PART ONE. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PAGES 1-8.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1892—TWENTY PAGES. NUMBER 160.

QUEEN AND PREMIER

Delicate Tact with Which Victoria Manages to Keep a Political Equilibrium.

IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH A BUSY WORLD

She Holds Her Place in the Procession with Most Consummate Grace.

WALES AS A SHREWD POLITICIAN

Never Takes Sides and Very Few People Know What He Thinks.

ULTRA DEMOCRATS EASILY DISARMED

Would-be Destroyers of the Monarchy Find the Lack of a Leader and the Absence of a Tyrant Insurmountable Obstacles.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—At the time of my writing Mr. Gladstone is just concluding a visit to Windsor castle. The queen, with her usual tact, has taken good care to give no cause of offense, even to the most jealous of politicians, with regard to the way in which she has dispensed hospitality. Some of the new men in the ministry, who now for the first time enter upon official life, have already received special invitations to the castle. She still shows a personal liking for Salisbury, but Gladstone, outwardly at least, is placed upon the same footing. The court is too wise these days to take any active side in party politics. There are no favorites. The queen herself may have private preferences, but they are not visible beyond the circle of her own home.

Salisbury and Gladstone both are most interesting men personally, and their conversation on any topic would always be worth listening to. Of course, in the presence of the queen, they cannot start any subject. They must follow the lead that is given them, but there is no question of the day, foreign or domestic, upon which the queen is not so well informed that she has nothing to learn from the wisest of her guests. As for the various forces that go to make up public life, Gladstone himself has not a more intimate knowledge of them. The advantage of this position in the present day, alike to crown and country, is immense. No jealousies can be excited where no marked preference is shown.

Ultra Democrats Impotent.

Men are coming to the front whose avowed object is to wreck the existing social situation. Most of them want to begin with the monarchy, but they find no responsible statesman to lead them. Gladstone has always paid the profoundest deference to the queen, as well as to the royal family generally. The prince of Wales, like his mother, shuns committing himself to any party. It would not do for any one to attack Gladstone or Salisbury in his presence privately. His leanings are supposed to tend in the direction of liberalism. Once it was whispered that he was in favor of home rule under proper checks, but he has very few confidants on these matters. He has never given any one the right to say what his opinions really are. One thing certain is that all our leading public men concur in praising his sound common sense, good judgment and right feeling.

Gladstone indulges in some tall talk when out of office, but depend upon it he is never going to lead a revolution. He must keep up this influence over all sections of his party, but when it comes to carrying out the views of the extremists he is not there. He is a pretty good conservative as soon as he gets into power, and even the forwards are wonderfully cooled down under his influence. There is Asquith, the new home secretary, who was supposed to be another Robespierre. He has been twice to Windsor castle, and now goes 'round purring all over the place like a tame cat. No doubt if we had a tyrant on the throne all these gentlemen would rush to arms and become so many Cromwells, but under the present circumstances what is the use of threatening to let out anybody's blood?

There are no longer any tyrants in high places, though there are a good many to be found if you look lower down.

Very Little Will Be Changed.

See how few are the changes even contemplated. Instead of abolishing the House of Lords Gladstone is rewarding personal friends with peerages. Egypt is not to be evacuated, and even Uganda is to be kept under one pretext or another. The government will send out a commission of inquiry of its own. What does that mean? Simply that we shall stay where we are. It is the old story, the more you change the more it is the same thing. Offices and honors go to one side instead of the other, but the essential principles remain unchanged.

Of course, there is the Irish difficulty. So there has been any time for centuries. Gladstone thought it would keep for at least another year, and now we seldom hear it mentioned. The Grand Old Man is king, while Parliament is not sitting, and that gives him three months breathing time yet, during which anything may happen.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Government Securities Firm—Railroads Unsettled and Lower.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—For Saturday a fair amount of business has been done on the Stock exchange. A good deal of it has been in preparation for settlement, which commences Monday. Rupee funds and Indian government bonds were unchanged. Foreign government securities close firm, as a whole, Argentine issues being particularly strong at an advance of one-fourth to three-fourths of 1 per cent, premium on gold having fallen to 165¼ per cent. American railways have been more or less depressed from opening to close, gold shipments from other side having caused quite a scare among operators for a rise which the bears have not been slow to make the most of. Final quotations were about the worst, a general decline ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths of 1 per cent being established. Canadian lines closed dull in sympathy, although very little dealt in Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues leave off one-eighth to one-fourth lower. Miscellaneous securities have been neglected. Money has been in fair demand. Short loans have been charged at 1¾ to 2 per cent. The discount market continued quiet, two to three months bills being quoted at 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent.

International League of Cyclists.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The interstate conference of cyclists held here formed an association to supervise contests at various distances for the world championships. The first meeting will be held during the World's fair at Chicago. Raymond of the League of American Wheelmen was chosen president.

DEGREES WHILE YOU WAIT.

Scheme of an Englishman for Turning Out Educational Initials in Quantities to Suit.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The exposure by the Herald of W. Lord Moore's fraudulent agency for the collection of alleged fortunes left by unknown relatives, has practically put an end to that industry in this country, but in its place has sprung up a business which, while less lucrative, has at least originality for an excuse and may do much toward inducing unsuspecting people to put their money into it.

An advertisement appeared this week in several leading papers to the effect that university degrees of all kinds are obtainable of the advertiser. Further investigation reveals the fact that the National University of the State of Illinois, though its English commissary, one Edward Broughton Rouse of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, is prepared to supply any degree imaginable upon payment to Rouse in sums varying from $50 to $100, according to the nature of the degree conferred. A circular sent out by Rouse states that the university is chartered by the State of Illinois not for profit, and is composed of forty-five departments, conducted by eminent professors under the secretaryship of Prof. K. A. van Augelbreck.

Easy and Cheap.

All you have to do is to write a thesis, on any subject you choose, and send it to Rouse, who, if the paper is accompanied by the prescribed fee, one guinea, will consider its merits and recommend that the faculty grant a diploma. The thesis will remain the property of the university and find lodgment in the museum of the institution.

Rouse kindly suggests that he may be able to induce the university to waive the trifling preliminary of taking out a degree as Bachelor of Theology before proceeding to that of Doctor of Divinity, which is very obliging. He is also good enough to enclose a price list of degrees as follows: B. A. and B. L., 10 guineas; M. A. and B. D., 15 guineas; D. D. L. L. D., Lit. D. and Ph. D., 20 guineas. These fees include diplomas, which are really works of art, costing the university nearly $5 each. This statement is made on the authority of Prof. von Augelbreck, who has communicated it to the English commissary, and to further enhance the attractiveness of his wares Rouse informs prospective doctors of divinity and philosophy that his tailor at Cambridge is empowered to prepare the necessary hood, gown and other academicals appertaining to the official degrees.

It is not stated where the National University of Illinois is located, but that's merely a detail.

He's Got the Secret.

The Army and Navy Gazette contains a letter from a correspondent warning the lords of the admiralty not to adopt the Harveyed process for armor plate until they have themselves made experiments with case-hardened armor. The writer suggests that the Harveyed plate process is in all essential features a case-hardening one. He says: "You have an armor plate heated out of contact with the air, its surface covered with carbonaceous material, in order to steelify it and produce a gradual sinking of carbon into the metal, giving a regular gradation from hard to mild steel. It seems to me that before a call is made on the public funds for the purchase of the Harvey process, a few armor plates of wrought iron or mild steel should be sent to Sheffield to be well case-hardened in the ordinary way, and I do not presume too much on probabilities in saying that it would afterward be a puzzle to distinguish them from the Harveyed plates."

BLUMENFELD.

Presided Over by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The governors and fellows of the Imperial institute had a meeting tonight at which the Prince of Wales presided. The prince announced that the queen would open the institute early in May, and expressed the hope that some of the colonies would display a little more activity in connection with the institute than they had hitherto shown.

Peace Reigns in Brazil.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—An official telegram from Rio de Janeiro declares the report of a revolution in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is without foundation, and that the Brazilian government has now no reason to fear that any insurrections against its authority will occur.

CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

His Answer to Tammany's Demands at the Victoria Hotel Dinner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—"I will appeal from the machine to the people. This very night I will issue a declaration to the electors of the state telling them the proposition you have made to me and the reason why I am not able to accept. I will ask them to choose between us. Such is my confidence in the people that before the week ends I believe your machine will be in revolution against you. I cannot make the promises you ask."

In the foregoing words the Herald will say tomorrow, Grover Cleveland replied to the proposition made by Lieutenant Governor Sheehan at the memorable Victoria hotel dinner of September 8, which has been productive of much gossip and comment.

How did Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Murphy take the reply? Within ten minutes they withdrew their request for pledges or promises. They accepted the situation as they found it, and before they left the room they pledged to the ticket a support as vigorous as if their terms had been agreed to.

In speaking of the incident afterwards, Mr. Cleveland said: "I would not sell myself out to the organization. I should have lost the confidence of the independent democrats in the state. I would have been unworthy to be the candidate of the party or to be president. But then I never dreamed of giving the pledge."

I inquired of my informant why Mr. Murphy and Mr. Sheehan had made the demand. "They were drunk with power," he replied. "They did not see what it meant and what might have followed. It would have been the destruction of the machine, and we should have had an ideal campaign."

Will Oppose the Division of the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 26.—John W. Breidenthal, chairman of the people's party central committee, came here this morning. Mr. Breidenthal said that the populists would oppose the division of the state idea as a unit on account of the great expense of conducting separate state governments. The forty-seven counties which have been spoken of as the ones to compose the new state have less than one seventh of the total worth of the state and seventeen not even entitled to a member in the legislature under the last apportionment.

CAPRIVI'S ARMY BILL

Many Obstacles Paid to Be Standing in the Way of Its Passage.

ITS FOES SURE IT WILL BE DEFEATED

Gloomy Predictions of the Opposition Press in Regard to the Measure.

DISCUSSING THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

Von Caprivi Said to Be Holding Out a Sop to the Friends of the Jesuits.

HE WILL MARRY AN AMERICAN HEIRESS

Major Winslow a German Court Official and Miss Stone to Wed—Possible Matrimonial Alliance Between Russia and Austria—German Gossip.

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BERLIN, Nov. 26.—When the debate on the imperial budget opens in the Reichstag on Wednesday next some indication will be given as to the manner in which the parties are likely to range themselves on the army bill. The army estimates that were prepared, independently of the increased expenditures involved through the new bill, amount to 585,000,000 marks, being 12,500,000 marks over the amount contained in the last budget. There is an almost unanimous feeling among the members of the Reichstag against proceeding with the army bill until the government's financial projects connected with the measure are fully disclosed. The house will compel Chancellor von Caprivi to make an explicit statement during the discussion of the general estimates.

Keeping Their Plans Secret.

Until a full official declaration is made of the government plans for new taxation, covering the extra expenditures, the leading members of the Reichstag are reticent regarding the lines of attack or defense. In the meantime, if the tone of the centrist and national liberal organs was an infallable guide, the fate of the army bill would be settled. According to these organs, the measure will be defeated on its first reading. Chancellor von Caprivi will resign within a fortnight and the Reichstag will be dissolved soon after he leaves office. The elections for new members will end in January and will result in a stronger opposition than in the present house. Government officials are confident that none of these predictions will be fulfilled. They say the bill will be debated on December 5, and that it will pass the first reading by a fair majority. Then it will be remitted to a committee. If the centrist party require that their support be bought by the chancellor agreeing not to oppose the centrist measure permitting the return of Jesuits to Germany then a bargain will be struck. This would bring the government seventy votes.

Return of the Jesuits.

Chancellor von Caprivi, as recently as the last session, opposed the centrists proposal to repeal the law against the Jesuits, but the party has chosen the right moment to bring pressure on the government, which will surrender, and will neither oppose nor support the bill, but will let the centrists pass the measure with the assistance of the freisinnige party, the socialists and the Poles, all of whom would vote for the repeal of the present anti-Jesuit law. The German people, as a whole, are indifferent about the Jesuits, the presence of a few hundred of whom would not be felt by the country. About fifty centrists who do not support the plans of the remainder of the party will oppose the bill. The government has also taken this into consideration, and the wrath which will be aroused among the conservatives by the return of the Jesuits will counterbalance the other considerations. The ministerial circle continues confident that the government will come victorious out of the crisis.

Among the leading measures that will be submitted to the Reichstag is the emigration bill, which was first published last spring as a restrictive measure. This bill will aid the efforts of the American government to check undesirable emigration. The emperor's social purity bill, which is called the Lex Heinse, from the notorious Heinse case which exposed the vices of Berlin, will now be expedited toward its passage. The emperor is greatly interested in this measure, and he wants no delay in its being made a law.

Affairs in the Landtag.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet is absorbed in the discussion of Finance Minister Miquel's fiscal reforms.

The spectacle of ex-Minister Herrfurth denouncing his colleagues is almost an unknown event in the history of the Landtag. His speeches have caused several rows. Count Limburgstorm upbraided Herrfurth for assuming an attitude that was unworthy a statesman who had just quitted office. Herrfurth seemed to be stunned by this reproach. He replied that he had been obliged to resign because, while he was minister of the interior, he refused to submit to the demands of the Bavarian parliament, claiming that their interests were protected at the expense of others.

Minister Miquel's proposals with some minor amendments were today referred to a committee. Diet then adjourned sine die.

Emperor William has at last consented to let a German military band visit Chicago during the World's fair. The best men will be selected for the purpose from the bands of the different regiments. The band will undoubtedly create a sensation in Chicago.

Emperor William has not quite recovered from the effects of his recent cold. He was out for a while today walking around the grounds of the palace.

The engagement is announced of Major Winslow, the court marshal of the princess of Schaumberg-Lippe, to Miss Stone, an American girl. Miss Stone's father is well known in New York as the owner of fast horses.

Prospective Royal Wedding.

Court and diplomatic circles here are excited over a report that the czarewitch has, during his recent visit to Vienna, paid marked attentions to Princess Maria Annunciade, daughter of Archduke Karl Ludwig, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph. Princess Maria will only be 17 years old on the next anniversary of her birth. She has lived a life of seclusion, having been educated at Castle Pelchena. Princess Maria Theresa, who is the third wife of the archduke, is a close friend of the czarina. By the consent of their parents, the princess and the czarewitch met at a fete given to the latter in Vienna.

The moress of Austria, who had abstained from taking part in every official function since the tragic death of Crown Prince Rudolph, was present at two of the dinners given in honor of the czarewitch. The reluctance of the Russian heir apparent to marry, which was greatly troubling the czar, is now believed to have been overcome. The question of difference of religion, according to court talk, would be no obstacle to the marriage of the princess and the czarewitch.

ROTHSCHILD'S SILVER SCHEME.

He Wants an International Syndicate Formed to Buy White Metal.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—It is understood that Rothschild, in his suggestions to the monetary conference, will recommend the formation of an international syndicate to buy silver until its normal value is re-established. It is rumored that there will be a proposal for the European powers to yearly buy silver to the amount of 5,000,000 pounds at a price to be fixed by general agreement on condition that the United States continues to purchase 54,000,000 ounces.

The Independence Belge says that the members of the monetary conference are not disposed to give much time to a purely academical discussion of the theories and principles of currency, already threadbare. They are impatient to discuss the practical proposals. With a view to meet this desire Alfred de Rothschild of the British delegation has determined not to officially submit his plan, but to communicate his ideas semi-officially to the delegates, that they may first examine them at their leisure. They will be presented officially only in the exchange of views seeming to warrant a belief that they will be definitely acted upon. Rothschild is willing to consent to an amalgamation of his plan with those of Soetber or Levi, or to have them modified in any way that is likely to promote a settlement of the question. He and the other British delegates are convinced that the monetary question has reached an acute state, and that unless a general remedy is found there will be a crisis, which will be so intense in America and India that these countries in order to escape disaster will be compelled to resort to measures dictated solely by selfish interests. These measures may produce extremely serious disturbances in the monetary and economical equilibrium of the world. It has, moreover, been observed with painful surprise that certain delegates came to the conference with pessimistic prejudices or obstinate attachment to the statu quo, which may jeopardize all attempts to arrive at an agreement unless met by conciliation or negotiative proposals capable of triumphing over prejudices and uniting all who are really desirous of a solution of the problem. Robert Childs' scheme is by no means irrevocable, but it is open to amendments.

THROUGH SLAUGHTER TO A THRONE.

Sher Abzul Khan Murders His Two Brothers to Establish Himself in Power.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.—Afzul II Mulk, the reigning sovereign of Chitral, and his younger brother have been murdered by Sher Afzul Khan, a brother of the sovereign. The latter had been exiled, but he gathered together a small following and after the murder seized the throne. It is reported that the ameer of Afghanistan is supporting the usurper.

The Times, commenting upon the dispatch, says it regards Chitral as a place of great military and commercial importance. Chitral, or as it is sometimes called, Little Cashgar, consists of the Koo Ner valley on the south of the Hindoo Koosh in Central Asia. The territory is 100 miles in length and from fifteen to twenty miles wide. Chitral, the capital, has a population of about 3,500 souls. The country gains importance because the top of the Hindoo Koosh mountains form the Pamir plateau, the scene of the Russian Colonel Yanoff's recent exploits.

The Times adds that for years past the Russians have been surveying Chitral with a view to future military movements. The town of Chitral lies directly south of the Dorah pass, one of the few practical routes to and from the Pamirs, thus affording a pathway to India. The father of the murdered ruler died in August. The youngest son, Abzul il Mulk seized the throne in the face of Abzul il Mulk, who was absent at Yasin, of which place he was governor. After Abzul il Mulk successfully established his claim to the succession he requested the Indian government to send a British officer to reside at Chitral. It is feared the new condition of affairs prevailing there will result in trouble to the Indian government.

ATTACKED BY DERVISHES.

They Make a Determined Attempt to Capture a Port Near Suakim.

SUAKIM, Nov. 26.—The attack made by dervishes on Fort Tamaya, near Toller, was very determined. A body of cavalry cut the road leading to the fort in order to prevent reinforcements reaching the Egyptian garrison. The dervishes then fiercely attacked the fort. The Egyptian regulars directed a brisk fire against the enemy. Their aim was good and the dervishes were literally mowed down as they advanced to the fort. One hundred of the attacking party were killed and a large number wounded. Among the wounded was the leader of the attacking party. The Egyptian loss was only one killed.

Finances of the Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 26.—The minister of finance has made a report on the monetary situation in the Argentine Republic. He demonstrates that it is impossible to have recourse to the financial expedients hitherto employed by the government and suggested a modification be made in the paper money. The premium on gold grows less daily. It has fallen to 156.

Arrested for Conspiracy.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 26.—Five colonels and one intendente under Balmaceda have been arrested and are now in jail charged with having been engaged in the plot which was discovered recently.

Eighteen Miners Killed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 26.—Eighteen miners have been killed by a cave-in at the Borda mine at Pachuca.

Hurt by a Bursting Radiator.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26.—The pay car of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville railroad left here yesterday to pay off employes on the line. On the car were Paymaster Richard P. Johnson, Accountant Laxton and Prof. E. S. Wertz of the Knoxville Classical school. They sat by the steam heater, and, as the car came near Washburn station, the heater suddenly exploded. The force of the explosion was such that every window in the car was broken and one end door blown open.

Paymaster Johnson was seated nearest the heater and escaped uninjured. His companions were less fortunate. Mr. Laxton was so badly hurt that it is not thought possible for him to survive. Prof. Wertz received a cut on the right side of his head, and his skull is thought to be fractured. Both men were brought to their homes here and their wounds dressed by Dr. Price, surgeon for the road.

FELL RATHER FLAT

Speech of Germany's Chancellor on Giving the Reichstag His Army Bill.

COMMENT OF SOME OF THE MEMBERS

General Opinion of the Deputies is That the Deliverance Was a Coup.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN GOOD HEALTH

Planning for a Reproduction of the Court of Frederick the Great.

SOCIALISTS DRAWING MUCH ATTENTION

They Promise to Still Further Astonish the World with Their Strength in the Next General Election—What Berlin is Doing.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The chancellor's speech has been the political event of the week and has served principally to show how great a difference there is between him and his predecessor. I have heard several opinions, all of which go to show that it was a coup. Manque, one of the most influential deputies called it a "schlafpulver." Another distinguished member of the Reichstag said:

"Das ist mehr wie durftig."

His profession of a good understanding with Russia missed fire in face of the fact that the Russian government has just taken measures to exclude a long list of well known German newspapers from that country.

It was wellnigh impossible to get access to the chamber, but those who were there were struck by the physical decline in the chancellor, who spoke in a feeble tone and without fire. In his attitude he appeared, accidentally or intentionally, to imitate Bismarck, leaning on a big sword. Alone was he happy in his reference to the Ems dispatch.

William's Latest Hobby.

The kaiser is thoroughly restored to health and in splendid good humor. He has been having good sport, and it is no uncommon feature to find two or three deer shot by him hanging in some shop of the town for sale. The army bill troubles him little. Its responsibility he gladly leaves to the chancellor. The kaiser has in contemplation several court festivities for the winter. He aims at making his court as like that of Frederick the Great as possible. In that view he has ordered the tailors to work up the uniforms of that period, both those worn by the king and by the court, with all the rich embroideries appertaining thereto, and these he has introduced at court, he himself taking the lead. The emperor, himself, took particular interest in making these uniforms, which have so far cost 30,000 marks. In view of this hobby the court poet is busy preparing a new play of the court of Frederick the Great, and it is by no means improbable that the kaiser will himself take a part in a private court performance.

Count von Eulenberg is now constantly named as the chancellor who will replace Caprivi. Eulenberg is strong enough and malleable enough to fill the post.

The slackness of trade and dreary prospect of further taxation is responsible for much uneasiness, and the socialists are talking of a demonstration between now and Christmas time. They loudly assert that if at the last election the socialistic vote in Germany astonished the world, the next will do so still more.

Confirmed the Report.

The Kreisz Gazette has an article which is significant as confirming what the Herald had already stated. It says Germany has entered into treaties with Austria in order to help her improve her armaments, instead of which Austria has merely reformed her military system. I hear also that the idea that Austria must abolish her conscript system has caused much consternation in the highest circles here.

The slightest movement of the Herald correspondent still excites keen interest in governmental and certain journalistic circles. A few days ago I went to Kiel to see Prof. Lamp concerning the new comet. The government was kept thoroughly posted as to my whereabouts, and even as to the hotel at which I had stopped. The National Zeitung gave a long article, stating that Berlin had grown too warm for the second Herald correspondent, who had gone to Kiel, and would be at once replaced by a third.

TOWARD DIFFERENT ENDS.

Germany and Italy Working at Very Apparent Cross Purposes.

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ROME, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Four memorable speeches have been made this week in Europe. I refer of course to the addresses of the king of Italy, the German emperor, Signor Crispi and Count von Caprivi. They have been commented upon both favorably and unfavorably, but so far as I know they have not been contrasted. If they had been the result would have been curious.

For instance, shortly after the emperor had demanded new recruits for the army, and by implication told us that peace was threatened, though not perhaps in the near future, his ally, King Humbert, made a somewhat jarring statement that the Italian parliament could rest in the conviction that their country need not fear the interruption of peace, which meant, if words mean anything, that Germany and Austria, too, need dread no war.

The warmth with which Chancellor Caprivi proclaimed the advantages of the triple alliance was again as noteworthy as Crispi's coldness in alluding to that bond which he had done so much to tighten.

Vary Greatly in Sentiment.

More striking than all were the deductions of the emperor and King Humbert from the same premises, the former laying stress on the necessity of increasing the German forces and the latter plainly promising a reduction in the Italian army estimates, and declaring that efficiency was fully as important a factor in making an army as numerical strength. The state of Italian finances naturally gives the lie to this difference of opinion with regard to military ideals.

"When he can get nothing," says a sensible French adage, "the king has no rights."

Italy has been taxed almost to death. Germany has had wellnigh intolerable burdens laid upon her, but King Humbert and his ministers have understood that more taxation might mean ruin. The emperor and his chancellor have still to learn this truth. They have gone on with the army bill.

All Roads Still Lead Thither.

Rome is once more the universal center of all roads. All intrigues and all policies are linked with Rome. The quirinal is bound up with the fate of Europe. The vatican, as ever, is in touch with the whole world. The questions which are likely to be raised here in the next few months affect much more than Italy. We hear of conflicts between church and state in Austria and Hungary, of Catholic action in Germany, of Catholic progress in America and Catholic influence in France. The coming conclave is exciting many lands. The dreibund is disturbing many others, but in the whirl and turmoil of its politics Rome still finds time for art, and above all, for music.

MELTZER.

THE COMING CONSISTORY.

All Documents Relating to it Must Be Ready by the 15th of December.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The holy father has directed that all documents relating to the coming consistory shall be ready by the 10th or the 15th of December. This order proves nothing decisive as to the date of the consistory. The pope has often delayed it, even when everything was perfectly ready. Thus it seems that the consistory may take place beyond the dates mentioned in view of the fact that his holiness is still preoccupied with the direction of matters of grave political import. The political situation in Europe fills his thoughts to a great extent. His Christmas discourse four years ago was a vibrating appeal for peace. The pope believes that war is wellnigh impossible, and that an armed peace will not only ruin the people of the various European countries, but will foster the anarchists, who will rise sooner or later in barbarous revolt.

It is believed that the time is not distant when the pope will determine upon urging a combination for general progressive disarmament.

Quirinal circles are greatly disquieted. The diplomacy of the consultants, it is learned from absolutely certain sources, is taking active and powerful measures at Vienna, London and Berlin, to stop negotiations with France, which aim at a rapprochement between France and Austria, England and Germany. The quirinal knows that an entente between England and France would render its position not only difficult, but dangerous. Italy would be isolated and would have everything to fear, both from the papal side and from the national sentiment of France. This explains why the English government now coquettes with France and protests that Italy has always had a profound respect for the consistory. A person occupying a high position has assured the Associated press correspondent that the days of the triple alliance are numbered.

Eulogized William and Bismarck.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Minister Phelps in his toast to President Harrison at the Thanksgiving banquet at the Kaiserhof, extolled Emperor William and said:

"One word about Prince Bismarck. His opponents say he is growing old; but if the old lion roars in the woods of Varzin or Friedrichsruhe, all the world listens."

Looking For the Comet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Prof. J. E. Reese of the Columbia college observatory was busy watching the comet tonight, and also on the lookout for meteoric showers. At 9:30 o'clock the comet was scarcely visible and was rapidly disappearing straight above the earth. He thought it would soon be invisible even to the astronomers. Prof. Reese said that up to the above hour he had not observed any shooting meteors and had hardly expected any tonight.

"Tomorrow night," said Prof. Reese, "I expect a brilliant display of falling meteors and probably on Monday night also. The best time to see the heavenly display is between the hours of 12 and 2 a. m., though it may commence earlier as on Wednesday night last.

Will Raise Their Men's Wages.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26.—At a meeting of the spinners of the Blackstone valley district tonight reports were received from a majority of the mills stating that an increase of 7 per cent in wages would be made on December 5. The increase at the J. & P. Coates, limited, at Pawtucket will be from 10 to 15 per cent in all departments. The Berkeley mill made no report and the secretary of the National Association of Spinners will be appealed to if an answer is not given at once.

Caught Fire From a Hot Box.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 26.—A baggage car attached to the 5 o'clock express on the Boston & Lowell express caught fire from a hot box near North Billerica and was run into a side track, where it was consumed. A quantity of baggage and considerable mail matter were destroyed. Definite particulars are not yet obtainable. It is believed the mail matter from Bangor and all the eastern roads was burned.

Cholera in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 26.—A special to the Journal from Rangely says that Dr. O. F. Bridges, a physician of high standing there, announces a case of Asiatic cholera in the person of Mrs. Stephen Philbrick. She was taken ill Monday afternoon, but is now much easier. The house has been placed under quarantine.

Discharged for Joining the K. of L.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—T. B. McGuire of the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor today began criminal proceedings against the Troy steam laundry for discharging twenty-three girls because they joined the Knights of Labor.

AWFULLY AWKWARD

Situation in France on the Panama Investigation is Decidedly Strained.

IT HAS REACHED A FRIGHTFUL MUDDLE

People Getting Excited and Looking About for Somebody as a Deliverer.

WILL SWEEP POLITICS CLEAN AGAIN

Old Parties and Old Leaders Will Vanish Before the Aroused Sentiment.

LAUGHING AT CAPRIVI'S DISINGENUITY

Things the Chancellor Left Unsaid Attract Much Interest and Draw Forth Some Comment—Crispi's Speech Also Being Talked About in Paris.

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PARIS, Nov. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The interest of Europe is centered in two things—the Panama canal scandal and the speech before the Reichstag of Chancellor von Caprivi. Both events are of importance because they are signs of universal change in politics.

The Panama scandal, even if only the half of what is told be true, proves that the personnel of a great French party is rotten. It is impossible to give an idea of what the results may be. The first sessions of the parliamentary commission were disquieting. Deputy de la Haye does not say that he is able to give names, but he furnishes the commission a number of checks bearing the names of bankers, checks endorsed by M. Drumont, who refuses to say anything until he is set at liberty. The commission demands the pardon of M. Drumont.

Mourning le Brav General.

The frightful muddle brings to mind the sad memories of the convention of 1793. Every popular sentiment is embodied in the exclamation:

"Oh, if Boulanger were not dead!"

Certain it is that were he alive his chances of return to power would be great. It is a sad commentary, but easy to understand. The people are weary of looking at so much corruption. The republic is on too solid a basis to be in danger, but personal politics will be the broom which will sweep the next election.

The speech of Chancellor von Caprivi has produced a bad effect in Europe. I see from the diplomatic dispatches that come from London that everybody considers the speech the forerunner of a warlike policy. Nobody understands why the increase in the effective force is demanded. I am obliged to admit that there is no existing reason for the demand according to Caprivi. This impression and public opinion in Germany are identical.

Diplomatists observe that the almost absolute silence of the chancellor on the triple alliance was quite characteristic. This silence is also observed in the speech from the throne of Emperor William. The general opinion is that the triple alliance is not as strong as it was. This is a new confirmation of what the Herald said six months ago about the coolness between Germany and Austria, the rapprochement between Russia and Austria and even sentiment in Italy.

Dust in the People's Eyes.

Count Crispi, in his speech at Palermo, blamed the ministry for having renewed the alliance. He held that it should have left Italy's hands free, so that she might draw closer to France. On the other hand, the vatican is working openly against the triple alliance. Therefore the efforts of diplomatists and the increase in armaments everywhere have brought about a universal strain.

In Germany it is caused by an unwholesome policy, in France through scandal. It is necessary to create a "vigorous foreign policy" to distract the attention of the people from other things. It is to be feared that the present awkward situation will be prolonged.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

PANAMA CANAL INQUIRY.

Motion to Invest the Committee with the Powers of a Magistrate Defeated.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded at today's session. M. Pourquiry de Boisserin proposed urgency on the motion to invest the Panama canal investigating committee with the powers of an examining magistrate. He declared that the committee ought to be in a position to summon any witness possessing any evidence. M. de la Haye must prove his accusation or he ought not to be seen much longer in the chamber. If the inquiry proved abortive, the charges would continue to hang over the necks of all the deputies.

M. Loubet said that the position was a very dubious one. He thought the committee possessed sufficient powers for the purpose of the inquiry. M. Porquiry de Boisserin's suggestion if carried out would only retard the deliberations. The government opposed the motion of urgency.

By a vote of 293 to 225 the chamber rejected the motion for urgency.

The Panama investigating committee, after admitting M. Proust today, decided to request the public prosecutor to inquire at all the banks whether Proust had received through any of them the check he is alleged to have received.

M. Kohn, senior partner of the banking firm of Kohn & Reinach, has asked to be allowed to deny before the committee the charge made by de la Haye that his bank had received 5,000,000 francs from the Panama Canal company.

His Government Demands an Explanation.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 26.—The Cœur d'Alene riots of last summer seem destined to be productive of international complications. One of the foreigners arrested in July by the military authorities for aiding or abetting the rioters has prevailed on his government to demand redress. The man is Alexander Chisholm of Wardner, a subject of Queen Victoria. He alleges that on July 17 he was, by order of Colonel Carlin of the Fourth infantry, arrested and thrown into prison, where he was compelled to remain until September 30 without examination or trial. The British government has requested an explanation from this government, and the authorities at Washington have asked Mr. Pinkham of Idaho for information.

Seated the Colored Contestant.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—The state board of examiners (democratic officials) today decided the contest in the Seventh district by declaring G. W. Murray, a colored republican, of Sumter the successful candidate.