ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1893-TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SON OF HIS FATHER

Count Herbert Bismarck as the Leader of the German Conservatives.

HIS SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG FRIDAY

It Eurprised His Friends by the Vehemence of Its Delivery.

HERR RICHTER DISSECTS THE EFFORT

He Handles the Young Man's Utterances Without Gloves.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH RUSSIA

It Will Probably Be Passed Now that that of Roumania Has Been Accepted -Some Interesting Gossip and News from the Fatherland.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Associated Press. , Benity, Dec. 16 .- The importance of yesterday's debate in the Reichstag centered on Count Herbert Bismarck's unexpected coming to the front as one of the leaders of the conservative party. The agrarians selected him to be their champion solely on account of the weight of his historic name; and although his arguments raised no point not already covered by the opponents of the commercial treaties, and, in fact, as Herr Richter pertinently remarked, the whole speech was couched in such general terms that it would suit any commercial treaty, yet the trenchant vigor of Count Herbert Bismarck's language was in such striking contrast to his former parliamentary style that even his friends were surprised and delighted, and the conservatives, abandoning their attitude of reserve displayed toward him since his father's dismissal from office, applauded him vociferously,

Count Herbert as a Bimetallist. During the course of his remarks Count Herbert Bismarck said that the treaties were calculated to undo the great work of 1879 and 1881, through the measures for the protection of national products and industry which bis father carried through, and showed himself in a new light as a convert to bimetallism. The count quoted a pamphlet of the archbishop of Dublin in arguing that unless the currency question was settled the peasantry would become bankrupt, defended the farmers union as having prevented many discontented rural voters from going over to the social democrats, and implored the government to remember that 20,000,000 persons in Germany were more or less dependent on agriculture for a liveli-

Continuing, the count pointed to the case of England, where, he claimed, agriculture was practically ruined and the country depended upon foreign supplies. This, he said, was the cause of the naval panic and quoted Cobden's exhortation to spend £20,000,000 as necessary to maintain England's a naval supremacy, saying if England lost a great naval battle and her coasts were blockaded she would be compelled to accept peace at any price within eight days. Such was the consequence, the count concluded, of allowing national agriculture to wither.

Though Count Herbert Bismarck does no inherit his father's mental gifts, he nov stands on a level with the foremost leaders of the conservative party, which is rather weak in statesmanlike qualities, and he may attain a leading position in the councils of the party.

Richter's Vigorous Reply.

The agrarians, smarting under their de feat during the Roumania debate, brought their full force again to bear on the government. Instead of the more formal debate expected, six hours were spent in speeches Herr Richter closed the debate with a vigorous defense of the government against the conservative attacks, illustrating, with bitter sarcasm, the principles and character of agrarian agitation, and ridiculed the idea of presenting England as a lost country. Herr Richter, during his speech, said: "And if in their patriotism, they are willing to make a large naval outlay, they owe their ability to do so to their free trade policy. We, on the other hand, have so much difficulty in covering the cost of the army bill because our prosperity is retarded by the protection

Herr Richter then attacked Count Bis marck, whose election he described as being due to the illegitimate influence of the local authorities, claiming he was only elected by a majority of 226 and that a petition against his election lay before the house. Then, in a peroration which caused a stormy scene, Herr Richter declared that no German gov ernment ever received such treatment from the conservatives. Honest opposition, Herr Richter continued, could not be censured, but when the government had been led to believe that it was entitled to the support of a certain party in concluding the treaties and was suddenly deserted, from tactical or other considerations, it was the prestige of Germany which suffered.

"We, therefore, on the left side of the house," exclaimed Herr Richter. "must close up, shoulder to shoulder, as a great party in order to protect the authority of the state against undermining attempts which originate in the conservative party.'

Russian Treaty Next.

It will be interesting to watch what wil be the next move of the discomfited agrarians. The passage of the treaties has paved the way for the adoption of the Russian treaty, and while nothing can be assured with certainty, those in a positiou to judge best believe the majority for the Russian treaty will be even a little larger than for the Roumanian treaty, because a number of its opponents declared that after the passage of the latter it would be sense

less to oppose the Russian treaty. Chancellor von Caprivi did not explain fully the meaning of his words in the closing speech on the Roumanian treaty, stating the government would not accept the responsibility of its rejection. Some people are inclined to think he threatened a dissolution of the Reichstag. But the Associated press is assured a perfect change in the policy of the government (namely, a bitter fight against the conservatives) would have been the consequence.

In congratulating Chancellor von Caprivi and Baron Marschall von Beiberstein, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the emperor could not overlook the fact that victory was due to the votes of social democrats and radicals of all shades, Guelphs, Poles and advanced national linerals, those elements who for years have suffered under the

reproach of being enemies of the empire. The radical papers state that a dissolution would have been in their interest, for

in some parts of the empire the conservat tives would have been swept away in new elections held upon the issue of the treaties, but they were satisfied an appeal to the voters should be prevented, as it would give their own Germany again into a period of damaging excitement.

Of forty members absent from the division on the Roumanian treaty it has been ascertained that at least twenty-three are prepared to support the Russian treaty. Prepared for the Anarchists.

It is fully confirmed that Chanceller von Caprivi is of the opinion that the present legislation is sufficient to deal with all anarchists and no initiative steps are expected from Germany. The Berlin adherents of the party are very downhearted, as every individual belonging to it is well known and continually shadowed by the police, who have never been lacking in information from their own ranks. Every speaker indulging in exciting language at meetings is promptly "sent up." Under the law quite a number are already in prison and others are awaiting trial. They will soon find it too hot for them here, and as other states of Europe will not let them pass the frontier they will at last try to go to America, where invasions of this character may be looked for.

During the debate on the estimates of the ministry of the interior in the Bavarian lower chamber today a discussion arose on the question of the growing socialist agitation. The minister of the interior declared only strong reserve measures would be of any avail in repressing the socialists, whom the government would combat so far as the law permitted. The socialists, however, the minister concluded, had nothing to fear while they obeyed the law.

May Pardon the Spies.

It is thought certain the emperor will shortly pardon the Leipsic spies and have them sent back to France. This is generally done when the spies are officers and when it is believed they were acting under orders and in pursuing their legitimate calling. They thus differ widely from the spies who work for any party which pays the best. This is generally done by all governments, and their confession and owning up to their ranks will be considered. Had they continued to refuse to own up they would have been made to serve their time, which was today fixed upon as six years for Degong and four years for Delgay, not at hard labor, as the public prosecutor demanded, but of detention in a fortress. It will be recalled that the public prosecutor asked that a term of five years of imprisonment at hard labor be imposed upon Degong and four years upon Delgay; thus the judge today increased the length of the senior French officer's itaprisonment by one year and altered the nature of the detention of both of the convicted spies.

Export Premium on Sugar. The news circulated by the Polische Nachrichten, and reprinted by the Nord Deutsche Zeitung, regarding the intention of the government to continue the export premium on sugar after January, 1895, which date is fixed by law for the commencement of lowering the premium, which will be stripped off entirely after January, 1897, is not based upon any government action, but is probably based on reports sent out by the sugar interest with the view to discover whether the government contemplates any new departure. It is supposed the next few days will clear the matter up and that some offi

cial announcement of the government's intention will be made. Postmaster Stephan has just consented to the opening up of telephone communication between Cologne and Aix-la-Chappelle and Brussels and Liege. This is a new departure in a certain degree, indicating a change in the political views previously held on this subject. For years telephone connection between Germany and the other side of the western frontier has been refused for obvious reasons. It now seems there is no danger to be anticipated from a misuse, in a political sense, of the telephone lines crossng the frontier.

The reported illness of the crown prince is not believed in best circles. The crown prince was seen last week playing with his brothers and was then in the best of health.

UNDER THE NEW LAW.

French Anarchist Press Already Moderating Its Tone. LONDON, Dec. 16. -A correspondent of the Telegraph at Paris says: The first results of the press law are already apparent. The anarchist and socialist prints are becoming more moderate in their tone, but it is expected that a large crop of revolutionary pamphlets will soon be put in circulation.

A new socialist organ appeared yesterday, the editor being a member of the staff of a paper with which M. Goblet and Millerand are connected. An editorial in the new paper described liberty as mutilated, and at its last gasp it adds: "We are promised a Russian alliance and we have that of the Cossacks, which is better."

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES. story of Privation and Prospective Mob

Violence from Rio. London, Dec. 16 .- A letter received here from Rio de Janeiro dated November 20, says that many people are being driven from their homes owing to the military operations and that as a result their sufferings and privations are very great and they are

obliged to receive public refief. It is added that the government is making arbitrary arrests daily and that the prisons

are crowded with suspects. The extreme partisans have assumed threatening attitude toward the friends of the insurgents and it is said that Rio de Janeiro may possibly see mob violence and attacks upon foreigners.

PREFERRED DEATH TO CAPTURE.

Wholesale Arrests of Nihilists at Moscow

London, Dec. 16 .- A dispatch received here dated at Moscow says that the police of that place, assisted by a detachment of Cossacks, surrounded and surprised a large number of nihilists in an isolated house outside of Moscow. The nihilists made a desperate resistance, fifteen of the police were wounded, and five of the nihilists committed suicide.preferring death to being cap tured. Twenty-two of the nihilists succeeded in escaping and fifty were captured.

HAS A VERY WEAK CASE.

Evidence Against Affred J. Monson Not

Considered Sufficient. EDINBURGH, Dec. 16 .- The evidence for the crown in the charge of murder brought against Alfred J. Monson is about finished. Only one or two unimportant witnesses re main to be examined and the general coin ion is among those who have been present in the court room throughout the trial, that the crown has a very weak case.

Italian Parliament Convened. Rosse, Dec. 16 .- Parliament has been convened for next Tuesday.

Bismarck's Friends Lose No Opportunity to Harass Chancellor Caprivi.

NOTHING GETS AWAY

MAGNIFYING THE EMPEROR'S DISPLEASURE

Row Over the Wurtemburg Maneuvers Made to Serve as a Fretext.

WILL SOON HAVE A NEW MEETING PLACE

Sessions of the Reichstag Will Not Much Longer Be Held in the Old House.

PRESSING NEEDS OF THE GENERATION

Young Germany Can No Longer Find Room In the Building Where the Glants of the Empire Used to Foregather.

[Copyrighted 1893 by Press Publishing Company.] BERLIN, Dec. 16 .- | New York World Cable -Special to THE BEE. |- The alleged differences of opinion between the emperor and Chancellor Caprivi are forming the subject of comment in various quarters. The Muenchener Zeitung, Bismarck's chief organ, is particularly busy making capital out of the annoyance said to have been caused to the emperor by the postponement of the Wurtemburg maneuvers, and it hangs on this peg a long discussion about the military and civil condition of Wurtemburg, where, that journal states, not the government, but the democracy is reigning. Caprivi is blamed for the present developments, because he postponed the maneuvers during the emperor's visit to England. The emperor is said to have appointed General von Bronsart war minister of Prussia without Caprivi's knowledge or advice, knowing that the count, who is the Prussian minister of foreign affairs, as well as the imperial chancellor, was opposed to Bronsart's appointment,

Result of a Duel. Lieutenant Baron Lucius, son of a former minister of agriculture, has just entered the Second Guard regiment of hussars as a private, with the imperial consent. He resigned his commission after righting a sabre duel and underwent three months confinement in a fortress. He will regain his former rank in a few months time. This is ample proof that imprisonment for dueling leaves no stain on honor and is no disquali-

fication in any walk of life. The emperor beat the record in shooting last week at Barby. During two hours he shot 385 hares, or over two per minute. He used six guns. This is the more remarkable because he can only use one arm.

Science on a New Tack. A prize competition has been started by the Royal Scientific society of Goettinger for investigating the contents of the hollow parts of the skull, chest, abdomen and back of newly born children, in comparison with those of adults, thus establishing the gradual formation from the former to the

The German exhibit of engineering at Chicago will be displayed in Berlin as an exhibition by itself next summer. This is largely due to the unqualified praise bestowed on it by the American press and public.

Will Have a New Meeting Blace. Few more Reichstags will meet in the old sombre gray square building of severely Prussian architecture in the Leipsiger strasse. The mildewed and fossilized structure will see its last days as a senatorial house mext year. It belongs to a past order of things and must give way to the "new course." It is played out. People said so long before Bismarck's voice ceased to be heard within its walls. It cannot expand as young United Germany has expanded. From the street it looks like an antiquated insur ance office. No store window displays a picture of Germany's great history of manufactory. There is something too undignified about a plain, two-story, tiled gable root building for a modern day camera with any degree of self-respect. The Reichstagnaus is crushed and wedged in between by two high buildings and faced by thriving stores It is inferior in its architectural effect to any modern dwelling house in the capital.

Great in Associations. Only in its memories and its associations does it rise above all that has been, and probably will be, in the history of the empire. In its unpretentious assembly hall have stood three German emperors. There has come the greatest diplomatist in the century to meet his enemies and confound them. There has been seen the asceticfeatured Moltke. It was here that the iron

chancellor on that memorable 19th of July announced that France had thrown down the gauntlet against Prussia. But the giants of those days -where are they now? All gone; all. One dismissed by an imperial master, the rest called away by a grim and more imperious summons The memories of the past that linger in the old Reichstaghaus are in the bond of union that has been made the German people what they are today. They will let the building in which that union made live out its mellow old days alone, untouched. Amid

the new generation that has sprung up it is antiquated out of place. New Building Almost Completed.

The new building was commenced in 1884 and will be opened by the emperor next year. The scaffolding was taken down a few weeks ago. But long before that people said it was a huge architectural mistake from the cross surmounting the big squat cupola to the foundations. The government has done its level best to surround the new undertaking with all possible secrecy Americans have scarcely heard of its exist ence. One of its architects said to your correspondent:

"Nothing much has been published, although we are erecting one of the largest buildings in the world. It is as big as the capitol at Washington. The fact is, publication of details has been officially forbidden No English or Americans have been here to view the place. I am afraid that in this respect both the government and architect are to blame. We Germans have no knack of advertising ourselves. This modesty is a well fixed rule and hides completely every thing that is high in art, and yet, in her way, Germany stands second to none in in dustrial genius."

Not Sightly in Form or Place.

The site chosen, Koenigsplatz, by the famous Victory column in the Thiergarten, is just the worst that could have been chosen. Berlin does not seem to own her new toy, and has thrown it like some beautiful but spurged thing outside her boundaries. From

whatever side it is approached it is far from appearing impressive. Trees hide it on nearly every side. It is compact and concentrated where it should have been diffuse. Its lines are unbroken except by unwieldly corner towers that dwarf the walls. Its immense cupola seems to press down on it like some tyrant monster, threatening to crush and flatten it under its weight. Its noble walls abut right on a narrow street on the east, and dignified statues have perforce to hobnob with factory chimneys and feel themselves exposed to the temptations of nursemands ogling them through dwelling house windows. For such a locked-in position the only remedy was to raise the building on some artificial mound. That, however, was not done, and, as if not content with making the one fatal mistake, the effect has been spoiled by letting the cupola into the roof flat instead of raising it to a height commensurate with the proportions of the building.

AFTER THE PRESIDENT.

Guatemala's Chief Executive Monaced in the Patace by an Assassin. [Copyrighted 1893 by Press Publishing Company.] GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Dec. 16.— [New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE !- An unknown man tried to force his way into the national palace today and was arrested. On being questioned he said he intended to as-

sassinate the president. The officers are

reticent concerning the affair, some even denying it. Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 16 .- New York World Caple-Special to THE BEE.]-The news of the reorganization of the canal company greatly pleases the merchants here. They say the completion of the canal is the only salvation, pecuniarily, for the country. An American syndicate has offered the government \$1,000,000 for a railway, steamboat

and land concession. Tegucigalpa, Houduras, Dec. 16.-[New York World Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-It is reported that the government is negotiating with the fruit importers in New Orleans for the sale of certain special privileges, the money so obtained to be used in purchasing war material.

VICTORY FOR PEIXOTO.

He Captures an Important Strategic Posttion in the Harbor of Rio. LONDON, Dec. 16.-The Brazilian legation in this city has a telegram from Rio dated, today, December 16, saying that the government troops have recaptured Governor's island from the insurgents. It is added at the legation that this is considered a most important victory for Peixote, owing to the stragetic position which the island occupies. The Brazilian legation today makes a further important announce ment that the commanders of the American and German warships have declared they will protect foreign interests and that they wiil not recognize any blockade of Rio de Janeiro which may be established by the insurgents, to whom the quality of belligerents has been refused by all foreign nations. It is believed here, after the determined stand taken by the American and German commanders at Rio, that American and German

practically reduce the blockade of that port. RUSSIA FOR THE RUSSIANS. State Banks Forbidden to Discount Notes

ships may be sent to Santos in order to

for Foreigners.
LONDON, Dec. 16.—A correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg says! The poincy of "Russin for the Russians" was never more strikingly illustrated than by a decision of a special commission, comprising the governor of the state banks, the director of the trade department, the minister of finance and other officials, that henceforth the state banks shall discount no bill for foreign sub jec's unless special permission has been ob tained from the minister of finance. The reason given for the decision is that the state banks should developentire Russian trade and industry, and the fact is mentioned that the foreign bills discounted in the month of November amounted to 25,000,

The price of wheat and other cereals is s high in Russian Turkestan that a famine exists. The primary cause of this scarcity is said to be the extravagant development of cotton planting to the exclusion of agri

French Exports Failing Off. London, Dec. 16.-A dispatch to the

Times from Paris says the returns for November show a large decline in exports. The exports of raw materials amounted to 61. 000,000 francs, against 76,000,000 francs in the same month of last year. The exports of menufactured articles amounted to 117, 000,000 francs, against 153,000,000 francs last year. The imports during the month show an increase, the figures being: For materiais, 174,000,000 francs, against 166,000,000 francs in November of 1892; and for manu factured articles, 48,000,000 francs, against 42,000,000 francs.

Brazilian Consul Kemoved, MONTKEAL, Dec. 16. - Consul Lima, hereto fore representing the Brazilian government at this port, has been summarily removed by his government. Some weeks ago Messrs Guerrin and Devlin, attorneys of this city appeared in New York and attempted to ake measures to prevent the sailing of the Nietheroy and America. Investigation made by Mr. Mendonea, the Brazilian minister at Washington, satisfied him that Consul Lima instigated the movement. Hence his re-

Reduce the Army Expense. ROME, Dec. 16 .- It is stated that General Mocenus, minister of war, will accept a program which involves a reduction of 12,000,000 lire in the military budget, half of which will be devoted to the general budget and the other half to the army reforms.

John Hare Dangerously Itt. LONDON, Dec. 16. John Hare, the well known comedian and theatrical man ager, is ill. He passed a bad day and his physicians this afternoon pronounce his condition to be grave indeed.

HORRIBLE IOWA TRAGEDY. Fiendish Cruelty Displayed by a Woman Toward Her Husband.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 16 .- A special to the Re public from Washington, Ia., says: Brightton, a town six miles southeast of here, to wild over a fatality attending a family fight between Mr. and Mrs. David Adler. Mr. Adler went out to the well to draw a bucket of water. The well is an open one, and as Adler was leaning over it his wife pushed him in, kicking him in the face as he went down. Mrs. Adler then began pelting him with stones. Having exhausted her supply of stones, the woman told her husband catch hold of the rope and she would pull him up. He refused to comply, whereupon the woman procured a shotgun and filled his body full of bird shot. Thinking she had killed him, the woman hitched up a team and drove away to her mother's home near Four Corners. Adler's neighbors heard his cries and rescued him. He will die. The weman is at large.

REVIVE SILVER

Condition of India's Treasury Causes a New Light to Shine Forth.

FORCED TO BORROW FIFTY MILLIONS

Gold Must Be Had to Meet Immediate Obligations of the Government.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE ENGLISH PRESS

Financial and Political Journals Urgently Demand an International Agreement.

SAY IT RESTS WITH THE UNITED STATES

If America, India and England Join Hands They Can Dictate the Financial System of the World Independent of Any Power.

[Copyrighted 1893 by Press Publishing Company.] LONDON, Dec. 16 .- | New York World Cable -Special to TRE BEE. |-The event of the week in London which is of the most importance to the United States was the bill practically adopted in Parliament last Tuesday authorizing the Indian government to borrow \$50,000,000 to meet maturing obligations between now and March. The importance of this to the United States lies in the frank admission that so far, at least, the experiment of closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver has completely failed to achieve what that closing was meant to achieve, that is the maintaining of the value of the rupce. The London morning journals of both parties and the weekly financial newspapers published today unite in declaring that the situation in India is most critical, and the Manchester Guardian, representing the vast Lancashire interests, very bluntly intimates that if President Cleveland resummons the conference for establishing an international agreement, as he asks in his message for power to do, Eugland must be prepared to assume a much more complaisant attitude than at Brussels.

India Almost Bankrupt. The present situation in India may be briefly stated thus: The Indian government holds at home a large amount of silver to pay gold debts in England. To pay these debts now in silver at present prices would entail a loss which, as the Times says, would be "so large as would cause the most serious financial embarrassment." Therefore India is obliged to borrow enough to tide over the present emergency, hoping for a radical improvement in Indian affairs or the appreciation in value of silver before the new debt falls due.

All the financial papers today express disbelief that either of these conditions is to be hoped for and they agree with the Manchester Guardian in admitting the solution must be found in an international agreement.

Supports a Silver Standard. The Guardian, summing up its argument, intimates that this solution must be speedily idented "The Indian the Amer the British governments" it says, "have the ability in themselves alone and unaided by any power to solve the problem once for all, and to dictate the monetary system of the world. Both the Indian and the United Stars governments desire the bimetallic solution which has been advocated by all the ablest finance ministers of India, is approved by scientific economists throughout the world, and by an increasing number of the most responsible capitalists, bankers and financiers in London and has been declared feasible and desirable by the majority of a royal commission appointed to investigate

the question." Mr. Astor in Nowise Disturbed. Mr. Astor promptly accepted service in the libel suit of the Mobile & Dauphin Island railroad, and through solicitors as promptly secured Sir Edward Clarke as counsel. In discussing the suit, already fully described in these dispatches, Mr Astor said that he is rather amused at the importance given to the action, which he thinks not likely to ever be brought to trial. In any event, he has no intention of being "bluffed." He understood, he said, that the articles in the Pall Mall Gazette killed the scheme. He did not suppose the Gazette could have accomplished such a feat had it not told the truth and nothing but the

truth. Interest in the Bye-Election

The possible result of the election in the borough of Accrington, described last week, grows daily in importance. If the libera candidate comes in with a largely increased majority it is the best opinion that Mr Gladstone will certainly dissolve Parlia ment, confident that the country is with nim. If, on the other hand, the conservatives win a victory, he will adopt Lord Saiisbury's tactics in the previous Parliament and hold on until the last. The liberal candidate stakes everything on the issue that the Lords must be rebuked for practically killing the employers' liability bill, but at the same time declares as firm adhesion to home rule as when he was elected in June 1892. The election occurs next Thursday but the borough is very large, and the result

probably will not be known before Friday. Capital for Mr. Stead's Paper.

Mr. Stead, now in America, has got his £100,000 for a new London daily paper. His scheme was that 100,000 people should subscribe a year in advance, he giving them a £1 share in addition, dependent on profits, and that he should have the right to buy out the subscribers at par when any part of it was made. This scheme, however, did not work, as the number of people prepared to enable Mr. Stead to make his fortune with their money was very small indeed. But, according to a story as told today, an American press maker, who is anxious to introduce his presses in London with a big advertisement, has entered into an engagement with Mr. Stead under which he is to supply the necessary funds for the enterprise.

Captain O'shea's Bankruptey.

A creditor of Captain O'Shea has this week made a move to force him into bank ruptcy, but as the proceedings were adjourned it is possible he raised the funds necessary to settle the claim.

A friend says he met Mrs. Parnell walking in the streets of Brighton a few days ago. still wearing the deepest crape and accompanied by the two red setters which were such favorites of her husband. It is curious fact that Captain O'Shea also lives at Brighton.

Left the Princess Deaf.

While the princess of Wales is recovering from an attack of influenza it has left her completely deaf. Two leading specialists

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

- 1 Count Herbert Bismarck's Speech. Harassing Chancellor Caprivi-English Favor for Free Silver.
- Effects of Vaillant's Crime, 2. Gulf and Union Pacific Affairs. Schaeffer Wins the Big Billiard Match.
- Harry Hill Waiting on the Jury. Editor Hitchcock's Useless Bluft 3. Lincoln and Nebraska News. Iowa Republicans Preparing for a Jubi-
- 4. Last Week in Local Social Circles. 5. Tobe Castor Calls in Assistance. Attacking the Hoke Smith Policy. Interested Some in Hawatian Affairs.
- 6 Conneil Bluffs Local News, 7. Story of a Boarding House War.
- Adam Snyder Reported to Be Short.
- Chris Frahm a De autter,
- 10. People in Omaha Who Need Help. What the Secret Orders Are Doing. 11. Germans in Rio de Janeiro.
- Men Who Look Like Other Men. 12. Editorial and Comment.
- Where the Rebellion Was Born. 13. Kate Field Writes on Female Suffrage In the World of Music and Drama.
- Effect of Louisville's Aw at Wreck. 14. Bawaitaes Putting on the Gloves. Barney McGinn Found Guitty,
- 15. Omaha's Local Trade Review. Commercial and Financial News. Omaha Live Stock Markets.

Griswold's Grist of Gossip.

- 16. Swedes in Nebraska. Some Waterfalls of Norway. 18. More of that Lugenbeel Duck Bunt.
- 19. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. Among the December Magazines. 20. Twenty Years Ago in Central Nebraska. Family of James A. Garfield. Coming of an Irrigation Convention.

have been at Sandringham this week, but are unable to state positively as yet whether the affliction will be permanent or not. The princess has long suffered from partial deaf-

The epidemic of influenza shows no sign of abatement, and in London alone during the past week 127 deaths were reported from this cause against an average of about twenty-two in the pravious two weeks. It has been particularly violent in Parliament, and smoking eucalyptus eigarettes is the prevailing fashion. Dr. Mortimer Granville advises the use of alcohol rather than antipyrene.

He is Not Dead.

The report cabled here from New York that Mr. Howard Gallop, brother of the late park commissioner, was lying dangerously ill in London, is incorrect. He has entirely recovered from his severe illness and is out today. BALLARD SMITH,

Montreat's Young Dynamiters. MONTREAL, Dec. 16 .- The case against the three young men, Henry Mercier, P. De Mortigny and A. Pelland, charged with attempting to blow up the Nelson monument, came up today. M. Phister, the chemist ap pointed to examine the dynamite cartridge, presented his report. He stated that he found it strong enough to fire the cartridge which was analyzed last Saturday. The case for the crown was then declared closed and after some further arugment the case was adjourned until the 12th of July.

Will Suspend the Law of Necessary. ROME, Dec. 16.-It is said that the Italian nent will present a bill in the Cham ber of Deputies empowering the government to suspend the law dealing with banks of

issue if necessary. Admiral Brin has learned that according to his demand France has placed at the disposal of Italy 420,000 francs as indemnity for the victims of Aigues-Mortes riots.

Permission to Leave the Army. MUNICH, Dec. 16.-The Military Gazette says Prince Regent Luitpold has granted Baron Zefried von Buttenheim, who married Princess Elizabeth of Bayaria, permission to quit the Bavarian army, in which he held the office of inspector, so as to enable the newly married couple to settle in Austria.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16.-The session of congress has closed. The report of the minister of finance on the budget shows that for the first time in many years the revenues and expenditures have balanced.

Satolli Will Not Be Recalled. ROME, Dec. 16.-The Vatican has again authorized the Associated press to contradict the report circulated by an irresponsible news agency to the effect that Mgr. Satohi is to be recalled to Rome.

Ecuador Wants Peace. Lima, Dec. 16.—The Peruvian minister at Quito has been informed that Ecuador desires an amicable arrangement of the rontier dispute with Peru.

Sarah Bernhardt's Memoirs. Paris, Dec. 16 .- Sarah Bernhardt is about to publish her memoirs. They will appear

MELLO ANXIOUS TO FIGHT. He Will Look for the Nictheroy and Amer-

ica with His Freet. New York, Dec. 16 -The Herald's special dispatch from Montevideo says: It is now known that Admiral Mello is preparing to fight the America and Nictheroy with the Aquidaban, Republica and others of his

News has been received that the state o Pernambuco was ready to revolt. Letters revealing the plot were intercepted and the government took steps which prevented its consummation. The correspondent at Rio sends word that

the situation is daily becoming more serious for Peixoto. Sympathizers with Mello or those who are suspected of favoring the in surgents are being thrown into prison.

Many business houses in Sao Paulo are

pankrupt. Perfect quiet and peace reign in Rio, which is under police security. The governor of the state of Minas-Geraes has issued a manifesto declaring his unqualified support of the republic. He points out the fallacy of the attempt to restore the monarchy and says not a single member of

the "Braganza family" is fit to rule. That

state in common with others, will, he as

serts, preserve its autonomy under republican regime, despite all efforts to restore the monarchy. He thinks this sentiment ani mates nine-tenths of the citizens of the re The situation for American vessels i serious. Captain Picking refuses to protect them, notwithstanding the Brazilian govern-

ment issues permits through the consu! for

vessels loading at the wharves. Captain Picking has notified the masters of three vessels that if any of their crews are killed will testify against them on charges of manslaughter. Six People Drowned. PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 16 .- A special from Freeport, on Choctawhatchie bay, says:

Louis May, his wife, her father, Posey Paul, James Hilliard and Henry Williams were capsized in a squall while going across the bay in a boat. The bodies of Louis May, his wife, and her father have been recovered.

SAVED BY VAILLANT

Bomb Thrower's Mad Act Relieved the Government of a Serious Menace.

FIRST ATTACK OF THE RADICALS PUT OFF

Organized Inquiry Concerning the Great

Miners Strike Was Then Contemplated. MYSTERY STILL SUFROUNDS THE SENSATION

Others Known to Have Been Concorned Besides the Man Now Accused.

ON THE PASSAGE OF THE PRESS LAWS

One of the Royalist Schators Makes the Action of the Government the Text for Some Bitter Reflections Against the l'eople.

[Copyrighted 1893 by Press Publishing Company.]
Parts, Dec. 16.—[New York World Cable—
Special to The Bee.]—The feeling of horror over the bomb throwing in the Chamber of Deputies has become less intense, naturally, in the course of a week. One can now consider other things about the act besides its wickedness. It occurred with extraordinary opportunities for the government. Vaillant threw the bomb just as the ministers were about to engage in a debate on the Pas de Calais strikes, during which an army of soldiers and police was used and 2,000 miners were punished for small offenses. Vaillant's mad act therefore defeated the first great organized attack of the radicals and social-

ists on the government. Premier Casimir Perier finds himself somewhat in the same position as his grandfather, the prime minister of Louis Philippe, who repressed the revolutionary disorders in 1831. The press law passed this week would have had no chance eight days ago. A royalist senator, the marquis de L'Angle-Beaumanoir, made some ill-natured comments on it. He said that preceding governments had glorified the revolutionary crimes of 1793 and 1793; they had apologized for anarchy and they had erected statues to Danton.

Mystery Surrounds the Bomb Thrower, The bomb thrower's case is still surrounded with mystery. There is no satisfactory evidence before the public that he committed the act. There were of course other anarchists in the public gallery with him. Some of them are under arrest. A person who was in the Chamber at the time of the explosion and saw Vaillant taken with others to a hospital, informs your correspondent that he saw a man run up and speak to Vaillant outside the Palais Bourbon and then hurry away. The green powder used by Vaillant consisted of fourteen parts of chlorate of potash, four parts of picrio acid and three parts prussiate of potash.

tells your correspondent that with a well made bomb of the size used by Vaillant he might have destroyed the whole Chamber.

An American chemist here, who is trying to

sell a new shell to the French government,

In the fifth civil chamber of Paris on Thursday · Baron de Merch sued Vicomtesse Gouffroy d'Albans for the payment of a promissory note for 10,000 francs which she had given him. Great interest was taken in the case, because the vicomtesse is a distinguished beautiful demimondaine. Her title is authentic. She resisted the claim on the ground that the baron had obtained the money by speculating on her affection for him. The baron is a small landed proprietor of Loire. His lawyer said that the baron had been a lover of the vicomtesse; that his passion had cost him 150,000 francs, and that in 1890 the woman was arrested on a charge of swindling a rich manufacturer of Lyons named Belon: that by giving up all his ready money and various securities the baron had induced Belon to withdraw from the prosecution, and that while under arrest the vicomtesse gave him

the note for 10,000 francs to indemnify him. She Has Another Story.

The vicomtesse's advocate told another story. It was this: She met the baron in 1888. He was poor. His letters to her were either avowals of burning passion or plaints of financial embarrassment. In 1890, being greatly in need of money, the vicomtessa went to Lyons and fascinated the rich man named Belon, whose happiness lasted a month and cost him 50,000 francs. Then he grew tired and shortly afterward made attempts to get back his money. He preferred charges of swindling and espionage against her and while in prison she gave the baron

the note for 10,000 francs. Evidence Didn't Sustain the Charge. There was no evidence that the baron paid Belon money or gave him anything else. The charge of swindling at once fell through, but that of espionage was sustained by a package of German letters found at the vicomtesse's residence. The vicomtesse's advocate handed the letters to the president of the court. They were written to a member of the German general staff at Berlin. The judge read them and blushed, but not from a sense of wounded patriotism. They dealt in no way with political or military matters. The charge of espionage, the lawyer added, was not more serious than the other. Further hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday

CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS,

Bad Accident on a Southern Railroad-Many People Injured.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16 .- A passenger and freight train on the Seaboard Air Line met in a head-end collision at a bridge at Comer this morning. The freight had orders to sidetrack for two trains. The conductor and engineer overlooked the orders and pulled out from Comer. The injured are:

FIREMAN SMITH, ribs broken and left leg

ENGINEER OWERS, hip and ankle injured. George Bennett, fireman, eye hurt. J. H. Thomas, newsboy, slightly injured.

MRS. JONES of Elburton, injured in chest.

C. H. Davis, a passenger, was cut on the

Twelve passengers were more or less bruised. The engines were ruined and the freight cars badly wrecked and many thrown

Movements of Ocean Steamers December 16 At Liverpool-Arrived-Lucania, from New York.

At New York-Arrived-Waesland, from

Antworp.