

MOOTHER WATER

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

FROM DANGERS OF STORM AND SEA

Happy Ending of a Tempestuous Voyage Across the Atlantic.

PROISM OF GALLANT CAPTAIN M'KAY

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

MOVE TO IN A GALE WITH A BROKEN SHAFT

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

New York, Dec. 31.—The long overdue steamship Umbria has arrived. Her passengers are all ashore. Their baggage has been examined, many of them have left town, and thousands of anxious hearts rest easily, relieved of the burden of anxiety that for many days weighed them down.

The great steamship rests easily in her berth at the foot of Clarkson street. Her decks are full of people and her thousand rattles and perils are past for the present, at least. She is a safe, comparatively sound vessel, 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 the ocean, broke down and became as helpless as a 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 hundreds of souls, deserves the sleep he enjoys.

In hundreds of homes, in clubs, in the hotel parlors today are being told the story of their terrible time in mid-ocean. It is a great story, and upon the Cunard liner it was told many a time.

It was 10:30 last night when the first news of the arrival of the Umbria reached the office of the Cunard line. At that time the steamer at Fire Island made out the line of a large vessel which was apparently coming in and keeping as near the shore as was possible.

It took the observer who knew all the ships and lines by sight but a few seconds to make out the unmistakable night colors of the Cunard line.

The instruments ticked on a hundred circuits, within ten minutes of the time the observer at Fire Island saw the first lights of the Umbria every city for thousands of miles knew that she had at last put in an appearance. Once before during the night she had been sighted, but the report had been so uncertain that it was not believed. It was now that she had arrived, and then it had proved true. This report came from Boston, and set many a heart to fluttering, only to increase the anxiety, to deepen the gloom that had overtaken many a household; but the second time there was no reason to doubt the news.

Justly Received the News.

The Cunarder had come in sight of land; her lights had been seen; within a few hours she would be at her dock, before twelve hours the missing ones would be with friends, and so, when the mothers of families went down at 1 o'clock this morning to answer the rings at door bells to admit the shivering messenger to hastily tear open the envelope and read therein in black and white the welcome news that the ship had arrived and would be at her dock in the morning, well, perhaps the worried little messenger looked in alarm at the bank note thrust into his hands; perhaps he stood in bewilderment when the old mother caught his ragged hair and burst into tears; perhaps he did not know why she did it.

It was cold and bleak on the bay this morning; cold off the shore of the States, and cold on the bay of the Islands. The ordinary denizens of that denuded part of the world saw nothing extraordinary beautiful or cheerful about their bleak houses this particular morning. But to the handful of passengers huddled together on the deck of the Umbria at daybreak the bleak bay looked precious indeed, and there were many who in such happiness, perhaps threw their arms about each other, danced until the old black sea gulls began to wonder what had struck that part of the country.

There was a heavy mist at daybreak over the bay, but toward 8 o'clock it began to lift 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, and the fort, and a small fleet of tugs and small boats accompanied her floating at the huge monster and barked around her like so many pug dogs about a stiff. The Umbria loomed up quiet and light. There was nothing to indicate that she had anything but the usual voyage. She came along slow, to be sure, but she did not wobble as if she had the sea sickness, in fact, she came along nicely, as coolly and as unconcernedly and unharmed as if she had just passed through a duel with some French gentleman he held in honor.

At 8:30 o'clock when the drooped anchor 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 prudent at 5:30 that evening to stop in order to make an examination. Thereupon I lifted the covers of the shaft, and was almost dumfounded 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 formulated 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.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The true in political life is that every day during the Christmas season the Reichstag has been observed as usual this season, and the trace has been accentuated by the anger that is felt against each other by the political parties. The official press, however, flaunts the non-compromise 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 effective 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 drill 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 effective 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 freisingian 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 seen 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 New Year's festivals, which are consequently put in the background.

The National Zeitung advises parents not to send their children to 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 conscience.

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 Alshardt. 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. Alshardt's charges, which are now disposed of, are as nothing when compared with the accusations of 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 Vorwarts, the leading organ of the socialists, and it is expected that he will give an explicit caution as to how papers presuming to assail the reputations of high dignitaries shall be dealt with.

Social Events.

The court season commences on Jan. 5 with a 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 present court.

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

IS ONLY POLITICS

Trouble in France Does Not Reach the Foundations of Society.

TIERED OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

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

CANNOT WILLING TO RESIGN HIS PLACE

Impressive Speech of the President at a Recent 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 the provinces are unanimous in declaring that the Panama scandal has 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. Approximate calculations give as the probable proportions 250 reactionists, 100 socialists and 200 republicans of the existing shade.

Trouble in the Cabinet.

There are serious divergences of opinion among 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 Herz at the time of the presidential election of 1877, 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 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 calm and dignified. He declared that the new situation required new men and he was quite ready to resign. He hoped his example would 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 of note, who believe that the resolution come to by President Carnot will produce a greater effect in the country when it is known than any other news, especially in the terribly low state of funds.

During the week French rents have dropped 5 per cent.

Not in a Revolutionary State.

Notwithstanding this, all the Parisians are in 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 politics.

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 came out of it nobody knows, but I am convinced that not 100 shots will be fired if 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.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

SUGGESTED BY THE EMPEROR.

Mr. Gallimbert Given the Red Hat at the Request of Francis Joseph.

Rome, Dec. 31.—The news of the creation of Mr. Gallimbert as a cardinal excited diverse comments, because it is known that the pope, for reasons of general policy, and on account of the triple alliance, disliked the idea of Gallimbert's promotion, but the emperor of Austria personally interfered, and caused the pope to be informed that the nomination of the nuncio at Vienna would be looked upon by him as an affront. Gallimbert will remain nuncio for another year, when it is hoped that 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—Fair, Stationary Temperature.

1. Story of the Umbria's Voyage.

2. Hitcock's Guaranty a Failure.

3. National Quarantine is Needed.

4. Norfolk Asylum Trouble.

5. Council Bluffs Passes in Review.

6. Buildings and Other Improvements.

7. Last Week in Local Society.

8. Secret Society News and Notes.

9. South Omaha's Wonderful Growth.

10. Holiday Sports News.

11. Public Schools and Scholars.

12. Commercial and Financial News.

13. What Colonel Coyle is Driving At.

14. Operatic and Dramatic News.

15. New Light on Mason and Sillid.

16. Holiday Sports News.

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 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 tunnel 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 tricks 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 involve the addition of 100,000 men to the army, and would deprive England of all the advantages it gains by its insular position and practically 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 in admirable style. That is the very point. The reasons which render the French so desirous for the tunnel are precisely those which make Englishmen fight shy of it. The silver streak of the channel is their 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 just no time in trying to fix position with the new government.

Want's 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 unrepaled, 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 unpleasant subject.

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, N. Y., 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. The 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.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 31.—A collision occurred 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.

Blow Up a Hotel Stove.

CRAWFORDVILLE, 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 severe injuries.