YULETIDE IN BERLIN

Weichnachsfest Coming a Welcome Guest to the People of Germany's Capital.

WILL HAVE A MILLION CHRISTMAS TREES

Homes High and Low Will Be Happy One Day Even Though Times Be Hard.

GENERAL DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS

Shopkeepers and Commercial Travelers Find That Trade is Very Unprofitable.

POLITICIANS FIND BUT LITTLE RESPITE

Caprivi's Defeat Still the Subject of Comment and His Future Course Food for Much Speculation—Galety Laid Out for the Court.

[Copyrighted 1852 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Dec. 17 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE.]-Berlin is redolent with the refreshing smell of pine and firs, coming from thousands upon thousands of saplings, varying from four to twenty feet high, which have all of a sudden turned the usually bare-looking open squares, which are one of the features of the city, into artistically arranged shrubbery. A million at least of these saplings will find purchasers here on Christmas day, for all must have the Xmas tree. The kniser the lead in this, and not only has in the palace a beautiful tree already, but there will be a fine tree for each child, the soldiers, people and students alike must have a tree. The latter make sport of this, as out of every other event. They decorate the trees with fantastic hangings, such as ends of sausages, writs of dishonor and bills of unlucky confreres, whilst at the summit is generally placed a luscious looking apple which is drawn for by lot. The winner, after having had the honor of climbing for it, is made to chew a piece out of it-not a particular treat, as the fruit is generally made of cheap soap.

But Times are Hard.

The shops have also assumed the Xmas appearance and the streets are crowded with people, tramping through the slush intent on the purchase of Weihnachtsgeschenke, but those who bought their presents at 10 marks in previous years are looking out for them at half price this year, or a quarter. Trade is indeed terribly bad here. A shopkeeper in Frederichstrasse said to me vesterday:

"There is no money to be made in Berlin nowadays. I am going to give up my shop.' The same is the cry of thousands of others.

A man who should be well able to give an opinion on the subject assured me a few days ago that scarcely any of the big shopkeepers here are making money, many are scarcely making expenses, and others are losing. It runs through nearly all classes. Commercial travelers, for instance, a large class in this country, find their incomes halved, owing to the stagnation of trade. On the bourse the brokers are struggling hard to make two ends meet. and view with blank dismay the extra taxa tion which the government wishes to impose Of this I shall have more to say hereafter.

Ended an Epoch.

The Reichstag has closed upon one of the most momentous and critical periods in German history since the consolidation of the empire. Out of the mouth of Caprivi himself had come the statement that the military bill was of all vital importance to the efficiency of the army, and yet his request was refused in a manner almost brutal. The chancellor finds himself thus with two courses open to him: Either to resign or to appeal to the country. The kaiser, it is generally understood, was favorable to an appeal to the country, but Caprivi was keenly against this. He knew that the results of an election would be still more fatal. The German people have changed strongly since the days of Bismarck, the iron ruler and William I. They were then like a pair of young hounds, but since then have been bled and killed many a time. Twice within a period of a few months has the strength of the German people asserted itself, on the education bill and now in emphatic manner on the military, and each time the people triumphed. They know their power now, and they relish it.

Approximating the Result.

I have taken considerable trouble to find out what would be the result of an appeal to the country at the present moment. The socialist party would gain eleven seats, which would bring their number up from thirty-five to forty-six, and semites would gain fifteen seats, bring forces from seven to twenty-two. The freisinnige, the strongest opponents of the bill, would gain possibly fifteen seats, making their voting power eighty. The national liberal party would probably disappear, for vaison d'etre. The center, hitherto the nost powerful contingent, would remain thout the same, from 100 to 120, whilst the extreme conservatives would be divided into two factions, one a small one of ten or so very select, thick and thin in support of Caprivi and the Jews on the principles laid out by Heldorff, the other hostile to it.

under the lines traced by Hammerstein. The fact is the result of the election would be the certain return of a strong, capable and compact opposition.

Such is the difference between the past and present in the feelings of the people, and the difference is one which is widening at each moment. The commission appointed is merely a makeshift to gain time. Caprivi will take what crumbs he can pick up, and now would be content with a vote giving his power to augment the strength of his artil

Turning of the Worm

After having vituperated the Herald for having dared to get the news which they have been unable to obtain, it is amusing now to watch some of the unfortunate sheets which represent journalism here becoming arracoats. The poor little Reichsbote, edited by the Hessian pastor Henri Engel. and which has over and over again offensively attacked your correspondent and the Herald for its opposition to the government, has come out with a long article stigmatizing Caprivi and taking up Ahlwardt. Six copies of this journal reach the court daily and the emuress, good wife that she is, reads the leading articles to the kaiser. The Gazette de la Croix similarly rounds on the chancellor. It may be mentioned that neither of the editors of the above papers were invited to the chanceller's party, and curiously enough an invitation or lack of one to the chancellor's parties seems to work wonders with the press here. Other papers fellow suit. The end of the Loewe gun question has not

been heard yet. There are still grave disclosures which may come to light. Wait awhile and you will see. The subofficer who was supposed to have stolen the Wessel papers has been shadowed for a week without avail, and for the present it does not look as though the culprit will be found. Several others are under suspicion, but no arrests have taken place. Herr Hartwig, the lawyer who defended Ahlwardt, has in the meantime applied directly to the emperor for the release of his client. To this the kaiser has replied by a refusal fo move in the matter. More Gun Scandal Promised.

When I recently telegraphed that Ger-

many had found her Panama in the Ahlwardt trial it resulted in a wave of intense indignation here. The Herald and its correspondent were villified in all directions. Nevertheless I can guarantee that the scandal is not yet ended. The Paris Figure has thrown a bomb into this camp with disastrous effect. I have now received reliable information that another document of even more serious import will be exploded after the Christmas holidays. At present I am not at liberty to disclose the contents of this document.

Meanwhile, there is a sign of the times in the fact that hardly a single paper today will say a word in defense of Loewe or on his side. The chancellor, when asked about his effusive speech in praise of the Loewe guns, replied: "Orders will be given for the future," while the kaiser declares the guns for the army shall no longer be made by pri-

Eulenberg was summoned in hot haste last night by the emperor, who wished to talk over the situation.

However, the holidays are now upon us and it is unlikely the scandal will show any further development until they are over.

I have just received the following telegram from Hamburg, signed by the cholera committe of the senate: "The report spread on the Berlin bourse that twenty cases of cholera have broken out here is entirely without foundation. During November and Decemger there have been in all seven cases, each of which was at once publicly reported." A private telegram which reached me at the same time states that two cases of cholera were reported yesterday.

Pleasures in Prospect. The court is making preparations for a gay winter. A program of imposing fetes has been drawn up. In January there will be several balls and concerts. Of course the marriage of the emperor's sister will be the close of all, and preparations for it are already being commenced, I hear that a royal minuet is talked of. It will be led by the kaiser and

kaiserin, including fifteen couples. In the theatrical world the event of the week has been the presentation of Tasce's "Santa Lucia" before the kaiser and party at the Royal theater on Thursday. The piece is being placed at Kroll's, but the kaiser won't go there, firstly because he does not think the house fine enough, and secondly because he considers it runs in opposition to the opera house. He wanted to pass. hear the new opera, and Bellinconi, so he called for a matinee at the Berliner theater. How near that matince was to being stopped on the question of author's rights it would surprise many to hear. The author Cognetti, had despatched an order of the court to prevent the further performance of the piece until his rights were satisfied, but it only reached Emile Durer on the evening of the matinee, and this is why a fine dramatic in-

cident was spoilt.

DcLesseps and His Fellow Prisoners Protest Against Their Treatment.

Paris, Dec. 17.—Charles de Lesseps and his fellow prisoners, arrested for connection with the Panama canal frauds, protested today against the rigid seclusion to which they are subjected in the Mazas prison. They said that they were confined like common criminals and subjected to the same treatment as robbers and other offenders of the vilest type, and they demanded the privilege of being allowed to see visitors. The examining magistrate promised to consider the request after he had examined the documents relating to their case.

It is rumored that several of the parliamentary reporters will be arrested as agents in the corruption of legislators.

An entry in one of the books of Thierre & Co., the coulisse firm, shows that Joseph de Reinach, son-in-law of Baron de Reinach, received 40,000 francs from the firm. Joseph de Reinach says ne received the money as a dowry and he is willing to return the amount to the liquidators of the Panama Canal company if it can be shown that the money came from its friends.

The offices of the newspapers which received money from the Panama canal, will be searched at once, and unless it is found that the money was entirely expended in advertising, the proprietors or others who accepted money will be prosecuted.

A duel growing out of Thursday's heated lebate in the Chamber of Deputies, was fought today. Deputy Arene, republican, having challenged Deputy Gabriel, Boulangist. Two shots were exchanged, but nobody

VIENNA, Dec. 17. -Baron Cottu, one of the accused directors of the Panama Canal company, who fled from Paris to Vienna to escape arrest, left this city tonight.

Herz in London.

Loxpox, Dec. 17 .- Cornelius Herz, who is wanted in connection with the Panama frauds, is in London. He writes to his colleagues in Paris and to the committee say ng that he will return presently, but not jest now. He is too ill. He is at the Burington hotel and the doors to his rooms are guarded by personal servants. His family is with him. They take their meats at their rooms and go out very little. Herz made his first money in California, where he practiced as a doctor. He saved \$20,000 and then came to Europe, where he made a fortune through his connection with the lobbyist in promot-

ing electrical enterprises. ROBBED AND MURDERED.

Awful Fate That Befell Two Russian Merchants on a Railway Train. St. Petersberg, Dec. 17.-A terrible tragedy is reported from Rostero, capital of the government of that name. When a passenger train on the Vladivausear railroad arrived at that place, two merchants named Junskow and Ratchowitch, were found murdered in a compartment of a first-class car. The compartment bore signs of a frightful struggle. Blood covered the seats and was in pools on the flour. The merchants had

evidently made a determined fight for their

lives. A thousand roubles which they had

in their possession were missed, showing

that the object of the crime was robbery.

The conductor has been arrested on sus

Benlin, Dec. 17 .- A bill will be presented to the Reichstag in January providing for the punishment of persons communicating military secrets to foreign powers. Three years imprisonment and \$125 fine will be the

MIGHT PASS IT YET

Brighter Prospect for the Germany Army Bill Becoming a Law.

CONCESSIONS, HOWEVER, MUST BE MADE

Von Caprivi Assured of the Emparor's Support in His Efforts to Pass the Measure.

WATCHING THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL

All Manner of Evil Predicted for France by the Germany Press as Its Result.

GAVE AN IMPETUS TO ANTI-SEMITISM

Disclosures in Herr Loewe's Case Have Caused Additional Activity Among the Fanatics-America's Immigration Laws, Discussed Other News.

[Copyrighted 1802 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Dec. 17 .- Although the composition of the committee of the Reichstag to which the army bill has been referred at first might appear unpromising for the government, its elements admit of such grouping, under the inducements that Chanceller Caprivi may offer, as will enable the minis try to get a majority. The committee, which comprises twenty-eight members, is made up of three social delegates, six members of the freislanige party, eight centrists or clericals, two Poles, three national liberals, one free conservative and five right conservatives. If the chancellor reduces the money vote to \$10,000,000 and modifies the government's demand for an increase in the present peace effective, the bill will have a chance of approval; in its present shape it will stand no chance whatever of becoming a law.

The semi-official papers admit that certain changes are essential to the success of the measure, but they express a confidence that concessions will be offered that will be sufficient to win over a majority of the committee to the support of the bill in a form

that will not materially change its scope. The notions of the conservatives party, which are all against opposing the demands of the government so far as the army reforms are concerned, are now set at naught The implied threat of the chancellor in his speech when the bill was presented to the Reichstag to dissolve the house and have a new election in the event of the measure being rejected has had little effect upon the conservatives. The Krenz Zeitung, the editor of which is Herr Hammerstein, who is among the conservative representatives on the committee, declares that the bill will not

Threatened to Resign.

When it became apparent to Chancellor Caprivi that his full demands for an increase of the standing army would not be granted he informed the emperor that he would gladly resign the cares of office. His majesty, however, was not disposed to give the chancellor any encouragement in retiring under fire. He expressed his determination to make the army bill a law, even at the risk of an appeal to the country, and he assured Count von Caprivi that he would stand by him under all circumstances. The chancellor gained renewed courage from his interview with the emperor, and assented to remaining in office and fighting the battle out by the dissolution of the Reichstag if need be. Nothing in his speeches in the Reichstag showed the slightest sign of the discouragement attributed to him, but he was quicker and more spirited than ever in defense of the attack with the weapon affored him by the emperor's promise of support. Whatever concessions he may offer to the committee, he showed no intention in the open house of abating one jot or tittle of his proposals.

A notable feature in the debates has been the omission of all allusion to Prince Bismarck or any reference to his opinions. His old adherents avoided introducing his name in the discussions, and also avoided in indulging in their old comparison of the chancellor's method and that followed by Prince Bismarck.

Watching the Panama Investigation.

The developments in the Panama scandal are watched with the keenest interest, and, it may be said, with anxiety. The one comfort is that the spectacle of corruption and confusion among the French political leaders lessens the Russian desire to make France an ally. Advices received here from St. Petersburg show that information recently reached the exar that a certain Russian paper had received from Paris the sum of \$100,000 for advocating a Russo-French alli ance. He at once ordered an inquiry to be made, which resulted in the discovery that the report was not only true but that part of the bribes were distributed by the Panama company and had been ac cepted by prominent persons in Russia. The Russian court party, under the lead of M. Pobedonosseff, are hostile to a French alliance and they seized the opportunity to work on the czar's prejudices against the French republicans. The German foreign office is hopeful that General Worderer, the new German ambassador to Russia, will succeed in detaching the czar from France and so lead a new grouping of the powers.

Another and to Germany a far more im portant view of the situation is that the chaos in France may produce an adventurer who would hazard war with Germany as the best stroke to carry his party and himself into power.

The North German Gazette says that the strong man who obtained temporary notoriety, might imitate the first Napoleon and seize the opportunity afforded by the present disorder now prevailing in France, to make himself master of her army and of the coun try itself. The paper commends the French government for refusing to grant dictatorial powers to the Panama committee of inquiry. and recalls the committee's first resolution as rendering very regular government im possible. The end was "Casarism." Cæsar is not desired by the Boulangists who think, with reason, that the right man will soon be found.

The admission made by Herr Loewe, the Jewish small arms manufacturer, that he offered to supply France with the machinery necessary for the manufacture of Lebel rifles has caused renewed virulence in the Judenhetze. The papers which are making bitter attacks upon Herr Loewe do not ignore the fact that Jewish works continually supply Russia with guns and ammunition and that they executed large orders for that country at the time the nations forming the triple alliance-Germany. Austria and Italy -seemed to be on the verge of war with France and Russia.

The Cologne Gazette, which has hitherto

been above the anti-semite craze, attacks Herr Loewe's offer as strengthening the assertions of the anti-semites that the Jews have no natural feeling; that they never amalgamate with any other people and they are dominated with the idea that we are a privileged nation that they may prey upon, but must not be absorbed by other nations. Judenhetze pamphlets are widely circulated here and in other countries. The most of

these are entitled "A Jew Louse in Christian

The bourse was disturbed yesterday by a report that twenty cases of cholera and four deaths from the disease had occurred at Hamburg. Today official denial of the story was published. The report had it that the authorities were clearing out the people residing in dirty and overcrowded tenements Some residents were ill with fever and taken to the hospital. This created a suspicion that the dread scourge had again appeared in the city. The authorities of Hamburg have taken extra means to meet a recurrence of the epidemic in the spring.

American Restriction of Immigration. Nothing beyond rumor has been heard here of the alleged communication charged by the European governments in regard to the American restrictions upon immigration The report that such communications had passed had its origin in an article published in the Frendenblatt of Vienna, in which the writer railed at America for coupling her invitation to visit the Columbian exposition with insulting methods against Europeans that are unworthy of a civilized country. The article in the Frendenblatt seems to

have no official inspiration. The gold movements have not materially affected finance or business here. The Austrian government is taking gold from London slowly but steadily, and has concluded a gold loan of \$20,000,000 from a Rothschild syndicate. The money market here and in Vienna is, however, uneasy. The prospects after the New Year are said to be unfavorable, especially if the United States government restricts the exportation of gold.

The emperor is little seen in public now. He is constantly away. Social life at the court will commence on New Years day with the usual grand reception.

The Hamburg Correspondence, in discussing the proposal that Carl Schurz be appointed American minister to Germany to succeed William Walter Phelps, says that the German government would not like to have to treat a former subject on the footing of a minister of a foreign state, entitled to admission to the German court. It would prefer that a native American should succeed Mr. Phelps.

SCARED THE GOVERNOR.

Brazilian Rebels Defy the Authorities and Capture a Palace.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Valparaiso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.). Dec. 17.— By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-The Herald correspondent at Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the entire regiment of police at Nietheroy across the bay from this city revolted, and Governor Porciuncula fled from Rio to escape from the revolters. The rebels marched to the residence of the governor who served under Fonseca, and began cheering and demanded the dismissal of the chief of police. Immediately after the arrival of the fugitive governor the Seventh regiment of infantry was sent to Nietheroy. They found some of the rebels in the governor's palace and the others

in their barracks. An attack was made which resulted in the complete defeat of the revolters, many of them being killed and wounded during the fight. More than 200 men who were most active in the outbreak were sent to Fort Santa Catalina and Governor Porciuncula returned to his post. The feeling of disquietude and unrest is extending to the capitol.

Cruelties in Rio Grande do Sul.

Private advices received here from Rio Grande do Sul complain of the excessive barbarities perpetrated by the followers of Governor Castilho. The Herald correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that the Castilhists have wired to President Peixoto the request mentioned in the dispatches to the Herald yesterday, that he either declare war against Uruguay or take some way to prevent that country from giving aid to the

federals in Rio Grande do Sul. General Garcia of the Uruguayan army has gone to the frontier with more soldiers to prevent violations of the neutrality law. He has with him several squadrons of cav alry. A battle is feared between the federals and Castilhists and Garcia is determined to preserve the neutrality of Uru-

The Chilian congress has passed a law suspending the right of habeas corpus and giving the executive power to declare martial law in any part of the country. Every-

thing is quiet now. I learn that Alberto Blest Gana will not proceed to the United States as minister until after Mr. Cleveland has taken his seat Much regret is expressed in official circles that economy will prevent the cruiser Captain Pratt going to New York for the naval parade, but she will proceed direct to Val-

Burning Balmacedist's Property.

The office of la Republica, at Santiago, the eading Balmacedist paper was burned last night. The firemen found the water pipe in the vicinity cut. The house of the sister of Minister Barros Luco and those of others hated by the dictationals are in the immediate vicinity of the burned office and it is thought the fire was started for that pur

Minister Romero cables from London to Buenos Ayres that there is no truth in the rumor that the European powers intended taking charge of the Argentine customs with a view of securing the payment of the debt.

General Roca has returned to political life. The legal advisers of the treasurer say that the payment of the £70,000 subvention for the transandine railroad would be illegal

Moving to the United States. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 17 .- The exodus from the Annapolis and Cornwallis valley to the

United States has reached large proportions this fall. At a way station in Kings county seventy tickets were sold in eight weeks to parties moving to the United States to reside. If the exodus at other stations along the line in this county is as large as the station referred to, over 1,000 persons have left Kings county this fall for the states.

VIENNA, Dec. 17 .- M. Cottu, who is wanted by the Paris police to answer for his part in the Panama canal frauds, came to Vienna a week ago, and is at the Hotel Imperial. The Paris police have notified the Vienna authorities that he should be detained. police here, however, refuse to arrest him.

Movements of Ocean Steamers. At Lizard-Passed-Westernland, from

New York for Antwerp. At Queenstown-Arrived-Wyoming, from New York for Liverpool; Aurania, from New

NO CHANGE LIKELY

Italy's Foreign Policy Will Probably Remain the Same for Some Time.

CRISPI IS STILL ON THE OUTSIDE

His Ideas Concerning Relations with France Are Not Popular Just Now.

LEO'S SUDDEN FRIENDSHIP FOR RUSSIA

Some Rumors That Have Gained Currency of Late Outside the Vatican.

ABOUT SATOLLI'S MISSION TO AMERICA

His Efforts So Far Have Apparently Produced the Result Desired-Will Not Be Recalled-Plans to Make the Eternal City Ring.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME, Doc. 17 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to Tue Bee.]-The little storm raised by the Italian senate's refusal to confirm the nomination of Signor Zucaro has died away. Grollite is still premier, The debate on Monday last has somewhat shaken his prestige, and but few think he will stay long in office. It is not sure that if he fell Crispi should succeed him. He is not anxious to take up the foreign policy mapped out by Rudini. In his present mood I think Crispi would like to draw nearer to France. This wish, however, has been rendered vain by a renewal for six years of the triple alliance. His hands are tied. Nat unnaturally, he feels bitter. While the existing treaties stand France surely has little to expect but

toleration from any Italian ministry. Eighty years ago there seemed some hope of a peaceful solution of the great Roman question. Now there is none. This fact, perhaps, explains the sudden friendship of the vatican and Russia, the dispatch of the papal brief to Poland and the reception of the Grand Duke Sergius by the pope. It is worth noting that just about the time of the grand duke's visit a report, important, if true, gained credence here, to the effect that France and Russia had agreed upon the terms of the alliance. The vatican was said to have approved, if not encouraged the arrangement. Its approval could have pointed but to one thing, an understanding with regard to the revival in some form of the pope's temporal power, but diplomatists in Rome have sealed their lips upon this subject.

Concerning Satolli's Mission.

Another report concerning supposed hostility of the American bishops to the educational scheme of Mgr. Satolli has more immediate interest. All that is known in Rome about the matter is that a hitch of some kind has occurred in the negotiations between the papal delegate and part of the American episcopacy. The pope himself knows no more. When current rumors were discussed the other day at the vatican the holy father simply said, "Ci manca il caso nominativo." ("We have no names yet.")

Until the names of the opponents of the n have reached the pope, and up to the time of sending you this message they have not arrived, it would be idle to indulge in speculation. But this seems sure: Whatever views the bishops may have expressed Mgr. O'Connell has not undertaken ungrateful task of presenting protest in Rome against the plan which he heartily approved. I may add that if the bishops, or some of the bishops have expressed any serious opposition to Mgr Satolli, their action must have come after the closing of the episcopal conference, for Mgr. Satolli's first official report was posted when the conference had ended, and its tone

was jubilant. No date has been fixed for the return of the papal delegate, nor, I am assured, is there any intention yet of giving him a successor.

Will Uphold Satolli.

Contrary to the reports cabled from New York, I hear that the differences between Satolli and his episcopal antagonists is not serious. In any case the authority, the papal envoy, will be upheld by Rome. views of the vatican in regard to Satolli and his scholastic scheme may shortly be embodied in a letter of instructions to himself or the bishops.

On dit, another agent of the Comte de Paris has within the last few days attempted to turn the pope from his republican course toward France. I have made careful in quiries, but am unable to obtain confirmation of the rumor, which probably grew out of the fact that two distinguished Frenchmer had an audience at the vatican this week. One did try hard to reconvert the pope to monarchism. After hearing him indulgently, his holiness cut short his hopes by saving to his companion: "Vous etes jeune

notre voie est la bonne suivez, la. The ecclesiastical event of the week has been a publication of the pope's two letters on Freemasonry. The sudden issue of these important documents is due to Impalere. The holy father learned that Fazzari, of conceilation fame, and Menotti Garebaldi were intrigueing to hamper his action by surround ing him with a network of pseudo liberals. The instant result was the appearance of

Little is heard of the coming consistory not even the exact date being known.

Will Be a Gay Winter. In spite of the misfortune that has come

upon so many Roman nobles, the season bids fair to be brilliant at the Quirinal. We may or may not have the royal silver wedding fetes. The king, whose tastes are simple and whose wishes discountenance extravagance, would be best pleased if the event were commemorated quietly. His objections may be outweighed by the desire to please the Romans, who love circuses still as much as they lack cash There is some talk of a grand tournament next April in which the princes will take part. Before that we shall have the usual court balls.

The first of the functions comes over in February. Till then society will have plenty to attract it in the innumerable receptions and dances. Comtessa Granotti, who is in town again with her husband, the grand master of ceremonies, is about to resume her pleasant Tuesdays. Her lead will soon be followed by a score of charming Roman dames. A determined attempt will made to keep King Carnival alive. Last, but not least, we shall have a series of ecclesiastical rejoicings in connection with the pope's jubilee. The program of festivities, pilgrimages and solemn services by which the occasion will be marked is virtually complete. Rome will not be a bad place to MELTZER. winter in.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

1. Lively Christmas for Berlinese. Chance for the Cap ivi Army Bill. Politics Agitating Rome and Italy.

Queen Victoria Learns New Tricks. 2. Satolli and the Public Schools. Rock Island Operators Will Boycott.

Chasing the Festive Mexican, Garza. 3. Proceedings at Washington Vesterday. Guy Helms Convicted of Murder.

Wreck on a Kentucky Railroad. 4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Diphtheria at Oscania Boyd County Contests in Court.

6. News from Council Bluffs. 7. Douglas County Election Contest. 10. Help-Each-Other Home Building.

Notes from the Lodge Rooms 11. Local Trade Carefully Reviewed. Financial and Commercial Information.

12. Last Week in the Social Swim.

13. Nason Defends the Board of Trade. Young Blood in Union Pacific Affairs.

14. Amirs at South Omaha.

15. What the Players Are Doing. Why Workers Are Restless.

16. Wyoming's Rig Game Going. 18. Christmas in Song and Story.

19. Beer and Other Things in Berlin. Moody Talks of His Melodies. 20. Helen Gould and Other Girls.

21. Bok's Literary Gossip. Fashion's Fellies for Hollday Wear.

How Priend Remembers Friend. 22. Folk Lore of the Isle of Man Along the Famous Santa Fe Trall. 23. Phillips County, Kansas.

Adventures of Little Lorena. 24. Musicat the World's Fair.

Rocky Mountain Precious Stones.

IT IS A DISEASE.

France Now Suffers from a Violent Form of Political Mania.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Parts, Dec. 17 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to Tire Bre.]-From day to day the Herald has been kept posted upon the various steps that have led up to the present crisis. As there are no new scandals today I will take the opportunity of explaining the situation.

The foreigner probably does not know that what is going on in France today is a disease, with which the country is affected every twenty-five years since the beginning of the century. Unlike the period of the revolution, however, the whiz of the bullet is no longer heard in the streets, because everybody is fully aware of the danger of resorting to arms. The revolution was brought about by tyranny and scandal. The republic has had every chance to do well in the past twenty years, but so many mistakes have been made that the present crisis was inevitable.

The first fit of frenzy was Boulangerism. That was cut short by the energy of M. Constans. The next was the Panama scandal a much more serious matter, because its nature is not only political but economical and touches what the French people hold most dear, the integrity of their elected

representatives. Then in the main, there was the necessity for a change, not of the form of government (for the republic is indestructible) but of the personnel of the government. The leading men of the Panama Canal company are in the first place politicians, each one wanting to succeed President Carnot. In the next place, failing that every one of them wanted to be in the minis try. In the third place, finding that the generation which had sprung up since 1870, was too obdurate for their purposes, they put themselves in opposition to all form of government, monarchial, intransigeant or

socialistic. Carnot Missed His Only Chance. Fourthly, there are the anti-semites, not a

numerous class, but noisy and blustering, around whom are grouped all that remains of Boulangism.

approaching general election to take place in October next. In the sixth place we have all kinds of vengeances to be satisfied, intrigues and per sonal politics of the second class, and finally

the indignation of that part of the public

Fiftly, there are the preparations for the

comparatively poor, who have lost more than 1,000,000,000 francs in the Panama canal All these things culminate in an assault on the government, which is badly, if at

all, defended by the people it has fed for the

past twenty years. What can President Carnot do now Nothing. At first he might have strangled the affair. He had in his hands a copy of he Panama documents and photographs of checks. He ought to have ordered to come to the Elysee those deputies who were implicated and advised them to resign. Now it is too late. The only read open is dissolu

tion of the Chamber. But what would result from the elections? Nobody can say, except the disappearance of the majority which the government now has. In fact, therefore, the step would have been a risky one, for we might see the government pass into the hands of the reaction

ists or the socialists. President Carnot, who is quite cool, does not dare do that, and does not want to. So setting aside the horrible condition of morality unveiled by the Panama caral scandal, we may say that we are in the depths of a political quagmire from which we cannot escape. How many men are say-

"Oh! If Boulanger were not dead." And how many are everywhere looking for another Boulanger. Jacques St. Cere.

SAFE IN LONDON.

Dr. Herz Much Wanted in Paris, Living at His Ease and Declining Interviews.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 17 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-- Dr. Cornelius Herz, the German-American holder of the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, whose presence is so much desired in Paris in connection with the Panama Canal company scandal, is still in London and his where abouts have only now been disclosed. He is a guest at the Burlington hotel, Cork street, Piccadilly, where he is surrounded by a large retinue of servants. He spends most of his time in his rooms and denies himself

to all visitors. I called yesterday to get from him a statement, if possible, as to his dealings with Baron de Reinach, particularly those in which the two cheques for a million francs each played so conspicuous a part. Herz sent down word that he would like me to send him a letter, giving the object of m visit. This letter was promptly written and despatched, and verbal word was received today to the effect that Dr. Herz would attend to the matter in the course of a few days.

The originality of this reply seems to have commended itself to the wily and secretive financier, for he has today sent the same message to several other callers.

LEARNING THE LINGO

NUMBER 181.

Good Queen Victoria Turns at Last to the

Language of Sleepy India.

BECOMING A TRUE EASTERN MONARCH She Can Now Keep Her Diary in Excellent

Hindustanee with Ease.

EXTRACTS PUBLISHED IN LONDON

How an Enterprising Publisher Has Boomed His Magazine's Circulation.

ADVICE GIVEN OUT BY THE AUTHOR

America's Admiration for the Empress Expatiated Upon and Followed by Suggestions That Everybody Study Hindustance-A Very Funny Situation.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 17.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to Tan Ban |- We have all heard that Cato began learning Greek at 80, and he has been so much praised for it that some people have been led by his example to put off the study of Greek until they reached the same age. It is equally interesting to be informed that at the age of 73 Queen Victoria is hard at work upon Hindustance. In fact, she has been a diligent pupil for the last three years, and she has now acquired considerable proficiency in the language. There could not be much better proof of her industry or of interest she takes in the Indian empire. The queen has, indeed, always been very proud of the Indian pessessions of the crown. She is the only British monarch who seems to have been aware of the existence of that continent. To be sure, her predecessors were not in any way responsible for the government of India, as that country formed no part of the imperial

Queen Victoria delights in having around her visible symbols of her authority as an oriental monarch. Her Indian servants are always about her residences, and one of them usually accompanies her on her drives.' She has quite a little staff of Indians in her household, greatly to the disgust of the Engish servants, who used to be very jealous of John Brown, but who are ten times more so of the darkies, with their silent, stealthy ways and impenetrable eastern reserve.

Rushed Her Into Print. Her majesty's studies are directed by Maulvie Rafirddin Ahmad, who not only has been allowed to copy some entries from the royal diary kept in Hindustani, but to publish them in the Strand Magazine, Mr. Newns is a very lucky man in having succeeded in inducing the queen to promote the circulation of his magazine. His rivals must be green with envy On the last page of Maulvie's article a portrait is given of the queen's mushier (secretary). It is so very like Newns himself that I cannot help thinking he has adopted this method to introduce his pleasing countenance to her majesty's notice. Munchi Newns took care to send an early conv of the magazine to the queen, appropriately bound in plash. For Ahmad he lays it on thick with praise, which he should get his illustrous pupil to turn into Hus-Hindustani. He informs us that the people of the United States, who are supposed to worship no other altar but that of genius, venerate the queen's name and have been good enough to speak favorably of her political talent. He cites Chauncey Depew as a witness to her model leadership. Moreover, the queen has "a mind so deep that she might have given the world a great philosophical work," or "a sensational novel of high reputation," and "she has preserved

her intellectual faculties to patriachal age." Some Wonderful Promises. The queen cannot fail to be delighted with this gratifying testimonial. Mulvie further advises the aristocracy of England to begin learning Hindustani, lovers of music to play on the tom-tom and poets to imitate an Indian epic in seventeen volumes. Actors may derive "valuable information" from eastern literature, and doctors may find remedies for "certain chronic diseases pronounced incurable by European physicians.** When I lived in India the principal remedy

patient's forehead. I hope Ahmad will never be called upon to prescribe for the empress-It is a curious affair, take it altogether and one does not know which to admire most, our gracious queen, Maulvie Rafirddin Ah Sin-I mean Ahmad-or Munchie Newns. I

was to daub a streak of thick paint over the

should like to have Munchie's profits for my Xmas present. A Member of Parliament. WILL TRY THE ADMIRAL.

Vice-Admiral Fairfax of the English Navy to

be Court Martialed. London, Dec. 17 .- Vice-Admiral Fairfax, commander of the British Mediterranean squadron, to which was attached the battle ship Howe which stranded on November 2 at the entrance of Ferrol harbor, Spain, will be tried by court martial in connection with the stranding of that vessel. It is claimed that as commander of the squadron it was his duty to signal the Howe as that vessel was following the flagship, and that he

Commander Dickson and Captain Hastings of the Howe were recently acquitted of all blame in the matter by a court martial held at Portsmouth, it being shown that the charts of Ferrol harbor used on the Howe

were very defective. Suing for a Large Amount. LONDON, Dec. 17. - The firm of Reynolds &

Gibson, cotton brokers of Liverpool, are being sued at the Liverpool assizes on a claim of £520,000 by the Bank of Liverpool, being money obtained from the bank on forged checks by Perry Lunt and Johnson, manager and cashier of the firm. The bank claims that Lunt and Wilson had authority to sign checks for the firm, while Reynolds & Co., claim there was evidence of tampering and the checks should not have been paid by the bank. Lunt and Wilson were convicted of embezzlement and sent to prison. They had been endeavoring to bolster up a cotton syndicate and the detection of their operations nearly caused a panie in the market.

It Must Se of Great Importance. Lospon, Dec. 17 .- The Chronicle says that a government document is being set up by a single trustworthy compositor who works behind locked doors and is guarded against every intrusion by every precaution. Such secresy would be observed, says the Chron-

icle, only in the case of the home rule bill. Arraigned for Fraud. London, Dec. 17 .- J. W. Hobbs of Hobbs