

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1887--SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 183

A SIGNAL OF DANGER

How the Low Price of Russians is Regarded in Germany.

THE WORST POINTER AFLOAT.

The Action on the Bourse Considered Very Significant.

A SPRING CAMPAIGN PREDICTED.

Concentration of Troops in Poland a Standing Menace.

THE REASON OF RUSSIA'S MOVE.

She Does Not Want War, But Poland Must Be Protected—Festivities at Berlin—Other German News.

The Continental Outlook.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Dec. 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I met the other day a gentleman of some wealth whose whole fortune is invested in Russian securities. There had been a drop of a point in Russians that day, so we naturally talked about the bourse.

"I consider myself only half so rich as when my bonds were purchased," he said. "Are you selling at present?" I asked. "Not at all. There may come a turn. At any rate I hope to make up from the interest part of my loss before the crash comes," was his answer.

This fairly represents the position of the great mass of German holders of Russian securities. The low quotations are the strength of Russians. To sell now would mean such a loss that people prefer to risk their money rather than lose such a large part of their investments. It is because of this feeling that the weakness of the Berlin bourse is regarded in Germany as the worst sign of all the danger signals which are afloat.

The bourse is directed by a man as brainy as Jay Gould, who even surpasses Gould in his control of news and ability to know what is about to happen. He has often, with a delicate but firm twist of the bridle, helped the bourse over hard places. Now, although small holders of Russians help him by clinging to their holdings, there is no answer to either bridle or spurs. The Berlin bourse, which consists of the best informed men in the world, is pessimistic to the last degree. No one is predicting war, but almost to a man are believing that the concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian-Prussian frontiers is a part of Russia's slow but steady preparation for a Bulgarian spring campaign. They do not predict war because Russia has been known to countermand at the last moment even vaster preparations than those now going on.

On Thursday came a curious test of this pessimism. We had by telegraph the full text of the Russian war minister's organ's declaration regarding Russia's action in Poland. The increase of troops was justified by statistics, showing Austria-Germany to have for eight years silently but continuously increased their forces on the Russian frontier, while Russia allowed its troops to be drained off to the interior, that in Austria-Germany 9,300 kilometers of strategic frontier railway has been built, especially to concentrate troops rapidly against Russia, while Russia in the same time built but 2,288 kilometers on these batteries; that before Russia began to pour troops into Poland there existed in Austria, near Russia, a concentration of railroad cars already mounted to run on Russian tracks in short declaration; that Russia does not want war, but has been and is so threatened by its neighbors that Poland must at all hazards be more strongly guarded.

Prince Bismarck himself, on the eve of war, never made a more plain, live appeal for peace than is thus made by Russia, yet the bourse responded by marking down Russian values.

THE ARMY BILL.

An Informal Council Held By Emperor William.

[Copyright 1887 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Emperor William held today an informal council on the military situation, which is understood to have special bearing on to-morrow's military council at Vienna. Whatever measure is there adopted will be taken in consonance with a concerted plan for a demonstration against Russia.

Reports have reached the Berlin war office which describe the Austrian defense works in Galicia as neglected, while the movements of Russian troops show accurate knowledge of the weak points for attack. These statements, which were sent to Vienna, have stung the war office there into night and day activity. All measures that are decided upon are communicated to the Berlin authorities and the inspiration of Count von Moltke is supposed to guide the Austrian preparation. The result of to-morrow's conference is eagerly awaited. Berlin officials are of the opinion that the outcome of the council will be nothing more than accelerate the dispatch of troops to the frontier. The time has not come for a collective note from the allied powers demanding an explanation of the Russian concentration. General von Schweinitz, German ambassador to Russia, will return to his post at St. Petersburg to-morrow. If the czar approaches him upon the question of mutual armaments, General von Schweinitz is believed to be charged to represent that the German diplomatic and military position is unchanged and that peace is dependent upon cessation of Russian measures against the league of peace. Government circles, both in Berlin and Vienna, are becoming convinced that the allies mean to attack Russia early in the

spring. Military circles in Vienna regard the campaign as even closer, and are of the opinion that it will be opened within two months.

The Pester Lloyd, the organ of Herr Tisza, Hungarian premier, contends for the necessity of crushing Russia, in the event of war occurring, and so rectifying the frontier as to disable her from causing further trouble in Europe.

From Constantinople reports come that under the promptings of Herr von Radowitz, German ambassador, the porte is hastily extending fortifications on the Bosphorus and German engineers are supervising the work. The whole tenor of the news is warlike. No measure that the present reichstag has considered has so notably shown a national spirit in uniting all parties as the new military bill. Yesterday's debate was a succession of patriotic speeches, untainted by party bias. The debate has been especially gratifying to the government. The absence of opposition proved that every section of the house has become permeated with a sense of near danger and is ready to respond to whatever demands the government deems expedient.

To-day the Corral bill was read for the third time. It included an amendment raising the duty on oats to 4 marks. All the paragraphs were adopted in the form approved on the second reading and the whole bill was finally passed. The reichstag adjourned until January 17.

Seehauling's project to open a German-Chinese bank is certain of success. It has the co-operation of the most prominent German bankers. The project includes the establishment of branches at all treaty ports in China and Russia.

GERMANY'S CHRISTMAS.

It Will Be a Joyous One in Many Respects.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Dec. 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Berlin has begun its Christmas a long time in advance. For a week all have been watching the growth of forests of Christmas trees on every vacant square. Some of the trees grow out of piles of sand, carted there for the occasion, but the majority are piled up like cordwood till there is a time fit to use them. What space is not full of Christmas trees is full of booths of the Christmas fair royal. The Schloss is blocked up on three sides by this fair and on the fourth by canal boats, which have come down crowded with all manner of country products. Leipziger street is crowded, as it is near Potsdam Place. Nevertheless it has given up half of its sidewalk space to booths. All over the city it is the same. There is certainly a Christmas tree displayed for each family in the city and almost enough of canvas street booths to go around in the same way. They are distinctively for the poor. For 25 cents you get of any article almost as much as you can carry away. I bought yesterday a cent's worth of a kind of mummified gingerbread, yet so much that I had to carry it in my hand till I could give it away. No overcoat pocket could hold a piece. Clothing or useful articles have little sale. Most of the booths sell wooden toys, tin ornaments, honey cake of all sorts and sizes and cheap jewelry.

Commercially it promises to be a happy Christmas for Germany. As straws show the direction of the wind, we have Consul General Rain's report for the year. Comparing France and Germany, as the Berlin papers naturally do, the results cause much delight to Germans. The German exports to America in 1886 were valued at \$27,000,000, against \$49,000,000 worth sent from France to the United States. For 1887 the figures are: German exports to the United States, \$83,794,630, against similar French exports worth (the figures are from a German source) \$69,900,000, of which totals, as showing the healthfulness of German growth, Paris exports two-thirds while Berlin exports less than one-fifth. This is a good showing as compared with the fact that at many of the great German seaports not a single American vessel was entered during the year.

In anticipation of the passage of the new military law the necessary changes have been under way for several weeks. The law, as certain to be passed, places all Germans in active service from twenty to twenty-three years old; in reserve, from twenty-three to twenty-seven; in the landwehr, twenty-seven to thirty-two; in the landwehr reserve, thirty-two to thirty-nine; in the landsturm, all exempt, and men not in the landwehr, up to thirty-nine years old. The landsturm receives under the law all the men under forty-five years old not already in the service, and includes all the learned classes and semi-cripples. The net results of three years' additional service, 500,000 additional men in the army, is thought in Germany to add immensely to the effectiveness of the army for invading an enemy's country.

The German press is overrun with notices and news concerning Cossack barbarities. Graf Moltke has had almost the highest honor possible recently paid him. One of Berlin's new drug stores has been named after him.

The last 80,000 marks for Heine's Dusseldorf memorial have been subscribed. Two Christmas trees have been sent to the crown prince by Riesenberge.

The village of Holtzminde has an epidemic of eye disease, which forced the closing of all the schools, adults being attacked as well as children.

The workman who interrupted church services some weeks ago was sent to prison for nine months.

A recent number of Berlin's English paper placed the discovery of America and Captain Cook's death among its special telegraphic news.

The Interpell at Genoa.

GENOA, Dec. 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The American yacht Interpel has arrived here.

Will Pardon Political Prisoners.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

The Great Question at Present Agitating English Politics.

ALL OTHER TOPICS SET ASIDE.

Gladstone's Followers View His Condition With Alarm.

LIMITATIONS UPON A LEADER.

Hopes That the Grand Old Man Will Still Be the Standard Bearer.

HONORS IN VIEW FOR HARCOURT.

Chamberlain, However, Scheming to Come to the Front as the Man to Unite the Liberal Factions—Fair Trade.

About English Politics.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—At the present moment no subject is more discussed behind the scenes of political life than the future leadership of the liberal party. Gladstone's followers hope that he will remain at their head for some time to come. They cannot conceal from themselves the fact that age places great limitations upon his power of serving them. These days the leader of a party must nearly always be at his place in the house. It is no uncommon thing for him to be there twelve hours at a stretch. The incessant wear and tear make heavy demands upon the strongest constitution, and at seventy-five no man alive can stand the strain. Gladstone is physically and intellectually a prodigy, but all last session he was obliged to go home at 11 or 12 o'clock. On a few critical occasions he remained till 3 or 3 o'clock in the morning, looking careworn and ghastly, leaning back in his seat with closed eyes and an aspect of complete exhaustion. It is impossible for him to repeat these imprudences much oftener. Practically, then, his successor will be selected before he retires formally from the field. Who is it to be? Some papers talk Trevelyan, but he is not even in running trim. The immediate choice can be only between Morley and Harcourt. The latter was placed high for the post of honor last session, and in many ways he earned the gratitude if not the respect of all Gladstonians. He is the Sullivan of his party—the champion pugilist—of tall, heavy build, arrogant in demeanor—with a loud, strident voice and an insulting manner toward foes. He is a combatant of a really formidable kind, though what he says has very little weight in the country.

The house of commons, however, is the place where battles have been fought out, and the man who scores the largest number of hard hits is sure to elbow his way to the front of that assembly. Harcourt is always ready for the fray, full of resources, able at all times and can turn and laugh upon an adversary. He slashes away with might and main, and although he often gets hard knocks, returns his cultivated contemptuous smile which enables him to look as if he did not feel them. If a Tory or liberal unionist is to be stamped upon and rolled over in the dirt, Harcourt is the man.

Job Morely is quite useless for this rough and tumble work. He must have time for the preparation of a speech. He invariably uses volunuous notes. He is neither quick nor ready in repartee. Other and perhaps higher qualities for a leader he may have, but a chief must be able to take scalps when occasion demands. Gladstone could do it with a weapon infinitely more polished and flexible than Harcourt's big Irish knife. Flash went the Damascus blade and the victim lay writhing. No matter with what instrument the operation may be performed, the power to perform it must be at the command of the party leader. Nobody will say that Morley has shown the slightest sign of it. The rank and file of the Gladstonians are therefore turning their eyes upon Harcourt. They partly want him and he is determined they shall have him. If Morley came his way he would hustle him out of it. The philosopher would have to make room for the swashbuckler. Harcourt labored and intrigued for the prize for many years and no feeble hand will be able to wrest it from him. Only one contingency can defeat his hopes. Suppose Gladstone out of the fight, his home rule scheme would undergo great modifications. Another man would be able to concede more to the party for the sake of reconciliation than Gladstone himself. There would be a general desire on all sides for a fusion between the two wings of the liberal forces. Somebody would step forward with a plan for conceding to Ireland a full and perfect local government. The Parnellites might not accept it until they realized that neither party would yield more. The Gladstonians would no longer feel bound to the strict letter of the old programme. The liberals would again find hands all around and the Tories would be fished.

Harcourt would go to the wall and somebody would take his place, most probably Chamberlain. I have never believed that he was led to America solely by the hope of settling the question which the two nations have been tinkering with nearly a hundred years. He is doubtless anxious to study the United States and Canadian forms of government under the most favorable conditions and on the spot. Many theories he had concerning them, but they were picked second-hand. The American politicians whom he met would probably testify that he pumped them nearly dry on the question of how to set up a fairly independent local government without trenching upon the prestige and authority of the general government. No doubt he would like to settle the fisheries dispute, too, but failure

BEHAVED WELL.

The New Steel Cruiser, Chicago, Pronounced a Good Craft.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The steel cruiser, Chicago, returned this morning from her trial trip in Long Island sound. During the run for six consecutive hours the cruiser made a speed of over fifteen knots an hour while her engines made sixty-eight revolutions a minute under steady steam pressure. Whether she developed the necessary horse-power during the entire trip as required by the contract between the government and John Roach has not been officially reported but it is learned upon good authority that she fell short some few hundred horse-power. Officers and men speak in the highest terms of the good behavior of the craft and regard her as speedy. They say she is better than the Boston or the Atlanta.

A Steamer in Distress.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 17.—A large steamer, apparently in distress, is in the lower harbor. About 6:30 p. m. whistling was heard to seaward and the lights of a large vessel were discovered. She lies broadside to the waves. No signals have been made since 6:30. The sea is smooth and there is little surf, but a storm is threatening and her position will be dangerous in that event.

WAITING ANXIOUSLY.

French People Eager to Know the New President's Policy.

THE CABINET RATHER COOL.

High Hopes of Harmony Already Dashed to the Ground.

A VERY UNRULY MUNICIPALITY.

The City Dads of Paris Causing a Good Deal of Trouble.

STEPS FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION.

A Visit to the Studios of Leading Parisian Painters—Some of the Attractions For the Next Salon.

What is Carnot Going to Do?

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One of the first causes of trouble is likely to be the Paris municipal council. The rebellious attitude of the city authorities during the presidential crisis, when the blanquists and communists were allowed to organize a riot in the very rooms of the Hotel de Ville, has awakened the government to the danger of giving the council so much license to air its theories. Tirard, the new premier, is here determined not to let any further seditious freaks at the municipal palace and to keep a check on unruly radicals. He thinks of insisting on making the prefect of the Seine, take up his office and reside at the Hotel de Ville, a move which will certainly excite the wild wrath of the majority of the council. If resistance is attempted the government is prepared to adopt strong measures, and, if necessary, dissolve or suppress the council, but several weeks may elapse before the conflict comes. Meanwhile every one hopes for a political peaceful reign in Paris.

Madame Carnot appears to be a very energetic character, with Catholic leanings. She is believed to have brought her personal influence to bear upon her husband to induce him to adopt a conciliatory policy toward the church. The other day a caller at the Elysee involuntarily overheard a lively interchange of ideas on the subject. The wife of the president spoke up warmly in behalf of "The poor priests," urged her husband to defend them against persecution, and reserve his strength for fighting the ultra-radical opposition. Wilson sticks to his intention of resuming his seat in the chamber of deputies. If he does so a number of radical deputies vow that they will leave the house. Their example is likely to be followed by many of their monarchist colleagues.

FRENCH ART.

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DR. PARKER'S TRICK.

A London Journal's Comment on His American Experiences.

IT GIVES HIM HARD KNOCKS.

The Pastor Arrives Just in Time to Read It.

HOW AN EDITOR FOOLED HIM.

He Was After Unrighteous Mammon But Made a Mistake.

HELD UP TO ENGLISH RIDICULE.

Gladstone Will Probably Not Receive the Reverend Gentleman With His Usual Cordiality—A Piquant Reply Expected.

A Warm Reception.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Rev. Dr. Parker arrived in London this evening. He will doubtless be surprised to read what every society weekly and all the leading London and provincial newspapers have said about him during his week on the Atlantic. He will doubtless not be pleased with an article in to-day's Whitchell Review, which thus concludes:

"The sequel to Dr. Parker's mercantile resolution is soon told. Mindful that he had himself exhorted his hearers not to despise the mammon of unrighteousness, Dr. Parker proceeded to deal with the mammon of the New York press. He had not the courtesy to address one editor at a time. He thought, and we use this word advisedly, he knew a trick worth exactly three of that, so he wrote and offered his article about Mr. Gladstone to three editors. The editor of the New York Herald was, however, very wide awake when Dr. Parker's letter reached him. The editor stood agast when he read Dr. Parker's confession:—'It is only fair on my part to state that I make this communication to three of the greatest American dailies, and that I know which shows the greatest enterprise shall have the contract.' The amazement of the editor, however, soon changed to a smile as he studied present day history. The editor knew that Mr. Gladstone had, as a statesman or public character, practically ceased to exist, and the editor also thought it would be cheaper to publish Dr. Parker's letter, which had no price attached to it, than to risk bidding to a large figure for even a piquantly written article about Mr. Gladstone. Besides, the publication of Dr. Parker's letter, he put the other two editors on the alert, and as a grand finale he exposed Dr. Parker to the ridicule of the world. The next time Dr. Parker goes to America he will have to get up very early if he means to get the better of New York editors, and the next time Dr. Parker goes to Hawarden he must not be surprised if, when he asks pointed questions, his host, Mr. Gladstone, may be observed to conceal his tongue in his cheek and to close one of his eyes. Editors are in the habit of receiving strange and oftentimes very dictatorial letters. It is seldom, however, that the communications are impudent. We confess to thinking that Dr. Parker's letter was not only arrogant but impudent, both to the three editors to whom it was sent and to Mr. Gladstone. It is, we know, no trouble for Mr. Gladstone or for one of his family to write to the newspapers. It would be interesting, therefore, to learn from headquarters whether Dr. Parker's offer to the American editors was mere speculation or whether he had arranged with Mr. Gladstone to interview him almost immediately on his return to England, and whether Mr. Gladstone was agreeable that his remarks should be communicated to the most enterprising American editor as piquant, graphic, and, if proper, in a degree dramatic. It is true that in his letter Dr. Parker explained that he intended to invite Mr. Gladstone to favor him with comments upon various interesting matters relating to English politics and to American institutions, but as the length of these comments as they would appear in print, was already calculated to occupy about six columns of such a paper as the New York Herald, it looks very much as if the article had already been written and that had any American editor been enterprising enough to have bid a long price for it he would have got it there and then, and thus sent Dr. Parker home a richer and happier man. Luckily, it may be some time before Dr. Parker reascends his own pulpit at the City Temple, for we should be sorry that on his first appearance after a tour, clerical and journalistic, in the United States, he should be greeted with cheers, tears and laughter. Later on, perhaps, Dr. Parker will give us something equally as piquant as his letter to the American editors is, and we promise that we shall laugh very loud at it."

This article is really an echo of what a hundred other journals have substantially uttered. Mr. Parker's reply will doubtless be vigorous.

England and the Pope.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The pope to-day gave audience to the duke of Norfolk. The duke expressed the congratulations of Queen Victoria on the papal jubilee and her thanks for the mission of Mgr. Scilla on the occasion of her own jubilee. The pope replied that he was deeply moved by these proofs of friendship on the part of the queen and hoped an exchange of sentiments of affection would not be limited to the present exceptional circumstances, but would also make its influence felt on other occasions. He was animated, he said, by feelings of the greatest affection for the English people.

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