VENTY-SECOND YEAR.

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MOOTHER WATER

Hearts Made Glad by the Arrival of the Umbria in Port.

E FROM DANGERS OF STORM AND SEA

ppy Ending of a Tempestuous Voyage Across the Atlantic.

ROISM OF GALLANT CAPTAIN M'KAY

is Good Seamanship Alone Saves the Vessel and Its Precious Freight.

HOVE TO IN A GALE WITH A BROKEN SHAFT

With a Master Hand at the Helm the Noble Ship Rides Out the Storm in Spiendid Style-Stories of the Protracted Voyage.

New York Dec. 81 -The long overdue unard steamship Umbria has arrived. Her assengers are all ashore. Their baggage as been examined, many of them have left wn, and thousands of anxious hearts rest asily, relieved of the burden of anxiety that or many days weighted them down.

The great steamship rests easily in her berth at the foot of Clarkson street. Her days of toil, desperation, and her thousand battles and perils are past, for the present, at least. She is a safe, comparatively sound yessel, not a thing is there to mar the smooth surface of her gigantic sides.

Captain McKay sleeps at last. He is now resting in bed and that for the first time since the steamship, out there, nearly a thousand miles from her destination, in midocean, broke down and became as helpless as the warrior of old became when he was unhorsed and his heavy armor made it impossible for him to even run away and live to fight another day, and when the steamship broke down the lives of hundreds of men and women fell upon the shoulders of one man. Had the main spring broken, the works in the watch would have become useless, and so Captain McKay, now that he has landed his husdreds of souls, deserves the sleep be

In hundreds of homes, in clubs, in the hotel parlorstoday they are telling the story of their tyrible time in mid-ocean. It is a great stry, and upon the Cunard liner it was told many and many times.

It was 10:30 last night when the first news of the prival off the shores of the long overdue Cuarder reached this city. At that time the bserver at Fire island made out the lines of some large vessel which was apparently oming in and keeping as near the shore as he possibly could do. It took the observer who knew all the shires and lines by lights but a few seconds to make out the unmistable night colors of the Cunard

The int ruments ticked on a hundred circuits, an within ten- minutes of the time the observer at Fire island saw the first lights of he Umbria every city for thousinds of thes knew that she had at last put in an appearance. Once before during the twent four hours just past the report out that the s rrived, an then it had proved false. This report came from Boston, and set many a heart to futering, only to increase the anxiety, todeepen the gloom that had overcast many shomestead; but the second time

there was to reason to doubt the news. Joyfully Received the News.

The Caurarder had come in sight of land; her lights had been seen; within a few hours she would be at her docks, before twelve hours the missing ones would be with friends, and so, when the mothers of families went down at I o'clock this morning to answer the rings at door bells to admit the shivering messenger boy to hastily tear open the envelope and read therein in black and white the welcome news that the ship had ar rived and would be at her dock in the morning-well, perhaps the wretched little messenger looked in alarm at the bank note thrust into his hands; perhaps he stood in bewild rment when the old mother caught his rags to her heart and burst into tears; perhaps he did not know why she did it. ont, perhaps, on the other hand, she did. It was cold and bleak on the bay this morn

ing; cold off Sandy Hook; the wind whistled mournfully through the bare trees of Staten island, and the ordinary denizens of that de nuded part of the world saw nothing extraordinarily beautiful or cheerful about their bleak houses this particular morning. But to the handful of passengers huddled tobreak the bleak land looked precious in deed, and there were many who, in such hap piness, perhaps threw their arms about each other, danced until the old black sea gulls began to wonder what had struck that part

There was a heavy mist at daybreak over the bay, but toward 8 o'clock it began to Ift a little and then the Cunarder came in

sight of those waiting for her at quarantine. Conveyed by a Fleet of Tugs.

She came up along hugging the Staten Island shore, around the fort, and a small fact of tugs and small boats accompanied hertooting at the huge mouster and barking round her like so many pug dogs about stiff. 'The Umbria loomed up quiet and wlike. There was nothing to indicate th she + a had anything but the usual byage. She came along slow, to be sure, it she did not wheeze as if she had the thma. She did not cough as if she had consumption; in fact, she came along mictly, as coolly and as unceremoniously and unharmed as if she had just passed brough a duel with some French gentleman

he field of honor. schor off quarantine, and in a minute later e was boarded by Dr. Jenkins' boat. n the doctor's boat were about a score of porters, who scrambled up the side of the ossel like so many cuts. About the vessel clustered the many boats that had red by friends of those on board and na a happy and chee ful, and "how's the

by, and ma?" for the next hour. The purser, july old Fields, told everybody at they had passed Fire Island at three lautes past midnight this morning, that at of the vessel was off Sandy Hook lights

nd at 7:41 she passed Sandy Hook. the lay to off there for some time, waiting r daylpeak for the fog to lift. As she lay ere s veral vessels passed by her, and

shey made her out gave her a greeting. When the Pilot Boarded Her.

The Umbria left her resting place shortly after 7 o'clock and passed up into the bay at 41 o'clock. At 8:30 o'clock she was off intine, and at 8:50 she came to anchor. The first man seen by the pilot when he

boarded the Umbria some miles from Sandy Hook was Captain McKay. He stood on the bridge with one hand on the railing and with his glass in the other. When the steamer came at quarantine he was still there. He had been there almost constantly since the time the vessel broke down and the lives of his charges endangered, and he stood there when the reporters boarded the vessel after she left quarantine this morning, and when the vessel finally reached her dock at 11:20 o'clock. Then he took off his bat and coat and lay down and went to

Twelve Days Out.

It is twelve days since she left Queenstown, the longest time on record for a crack ocean racer. Though the weather was tempestous most of the time from the beginning of the voyage, all went well till the after noon of December 23, when a fracture was discovered in the shaft and the machinery was stopped off the banks of Newfoundland and Engineer Tomlinson set about the diffi-

cult task of mending the break. After drifting twelve hours the steamer Bohemia of the Hamburg-American line, bound from New York to Bremen, hove in sight, and in response to signals for a tow. turned about and attached a big steel hawser to the Umbria and began to tow her to her destination. The weather was extremely rough, and in the night, after having towed the disabled vessel seventy-five miles, the hawser broke and the vessels parted company in the darkness. When day dawned over the Umbria the Bohemia was nowhere to be seen.

After drifting three days to the southeast she started again with her old machinery and came on in fine weather at half speed to her destination.

The first intimation the passengers had that there had been an accident was after dinner Friday, although the engineer had been watching the shaft-with anxiety forty-eight hours and the machinery had twice been stopped the previous night for inspection of the flaw in the great steel casting. The steamer came to a standstill during dinner Friday and a little later Captain McKow entered the smoking room and announced to the gentlemen the fact of the breakdown and

Encouraging Words from the Captain. "The ship is in no danger."

The announcement put a damper on the spirits of the passengers, most of whom had been looking forward to spending Christmas in their own home. The vessel lay twenty miles from Hatifax and 500 miles from New York. There was very little commotion in the ladies' cabin the information was given when there, and in fact-everybody decided to make the best of the disagreeable situation. The chief danger was that the vessel would drift out of the regular steamer track, but the steward gave the information that there were provisions on board to last three weeks without being stinted, or even four or five weeks with only the deprivation of a few luxuries.

That night oil was poured on the water and the ship was quieter than when the machinery was in motion. Early next morning the Bohemia hove in sight and took the Umbrin in tow as above stated,

Sunday (Christmas) an unusually large number attended divine service in the saloon and prayer was unusually hearty. Just at dusk a vessel was sighted to the southward | mutual deflance there is a strong, though unand proved to be a vessel of the Wilson line, bound for Philadelphia. She | the centrists nor the freisinnige party signaled that she could not take the Umbria | really desire a dissolution of the Reichstag. in tow because she had not enough coal, and proceeded on her course.

Refused to Render Her Aid.

Monday the gale still raged, and the ves sel continued to drift. Just after luncheon Monday the steamer Manhanzet from Swansea to New York hove in sight, but had hardly come to a standstill when another much larger vessel bore down upon the drifting Umbria. In a few minutes she was close enough to be distinguished as the sister ship. Gallia, of the Cunard line. bound from Boston to Liverpool. The captain of the Umbria signaled the Manhanzet that he required no assistance, supposing the Gallia would come to his aid and save heavy prize money. To the astonishment and disgust of everybody on aboard the Gallia, in response to a signal that the Umbria was disabled and needed assistance, answered back: "Can't stand by; carrying mails," and steamed off. By this time the passengers began to show dissatisfaction and the kickers called a meeting to demand that something be done, but the majority of the passengers were satisfied that everything was being done that could be, and the meeting came to nothing.

Tuesday a notice was posted that the steamer would start that evening. About 8:30 the machinery began to move, and from that on till the end of the journey continued to revolve slowly but stauchly, bringing the great ship safely to port.

Captam McKay's Story.

"At 2:50 p. m. December 26 we signaled the Gallia, bound eastward. We signaled her to lay by for a time, as we also signaled her that we were making repairs and expected to proceed on our way. It is evident that she took that for an assurance that we did not need her and she proceeded on her way. Some of the passengers expressed disappointment at the action of the Gallia as she left us before we had tested our ma-

chinery after repairs. "In reference to having other steamers tow as, I would say that it was not towing weather, when we needed assistance and when the weather settled, our repairs were complete and we did not need help. The weather was very much in our favor after the accident. There was no alarm or excitement of any nature among the passengers and aside from a feeling of disappointment at not being able to eat our Christmas dinner on shore, the voyage was a pleasant one

Story of the Engineer.

Lawrence Tomlinson, the chief engineer of the Umbria, was seen after the steamer was docked, and said:

"It was on Friday noon. The weather was heavy and it was blowing a gale of the worst kind. The engineer on duty observed an unusual movement in the rings of the thrust block. We tried to locate the cause. Gradually the trouble grew worse and I considered it prodent at 5:20 that evening to stop in order to make an examination Thereupon I lifted the covers of the shaft. and was almost disinfounded when I gazed upon the fracture. It meant that the ship was helpless until repairs could be effected. Without the loss of any time I formu-

lated the idea we successfully carried out of repairing the shaft. 'It was the most laborious task of my life, but my staff willingly undertook it and went at it with the heartiest kind of good will, and for seventy two hours the work never ceased. The engineering staff was divided into relays of five men each and they

worked six-hour tricks. Personally I don't

VON CAPRIVI IS FIRM

He Will Not Make Any Concessions to the Opponents of the Army Bill.

SKILLFUL WORK OF THE CHANCELLOR

By a Little Diplomacy He Places His Political Enemies in a Hole.

POLITICS THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC

German Citizens and the Press at Present Giving it Much Attention.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECH

Subjects Upon Which His Majesty Will Touch in That Famous Annual-Enforcement of Compulsory Education May Cause Trouble.

Behlin, Dec. 31 .- The truce in political feuds customary during the Christmas recess of the Reichstag has been observed as usual this season, and the truce has been accentuated by the anger that is felt against each other by the political parties. The official press, however, flaunts the noncompromise flag over the army bill, while the opposition papers respond, challenging the government to dissolve the Reichstag. Since the North German Gazette, the official organ, announced that Chancellor von Caprivi would concede nothing to the opponents of the measure, and that if the Reichstag refused to grant the funds necessary to augment the army effectives the government would resort to the rigorous practice of three years service, the agitation throughout the country has become aggravated. The government's menace is designed to thrill every family circle in the empire. The usage at present observed sends home the men serving their third year in the army, six and often seven months before the expiration of their time.

Von Caprivi's Shrewd Move.

The threat to enforce the full period of service places the Reichstag in an invidious position. If it refuses to augment the effee tive strength of the army in return for a reduction in the service period, the government can place the responsibility for the unpopular measure on the hostile majority. This, as will be readily seen, is a skillful stroke of statesmanship, or politics, and it has aroused the rage of the clerical and freisinnige parties, who are, in the meantime, defying the menace held out by the government and declaring that nothing will modify their opposition to the bill.

The extent of the chancellor's threat is sen in the number of unwonted public meetings and political reunions held everywhere in the country. So deep is the interest in these gatherings that they present far more attraction to the citizens generally than the New Year festivals, which are consequently put in the background. Underneath the seen, affort to effect a compromise. Neither The government bluster badly conceals official anxiety to get the bill accepted with any modifications short of abandoning the leading points. At the last meeting of the Reichstag committee of twenty-eight which is considering the bill, the compromise members, who had heretofore been working secretly, openly showed their hands. Several centrists, who were supposed to be implacably opposed to the measure, supported the suggestions made by the conservative members, which pointed to an agreement. In official circles, it is expected that the govern ment will score a triumph, and their expectation does not falter, because it is based on a knowledge of inside facts.

Object to the Educational Decree.

The Landtag will resume its sittings on January 10. The Prussian ministry having ventured to adopt the decree of Count von Zedlitz-Trutschler, formerly minister of public instruction, making religious instruction at the schools obligatory, another fierce educational fight is inevitable. It was this decree that led to Count von Zedlitz-Trutschler's resignation. Dr. von Bosse, his successor, took office under the general belief that the decree had been canceled and would never more be heard of. It is understood that Emperor William influenced the ministers to try to revive the decree.

The National Zeitung says that if Dr. von Bosse persists in the attempt to deprive parents of their privilege to regulate the religious instruction of their children, he will meet the fate of his predecessor and will be compelled to retire from office under a redoubled load of contempt.

The Freisinnige Zeitung advises parents not to send their children to the religious exercises and to defy the decree, relying upon the tribunals of the law to pronounce the objectionable order a violation of the constitution, which guarantees liberty of

William's New Year Speech.

The New Year speech, which the emperor will probably deliver tomorrow, does not excite much attention as to what he will have to say. It is generally believed that the grand official circle which will meet in the palace tomorrow will hear his majesty allude to the attacks that have recently been made on the administration of the army, which attacks had their origin in the charges made by Rector Ahlwardt. The group of generals who will attend the reception will expect to hear some soothing reference to the admirable condition of the troops. If the emperor should denounce the criticisms of high officials as unjustifiable libels certain persons will be gratified. Ahlwardt's charges, which are now disposed of, are as nothing when compared with the accusations the liberal press is ready to make if it only dared. The emperor has been warned that there is a tendency current to attack the army administration, which is evidenced in this issue of the Vorwaerts, the leading organ of the socialists, and it is expected that he will give an explicit caution as to how papers presuming to assait the reputations of high dignituries shall be dealt with. His majesty is still sore over the Ahlwardt

affair and is intensely irritated because of the article in the Vorwaerts. It is reported that the prosecution of that paper is impending.

Social Events.

The court season commences on Jan. 5 with reception and ball at the palace. From then until the end almost every day is set for a special function, and the season promises to be the most brilliant known in the

The wedding of Princess Margaret of Prussia, a sister of the emperor, to Prince Fred-

erick of Hesse, son of the late Landgrave of Hesse and the Landgravine Anna, princess of Prussia, will take piace on Jan. 25. The king of Denmark, the duke and duch-ess of Connaught, and several other royal personages will attend the wedding of Princess Margaret. The presence of the ezarwitch is uncertain, though court report has it that he has accepted the invitation extended to him.

Another coal oil concern, called the Bremen Trading company, has been formed to fight the German branch of the Standard Oil company.

In view of the reappearance of the cholera in Hamburg, the Prussian authorities have ordered a strict supervision of all persons suspected of having the disease. In all doubtful cases bacteriological examinations will be made.

DR. M'GLYNN'S CASE.

It is the Cause of Much Discussion in the

Holy City.

Rome, Dec. 31.—The holy see has just received a fresh report from Mgr. Satolli relating to the im ressions produced in the United States by the opposition of the archbishops at New York. The vatican is much surprised at the opposition, which begins to be manifested at the result of the conference and the proposals of Mgr. Satolli. It is affirmed that the pope and Cardinals Rampolla and Ledochowski have expressed their discontent in the matter, and that the pope will shortly take important action concerning the agitation in America with a view to

ending the divisions which exist in the The reconciliation of Archbishop Corrigan with Father McGlynn produced the happiest impression here. Ever since 1889 high personages in Rome and America have tried to assist in this reconciliation. Last year their friends opened and continued for some time pourparlers with Rome, aiming at this result. Father McGlynn stated that he was ready to come to Rome to ask for reconciliation with the pope if his excommunication was raised and his dignity as a priest restored. Last spring the propaganda deputed a man of confidence to negotiate with Father McGlynn. When Mgr. Satolli started for America the pope confided to him the duty of making a new effort for Father McGlynn, and gave Mgr. Satolli power to act. The conditions of the reconciliation are not known

SAYS IT IS A FAILURE.

Dalton McCarthy of Toronto Denounces the

National Policy. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 31.—Dalton McCarthy, one of most influential leaders of the conservative party, in a recent speech said that the national policy was partially a failure and suggested a reduction of 10 per cent in the duties on British imports, a reduction immediate and unconditional, as against the conservative policy of waiting for the development of a scheme by which Canada is to receive preferential treatment in the markets of Great Britain.

The chief government organ, in an editorial yesterday, attempted to belittle Dalton McCarthy and cast ridicule upon any set of political principles he might presume to declare, and sneeringly read him out of the

the conservative party.

The Toronto Globe, liberal, referring to the matter today, says: "There is reason to believe that the defection of Dalton Mc-Carthy, and the movement which accompanies it, are not regarded in cabinet circles as matters to be laughed at. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the prime minister, in his address to the Toronto young conservatives, should hint at some coming measures of tariff reform, and perhaps at a renewal of reciprocity negotiations with the government at Washington."

MRS. MAYBRICK.

English Papers Declare Her Recent Illness Was All a Sham,

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Baroness de Roques, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, states today that her daughter's health is improving. The Exchange Telegraph company also says that Mrs. Maybrick is recovering, adding that the hemorrhages with which she was recently attacked, and which caused the reports that she was in a dying condition, were caused by herself and not by the ravages of consumption. According to some of the newspapers here the reported illness of Mrs. Maybrick was nothing less than an attempt on he part to create public sympathy for herself and to induce Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, to release her from confinement.

The St. James Gazette today prints an article on Mrs. Maybri k, and congratulates the public upon the nonsuccess of her inenious attempt to regain her freedom The Gazette declares that her illness was caused by her swallowing a lot of needles that she had secreted from time to time These needles produced an effusion of blood and other symptoms of lung disease, and the report was at once circulated that she was dying from consumption.

HAD ANOTHER FIGHT.

Mexican Troops and Revolutionists Meet in

a Desperate Battle.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—The Times Democrat's Nuevo Laredo, Mex., special says: Colonel Ceron, commander of the Mexican military garrison here, received a dispatch from Guerres this morning giving an account of another bloody engagement which took place on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, just north of that place, yesterday evening, between 150 revolutionists and eighty Mexican troops belonging to the Sixth cavalry.

The revolutionists were commanded by Prudencio Gonzales. They were the same detachment who first attacked the Mexican troops opposite San Igancio a few days ago. They have been pursued for several days by Lieutenant West of the Third United States cavalry and his troops. The United States soldiers pressed the revolutionists so closely that the latter determined to cross the river into Mexico and make another bold strike for

the cause for which they were operating. They scarcely had crossed to the other side when they struck the camp of the Mexican troops who were engaged in patrolling that section of the border. The attack was made by the revolutionists, but the troops made a determined fight, despite the fact that they were outnumbered two to one, and succeeded, after a hard fought battle, in repulsing the revolutionists, who retreated

down the river. It cannot be learned from an official source low many were killed, but it is rumored that ten of the revolutionists were left dead on the field and that twelve others were wounded, including Prudencio Gonzales, who escaped on his horse. The loss to the Mexican troops is said to flave been seven killed

and twenty wounded. A large force of Mexican troops are in pursuit of the revolutionists, who are thought to be making their way to a rendezvous near San Miguel, where they will be reinforced by 300 more revolutionists, who are reported to have crossed over into Mexico Thursday

Trouble in France Does Not Reach the Foundations of Society.

TIRED OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

Peasantry Looks Upon All the Deputies as Being Little Less Than Thieves.

CARNOT WILLING TO RESIGN HIS PLACE Impressive Speech of the President at a Re-

cent Cabinet Session.

VERY LITTLE DANGER OF A REVOLUTION

Frenchmen Will Find Means to Remedy the Trouble Without Shedding Blood-Review of the Situation as Regards the Panama Affair.

Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Dec. 31.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-The year ends badly for French politics and for the internal situation of France. The political crisis continues to develop, and notwithstanding the desire of the government to hush it up it is believed to be impossible to stay the scandal. Every day brings some new proof. Yesterday it was stated that five deputies, three of whom are radicals and one Boulangist, are compromised. We can not tell what tomorrow may bring forth. Two things are very serious, first, the discontent in the provinces, and, second, the dissensions among members of the government. On the first point, all letters from provinces are unanimous in declaring that the Panama scandals have produced a profound impression upon the population. The affair is simple and understood by the simple masses. For the peasants all the present deputies, without political distinction, are robbers, no matter what part they took in the Panama business. So violent are their sentiments that deputies have been hooted in several towns. At Nantes they were unable to speak at a public meeting, the Auvergne peasants drowning their voices with cries of "Down with the thieves!"

It may, therefore, be confidently predicted, even now that the elections of next October will bring about an entire change in the composition of Parliament. Approximative calculations give as the probable proportions 250 reactionsists, 100 socialists and 200 republicans of the existing shade.

Trouble in the Cabinet.

There are serious divergencies of opinion amongst the members of the government on account of the bad state of trade. The last cabinet council was very stormy. The ministers wish to oblige "33,344" to tender his resignation, which he energetically refused to do. They then brought out a photograph of a letter written by "33,344" to Cornelius Hersz at the time of the presidential election of 1887, in which he said: "I beg you in the name of services rendered to prevail upon Clemenceau and his friends to vote for me." "33,344" cannot | de Bellet and many others. In order deny the authenticity of the letter, but argues that it does not affect his honor. He says he renders too great service to the national defense to think of quitting office

and he will not go. President Carnot then took part in the discussion and was, the ministers say, very caim and dignified. He declared that the new situation required new men and he was quite ready to resign. He hoped his example rould be followed, and added that under existing circumstances it was necessary that the man presiding over the destinies of France should represent before foreign nations the principles of unity and national defense. He will, therefore, in his message, recommend resignation and designate as his successor Admiral Gervais, who commanded the French fleet at Cronstadt, and who represents the

strong Franco-Russian alliance. The speech produced a deep impression upon the ministers and persons in the secret, who believe that the resolution come to by President Carnot will produce a greater effect in the country when it is known than my other news, especially in the terribly low state of funds

During the week French rentes have fropped 5 per cent.

Not in a Revolutionary State.

Notwithstanding this, all the Parisians are n the street, their arms full of parcels of New Year's gifts. Whatever may be said by those who fail to understand the Parisian population the crisis is entirely political and not social. It is thought that in a moment of bad temper the people may throw the Chamber on one side, but they will do so as if they were getting rid of a troublesome burden, with a sigh of relief rather than anger, but there is no precursory sign of a violent revolution. A violent socialist movement exists only in the imagination of a few visionaries. A hundred of them might march to the Place de la Concorde, but would get no further, nor would their number increase. Dynamite explosions are possible, but they have nothing to do with

I repeat that France is the last country where a socialistic revolution would be possible. I well know my fellow citizens, having always lived among them and having friends both in the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Faubourg St. Germain, and I believe that any violent revolution is impossible in this country. That we have been dragged into the mire is incontestable, and how we shall come out of it nobody knows, but I am convinced that not 100 shots will be fired in the whole of France if anybody attempts to overthrow the republic. As nobody has either the courage or the strength to do it, we can be perfectly reassured. Those prophets who predict socialist trouble in France shortly only prove that they do not know what they are talking about.

SUGGESTED BY THE EMPEROR.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

Mgr. Galimbert Given the Red Hat at the Request of Francis Joseph. ROME, Dec. 31.-The news of the creation

of Mgr. Galimbert as a cardinal excited diverse comments, because it is known that the pope; for reasons of general policy, and account of the triple alliance, disliked the idea of Galimbert's promotion, but the emperor of Austria personally interfered, and caused the pope to be informed that the nonpromotion of the nuncio at Vienna would be looked upon by him as an affront. Galimbert will remain nuncio for another year, when it is hoped at the vatican that the general situation in France and in Europe will have changed. The new cardinal cre-

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

- 1. Story of the Umbria's Voyage.
- Caprivi Holds to His Course. French Polities Reviewed. 2. Hitchcock's Guaranty a Failure. Life Insurance Business Reviewed. One Board of Education Through Work
 - Railroad Organizations Combine. Knox County's Clerk Disappears.
 - National Quarantine is Needed. Wyoming Turned Over to Democrats. Dr. Miller and Cleveland Confer.
 - 4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Norfolk Asylum Trouble.
 - Three Children Burned to Death. 6. Council Bluffs Passes in Review.
 - 7. Last Week in Local Society.
 - 8. Secret Society News and Notes. 9. South Omaha's Wonderful Growth,
 - How the Metropolis Progresses. 10. Buildings and Other Improvements.
 - Omaha as a Railroad Center. Manufacturing Interests Considered. What the Jobbers Have Acheived.
 - 11. Public Schools and Scholars. Local Trade Reviewed.
- Commercial and Financial News. 12. False Notions of French Life.
- Some Late Fashion Outps. 13. What Colonel Cody is Driving At. Matter Gleaned from the Monthlies. Bok's Literary Gossip.
- 14. Operatic and Dramatic News. 15. New Light on Mason and Slidell. Some Odd Incidents of Travel.

16. Holiday Sporting News.

ations will include four Italians and six for-

ENJOYING WINTER'S SPORT.

Skating and Sleighing Interesting Visitors at the French Capital.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Dec. 31,-[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE !- Skaters have had a perfect carnival this week in the environs of Paris. The Skating club in the Bois do Boulougne has never been more in vogue since the days of the Empire. Yesterday and today they had an embarras de choix, but I fancy few went to either Versailles, Ville d' Avry, Levesenet St. Maude, Enghien, or even to Longchamps or to our pet pond, Le Fonceaux, Parisians were bound to make a day of it on the large lake in the Bois de Boulougue. The Bois was lively as the boulevards. Thousands on thousands were coming there during the whole day.

The ice was strong enough to hold them and there was hardly room enough to move, and still the people came. Many remained until dark. A special portion of the lake was reserved for sliders. Sliding is a recognized art but sliders attempted to intrude upon the skaters and many came to grief. An elderly gentleman who thought he could reach the chalet with a blissful hop, skip and slide, in spite of the shouts of "Key la Bas de Glisseur," tumbled and broke his leg. He was carried home on a stretcher.

Royalty Well Represented. The skating club at the Cercle de Spatineurs was kept up in earn st. Early in the morning the pond was visited by the Infanta Eulalie of Spain and Prince Antoine d'Orleans, Lady Dufferin, Lady Victoria Blackwood and Lord Basil Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Baronne Benoist Mecin, Miss Munroe, Mlle. Demonbison, Mr. Charles Ponneman, Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, Baron R. make us forget the cold, Mr. Blount had reserved for us an agreeable surprise. He had obtained from General Saussier the band of the Twenty-fourth Line regiment, and from 2 o'clock until 4 most exquisite music sent 500 Paris skaters rythmically gliding over the slippery floor. This music alternated with a splendid band of corse de chasse or French hunting horns Lord Dufferin seemed to enjoy it immensely, as did Minister Jefferson Coolidge, who came with Mr. and Mrs. F. Sears and Miss Coolidge Among others present were, besides most of the morning skaters, the duc de Nodille, Count Heyeres, Marquis de Castelane, Baron Tucher, M. Henri Cartier, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bridgman, Mr. Edward Blouet, Willes Porges, Mme. Yturbe, Mme. Hellman, M. Dagarde, Mrs. Ward, M. ce Schamph, Mme, Ullmann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, M. Charles de Warn, Comte Jametel, Comtesse de Camondo, Mme. Cahn de Avers, Mme Mallet, Comte Wrangle, M. Person, Mme. Martell, Mmc. Alline, Mr. McKim, M. de

Escandon, Comte Serge de Morny, Mr. and Mrs. Huff Williams, Mrs. Walter L. Kane and Miss Kane and Mr. Eugene Fischer.

Madrid Laborers Riot. Madrid, Dec. 31 .- A serious labor riot occurred in this city today. While 1,000 workingmen were marching in a body to the town hall to submit certain grievances to the mayor, they became involved in a conflict with the police. The latter made free use of their sabers, while stones and other missiles showered upon them from all sides. Many policemen and workingmen were wounded before the mob was dispersed.

Several arrests were made. REPENTED HER FOLLY.

Matrimonial Experience of a St. Joseph, Mo.,

Young Woman. St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 31.-Yesterday Tifomas Carrol, a former resident of Easton. but now of Colorado, returned home on a visit and called at the house of Ell Lawless a prominent farmer, to renew his acquint-

ance with Miss Annie Lawless, who was a

little girl when he went away. In a laugh-

ing manner he offered Mrs. Lawless a

quarter for her daughter. Thinking he was joking she accepted the money, and the girl in a spirit of fun consented also. Carroll was in earnest, however, and coming to St. Joseph he secured a marriage license. Returning, he domanded that the ceremony take place at once. Under what

she claims was an uncontrollable impulse the girl consented and they were married by As soon as the ceremony was over the

bride left him and went home, refusing to

have anything more to do with him. Carroll

INFANTS ON HONOR'S FIELD.

Mexican Lads Fight with Knives and One Will Die.

left for Colorado this morning.

GUADALARA, Mex., Dec. 31.-Advices from Calima tell of a desperate duel over a trifling matter between Augel Gambba, son of a wealthy merchant, aged 9 years, and Pinto Lopez, son of a coffee planter, aged The younger sent a challenge to fight with a knife. Two older boys were chosen second. It was a desperate fight, both principals being carved in a terrible manner from head to foot. Finally Lopeze received a stab in the breast which put an end to the engagement. Both boys were carried unconscious from the field. Lopeze will probably die. The seconds have been

ENGLAND'S BUGBEAR

Projectors of the Channel Tunnel Again Agitating the Scheme.

CLAIM TO HAVE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Boldly Claiming That the New Parliament Will Remove the Embargo.

BRITONS ARE AFRAID OF THE HOLE

They Look for an Invading Army to Rush Through it Immediately.

GLADSTONE IN A VERY CLOSE PLACE

Dynamiters in Dublin Bring the Old Man Face to Face with a Mighty Unpleasant Topic-What it May Result In.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, Dec. 31.- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-A good deal of interest is once more being shown in the famous project for the construction of a tunnel between England and France so as to establish a connection between the two countries which shall be independent of wind and waves. Sir Edward Watkin, father of the idea, believes in pegging away like Lincoln, but his pegging has thus far brought no profit to him or the shareholders whom he has persuaded to join him. They have buried their money in a big hole and

that seems to be the end of it. It must be understood that the tunnel had been carried ahead some 2,200 yards, and appeared to be going on well, when the government interfered and stopped the works. The portion already made is kept in good order, and is always open to inspection. Those who take interest in it are petitioning members of Parliament, who have it in their power, to remove the blockade and allow the

sanguine Watkin to go on his way rejoicing. Among the distinguished converts to the unnel scheme is Mr. Gladstone, to whom Sir Edward paid assiduous court for years, They were together the last time the question was brought before the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone spoke in favor of it, but he had not so much influence then. Now he is prime minister, and that makes all the difference in the world. At the annual meeting of the company just held, Watkin boldly declared that so far as they knew the government was favorably inclined to the company's enterprise. What authority has he for making that statement? Probably none, but if a rise of a turn or two in the market can be secured, almost any assertion is lawful. Such are the ethics of the Stock exchange and great Watkin has thoroughly mastered

them. They Don't Like the Scheme

I believe the public generally dislike the entire scheme, and is greatly influenced by the fact that all the great military authorities are dead against it. Wolsley has warned us that England would never be safe from invasion for twenty-four hours after the tunnel was made, and that it would inve the addition of 100,000 men to the army, and would deprive England of all the advantages it gains by its insular position and practieally make it part of the continent. This has always had a great deal of weight with the

House of Commons

Watkin tells us that the French are very eager to have the tunnel proceeded with. and that they have finished their 2,200 yards n admirable style. That is the very point, The reasons which render the French so desirous for the tunnel are precisely those which make Er glishmen fight shy of it. The silver streak of the channel is their g est protection, and they have built an enormous fleet chiefly to enable them to hold command over it. Now it is to be placed at the disposal of an enemy, who may want to strike a blow at England from the continent. The English people are not willing to incur that risk, but if it is going to be made, and it seems likely to pay, there are plenty of people who will be ready to find the money. Patriotism will not deter them from going into a good spec, hence Watkin has lost no time in trying to fix posi-

tion with the new government. Won't Drop Home Rule.

Of course, Gladstone has not been consulted about it lately. He has quite enough else to think about. The Dublin explosion will oblige him to come back to London much sooner than he intended. There must be a cabinet meeting to consider what shall be done. If the decision could be taken as a ballot on home rule, Parliament would not be troubled with the bill at the next session, but the old man would not give up his darling project, even though the dynamiters were at work in every street in London. The only question is whether some provisions of the coercion act, which is still unrepealed, shall be put in force. That is the knotty point, Public opinion seems to demand it, but Gladstone's Irish allies will leave him at the first turn of the screw. Those who hope to succeed Gladstone in command of the liberal party would rather not be called upon to show their hand on this most un-

pleasant subject. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Locked in a House by Their Parents They Set the Building on Fire. New York, Dec. 31 .- The house of William Phillips, a colored laborer, living near Stony Brook, L., I., was destroyed by fire last night. Four small children, who were locked in the house, were horribly burned.

Two of them were dead when discovered The others died this morning. It is supposed that the children, while playing with the fire in the kitchen stove, set the house ablaze. The building was a one-story and a half frame structure. neighbors saw the flames and heard the children's agonizing cries, but were unable

to reach them, or to extinguish the fire. Caused by a Telegrapher's Blunder. Albuqueaque, N. M., Dec. 31.-A collision securred yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock. one mile east of Ash Fork. It was between two loaded freight trains. Engineer Powell

and Fireman Dickinson were instantly

killed. Both trains are completely wrecked. The cause of the accident, it is said, was owing to the telegraph operator's blunder. Blew Up a Hotel Stove. Chawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 31 .- Early this morning some person threw a bomb into a stove in the office of Robbin's hotel. The

stove was blown to pieces and the windows and furniture of the hotel office totally demolished. The hotel clerk had his leg broken and several other persons received