidate Chancellor von Caprivi's position and assure the passage of the army bill. The Freissinnige and Bismarckian papers pretend to believe that the chancellor's position is untenable. Every day the opposition produces a fresh rumor as to who his successor will be. The latest nominee of the anti-Caprivi faction was ex-Minister von Putkamer, who was named because the opposition could associated him with a current rumor that Emperor William intended to return to a strong reactionist policy if the army bill should be defeated. The Emperor felt the report to be offensive and caused an official denial of it to be made in the Reichsanziger. It stated that Herr von Putkamer has not for some time even been received by his mujesty. The fact is that the enancellor's position has become strengthened by the open adhension of some of the party leaders, and the private adhension of others.

Dr. Buhl, a national liberal, has won the chanceltor's thanks by promising that his party will support all the military demands necessary for the safety of the empire. The Reichsanziger took Dr. Buhi's statement as committing the national liberals to the support of the army bill. Next Herr Koscielski, n the name of the Polish group, announced that they would vote to grant anything that would contribute to unite and strengthen Jermany. With regard to the center party, it is no

longer a secret that a majority of the mempers of the group, resenting the vatican's pro-French policy, are treating the cierical ttempts to influence the party to defeat the government's scheme of army reorganization as a bostile intrigue against German unity. So marked is the feeling of many centrists against the interference of the vatican, which s attributed to the pope's hostility to the triple alliance, that certain Catholic bishops advised Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, that a revolt of the party against the clerical leaders was immment if the interference was persisted in. The vatican has, consequently, assented to leaving the center party to follow whatever Yourse it pleases. This implies a temporary plit in the party. Thirty-four of the south ern members of the center will vote with the position, and the seventy-six others with be government. Thus reinforced, the defeat of the bill seems impossible. The measure is expected to pass its first reading December 9. As the Christmas recess be gins on the 16th, the bill will not go to the committee stage until after New Year's day.

William's Morality Bill. The emperor's bill against immorality and the emigration measure will be taken up by the Reichstag when the discussion of the budget is ended. When scrutinized, the restrictive clauses of the proposed emigration law do not seem likely to operate so favorably as expected in sending a good class of emigrants to America, Well-to-do, orderly people will object to the preliminary policy of super ision and the disclosure of private affairs demanded under the bill, while criminals. frauds and impoverished persons can go across the frontier and sail from a foreign' port without any interference from the pelice.

Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, is suffering from inflammation of the throat He has a stight fever and is confined to his

The trial of Rector Ahiwardt, the notorious anti-Semite, who is charged with slandering Herr Lowe, the small arms manufacturer, drugs along in the Moabit criminal court. The evidence against him is copious, but this fact will not militate against his election to the Reichstag. While Ahlwardt was in prison awarting trial, he was elected to the Reichstag from the Armswaldt-Freiburg district. Frior to his election only a few anti-Semito wardt's return by an enormous majority was a great surprise. Today Ahlwardt submitted to the court as evidence in his favor six documents. The public prosecutor ad mitted that the documents were genuine, but declared that they could only have come into Ahlwardt's possession by a gross abuse of confidence on the part of some official. The public prosecutor obtained the sauction of the court to exclude the public during the reading of the papers referred to.

Prince Karl's Escapade. The escapade of Prince Karl of Bavaria, whose mysterious disappearance from Munich excited notice, is now known to be due to a hason with a pretty ballet girl, who is two years his senior. The affair was proving an expensive one for the prince and his grandfather, the regent of Bavaria, disapproved of

it. The regent wanted Prince Karl to travel. Thereupon the prince applied to the regent for his permission to contract a morganatic marriage with the ballet girl, The regent-refused and was making arrangements to compulsorily send the prince on a journey abroad in the care of two officers when Karl and the danseuse secretly left the city. The pair were traced to a secluded retreat in the Zillerhal Alps and brought back Munich. The police court announced that Prince Karl was taken ill while on a shooting expedition but that he had now recovered.

Emperor William returned from his hunting trip on the estate of the prince of Piess In Silesia, in order to be present at the swearing in of the recruits of the guard. His majesty gave the recruits the usual solemn advice to be faithful servants to him

and to God.

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the lection of Mr. Cleveland, urges the German government to take time by the forelock and negotiate a reciprocity treaty admitting American products such as wheat, cotton pork meats and leather into Germany free of heretofore announced.

duty in return for a reduction of the American tariff on German manufactured goods. The Thomas theater here will be sold at

auction in February to satisfy a mortgage. Herr Thomas and his company are now in the United States. Fublic sympathy is with him, as he is fighting bravely against adverse circumstances,

The actress Eleanor Dake, who is engaged to appear in America in February, has made a great bit here. She is held to be a rival of Sarah Bernhardt in the Dumas-Sardou school of plays.

Herr von Wurmuth, German imperial commissioner of the Chicago Columbian exhibi-tion, with some of his staff, will sail for New York on the steamer Columbia on December 11.

#### DISABLED AT SEA.

Improved Naval Architecture Prevents a Calamity to an Atlantic Liner.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3 .- A dispatch from Kinsale, on the south coast of Ireland, says the British steamer Lake Huron from Montreal passed there Sunday morning having in tow the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, which sailed from Bremen for New York November 22 and which is some days overdue at her destination. The Spree has her shaft broken.

The representative of the Associated press in this city has received a dispatch from Bremen from the North German Lloyd Steamship company, stating that the steamer Havel will sail to norrow from Bremen for Queenstown, where she will take on board the Spree's passengers and mails and convey them to New York.

The Spree's main shaft broke down No vember 26. Part of the machinery went through her bottom under the second cabin which immediately filled with water. The passengers thought the vessel was going to the bottom and rushed on dack. For a time a veritable panic prevailed and the officers were helpless to calm the fears or evailing . The water could be heard rushing through the hole in the bottom and in a short time the vessel began to settle. The passengers ran hither and thitner in the wildest confusion and when they saw that the vessel was not immediately going to the bottom the counsels of the officers and the more cool-headed among their own number prevailed and a semblance of order was restored. Life preservers were in great request and many of the passengers kept them close at hand even when it became known- that there was no

immediate danger. Prepared for Any Emergency.

As soon as the accident occurred the boat's crews were placed at their stations and everything was put in readiness for the abandonment of the vessel should such a course be deemed necessaev. The stewards busied themselves in getting provisions to the boats, and everything that prudent seamanship would dictate was done, It was shortly seen, however, that the watertight bulkheads were answering the purpose for which they were constructed, and that, though the water was souring into the compartment beneath the second cabin, very little was getting into the other compartments. With only one compartment filled, the steamer lost little of her buoyahey, and when it was stated by the officers that all danger of sinking was past the passengers became calm and joked with each other about the fears they had so shortly enter-

tained. When the accident occurred the Spree was about 100 miles from Queenstown. The The Spree leaked so badly that it was impossible for the pumps to gain on the water, which is still thirty fort deep in the after compartment.

The Spree has on board 283 pas engers, among whom are General Howard, United army; Mrs. Adelaide Howard and child; Mrs. Marie A. Isrosius of Cleveland, O.: Henry Borgsted of Kansas City, Mo. & Louis Branch and family of Milwaukee; J. Blumenthal of El Paso, Tex.; C. P. Davidson, Mrs. Mary Davidson and children of San Antonio, Tex.; E. A. Fidler, Dr. Sidney Kul of Chicago; Carl Kleimschmidt and Mrs. E. K. Kleimschmidt of Cleveland, G.: Mrs Marie Mangels and children of San Francisco; R. T. Taylor of Cincinnati, O.; Count Keysertling of Vienna, Countess Cuelbock

## NEWS FROM THE VATICAN.

Causes Much Comment.

Copyrighted 1892 by the New York Associated Press. ROME, Dec. 3.-Diplomatic and ecclesiastical circles variously comment on the appoint mert of Cardinal Seranno Vannutelii as archbishop of Bologna. The appointment was a surprise to everybody. It is understood that the pope took this unexpected decision because Cardinal Serafino was considered as chief of the opposition-Roman, French, Austrian and German-against the republican policy of the holy father; was the interpreter of the Austrian policy as regards Italy, and even as the candidate favored by the emperor of Austria for the succession to

The pope has wished by a decisive act to show that he will never be turned aside from the path he has selected to pursue. The event is a triumph for Cardinal Rampolta and Cardinal Ledochowski, and also for France and Russia. The nomination has peculiar importance in relation to the coming conclave, as through it the candidate of Emperor Francis Joseph and of the European courts finus himself placed at some distance from Rome . His brother, the Cardina! Binensco Vannutelli, formerly nuncio at Lisbon, will be appointed prefect of the congregation of the council, a technical post for an old diplomatist. It seems that the pope has thus desired to complete the significance

of Cardinal Seratino's promotion. It is said on good authority that the pope has not responded to the approaches of certain powers, who desired to submit to his arbitration international questions and who have asked him to try and bring about an understanding between France and Germany, with a view to an European alliance

Concessions and compensation for the pope in Rome and for France on her frontier were suggested. It is also said that England was no stranger to these advances, but the pope has renounced dealing with such questions, chiefly because he found that in dealing with strongly rival interests, it would be impossible to get them to resign themselves to his verdict. the other hand the holy father has just taken steps toward rendering closer the Russo-French alliance. There has not only been an exchange of views, but a protocol has been prepared on the subject. It is understood that the Grand Duke Sergius and the French ambassador here have not been strangers to this on account of the intimacy between

France and Russia. Cleveland Met with Poor Success.

EXMORE, Va., Dec. 3 .- Tue ducking party today reported but meage, results. The waves were too caim and the b ds settled on the water, thus reducing the chances for sport. Cleveland will leave comorrow as

## HER GUNS NO GOOD

Germany's Troops Armed With Rifles That Are Worse Than Worthless.

DISCLOSURES AT THE AHLWARDT TRIAL

Stolen Government Documents Produced and Read in Court in Secret Session.

PROFOUND SENSATION CAUSED THEREBY

Berlin Greatly Shocked by the Scandal and the Populace is I xcited.

IN AN AMAZINGLY AWKWARD SITUATION

Almost the Entire Army Supplied With the Defective Arms-Reports of Colonels on the Loewe Rifles Support the Opposition.

[Copyrighted 1822 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Prussia today found its Panama scandal in the Moablt criminal court, when, after having been taunted for lack of veracity, Rector Ahlwardt produced five official documents, which proved to be reports made by colonels to their generals, adverse to the Loawe guns. These must have been stolen, probably by some officer, who, if found out, is liable to ten years penal servitude.

A greater scandal, a more sensational episode, cannot have occurred. 1 have never seen greater consternation than that which struck the Mrge gathering of deeply interested persons. The army officers, who were present in large numbers, many of high rank, were simply aghast. They first looked incredulous, but when the judge had examined the documents and pronounced them authentic their dismay knew no bounds.

In a minute or two the news reached the crowd in the corridor, and thence spread to the street and all over the city. People of all ranks rushed to the court to find out if such a serious scandal could possibly be true. Telegraphic messages were at once sent to the emperor, who is shooting in Saxony, to apprise him of the startling developments and the blow which had fallen on the

Dramatic in a High Degree. The scene in court was highly dramatic

Ablwardt had just expressed his regret that the army officers on their oaths should have been mistaken in saving no official reports ndverse to the Loswe guns had been made. "Who are you," thundered the judge, who dare to talk thus of the officers who

have taken the oath to tell the truth!" "Here are my proofs," replied Ahlwardt.

taking the papers from his pockets and holding them up. The public prosecutor suggested they

should be read at once. Aniwardt in a low clear voice said: "I have been accused of being unpatriotic without reason. The documents I hold, if read publicly, would be damaging to my country, Therefore I ask the court to be cleared and the reading to be private. If the president will giance over them, I am confident he will

agree with me," Amid dead silence the papers were handed to the president. As he read them his face became very serious, finally he said:

Too Important for the Public. "The papers laid before me are very important to the state and should not be read in open court,"

The room was then cleared and the cour remained in camera two hours. The documents show that out of 960 Loew

guns used at Wessel 59) were unserviceable, twenty of the chambers burst and ten broke entirely. There were three general officers in the

court, representing the minister of war, who at once sent news to War Minister Kaltenborn, Chief of Staff Schliffen and Count von Caprivi. The revelations hit Loewe hard and his

director, Colonel Kuehne, really seemed quite overcome at the unexpected blow. Private Consumers Condemn the Guns. Apother witness, a Hamburg merchant, said the minister of foreign affairs had sent

a consignment of Loewe guns to East Africa. The witness had just received a letter from the leader of the expedition, saying: "Send at once more guns, but not the Loewe. They treak like glass." Loewe protested the case was not proved. Gun Machanic Kramer, who had worked in

the Loews fartory, said he could if the court wished, point out the defects in the model gun, lying on the table, and said 4,000 out of 5,000 of the guns were defective. and that Colonel Kuehne technically knew The Dresden Editor Gioes testified that Alhwardt made no money out of the Loewe brochure. Also that 146 witnesses, officers and soldiers from Saxony, would come to testify to the worthlessness of the guns.

It must be remembered there are 425,000 Loewe guas in the German army. This is terribly awkward for the government, which is bound by necessity to do everything to hush up the scandal. Caprivi certainly has had no luck at the trial during the last three days. More witnesses are coming in to testify to the worthlessness of the guns.

## BISMARCK AND PUTTKAMER.

Men Who Are Filling the German Eye & the Disgust of Caprivi. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bonnett.

BERLIN, Dec. 3 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The bright weather has left us and the week ends with snow, slush and damp. Politically the week has been highly eventful. Der Reichsbote, the Caprivian organ, has an attack on His marck for imaginary words put in his mouth This show of the bitterness of Caprivi against his predecessor has caused great dis gust, and has shown the chancellor's meanness of spirit, in attacking his adversary for what he had not spoken, on the authority of imagination of an irresponsible journalist. This malicious attack has done more to strengthen Bismarck's plurality than anything else that has happened for a long time, People recall that Bismarck never

It has been stated that Bismarck is ailing Having just returned from Varzin, I can say on good authority that for his age there is no more robust man, mentally or physically, than the prince to be found. He spends his days reading papers, German and foreign. He walks about his estate daily three hours in wet or fine weather, strolling through the pine forests surrounding the schloss, as the country people call the rambling low red brick quadrangular house in the centre of the tumble down village of

Varzin, where the ex-chancellor is now re-His Dally Work,

Schweniger tries as much as possible to

restrain the prince from overwork, but the latter is not easily controlled and manages to get in three or four hours daily, dictating to his secretary, Grysander, his memoirs, which will not be published until after his death. He also receives the editor of the Hamburger Nachrichton per odically and sends him back longed with new ideas for conducting his press campaign, which wages so fiercely and which the "monarch of Friederichsruhe" watches with considerable interest. Then there is his voluminous correpondence, lately largely increased by newspaper correspondents asking for inter-

he dictates all replies. At the ninner table he is bright and animated, talks cheerfully and eats well. Afterwards he often takes a nap. That a man at his age who works as he does should go to sleep in an arm chair after dinner, can scarcely be twisted into evidence of failing health. In health be can certainly give points to Caprivi, who suffers acutely from diabetes, and constantly falls asleep in his

views. The prince's correspondence comes

from every part and corper of the earth, and

carriage when out riding. The Aniwardt trial will raise doubts in the mind of a large section of the German nation, not particularly as regards the Loewe guns, but about all guns manufactured the army. Ahlwardt himself is nobody. Indeed, he is an unsympathetic character, but the enormous machinery of the law has been brought to bear against him. The fact that the electors believe in him and his cause, and will undoubtedly return him by an enormous majority tomorrow makes everybody thought-

#### Puttkamer's Pull.

The kaiser and the governor of Pomerania, Baron Von Puttkamer, have had an interview, a fact which has given rise to all sorts of reports. There is no political significance in it, however, nor does it mean the immediate overthrow of Caprivi. Puttkamer is a possible candidate at any moment for a high ministerial position. He is much liked by the emperor, who owes him much for past service which the kaiser has not forgotten. I refer to the services rendered during the brief and critical reign of Emperor Frederick. The Raiser has several times said to his most intimate followers: "Puttkamer bin yeh noch et was schutdig." Certainly the emperor shows every desire to express his appreciation of so devoted a friend, who stands as bright in the conservparty as at court. Puttkamer's audience lasted no less than three hours, a fact that cast dismay into the Caprivian camp. What transpired during those three hours is merely a matter of rumor. One thing is certain. It was one of the emperor's honest efforts to arrive at the truth of the political situation from an unbiased, independent mind.

"Shall I ever get at the truth" is the constant remark of the kaser. He trics very hard, but the truth is hard to find with the

men who surround him. The Cologne Velkszeitung, in the course of a ridiculous, article, and you may know that the press of this country seems enormously interested in the Herald just now, says that in the days of yore Bleichroeder used to appoint the Herald correspondents at Berlin. The absurdity of the idea would seem to need no comment, but the Hepzeiger Neue Deutsche Zeitung courteously takes up the cudget in behalf of the Herald, and gives the Cologne paper and others of its kind such a slashing and cutting article as has rarely been seen in any newspaper.

Discussing Dreibund Affairs, In my previous letter I mentioned the anxiety felt in the highest circles here at the lack of enthusiasm shown by Austria and Italy toward excessive military preparations. Now a Hamburg paper takes up the subject, and says that the chancellor is indifferent to the support of Italy, and that he will soon make a communication to that

effect in the Reichstag. I have been giving the question some at tention, and the result of my inquiry is that this way of putting it is false. Caprivi wil in all probability defend the financial condition of Italy and explain the military position.

which does not satisfy him in the least. In the meantime the Reichanzeiger, to begin with, will reproduce al. articles of the foreign press, above all those of Austria and England, which praise the military bill, but it will not notice, at the same time, the fact that. Austria herself is not spending the millions she is praising Germany for doing, nor the proverbial love which England has of looking on and ap plauding when she sees another country financially coming to destruction.

## CHILI FAVORS FREE SPEECH

President Montt Declares that Baimaccdist

47 CALLE DE PRAT, VALPARAISO, Chili (viu Galveston, Tex.), Dec. 3.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |- President Montt has said in an interview in reference to the public feeling that the government should be ienient to the Balmacedists. "Our Ideas are not to stop or in any way hinder public meetings or to cur tail the freedom of speech. We desire to show to the world that full liberty in every thing is given, so long as there is no actual violence and no attempt to initiate treason. Chill accords free speech to all sensible persons, and has no fear of another revolution.

The English legal commission, which is to investigate the shipment of silver by Baima ceda on the British war ship Espiegie, has arrived at Santiago and has been afforded every facility by the government. The Peruvian charge of affairs has, in the name of the government, withdrawn the protest made to the people, and it will now go to the Chilian congress. Special Envoy Wiasse has returned to Lima. The Herald correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs at 4 o'clock this afternoon; I just hear from Santo Tome, Rio Grande do Sui, that a revolution has broken out there and that the authorities have again been deposed. It is said that men are flocking to the scene of the disturbance from all parts of the province and from Uruguay. The authorities say the revolution is local and has no political significance. The ex-minister to Bonvia in this city gave a reception to General Comadis on his arrival here. Senator Borda has assumed the ministry of finance for Bolivia, The Herald correspondent at Beunos Ayres telegraph that word has been received from San Borja that the Third cavalry regiment has revolted, one captain has been killed. Ex-president Periligrini has assumed the leadership of the national party.

Liverpool Welcomes Gladstone.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3 .- Mr. Gladstone ar rived here today and was met at the station by the most prominent men of the city and conducted to St. George's hall amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude, and there, in the presence of the city fathers, was given the freedom of the city. In his

Movements of Ocean Steamers. At Gibraitar-Passed-Fuerat Bismarck, from Mediterranean ports for New York.

Extremely Pretentious Signs of the Uneasiness of the Peasant Clauses.

ANTI-SEMITISM BECOMING SERIOUS

Shorn of its Religious Features, but

Changed to a Social Aspect.

AUSTRIA THE WORST AFFLICTED OF ALL

Rabid Depu ies and Reckles: Counsellors Busy Stirring Up the Strife.

FRANCE IN REVOLUTIONARY THROES

Grave Apprehension Exists Because of the Peculiarly Unsettled Condition of Affairs-People Have Lost Confidence in the Government at Last.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, Dec. 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The daily dispatches keep you posted on the increasing scandais in the Panama canal affair, but there is one ignored which is of equal importance. This is the increase of anti-

Semitism in Europe. We have three fagts this week prouing that Panama canal scandal is the work of Mr. Drumont, the author of "La France Juive," the managing editor of La Libro Parole, and the inventor of anti-Semitism in r cance. He is aided by the Marquis de Mores. He keeps up his work, striking furiously everywhere it is possible. He holds that the Bank of France is a Hebrew institution, and that is why he is so bitter against M. de Lesseps bringing in the Hebrew banker to do business with him.

The opinion of the majority of people is that enough scandalous fortunes have been raised upon the ruins of the savings of the public.

It is certain that the anti-semite cause is making progress in France.

Agitation in Germany and Austria. In Germany the same phenomenon is seen. In a rural district the peasants have elected this week as deputy Rector Ahlwordt, an anti-semite of so violent a type that he has been many times convicted for defamation, Rector Ahlwordt is the author of the "Brochux Fusils Jaifs," in which he accused the Prussian ministry of war of furnishing the army with defective rifles. The peasants elected him because they saw in him a protector against the way in which Jews ex-

ploit the country. In Austria, the anti-Semite deputies provoke violent scenes in Parliament. They speak without any right to do so of the Panama affair, bringing about ministerial intervention and causing almost a crisis. The same scenes are witnessed in the municipal council of Vienna, where the numerous anti-Semites protest against the "scandalous Jewish fortunes" and the veritable oppression by the Jewish banks of commerce and industry. Austria will be the first country where the anti-Semitism crisis will become p matter of fact.

When the chief laws of a country produce the same phenomena, there ought to be the same causes. Like causes produce like effects. It is carious to know which is

which.
Recourse of Those Who Fail.

Anti-Semitism is losing the exclusively religious character it had at first. It is becoming a social protest against wealth and speculation. It has not yet pervaded the bulk of the deputation, but it is the appen age of those who have failed in who suffer in spite of what they have been taught, and who are aware of the real character of the social fabric. People who have no prejudices demand the application of ex treme measures. The go back to history for extreme measures to be made applicable to nodern times. Here you have everywhere

the same desire for vengeance. The situation in France above all is very serious, for greater liberty permits of greater license, and the French temperament renders possible all kinds of crimes. The ministerial crisis will come to an end and a presidential crisis will be avoided, but a social crisis is

Darkest Days in France, We are already in open revolution, not with the rifle, as in 1871, because nobody has been guillotined, as in former times: for executions are repugnant to our civilization, but still we are in the throes of a revolution For we are at the mercy of the depunciations of the first comer, because the deputies who make the laws are the first to break them; because the judges have lost the confidence of the public, and because all present signs

point to a tearing up of society. Every thoughtful person who looks ahead ees a black cloud hanging over Europe, and blackest of all over France.

Checks that Were Bribes The Panama commission has found twenty six checks in the course of its researches. only three of which, however, bear well known names. Two checks, one for 20,000 francs and one for 5,000 francs, bear the name of Leon Renault, the former prefect of

police and senator. One for 20,000 francs. bears the name of Albert Grevy, senator and prother of the former president of the epublic. Two checks for 1,000,000 francs each bear the name of Cornelius Herse, the electrician. He is mixed up in all sorts of enterprises. He is an American citizen, and a great

s believed he lent his name. Auother check for 50,000 francs is indorsed by a boy in one of the government bureaux, who died eight days ago. It is said very openly in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies that he lent his name to a member of

friend of the politicians, to some of whom it

the present capinet. Five checks, representing a total of 550,-000 francs, were admitted to have been re ceived by M. Barbe, a former minister who has since died. The other names are unknown, and are evidently signatures assumed for others. The commission is in continuous session, and hopes to arrive at the truth. The ministerial crisis continues.

JACQUES ST. CERR.

PANAMA CANAL MATTERS. Charles de Lesseps Denies the Truth of

Some of the Evidence Given. Paris, Dec. 3 .- One deputy has announced als intention to submit in the Chamber on Monday next a proposition to suspend the Panama canal directors.

Charles de Lesseps writes to Le Journal denying the truth of certain statements made by M. Cautagrel at yesterday's examination. M. Cantagrel testified that an employe of the Panama Canal company had offered him first 100,000 francs, then 200,000

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-Fair, Slightly Cooler

1. Caprivi May Yet Pass His Bill. German Troops Have Worthless Rifles.

Uncasiness Among Masses in Europe. England Sticks to the Gold Standard. 2. Wyoming Quieting Down Politically. How it Pays to Hold Public Office.

Prison Society's Session Begun. New York Central Engineer May Strike. 3. Sensation in Armagost Trial.

Heath's Washington Letter. 4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Trouble That Came to a Swell. South Omaha a First Class City. Lincoln Has a Lively Fire.

6. Council Bind's Local News, Jay Gould in Death. 7. Clara Allen Sticks to Her Story.

London Theatrical Gossip, Douglas County Fair Matters. 10. News of the Secret Societies.

11. Omaha's Local Trade Reviewed.

Grain, Provisions and Live Stock. 12. Last Week in the Smart World.

13, Mrs. Annie Besant's Personality, Local Musical Matters. 15, Poor People in Germany's Capital.

Manxmen and Their Island. 18. How Nebraska Towns Grow. Bourke and His Garza Chase.

19. Symposium of Magazine Thought. Bok's Literary Notes.

20. Tribute Paid to Old King Cont. Plums for the Walting Patriots.

Only Chance for the Buffalo. Cholly's Passion for Red Roses. Nebraska Farmers' Profits.

Vicissitudes of War. 23. Great Deeds of Gentle Women. Head year for the Ladies. 24. Chat for the Sports.

francs and finally 500,000 francs if he would vote for the Panama canal lottery bill.

The names of the payees of the Thierre checks leaked out through M. Cornelius Herse, a well known Parisian now in London, who received two checks even for 2,000,000 francs. He has telegraphed to the committee of inquiry that his checks were received from Baron de Reinach in payment of a debt. M. Chabert received checks for 3,350,000 francs. Senator Renault received 40,000 francs and Albert Grevy, son of the ex-president, received 20,000. The rest are unknown, the names given like bank porter Davis, who is credited with giving a check for 800,000 francs, being, it is supposed merely cloaks to cover the identity of the

actual recipients. Senator Renault, in testifying before the committee this afternoon, explained that the checks bearing his name were received in payment of a debt.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS. -

Great Constitutional Questions at Stake in the Present Controversy. Panis, Dec. 3,-The present crisis is not merely political, but It is one in which a great constitutional question is at stake. The Panama canal investigating committee has shown a disposition to overstep its con stitutional rights. Its demand that the doc uments to be used in the judicial proceedings be handed over to it, is regarded as a direct attack upon the most conservative and inviolable institution of the judicial power M. de Beaurepaire's refusal to give them up is approved by all who have not lost their

heads over the Panama canal affair. Had M. Brisson, as head of the committee of investigation, been successful in formin a cabinet, his success would have been inter preted as an acceptance by the deputies o the committees illegal policy, the result of which it would have been impossible to fore see. The general apprehension has ever magnified the pretention of the committ into an attempt of establishing itself into a sort of committee of public safety with des potic powers. Whether these fears are jus tifiable or not, certain it is that M. Brisson' success would have been followed by a strug-

gle between the cabinet and the judicial au-M. de Beaureapire is resolute in his deter mination not to yield up the documents. He is prepared to resign his position as public prosecutor if the surrender of the documents

is insisted upon. M. Brisson's openly avowed intention of displacing M. de Freyciret and M. Burdeau, in the face of popular opposition, also greatly contributed to his failure, which was

hailed with general satisfaction. M. Cassimire Perier's failure to form a cabinet was due to his inability to obtain the support of the advanced republicans, which was necessary, as he aimed to form a ministry of the best men of all parties, and further, to the insuperable difficulty of finding a suitable man to take the portfolio of ministry of justice. His proposed cabinet, it was circulated this morning, was comprised of men possessing public confidence, several from M. Loubet's ministry,

whom M. Brisson had ignored. M. Ripot refused, however, to accept the ministry of justice which M. Perier had intended for him. Several other proposed members also proved unwilling to accept the

positions assigned to them. M. Perier recognizing the hopelessness of his task in view of these refusals, saw President Carnot this afternoon and announced

his inability to form a cabinet. The news of M. Perier's failure was received with general regret. Even his opponents admitted his integrity, while conservatives had proceeded to support his administration, his policy on economic questions being identical with theirs and favoring the

Melin tariff. When M. Cassimire Perier's withdrawal became known the opinion was general that M. de Freycinet would be asked to form a dissolution ministry, which, it is expected, would be the present cabinet remodeled with M. Constans in the home office and M. Loubet and Ricard. President Carnot, however, at 7 o'clock tonight sent for M. Bour geois and asked him to make an effort to form a ministry. M. Bourgeois' decision has not yet been announced. If he refuses the task, or fails in the attempt, MM. de Freycinet and Tirard are the next favorites.

Fatal Attack on Hypolite.

Kingston, Jamaica, Dac. 3 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee. J-A dosperate attempt was made to assassinate President Hypolite of Hayti yesterday morning. The president was taking an early morning walk in the palace grounds when the attack was made on him. And came before the assassin could inflict any damage, and he, with the accomplices, was overpowered and captured. They were shot within a short time after the failure of their attempt, and quiet now prevails to the black republic.

Will Lyach Him if They Caten Him CAROT. Mo., Dec. 3 .- As a Miss Roy, living near here, was returning from school last evening a young man threatened her with a pistol and assaulted her. The girl did not know her assailant, but gave a partial description of him. A great crowd is now searching for him and will tyuch him if they

# WEDDED

England's Business Interests Stand Firm on the Single Monetary Standard.

LITTLE HEED GIVEN THE CONFERENCE

Proceedings at Brussels Only Excite a Moderate Degree of Passing Interest.

JAY GOULD WAS KNOWN OVER THERE

People Fond of Hearing of His Rise from Poverty to Power.

DISGUSTED WITH GLADSTONE'S SLOTH

Radical Members of the Old Man's Party Anxious to Commence the Work of Reform and Grumbling at the Delay.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 3.- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- Only a modcrate degree of interest is feit here in the proceedings of the monetary conference at Brussels. The gold standard is so flemty established that nobody believes for a moment it can be disturbed, consequently the discussions at Brussels are regarded as partaking of a doctrinaire rather than a practical business character, and very few persons in the city appear to even have followed them. Bertram Currie undoubtedly gave expression to the opinions of the gove ernment, the Bank of England and commercial men generally when he roundly declured that the gold standard would eventually triumph, even in the United States. At any rate England cannot and will not

change it. This being the opinion of almost all who have real influence in city affairs, the coa ference can only end one way, so far as this country is concerned, and the majority of the other delegates are evidently prepared to take the same ground.

Deeply Interested in Gould.

Far greater interest was excited by the death of Jay Gauld, whose fame as a sort of Napoleon of stock markets has spread among all classes of English people. They never tired hearing narratives of men who have risen from poverty and obscurity to power and wealth, and stories of this kind are once more submitted to them by the entire English press. What effect Gould's death will

have upon the price of stocks must depend

entirely upon the course of events in the

United Strees. Here, taken alone, it would oe comparatively slight. The Daily News makes the surprising assertion that a poor farmer, such as was Jay Gould's father, is looked upon in America as the meanest of whites. The Times has

biography of Gould in type, evidently written in New York. What the Politicians Are Doing, Great complaints are being made by the radical section of Gladstone's party on ack count of the delay in calling parliament toether. It is now known that the earliest day fixed is in the last week of Janury. This is taking things easy with a vengeance. The ministry generally shows no impatience to

face the House of Commons. "Let well mough alone" is its motto. Meanwhile Rosebery and Asquith have again been the queen's guests at Windsor. Asquith will soon be denounced by his old associates among the extreme men as an aristocrat in disguise, and his progress as & courtier affords an interesting study for Abouchere & Co. The queens dinners and entertainments are gradually including larger circle of persons than formerly though it remains to be seen whether this will be a triumph for democracy or the re-

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON FINANCIAL NEWS. Vmerican Railroad Securities Show a Gen.

eral Advance in Price. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bannatt.] LONDON, Dec. 3 .- | New York Herald Catle-Special to THE BEE. | - General busis ness has been quiet on the Stock exchange today, though in some directions rather more has been done than is usual on Saturday. Funds were well maintained, while Indian rupee paper has given way one eighth of 1 per cent. Foreign government secarities close rather irregular. The principal movement is a fall of seven-eighths of 1 per cent n Portugese, due chiefly to continental selle ing. American railways do not close quite so strong as they opened. Prices have relapsed only to a slight extent so that compared with yesterday nearly general advance has been established, in cluding 1 on Denver preference, seveneighths on Atchison, three-fourths on Was bash debentures and one-fourth to one-half on the others. There appears to be a great feeling of relief that the market is relieved from Jay Gould's manipulations. Canadian lines have been very quiet. Grand Trunk preferences improved one-fourth. Among foreign railways Buenos Ayres & Great Southern has given way 2, and Mexican first preference one-fourth. Miscellaneous securities have been very quiet. There has been very little inquiry for money. Short loans have been obtained at 1 to 114 per cent. The discount market has been quie and easy, two and three mouths' bills being quoted at 2 3-16 to 2 4 per cent.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

British Columbian Braves Fighting Among Themselves. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 3 .- Superintendent Hussey of the provincial pelice has been

notified of what is feared is a serious disturbance among the British Columbian Indians. Information from the lighthouse keeper at Cape Beale says that the Nitinat Indians have been freely supplied with whisky and are armed with revolvers and knives and have begun war, on one tribe upon another. It is not known how many have been killed or wounded. Old Chief Nitmat sought refuge in the lighthouse and is afraid to go out, as he has lost control of the braves and fears they would murder him. A number of special constables have been sworn i.e. who, under the charge of Sergeant Langley and Provincial Officers McNeitl and Hunter, left today for the west coast to seize the whisky and arrest the Indians.

Brigandage in Mexico.

VICTORIA, Mex., Dec. 3 .- The first outrage by brigands in this section of Mexico was committed last night, when Frank W. Bradshaw, a wealthy resident and extensive orange grower near here, was attacked between this place and his home and prosably fatally wounded, and then robbed of several hundred dollars.