OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1892,

therefore, a very restricted sphere of useful-ness for cruising purposes in times of war, they answer satisfactorily the limited de-

mands for flagships upon regular armed sta-tions in time of peace, but it is not upon these vessles the United States would place

reliance in case an attack from maritime powers occurred. Nor is it desirable to add to the number of heavily armed gamboats. A well defined fact, which has proved highly successful, is that of torpedo cruisers from

soo to 1,000 tons of small size light draught, speed of twenty-two knots, with rapid firing guns and a powerful torpedo armament. This is the type the department suggests building and several such vessels would be

very valuable. It also renews recommenda-

tions previously made for building of torpedo boats, and submits tables showing a vast in-

crease of their successful operations in the service of other navies. We should have at least thirty of these vessels.

Timely Suggestions.

ompleting a circle of maritime communica-

ion on the eastern and western coasts of the

Dominion of Canada and fortresses, daily in-creasing in strength, and surrounding our

coast upon the south and east. Under these

been trained in its workshops and those of

private manufacturers concerned in its oper

ations should not be thrown out of employ-ment; that the work whose chief difficulties

have now been overcome should not be suf-

fered to languish when every day shows an improvement, both in economy and dispatch,

and that with only two vessels remaining on

the stocks, as will shortly be the case, some additions should be made by congress at the

pureau in connection with quarantine, etc.

Regarding the Revenue Service.

The department again recommends consolidation of revenue marine service with the navy, and calls attention to recommendations of the commandant of the marine corps in reference to increasing in

number the private and noncommissioned

officers in corps.

In conclusion, the secretary says in part:

"The statement has been made from time to time that the present administration has proceeded substantially upon the lines of its

predecessor. This is in a large degree cor-rect. Its cardinal policy has been to preserve

a continuity in direction of the naval estab-

lishment, and make no changes merely for the sake of change, and none

the sake of change, and none at all unless they were justified by clear and conclusive reasons. At the same time every effort has been made

to advance what was possible. Labor that devolved upon the present administration of the Navy department, both in the manage-

ment of the fleet and the work of construc-tion, has not been far in excess of that of any previous administration since the war, but has required to a much greater degree the solution of difficult and intricate prob-

lems in detail. The ships alone in the build-ing of which this administration has been engaged aggregated 170,000 tons. It has manufactured 214 heavy guns, added

factory one of the best equipped in

ployed labor to the amount of \$8,126,671.

world; constructed wharves, dry docks and

other important public works; awarded con-

tracts under the head of 'increase of navy' alone to the amount of \$34,908,541 and em-

operations have placed the art of steel ship-building in the United States on a firm

basis, while the manufactured product has

pect that steel ships of American build may

The Naval Academy.

"Such result would only be accomplished y a service which, like that of the navy,

admits within its wants only men of the nighest honor and integrity, and I cannot

more fittingly close this report than by con

gratulating the country on the position of such a school for officers as the naval acad-

emy at Annapolis and upon the character

ability and loyal devotion of the men whon

The estimates in the report for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1892, for the navy and marine corps, including those for public work and the increase of the navy, are

\$24,471,408, being \$2,713,141 less than those for the last fiscal year.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Denver and Rio Grande Roundhouse and

Shops Destroyed at Salida, Colo.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 11-A special to the

o'clock this morning the Denver and Rio

Grandé railway roundhouse was discovered

on fire and despite the efforts of the firemen, the flames, after almost totally burning that building and its contents, spread to the machine shop, which together with its valu-

\$400,000, but just how much the insurance is

is not known at present. The burning of the shops throws 100 men out of employment. New York, Dec. II — Damage amounting to about \$50,000 was the result of a fire at 6:30 this morning in the C. D. Pease & Co.

piano manufactory, 318 and 320 West Forty-third street. Cause of fire and amount of insurance unknown. It was the busy season,

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Nebraska Today Will Experience a Rising Temperature and South Winds. Washington, D. C. Dec. 11.—For Nebraska

and Iowa-Fair; southerly winds; rising

temperature.
For North and South Dakota—Fair;
warmer in Minnesota and northern North

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA,

1892, 1891, 1890, 1889

Dec. 11.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of

 Maximum temperature
 2900 420 470 603

 Minimum temperature
 800 290 300 310

 Average temperature
 180 360 360 463

 Precipitation
 300 30 300

Statement showing the condition of tem-perature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1892, as compared

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

Appointed Minister of the Interior.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 11 .- Senor Antonio Bernejo has been appointed minister of the

Local Record.

and 150 hands are thrown out of work

Dakota; west winds.

with general average:

Normal temperature belielency for the day belielency since March 1 Normal precipitation belielency for the day Deficiency since March 1

able plant was also destroyed.

that institution supplies for its service

een so cheapened that there is now a pros-

plants of working the Washington gun

largely to the yards and made

steps in our recent naval progress.

WAS IT A STUDIED INSULT

Speaker Crisp's Treatment by the Reform Club the Source of Much Discussion.

HIS FRIENDS ARE SORELY AGGRIEVED

They Say the Slight Was Intentional and Premeditated - The Speaker's Version of the Affair-Much Bad Feeling Has Been Engendered.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Speaker Crisp returned to Washington tonight, after one of the most remarkable experiences that has ever fallen to the lot of a man occupying his public position. The intentional affront to him at the dinner of the Reform club in New York City last night has been the absorbing topic among politicians here today. It has long been known that there was an intense undercurrent of feeling between Mr. Crisp and his friends on one hand and those who opposed him in the last speakership fight on the other. Moreover, it has grown to be a contention between the Cleveland and Hill element, in which it was believed that Senator Hill and Speaker Crisp stood together. But it was not until the occurrence of last night that an open demonstration of the bitterness against Speaker Crisp on the part of Mr. Cleveland and his friends was given conspicuous public expression.

Had Prepared His Speech.

When Speaker Crisp left here yesterday for New York he had carefully prepared : speech of about 600 words, to be delivered at the dinner to Mr. Cleveland. He had been led to believe by the somewhat effusive language of the invitation extended to him that he would be expected to make a speech. In fact, his position as speaker of the house of representatives, which is second only in the United States, was in itself sufficient to lead him and his friends to believe that he would of course be called upon for a speech.

The speaker's remarks were given to the press associations in advance, with the understanding that they should not be used until the speech had been made. The arrangement was made in Washington.

As early as yesterday afternoon it came to the cars of some of Mr. Crisp's intimates

here that he would be "turned down" at the Cleveland dinner, and they at once notified the press associations to cancel Mr. Crisp's speech, or at least not to use it until it was actually delivered.

Obscure Politicians Called Upon.

Their fears that the speaker would not be called upon were fully realized. Mr. Crisp saw one obscure member of the house after another called upon for a speech until it be-came evident to him that he was being pur-posely ignored. He stood the ordeal until Representative Tom Johnson's allusion to the "cowards and trimmers" who organized present house of representatives, the speaker withdrew.

The sentiment among democratic congressmen here now is that the rebuff to Speaker Crisp was also intended to be a rebuff to the entire house of representatives. It is felt that Representative Johnson and other op-ponents of Crisp have made his re-election as speaker certain by prematurely disclosing the bitterness of the old Mills element.

Speaker Crisp Talks.

Speaker Crisp was seen by your correspondent shortly after he arrived here to-bight. His usual hale and hearty greetings were not sufficient to cover the evident irritation he feels over the peculiar situation in which he has been placed. Only yesterday he had laughingly asked correspondents "not to be too hard on his speech," and now he was obliged to explain why the speech had not been delivered. The reports that I left the hall

irritation are overstated, prepared a speech and expected to deliver it The fact that I was not called upon did not cad me to quit the hall. I remembered that had only one check for my hat and coat, and I feared that one or the other would get lost, so, about 11 o'clock I went out to see about it, and when I returned some one had taken my chair. I looked around and found a vacant chair in a quiet corner and there sat by myself unmolested until the affair was is untrue, therefore, that I left long as any one."

Angered His Friends.

This was as much as the speaker would say for he did not desire to discuss the reason why he had not been called to speak His many friends who thronged the lobby of the Metropolitan hotel were more explicit, They declared that it was a studied insult from the "mugwump" branch of New York politicians, and that they would resent it.

The war between the factions in the demo cratic party is already fully on and if it con tinues to gather in volume as it has for the past two weeks the new president will not be able to accomplish anything at the hands of his party in congress and he might as well resume his duck shooting on the Chesapeake or return to his roest at Buzzards Bay.

Too Delicate to Discuss.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Speaker Crisp is back in Washington. He is not in-clined to freely discuss for publication some incidents connected with the Reform club's banquet. In reply to questions from an Associated press reporter he said:

Associated press reporter he said:

"To begin with, the press of the country is
resting under a misapprehension so far as
regards the fact that I was an invited
speaker at the banquet. I was not invited
to speak, but armed myself in advance in
case I should be called upon. It is true that
I gave out to the press associations in advance the remarks I intended to make should
the called upon to say a few words. It is Vance the remarks I intended to make should I be called upon to say a few words. It is not true I leit the banquet hall in a disgruntled condition and did not return, as has been published. I left my seat temporarily to look after clothes in the cloak room. This task completed, I returned to the banquet hall and was one of the last to leave it.

"As regards the implied 'snub' to me, as has been charged, I do not realize the justice of its publication, nor do I care at this time to discuss the statements by some persons that Mr. Cleveland, in his remarks, fired his opening gun in a war that is to be waged against my re-election to the speaker's chair, should I be a candidate before the

Fifty-third congress."
On his attention being called to the fact that some of his friends had expressed their indignation of what they conceived to be an intended slight, he said the matter was of a too delicate nature to discuss in the public

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Report of the House Committee on Military

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.+Chairman Outhwaite of the house military committee has prepared a report for submission to the house with the army appropriation bill agreed upon by the committee. The report states succinctly, but clearly, the reasons for the changes made by the committee in a number of paragraphs as compared with the bill for the current fiscal year. Substanti-ally, the entire appropriations carried in the ally, the entire appropriations carried in the bill are in the bureau of ordnance, and the reasons thereof are stated quite fully by quotations from the testimony of General Flagler before the committee. It was shown that the army had been for years drawing on supplies left over after the war, and these supplies had now become exhausted, and that increased appropriations must be made therefor if the army is to be kept in a state of efficiency.

A reduction of \$100,000 was made in the appropriation for transportation expenses of the army. The report says that improved facilities for travel should enable troops and

supplies to be moved at considerable less expense, and that there cannot be as great necessity for moving troops about as there was before some of the remote posts were abandoned, and when Indian troubles were

more frequent.
It recommends an increase of appropria-It recommends an increase of appropria-tions of \$50,000 for hospital construction, and in regard to the building of a hospital at Davids island, in New York harbor, the re-port says that the committee is informed that the hospital there is sufficient for the present purposes, and therefore did not grant the request. In the ordnance department an increased appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the manufacture of metallic amountion for small arms, \$15,000 for ordwas made for the manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms, \$15,000 for ord-nance stores and \$20,000 for equipments. The report says that General Flagler stated to the committee that since 1890 the annual appropriations for these purposes have been reduced until nearly all the appropriations now are insufficient to furnish the army with what is absolutely required.

Metallic accuments of the army are con-

Modern equipments of the army are con-siderably more expensive than formerly. The report quotes the chief of ordnance as The report quotes the chief of ormanic as saying: In the artillery department there was a large amount of material left over after the war. This stuff was not of regulation pattern, but was available for working over and saying the expense of manufacture. of new articles. For instance, there were so many saddle trees left over that we were not compelled to purchase any until about a year

ago. There was also a large stock of artillery harness, and this was worked over. These supplies are now exhausted.

The manufacture of additional ammunition, the report says, General Flagler stated to be absolutely required to meet existing law and regulations (relating to the target practice), and every military man is agreed

practice), and every military man is agreed upon its necessity.

Speaking of the necessity for new equipments, General Flagler said to the committee that cavalry commanders are required to drill their men in fencing on horseback. Each troop must have under the orders twenty fencing sets. He simply could not furnish them. He had been trying to give each troop eight sets instead of twenty.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECASTS.

Work Mapped Out for the National Legisla-

ture for the Coming Week.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—It is rarely that any legislation of any practical importance is achieved in congress before the new year, with the possible exception of one of the annual appropriation bills, and this session is not likely to prove exceptional in this respect. In both houses the work is progressing in a manner that indicates a lack of real earnestness. The prominent features of this week's proceedings are likely to be the anti-option bill in the senate and an appropriation bill in the house. The antioption bill is the unfinished business on the senate calendar, and is expected to se laid before that body tomorrow unless an early adjournment prevents it. In the morning hour Senator Mitchell will discuss his joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the states. This joint resolution is endorsed by the committee on privileges and elections, and is undoubtedly strong in the senate, but because of its importance it is hardly to be assumed that it can be passed during the scant opportunity afforded by the morning hour.

Once the anti-option bill is laid before the senate, it will be open to discussion again and positive action on the measure is expected this week. From present indications the daily sessions will be short and an adjournment will be taken from Thursday to the following Monday. It is thought prob-able that in the house next week a great deal of information and opinions based on information will be given relative to the situation of the treasury. It is the expecta-tion of leaders that, with the exception of Monday, bills concerning the District Columbia will have right of way, practically, the whole time of the house during the week being devoted to consideration of the

regular appropriation bills. Army Appropriation Bills.

Debate will begin on the army appropriation bills, which the military committee will report on Monday, and Chairman Outhwaite will present resolutions to be called up on Tuesday. It is likely that the debate will take a much wider range and will embrace the state of revenues, of existing appropri ations, and, it is possible, of the policy of the democratic party. The army bill, in its aggregate, shows a reduction from the total amount carried by the bill for the current fiscal year, but there have been several increases made in the appropriations under the head of "department ordnance." The mil-itary committee would not be surprised if ar attack was made on some of these items by Mr. Holman and other rigid economists. It is prepared for any criticism which may be made, by adopting in its report the state-ments made by General Flagler, showing the real and urgent necessity for additional appropriations and for a lively fight if need be The appropriations committee will be at work on the District of Columbia and the fiscal appropriation bills and expects to report the latter bill in time to take it up as soon as the army bill is passed. The District of Columbia bill has caused considerable trouble to the committee in charge of it. A host of government officials have been ex and on Monday the subcommittee will begin the annual preparation of the bill. It is believed that the bill will be reported to the house the latter part of this week

Estimates for deficiencies have been re-ceived and they will be embodied in an ur-gency deficiency bill, to be reported to the house and taken up immediately for action, and other bills under discussion will temporrive way. It is the purpose of the managers of the

house to get all these bills over to the senate before the holiday recess. The accomplish-ment of this purpose largely depends upon the temper of the house, which, if in the mood, can protract the consideration of the bills over several weeks.

PUBLISHING HOUSE COMBINE.

Prominent Firms Join in One Gigantic

Company.
CHIC4GO, Hl., Dec. 11.—A local paper announced today the formation of a trust which is aimed to control the publication of subscription books. The originators declare that the movement is not a trust, but simply a consolidation of four houses, representing different branches of the printing and pub-lishing business, with the intention of forming the largest commercial printing and publishing house in the world. The company made application yesterday

The company made application yesterday for license to incorporate a firm called the Werner company. It will embrace R. S. Peale & Co. of Chicago, who absorbed the business of Belford, Clark & Co.; the Werner Printing and Lithographing company of Akron, O., and the Webster Dictionary Publishing company. It is said that Rand, McNally & Co. were to join the combine, but this is positively denied by Mr. McNally. The incorporators of the company, which will have a capital of \$3,500,000, are Paul E. Werner, Richard S. Peulc, Alex Belford, D. H. ner, Richard S. Peule, Alex Belford, D. H. Kochersperger and J. T. Edson. The officers and directors will be chosen in a few days and the company expects to begin busines

Idaho's Diamond Firids.

Boisg, Idaho, Dec. 11.-What may prove to be a rich diamond field has been discovered on Snag river, thirty miles southeast of Charles Vandora today received from a New Yors lewelry firm six gens cut from the alleged diamonds, and fic states the firm pronounced the diamonds genuine. A party of miners is now prospecting the mine

Cleveland's Birthplace.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The citizens of Caldwell, which is the birthplace of Grover Cleveland, are making extensive preparations to entertain the president-elect when he visits Caldwell, as he has promised to do before his inauguration. The old house in which Mr. Cleveland was born will be profusely decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

OUR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Secretary Tracy Makes His Annual Report to the President.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS OF RECENT YEARS

Vessels and Guns the Equal of Those Possessed by Any Foreign Power-Details of the Service-An Interesting Document.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Secretary Tracy in his annual report sets forth the fact that when the present administration came in on March 4, 1889, besides old and obsolete wooden ships, only three modern war vessels were in commission. During the administration nineteen new vessels have been manufactured in this country.

Three new steel tugs have also been constructed and put in service. There are in process of construction eighteen new vessels, ertain to be completed, should armor be delivered, within the next year, of an aggregate tonnage of 83,399 tons and mounting altogether twelve 13-inch, six 12-inch, sixteen 10-inch, thirty 8-inch, thirty-two 6-inch, thirty-eight 5-inch and thirty-four 4-inch guns, all of which have been, or are to be, manufactured in this country.

The development of the past four years has not been confined to ships alone. At the beginning of this administration, says the secretary, the naval establishment was entirely destitute of certain elements of efficiency, each one of which is indispensable to its practical employment as a fighting force and the absence of which, if it had been possessed of 100 ships, would still have left it in a condition of paralysis. These were armor, torpedoes, heavy rapid-firing guns, armor-piercin's shells, smokeless powder and high explosives.

Noteworthy Progress.

The secretary details at length noteworthy progress in the production of these things and says the progress noted, by which the United States has emerged from its condition of helplessness at sea and by employment of its own resources has distanced its most experienced competitors, marks an epoch in naval development not only of this country, but of the world. Delays in the delivery of armor have caused the final completion of armored vessels under construction to be somewhat later than at first contemplated. The only compensation for this delay is the superior quality of armor that

has been recently developed.

In connection with the development of nickel-steel for armor, the department has undertaken a series of experiments in the application of this material to other purposes of construction which promises no less im-portant results than those already obtained. If the expectations now formed are realized, it will not be long before nickel-steel will be exclusively used within ship frames and marine engines, with marked improvement. both in strength of parts and reduction of weight; while its noncorrodible qualities, already partly demonstrated, point to the probability that it may ultimately present a solution for the harassing problem of pre-

serving the submerged plating of ships. Coming down to a detailed statement at to armor tests, the sceretary tells of the work completed; of the tremendous test to which Harveyized nickel-steel armor plates were successfully submitted in November, 1891. The result obtained had never been approached before by any armor plate, either American or foreign. It has been demonstrated that the United States, in the construction of its new navy, which ten years ago had no existence, even on paper, is enabled to place upon each and all of its armored vessels material, the like of which the world has never seen. This country will employ, for the purpose, an armor, not only more effectual, but which represents unquestionably the highest modern science and de-velopment reached by its own independent efforts. Following our example the lish government four weeks ago held a trial of the new American plate, and it is clear from the high tests reached that it has set the example in this respect, which other maritime nations will speedily follow.

Contracts for Armor.

With regard to armor contracts, the secretary says neither the Bethlehem nor Car-negle companies are making such progress at present as the department could desire, but both are increasing their output from month to month, and the department is now preparing advertisements for proposals for the remainder of the armor re-quired to complete vessels now unarmored. When these plants are able to turn out, as will shortly be the case, the full armor required by the contract, the aggregate supply will still amount to only 9,600,600 tons per annum, or not more than enough for the construction of three battleships. armor for such ships, in addition, would re-quire three years' work after the fulfillment of the present contract, with the works running at full capacity. It is the belief of this department, in common with the naval committee of the house, that this number of additional battleships is essential to the protection of the United States. It is upon such vessels that this country, as well a others having scaboards, must depend Without them we are helpless at sea. With the plants in existence, we can not only armor ships now authorized, but we have the means at hand for armoring others, if wa make our preparations in time. The value to the United States of the possession of two ich establishments cannot be expressed in words or figures.

Torpedoes, Powder and Guns.

In reference to the ordnance of the army the secretary makes extended reference to new developments, promising greatly im-proved results, which points have heretofore been covered in these dispatches in the re port of the chief of the bureau of ordnance Comment is also made at length on the ordnance report as to powder, the manufac-ture of high explosives and projectiles, also showing the progress it has made. With regard to torpedoes the Powell torpedo has gone much beyond the stage of hope with which the department entered upon the con tract for its manufacture four years ago vet the last trials are giving great promise The contract made over a year ago for the manufacture of 100 eighteen inch Winchester torpedoes is being filled and twenty are com deted with certain characteristics superio o those manufactured abroad.

Of the so-called "divergible" torpedoes, intended to be controlled from fixed stations, three torpedoes have undergone official trials and two have been sent to the Pacific coast. The Sims-Edison company has also delivered some of its torpedoes to be used in a series

of projected experiments.
With regard to the increase of the navy the secretary says, another year of experi-ence, of discussion and of criticism, both at home and abroad, confirms the department in the views it adopted in the annual report of 1889 as to the policy of construction the Navy department should pursue.

He deprecates the construction of any more vessels of the monitor type, remonstrat-ing against their usefulness, and quoting from the report of Chairman Herbert of the house committee on naval affairs, says: "Our true naval policy for construction hereafter, principally if not entirely should be only first-class craisers and first-class battleships with their accessories."

American Shipbuilding.

The secretary speaks with much satisfaction of an act to "encourage American shipbuilding." under which the City of Paris and the Cit, of New York were admitted to American registration, and under the terms of which several of the finest liners were secured, advising it to be carried out, not only in this, but in all similar cases, and by means of which sweets of foreign built and by means of which owners of foreign built ships, whose high qualities are such as to make them desirable acquisitions, may be permitted to obtain American registry upon

the condition that vessels of equal size and tonnage shall be ordered to be built in the United States. With reference to unprotected cruisers of second class from 4,000 to 5,000 tons displacement, the department does not recommend any increase of the number. These vessels to attain the high rate of speed must necessarily sacrifice coal endurance, and have, therefore, a very restricted subere of useful-CAPRIVI IS ABOUT ENDED

His Experiment with the Army Bill Has Proved His Ruination.

CRISIS IMMINENT IN GERMAN POLITICS

Berlin Creatly Excited Over the Action of the Centrists-Opposition to the Measure is Solid-Ramors That Fill the Air.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Benlin, Dec. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Ben.]—A grave crisis may occur at any moment. Berlin talks of nothing but the rebuff suffered by Caprivi over the army bill, owing to the attitude of the center party. The chancellor's reply. hinting at the dissolution of the Reichstag, comes under the category of good news to his opponents, who would On the isthmus our commerce is engaged in a desperate fight to maintain its foothold. In the South Pacific repeated annexations be returned with a sweeping majority. Caprivi's retirement is loudly and protectorates are extending the power and influence of marine states of the old world. Subsidized lines of fast steamers are talked of. It is regarded as a necessity, as the chancellor is entirely out of touch with the people. Eulenberg Miquet, Loewy, General Van Huene and Von Waldersee are the names on the tip of every tongue as likely successors to Caprivi. But the last named does not desire the post and would only accircumstances it is imperative to the welfare of this country that the policy of the naval construction so successfully carried out in the past should suffer no interruption in the future; that vast numbers of skilled artisans who have cept it under pressure.

The town is full of rumors. One is that the imperial message dissolving the Reichstag will be read tomorrow. Another is that the army bill will be put into effect without the consultation of the Reichstag. Public feeling is that we are on the verge of an explosion, particularly if the kaiser insists on retaining Count von Caprivi. It will be remembered that the kaiser formerly expressed a determination to keep Bismarck in power in spite of anything that might happen. History repeats itself.

His Fall all but Certain.

Much space is devoted to interesting details as to the operations of ships in commission the past year in the Bering sea and elsewhere; on work of the marine hospital Thursday night, speaking with a group of liberal deputies, Caprivi said in any case he would not retire from the chancellorship. Interesting statistics are given as to the growth of the movement toward establishing a naval militia, the creation of which is characterized as one of the most important states in conversion of the most important He had apparently forgotten the words spoken in October, "ich stehe und falle mit der Vorlage." Surprises are at hand, among which the fall of Caprivi will be the last.

In round numbers the opposi-tion to the army bill may be estimated as follows: Center, 109 votes; progressists, sixty-seven; socialists thirty-five; democrats, ten. On the other hand it is possible that the bill may receive the support of sixty.six conservatives, of whom thirty-one, however, are wavering; of eighteen liberal conservatives, of whom eleven are doubtful; of forty-two national liberals, all of whom demand a modification of the measure.

Caprivi is unwell today, but he nevertheless held a consultation with the conservative leaders. He attributes much of the opposition to the army bill to the Ahlwardt scandal. This evening he was summoned to the imperial palace to confer with the kaiser. At a late hour tonight it is reported he will withdraw the military bill or tender his resignation. This, however, is

MONARCH OF FREDERICHSRUHE.

Bismarckian Utterances on Several Vital

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Dec. 11.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee. |- Le Matin publishes this (Monday) morning an interesting supplement signed Henri des Haux, who gives an account of a visit to Bismarck. The article is entitled "Twenty-four Hours at Varzin," and is accompanied by several illustrations. Here are some of the striking passages of words the writer puts in the mouth of Bismarck: pect that steel ships of American build may successfully compete with those made in Europe, and, finally, it has been its endeavor to leave unsettled no questions of serious importance presented today by naval sci-ence. In the course of its operations, great as has been the magnitude, there have been no suggestions of scandal or suspicion of labbare.

"I have said farewell definitely to the government of men. If I had not been dismissed I would doubtless still be in power. I had still enough strength to continue without interruption the duties confided to me. Now I have no interest in polities. I have paid my debt to the coun try and wish to die in peace."

The prince says he will not take a seat in the Reichstag, "If I did, it would be to speak. Every one of my words would be commented on, attacked and contradicted have no longer the unquestionable authority which power gives. I would only be a private soldier in the melee, perhaps an en cumbrance. No, I certainly will not go the Reichstag.21

On the question of the alteration of the famous Ems dispatch, Bismarck, after protesting that it never entered his head that the election of a German prince to the threne of Spain would offend Napoleon III or wound the susceptibilities of the French people, said he was annoyed at the time by Beniditti's negotiating directly with the king at Ems and at the action of Count de Werther, Prussian ambassador at Paris. Republican from Salida, Colo., says: At 6

Why He Changed It.

"The king's dispatch stating his refusal to give Beneditti the pledge the latter asked of him," says the prince, "was a long and somewhat obscure document. It was submitted to me before it was sent to the governments, for whose information it was inable plant was also destroyed.

Seventeen engines were bunied in the roundhouse, it being impossible to run them out because of the tracks on the outside being crowded with other locomotives. The loss on engines, machinery, roundhouse and shops is estimated by the railroad officiais at \$400.000 but just how much the insurance is tended. I changed the wording of this dispatch, as I had a right to as minister of foreign affairs, and shortened it without altering its meaning and without adding a single word which was not true I do not now remember the wording of the dispatch, but it was approved by the king with whom I did not disagree at the time All I did was to maintain the dignity of my sovereign, of my country. Did not the debates in the French corps legislatif, the manifestation of the populace of Paris, and throughout France constitute a menace and insult? Could we, under such circumstances consent to the imperial demand! Do you suppose that the fate of the world can depend on the question of the wording of a

dispatch?" Bismarck professed himself rather sceptical as to the value to France of the so-called alliance with Russia.

"In the event of a Franco-German conflict. we will have no interest in bothering ourselves with what the Russians may do in the Balkans. They will be given carte blanche."

The ex-chancellor concludes that an under standing between France and Germany is possible, and even desirable, especially on the subject of socialism, which is a danger now equally threatening to both countries. The European governments of today have something more important than the making of war on each other to attend to. They should unite for the repression of such crines as socialism is now committing Finally on the subject of the suit against de Lesseps, the ex-Chancellor says:

"It is the worst kind of socialism when one of the most glorious men of the world, the man who pierced the Isthmus of Suez, is brought up before a court created to try and

can be tarnished by the suit, but it is le grand patron who in his person is given up to hatred of anarchists.

WILL STAND FOR THE CHAMBER. Parisian Female Suffragrists Nominate a

List of Candidates.

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Pauls, Dec. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The body of women rights supporters known as La Ligue de l'Affranchisement des Femmes, of which Mme. Astier do Valsayne is secretary, has selected a number of candidates for the coming elections. The candidates are: Mme.

Aubertine Auclert, founder of the Citoyenne paper; Renee Mariel, editor of Esprit de la Femme; Mme, Hermance Chatelaine, editor of La Revue Europe; Mme. Paule Merick and Mme. Elsie Odin, journalists; Mme, Noel Bertier, Mme. Florence Hubert, femmes de lettres: Mme. de Hock, painter and sculptor; Mmc. Louise Barberousze Hardonin and Mme. Gilbert Perrosa, teachers; Mme. Jarrethout, tailors assistant and chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Sarah Bernhardt, dramatic artist. All these ladies have not yet given their consent to stand as candidates. Mmc. Jarrethout is the former canteniere decorated for her acts of bravery on the battle-

NEWSPAPER MEN EXCLUDED.

Autopsy Over the Remains of Baron de Reinach—Seenes at the Grave. LONDON. Dec. 11 .- The Times' Paris correspondent says: The de Reinach scandal is worthy of the middle ages. The parliament, the magistracy and the press all are crying for the corpse. Only the brush of Gallot or a Holbein could do justice to the scenes witnessed. When an autopsy was performed, there was an unseemly scramble between the doctors and the reporters to reach the grave. The doctors were victorious. whitened the windows of the room in which the autopsy was performed and nothing was

visible from the outside. The Paris correspondent of the News says when the autorespondent of the News says when the autorsy was performed, all newspaper representatives were excluded from the cemetery, but were allowed to watch from a barn loft overlooking the grave. It will be impossible for three weeks to say whether or not Baron de Reinach died of aconite poisoning. The suspicion that he aconite poisoning. The suspicion that h did die of aconité poisoning is due to the fact that a paper which had contained aconité was found near his bed. It is alleged that failing in his purpose to avert a scandal, the baron had a stormy scene with the ministers he had trusted to prevent the Panama canal revelations, and that it is possible on re-entering his room, he may have, in a fit of desperation, taken the poison.

Queenstown, Dec. 11.—The North German Llyod steamship Spree, which was recently towed to this port in a badly disabled condition, has been docked. One bag of New York mail, badly soaked, was found in the flooded compartment and has been for-warded by the Falia. Sixty tons of the Spree's cargo has been landed.

Cause of Baron de Reinach's Death. Parts, Dec. 11.-Dr. Brouarden denies the umors that he has evidence that Baron de rumors that he has evalue to unnatural causes. Reinach's death was due to unnatural causes. The viscera and brain were tonight brought to the toxicological laboratory at Paris. The Libre Parole, nevertheless, persists that the examination revealed that death was due to aconite poisoning.

Crisis in the Portugal Cabinet. Lisbon, Dec. 11.—The minister of war has resigned, owing to the failure of the cabinet to agree on his proposed army reform. The stability of the cabinet is threatened. Prime ister Ferrecle will ask for a vote of co

Adding to the Duties on Alcohol. Paris, Dec. 11.—The budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to propose that the duties on alcohol be increased 100 francs.

The Death Roll. ROME, Dec. 11.-Abbe Benedictine Smith, who is well known in America, died of pneumonia today.

BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Wayfarers From Iowa Find Death in Lodging House.

W. F. Parks, jr., of Fairfax, Ia., and Charles Shuckner, supposed to be from Cedar Rapids, Ia., retired to rest at the Travelers' Home at Thirteenth and Dodge at 9 o'clock fast night, and blew out the gas. At 1:30 this morning the night clerk discovered gas issuing from the room occupied by the men, and, breaking in the door, found Park lying on the outside of the bed and life extinct.

Parks, from papers in his pocket, had evidently traveled considerably in Iowa, as a memorandum in his pocket indicated that he had been at Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Neola and other places. A 32-caliber revolver was found near

Parks' pillow and a watch in his pocket. Both men are fairly well dressed and appear to have been laboringmen or probably railroaders.

Wealthy Contractor Missing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.-Albert de Leur, a wealthy contractor of Milwaukee, Wis., has been missing since Sunday, December 4. He came to this city about two weeks ago and stopped at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he left an unpaid board bill and his luggage. The missing man's wife came to this city Saturday in quest of her husband. She stated that he took about \$200 with him when he left home. She also admitted that on a former occasion Mr. de Leur absented himself from home for several weeks and explained his absence on business grounds. but it was subsequently learned that he had been taken suddenly insane and confined in an asylum. She thinks, however, that he recovered at that time.

Fell Fifteen Stories.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11.—Charlès Chanter, a botanist employed in the horticultural department of the World's fair, today fell from the fifteenth floor of the Masonic temple to the basement. His body was mashed into a elly. The elevator stopped at the fifteenth loor, and as it started up without warning the man in charge attempted to open the doors to allow Chanter to get out. Chanter was caught between the elevator and wire grating on the side of the shaft. This grating bulged out, allowing the car to pass Chanter, who at once fell to the stone floor, fifteen stories below. Chanter leaves a wildow and a daughter in Wisconsin.

Her Verdict Sustained.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 11.- (Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Mrs. M. B. Kelley here has been notified that the verdict of \$4,000 in her favor and against the Illinois Central Railway company has been affirmed by the nited States appellate court. Mrs. Kelley's usband was killed by falling from an unprotected trestle near Dubuque two years ago, and a suit against the railway for damages resulted in a verdict for \$4,000.

Figuring up Expenses. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.—The committee on

ceremonies at the dedication of the World's fair buildings will meet tomorrow to figure up the dedication expenses. The report will show that \$183,868 has been paid out and that about \$35,000 is still to be paid.

Ordered Back to China.

PLATISBURG N. Y., Dec. 11.—The twelve Chinamen smuggled at this port into the brought up before a court created to try and punish thieves. Everyone snows the man's honor and probity no more than his glory States Commissioner Wheeler.

SENSATION FROM HOMESTEAD

Discovery of an Alleged Plot to Kill Of Nonunion Men.

ARREST OF THOSE ENGAGED IN IT.

Men Implicated.

Wholesale Attempt at Murder-Poison Sald to Have Been Placed in the Men's Food by Hired Assassins Union

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. II.-A morning paper publishes a startling story today of a conspiracy to poison by the wholesale nonmion men at the Carnegie plant at Homestead. The statement made, it says, implicates members of the advisory committee, the members of the Amalgamated associations and officials of some of the labor organizations, sympathizing with the locked out men

at Homestead. As a result of this conspiracy it is alleged that several persons have lost their lives, while scores of others are still suffering at their homes and in hospitals from the effect of the poisonous drugs administered to them with criminal intent. Today nine or more persons, more or less identified with the strike, are under arrest. ostensibly on less serious charges, but really for the purpose of averting suspicion until all who are claimed to be in the hellish business are secured. The only name given of those charged with administering poison is Robert Beatty, who was arrested at Louisville last night. Several others, however, are under heavy bail on other charges, and the new charge will probably be made tomorrow, as all are under surveillance and

can be taken at any moment. Details of the Fearful Plot.

The details of the foul plot, as they have . been slowly, but persistently and unremittingly developed are sufficient to cause a shudder to those who read or hear them, especially when it is known that at least two deaths, and perhaps a number of others, have already been traced to the work of the willing tools selected to carry the murderous plan into execution,

It will be remembered that shortly after

the arrival of the state militia at Homestead and the non-union men had commenced work in the mills, complaints became prevalent about the unwholesome water supplied to the men. sespecially those employed within the fence surrounding the plant. Many cases of sickness were reported, but were all attributed to the importing of the vector. reported, but were all attributed to the impurity of the water. So firmly impressed were the physicians and the officials of the company that the water was causing the sickness, that a supply from other sources was secured and notices were posted conspicuously about the mill warning the employes to refrain from drinking the water. Despite these precautionary measures the sickness continued and soon it became current at Homestead that an epidemic was prevailing among the men within the en prevailing among the men within the en-closure. A number of the sick were taken to the hospitals for treatment and nearly all those recovered, although many of them are still ill.

Rumors that typhoid and other diseases were epidemic in the mill led a representa-tive of the State Board of Health to make an official investigation. He found the san tary arrangements good and attributed the sickness to the water,

When Suspicion Was Aroused.

The first intimation the officers of the company had that the diagnosis of the physicians was incorrect, and that the men were victims of a conspiracy to poison them which was being persistently and successfully pur-sued, was obtained more than two months since. It came in such a manner, however, that it was impossible to make arrests immedi ately, and it was not until vesterday that the evidence was deemed sufficiently strong to warrant the apprehension of one of those who salleged to have been implicated in the Boy spaneged to nave seen implicated in the Bor-gian conspiracy to get rid of the hated non-union men, either by death or by creating such a panic among them that they would flee from the place in a body. The price to be paid when the mills were closed down

was \$5,000. was \$5,000.

The terrible plot, according to the information obtained by the reporter, was made by a man who was in the plot and was substantially as follows: The informant said that one of the chief cooks at the Homestend works, with whom he was intimately acquainted, met him in the city one day and quainted, met him in the city one day and asked him if he did not want a job at Homestead. He said he wanted at least two assistants and said the informant and his friend could make big morey if they would help him. He told them he was not only employed by the Carnegie company, but was also in the pay of the labor associations and members of the strikers' committee and was just coining money. As he grew me confidential, and prompted by the question about the pay from the associations, he told about the pay from the associations, he told them of a plan to poison the food of the men in the mills so as to make them sick and render them unable to work. He detailed the plan he had been pursuing and asserted that nearly, if not all, of the sickness among the men, of which so much had been current, had been caused by the poison he had placed in the food.

Made a Confession

Some time later the men reported the cools as becoming very uneasy and they feared he would conclude to leave the city in a hurry, The death of some of the men, especially that of Charles Glosser, had unnerved him, and they believed he would make a clean breast of the whole affair if he were summoned at once and placed under arrest. This was done, and when confronted with the facts, as stated above, the cook broke down and made a full confesion, in which he gave the names of those who had employed him, the amount of money he had received, and the manner of money he had received, and the manner in which he carried out his part of the terri-ble crime. He stated also that he frequently visited the camps of the militia and dosed the food prepared in the cookhouse. His visits were always followed by increased His visits were always followed by increased sickness among the members of the national guard. This confession was taken by a stenographer in the presence of several witnesses. He also exhibited vouchers for money due him. After the testimony had been reproduced upon a typewriter, it was read to him and he signed the statement in the presence of witnesses.

After making his confession, the cook begged that he should not be placed in fail and his wishes to that extent were compiled with. He has, however, as well as the two

with. He has, however, as well as the two original informants, been kept under surveil-lance day and night, all of them having been continued in employment until their arrest, The Charles Glosser referred to, died two weeks after going to Homestead. It is said that since the confession made by the cook, the body was exhumed and the stomach submitted to a chemist for analysis. The result of the analysis is not known, but it is said the chemist's report will be submitted in evidence when the case comes up for trial. A reporter called on Mr. Frick to learn, if possible, the Carnegie's account of the crime alleged against Beatty, but that gentleman positively refused to be interviewed. At Homestead the story was pronounced to be ridiculous.

Confirmed the Story.

DS. Breck, counsel for the Carnegie Steel company, was seen tonight and confirmed the story of the poisoning. He says his information is that a number of deaths resulted from poisoning. A Homestead druggist and physician are implicated. The powder was given to a dog and it died in a short time. A number of arrests will probably be made in a few days.

Coroner McDowell has not yet been notified. He will go to Homestead to investigate the cause of the death of Isaac Judis, who died suddenly about two weeks ago. Judis was a witness in the Critchlow case. The coroner is of the opinion that his death was due to alcoholism. S. Breck, counsel for the Carnegie Steel

death was due to alcoholism.