PART ONE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 188.

HARD TIMES PREVAIL

German Merchants Complain of the Stagnation in Business.

EVERYBODY DEPRESSED BY THE OUTLOOK

All Lines of Trade Are Affected by the Universal Dullness.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POORER CLASSES

Many Are Recipients of the Bounty of the More Charitable.

ALARMED BY THE CHOLERA'S APPEARANCE

Medical Experts United in Declaring That It Will Again Become Epidemic—Papers Continue Their Anti-Semitic Agitation.

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BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The stagnation in business here and the wet and sloppy weather that has been prevailing has tended to make the week preceding Christmas, usually characterized by bustle in business affairs, about the dullest within the memory of the oldest resident. The day was the brightest day of the week, and there was a slight frost. The sunshine and bracing atmosphere brought out crowds of sight-seers, who thronged the streets, gazing at the displays in the shop windows, but buying little.

According to the shopkeepers, their holiday sales were never before so small. The curse of hard times prevails everywhere. The wealthier classes appear to be affected by the depression, and where heretofore they have spent money freely in Christmas gifts they this year have only made limited purchases. People of the middle classes, who are usually the best of customers during this generally festive period, have bought only cheap trifles, and the workingmen with little or no money are obliged to limit their indulgence in Christmas fare. It is often suspected that the complaints of shopkeepers about the bad condition of trade are not genuine, but this year such complaints are known to be sadly true. The outlook for improvement in any branch of trade is exceedingly gloomy.

Gloomy Business Outlook.

Commercial and financial circles alike take a pessimistic view of the situation, and croakers, who at one time would have received scant attention, are now listened to as though they were oracles. Operators on the bourse have lost their usual daring, and now enter into speculation with a timidity that is foreign to their natures. Bourse transactions are overshadowed by fears of a political convulsion in France and disturbed by the condition of home affairs arising from the army bill. The new projects for taxation, especially the one regarding banking and stock transactions, form another element of suspense. Some of the financiers hold that the effect of these projects will be ruinous, while others form a milder estimate of the results. There is nobody, however, who calculates that these projects will have an influence toward present improvement of the business situation.

Sufferings of the Poor.

The royalist papers seize upon the occasion to comment upon the misery that is prevailing among the working classes. The Vorwaerts publishes a Christmas article in which it elaborates upon the frightful condition of the poor throughout Germany. The paper says that while there is plenty of carefully nourished game in the forests and in the domains of the aristocrats workingmen are allowed to die of hunger. Though the article is written in the customary style of socialistic exaggeration, it has a large basis of fact. While charity is abundant it is badly organized and the relief does not reach the masses of sufferers.

Prominent among those who are working to alleviate the misery of the poor is Empress Frederick, the mother of Emperor William. Every day throughout the week she has been engaged in some sort of work of kindness. Yesterday she spent several hours at the Friedrichsram hospital. She has presided at the distribution of Christmas presents, where she was a large contributor. In the children's ward, she went to every cot and gave to each occupant some plaything and a Red Riding Hood cloak, most of which were sent through the legation to the children by American ladies here. Today splendid Christmas trees have been lighted at the palace at Potsdam, but the young princes will not be allowed to touch the ornaments or dainties, all of which will be sent to cheer the children in the hospitals.

Reappearance of the Cholera.

The reappearance of cholera at Hamburg has caused the authorities to order a renewal of the precautions heretofore taken to check the spread of the disease. The emperor has directed that regular daily reports regarding the disease be sent to him. The recent mild weather and the extraordinary low water in the Elbe river is claimed to have assisted the outbreak.

A discussion held by the German hygienic society of cholera revealed a concurrence of opinion from experts that there will be another outbreak in the spring.

News from St. Petersburg states that the Russian government has summoned a conference of 300 doctors to prepare a report of the measures to be adopted to meet the expected recurrence of the epidemic in the Russian domains.

The freisinnige papers continue to be honorably distinguished by their efforts to restrain the judenhetze.

Sold Supplies to France.

With reference to Krupp's offer in 1868 to supply Napoleon with cannon, it has been discovered that the Scherinds chemical factory in Berlin supplied the French government in 1886 with large quantities of picric acid, which was used in the manufacture of melinite. Herr Folz, a member of the Reichstag and director of the works, told Prince Bismarck that France was ordering picric acid, whereupon the prince said: "Go on and take all the money you possibly can out of the French." Despite this knowledge, however, the conservative and Catholic papers do not abate their inciting of the people against the Jews, basing their articles almost entirely upon the fact that Herr Loewe, who happens to be a Hebrew, admits that he offered through General Boulanger, the then French minister of war, to supply France with the plant necessary to manufacture Lebel rifles.

The Staatsberger Zeitung, recalling the saying of the king of Prussia in regard to Meyerbeer's opera, the "Huguenots," where "Catholics and Protestants cut each other's throats, while a Jew supplies the music," adds that a war is near, in which the people of Europe will massacre each other, the Jews supplying the arms. This stuff, to use an inelegant phrase, helps to keep popular prejudice inflamed.

Must Pass the Army Bill.

Chancellor von Caprivi's organs reiterate that the army bill must be passed intact or the Reichstag will be dissolved. This menace is the strongest weapon of the government. Many members of the Reichstag are quaking at the prospect of a general election, through which the socialists and members of the freisinnige party are alone likely to benefit.

Members of the government circle attach little importance to the rumors of the formation of a new party, to be composed of adherents of Prince Bismarck. The Cologne Gazette has published a fanciful sketch of the party, naming its founders and giving the details of its possible program. The whole matter is in a nebulous state.

The strongest political factors operate against the reported regrouping of parties.

German News and Gossip.

Further experiments made by the imperial health office have led to the conclusion that pork and hams that are thoroughly salted or smoked are safe against trichinæ, hence the measures to reinspect American pork will be applied with less severity.

The Strasser Post, in an article inspired by the foreign office, deplores the approaching resignation of Hon. William Walter Phelps, the American minister to Germany. The paper refers to the cordiality of the relations existing between Mr. Phelps and the foreign office.

Minister Riberstein, in an official report presented to the Reichstag, announces that the canal between the Baltic and the North sea would be completed in 1899.

Bratfish, the noted Vienna cabman, who drove Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria to the chateau at Meyerling the night the prince met with his tragic death, died today of apoplexy. He kept secluded for a long time after the death of the prince, not being permitted to live in Vienna. As the memory of the scandal faded away, however, he was allowed to return to the Austrian capital, and he was not again heard of publicly until his death was announced.

SATOLLI AND THE VATICAN.

Leo Not Discouraged by the Poor Success of His American Envoy.

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ROME, Dec. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The latest reports received regarding Mgr. Satolli somewhat dampened the previous enthusiasm at the vatican, when it is perceived that the gulf between Satolli and the American bishops will be harder to bridge over than was supposed. The vatican, however, hopes with time and patience to conquer the objection of the bishops to its plans, and to convince them it has no desire to lessen their legitimate authority. Mgr. Satolli is not disgraced. He has acted on orders received. The pope's mind is set on the adoption of his plans. It is unlikely that the vatican will definitely decide about Mgr. Satolli until the arrival here of Mgr. O'Connell.

President Harrison is understood to have viewed the idea of opening diplomatic relations with Rome more favorably than Cleveland. Whatever things may come of Satolli's mission, I scarcely think that the red hat for Corrigan will be one of them.

At present I have good authority for stating that the pope sees no reason for abandoning Envoy Satolli.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Death of the Sister of President Diaz's Wife—The Border Troubles.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 24.—Senorita Marie Rubio, daughter of Romero Rubio, the well known Mexican statesman, and a sister of President Diaz's wife, died at 1 o'clock this morning.

El Universal will, tomorrow, publish an editorial accusing the United States government of negligence and a want of vigilance in allowing bandits to cross the frontier, and asking if more troops are not necessary on the American side of the frontier.

The minister of war today declared that Mexico had already more than enough troops on the frontier. He added that, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, there is no revolutionary movement in Mexico, nor is there any armed force in the country, save that controlled by the government. The minister declared that these reports have their origin in the fact that a small band recently crossed into Mexico from the Texas side and surprised the Mexican pickets at San Ignacio. After a slight skirmish the mauraders retired from whence they came. The Indians in the state of Chihuahua are pacific and no danger whatever is apprehended from them.

IN SORE DISTRESS.

Assistance Asked for the People of the Russian Province of Tula.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—Count Bobrinsky, marshal of the court, has issued an appeal for aid for the famine sufferers in the province of Tula. There are said to be 173,000 persons in the province dependent upon outside assistance. The government relief is not sufficient to prevent the ruin of the inhabitants. Their crops are an utter failure and the condition of the farmers is even worse than in 1891. The rich have become poor and the poor have become beggars. The peasants use the roofs of their houses for fuel, owing to the dearth of straw, coal and wood. Typhus fever is raging to an alarming extent among the people. Fever sufferers lie huddled together in their roofless huts without attendance and without bread.

M. Bartholdi Assaulted.

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PARIS, Dec. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Sculptor Bartholdi, who made the statue of Liberty in the New York harbor, has been the victim of a curious adventure. A short time ago he was called on at his studio in the rue d' Assas by a young woman, who said she was a model and offered he should make a cast of her hands, which were unusually well formed. The sculptor consented, and having done so paid her the usual price. Yesterday Bartholdi was called on by a woman who said she was the mother of the model and demanded a much larger sum. On his refusal to pay any more, the woman abused him in violent terms, winding up by beating him over the head with an umbrella. Bartholdi succeeded in pushing her out into the street, but not before he was severely bruised about the head. The only explanation he can give of the incident is that the woman is out of her mind.

Italy's Representative to the Fair.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Italian government has appointed Deputy Ungare as chief commissioner to the Columbian exposition at Chicago. The ironclad Umberto will sail for New York July 20, to take part in the great naval demonstration. Commandant Bettlom will be charged to personally deliver to the president of the United States an autograph letter from King Humbert.

HER LIFE AT STAKE

Affairs in France So Serious as to Threaten the Nation's Existence.

REPUBLICANISM SERIOUSLY ATTACKED

Foes of Popular Government Making Capital Out of the Present Crisis.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS ARE DONE FOR

Floquet, de Freycinet and Clemenceau Are Dead to the World Politically.

AIMING AT THE HIGHEST IN THE LAND

Discovery of a Letter Which Compromises the Chief of the Nation—Masses Have Commenced Ominous Mutterings Against the Rulers.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Dec. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Panama canal scandal continues and the work of sacrificing some other personage day by day. It is certain that M. Andrieux, ex-prefect of police, through his declaration before the investigating committee, has set fire to the gunpowder and has blown sky high several important individuals who have been playing the role of politicians in the republic.

M. Floquet is done for. He will never again be re-elected president of the Chamber. Nobody believes that M. Floquet touched a penny for himself, but nobody admits the theory advanced by M. Floquet that since the Boulangists profited by the Panama canal funds, it was just that the government should profit by them. In other words, the government's action was unjust. Everybody derived some benefit, but nobody was a thief.

M. de Freycinet, minister of war, is also in danger. Nobody believes that he put any of the money in his pocket, but everybody is of opinion that a man like M. de Freycinet ought not to have had any relations with Dr. Cornelius Herz. Everybody believes that M. de Freycinet asked money of the Panama people for the ministerial newspapers, and that he committed a great mistake today in receiving M. Andrieux when it was resolved that the ex-prefect should be prosecuted.

M. Clemenceau is very much compromised because of his intimacy with Dr. Herz, who was the evil genius of the politicians of the Third republic. He committed a grave error.

Found an Unfortunate Letter.

Finally, there is another person higher than all, whose name perhaps can be guessed by the readers of the Herald, but cannot be cabled by your correspondent. He is a Frenchman. He is compromised, not directly, but by a letter which has been found. The letter is signed by his wife, and thanks Mme. de Lesseps for having sent 100,000 francs for works of charity. Nobody dreams of accusing this high personage or his wife of having put the money in their pocket, but yet nobody can comprehend why the letter of thanks was found among the official papers of the Panama company, or how a gift of such magnitude should be accepted, even in charity. That the de Lesseps have only a small fortune is well known. There can be no doubt about the origin of the present.

Unfortunately, the agitation is beginning to spread among the rural population. The people are beginning to murmur. If the elections were held now there would not be a republican majority returned. There is a distinct step toward socialism. Paris for the first time since 1870 is beginning to become angry. During the reign of Boulangism the people never lost their temper. They looked upon that as a joke, but this is a serious matter, for their honesty is at stake. In spite of all the defects of the French people, they have one primal quality, and that is absolute honesty. They don't want to be governed by thieves and will not support those who have even the suspicion of dishonesty attaching to them.

We are on the eve of a most serious crisis and the destinies, not only of the republican government but of France, are at stake.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

AIMED AT DISSOLUTION.

Plot to Destroy the Republic Said to be Discovered.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The government believes it has succeeded in putting its finger on a danger to the republic greater than the Panama scandal. The cabinet thinks it has unearthed a conspiracy against the state, which has been vaguely dreaded and rumored for many days. It proposes to deal with the extraordinary situation by extraordinary measures. It will within a few hours make the first of a series of arrests for high treason.

The statement is made upon authority from a man who will be the first man of those to be accused, M. Andrieux. There is no disguising the fact that Andrieux's statement to the Panama commission yesterday was the first unmasking of the hidden batteries which everybody has dreaded. Of course, nobody believes that Andrieux is alone in the terrific campaign which has just begun. The whole Boulangist, or revisionist, party is at his back, hence the alarm which the vindictive utterances of the ex-deputy and prefect has spread.

Andrieux Says He Is to Be Arrested.

M. Andrieux was asked last night what great reputations he would next strike down with the arsenal of weapons which he said he had collected.

"I cannot speak of my plans," he replied, "beyond saying that what I have so far announced is but an insignificant part of my complete design. I will, however, give you an interesting piece of information. I expect to be arrested tomorrow morning for treason and conspiracy against the republic. M. Ribot, M. Loubet and other members of the cabinet were in consultation three hours this evening and they finally decided to arrest me on the uncertain charge of treason. I said yesterday that a high handed measure would be used against me and I say again they cannot accomplish any purpose."

It is impossible to forecast the result of such a step on the part of the government. It will, of course, make a prodigious sensation, and it is perhaps an open question which way public sympathy will turn. On the surface Andrieux has done nothing but offer to produce a mass of incriminating evidence against public officers who have been bribed.

"The government must bring strong evidence against me to justify a prosecution for treason under such circumstances," he said.

Andrieux' Little Boomerang.

When warned that he would be arrested, Andrieux said: "I have nothing to fear. If I am arrested it will be to save Floquet from disgrace and punishment. The government is seeking clews to prove the existence of a Boulangist and royalist plot and desires to make out all implicated in it. It seems to me the real plot is altogether of another character. I've taken precautions if I go to the dungeon that the public will know the motive for my arrest."

The precautions Andrieux has taken, it is said, are to deposit with trustworthy parties in London duplicates of all the documentary evidence he has collected against prominent republicans. This, however, will not affect the action of the government. The government is greatly encouraged by the emphatic vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies.

Another Sensation.

Another sensation will soon direct attention to one of the earlier chapters of the scandal. The examination of the remains of Baron de Reinach is almost completed and one of the chemists engaged in it is authority for the statement that the baron died of poison, as is generally supposed, but the agent used was a drug which did not act until twelve hours after it had been administered. The natural conclusion is that Baron de Reinach, who was an expert toxicologist, did not commit suicide, but was murdered. The darkest possible insinuations, will be spread abroad when the facts are known. It should be denied in advance that the suspicions which are sure to be raised in this connection are entitled to any credence.

It is doubtful if parliament will adjourn today for the usual Christmas holidays.

The Clemenceau-Millevoye duel has not yet been arranged. M. Clemenceau admitted today that he intentionally left M. Deroulede untouched in yesterday's encounter. He denounced the arrangements of the duel, and said that he did not feel justified under the circumstances in shooting his adversary.

M. DE FREYCINET'S RESIGNATION.

It is Rumored That He Has Left the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—It is rumored that M. de Freycinet, minister of war, has resigned in consequence of the attacks upon him in connection with the Panama scandal. A hurriedly convoked meeting of the cabinet was held this evening in a committee room of the Chamber of Deputies, at which it is reported the resignation was offered and accepted. The rumor is not officially confirmed.

There is considerable excitement in Paris this evening, and groups of people stand about the streets discussing the situation and eagerly waiting for the latest developments. The rumor of M. de Freycinet's resignation has caused intense agitation, and everybody is asking what effect such a movement, if true, would have upon the army.

Universal confidence is expressed among the bourgeoisie in the coolness, good judgment and loyalty of General Caussier, the military governor of Paris, who has stood carefully aloof from existing complications and would, it is believed, in a critical juncture, undoubtedly stand by the government.

It is also reported that the cabinet considered the question of making arrests for treason and came to a decision as to its course, which is kept secret, but that a blow will be struck within a very short time.

In the Chamber of Deputies.

The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies showed that the enemies of the government had not yet given up their determination to break it down through the Panama scandal. A determined effort was made to involve M. de Freycinet in the net which has caught his late colleague, Rouvier, and the uproar in the Chamber was so great as to cause apprehension of personal violence between the excited deputies. M. Ribot preserved his composure amid all the uproar, and closed the session, amid great excitement, until after the Christmas holidays.

The proceedings of the Panama canal investigating committee were dull today. The evidence showed that M. Roudart had charge of the Panama company's advertising. The commission will continue in session during the Christmas holidays.

La Cocalde publishes today a facsimile letter from the ex-manager of the Republique Francaise, showing that certain members of the political staff of that paper had demanded $60,000 for the Credit Foncier for assisting to secure the passage of the municipal bill.

An official denial has been made of the statement published in the Gaulois that Mme. Carnot received $40,000 from the Panama Canal company for charitable purposes.

In the Chamber of Deputies today, Premier Ribot, in reply to a question, stated that the United States of Colombia had promised to prolong the Panama concessions.

Some business was transacted outside of the Panama scandal. A bill was passed agreeing to a minimum tariff on Moorish products, in return for commercial concessions on the part of Morocco.

Premier Ribot made a speech urging the Chamber to take favorable action on the demands of Switzerland for tariff reduction, with a view of entering into friendly relations with the neighboring republic.

The Chamber was, however, opposed to any concession to Switzerland and the Swiss convention was rejected by a vote of 335 to 193.

The Chamber adjourned until January 10.

Correspondence of London Papers.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The question is much discussed whether President Carnot is to blame for his failure, when he learned the facts, to bring the delinquents to justice. It is supposed that he was too much amazed and bewildered to take decisive steps."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "M. Ribot won a more signal victory than ever, but not without first having seen havoc spread all about him. Boulangism has overshot the mark."

The Vienna correspondent to the Times says: "In replying to the query of a Vienna paper, Goblet telegraphs that the situation is painful, but not perilous to the republic."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "The depression on the bourse Friday was the outcome of a bull campaign organized early in the month by M. Rouvier's friends, rather than a genuine panic. The present political crisis could have been foretold at any time in the last ten years by a careful watcher. The only regret is that it has been so long hidden from the public. The best course now is to apply the caustic. France is none the worse for the expulsion of President Grevy, nor was America any the worse for the washing of the white house linen when Andrew Johnson was president. It would be a public benefit if the Panama scandal were followed by a gigantic scandal in the Department of Public Works. That department has long been controlled by men lacking in character and technical knowledge for the benefit of influential contractors, who give a commission on their profits to deputies. I anticipate that the scandals will arouse the electorate to a sense of the value of moral character."

POLITICS THAT PAYS

Being a British Cabinet Minister is a Very Profitable Occupation.

HOW THE LUCKY ONES SPEND THE TIME

Work is Done by Subordinates and the Chief's Duties Are Light.

TAKING GOOD CARE OF THEIR FRIENDS

Nepotism is Not a Heinous Offense in the Eyes of England's People.

GLADSTONE'S NEW HOME RULE PROGRAM

He Will Move Carefully by Resolution Till He Has Secured the Measure a Fair Chance of Passage—It May Succeed.

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LONDON, Dec. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—At this moment all members of the government are scattered far and wide over England and the continent. The sympathy of the public is often asked for an overworked British minister, but on the whole he has a good time of it. His salary runs up from £2,000 to £5,000 a year, and his duties at ordinary times are light. The permanent officials of his department take all the heavy business off his hands, and except when Parliament is sitting he may go for a holiday whenever he likes. His influence is great, and he can occasionally provide for a relation or friend. He is a lion in his own social circle and a great man with the outside public, and perhaps may, like Lord George Hamilton, retire when his party goes out of office with a pension of £2,000 a year.

Legal functionaries have more opportunities than others for doing good, for the fat things are always falling into their hands. One of these big wigs of the last government has the satisfaction of sitting down to his Christmas dinner with the knowledge that he has not left a single relation unprovided for. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has just given one of his sons a snug and valuable appointment for life.

Gladstone has already rewarded some of his followers. One of them, a mere wind bag, gets a berth of £1,200 a year and another an appointment worth the same sum. A third receives two appointments, but he is a Welshman, and the Welsh gang must be kept quiet. People sneer at public life, but if you have luck you may make it pay remarkably well. Gladstone has always taken care of his friends, but he would say his friends are well worthy of being fed at the public crib. Of course, there is no jobbing.

About absolute sinecures, there are none in the present day. Parliament is too diligent for that, but £1,000 a year is not a bad thing to have for putting in an appearance at an office four or five hours a day, and these prizes still abound.

Gladstone Working a Plan.

The great man has been wise enough to clear out altogether till just before the meeting of Parliament. I have a rumor from some well informed friends that he is going to play a match against time for reference of home rule. The talk of dropping it altogether is absurd, as is the story that he is to publish the outlines of the measure, which are not even drawn. But Gladstone can proceed by resolution, as he did in dealing with the Irish church, and so commit the House of Commons and detail his scheme after. He is personally much in favor of this course. Some of the Irishmen will not have it at any price, but they have talked over a plan that offers many advantages. The weak brethren have been spotted off, and an obviously wrong move can be rectified. The government need not fall if defeated on any detail. It simply says: "Very good; you do not like the arrangement; we will alter it." Finally, when the measure is brought forward it is that which has practically been adopted, and in case of serious objection the "old parliamentary hand" turns round indignantly and tells his critics they have been playing fast and loose with him, and the mark of traitor is put upon them. The resolution game, therefore, is the one most likely to be played, probably with success.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

HIGHLY DRAMATIC.

Remarkable Scene at the Sentencing of a Murderer in an English Court.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Andrew George MacRae was found guilty at the Northampton assizes this evening of the murder of Annie Pritchard. The trial has been going on since Monday.

There was a dramatic scene in court when the jury returned and the verdict was announced. The prisoner, in reply to the judge's usual question, asking why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, calmly said:

"Whatever sentence your lordship passes will have no terror for me. I could say many things in regard to the evidence produced here, but it is useless. The witnesses' statements about conversations with me are a mass of abominable lies. You, gentlemen of the jury, this day each become what you make me—a murderer. You have widowed a good wife upon this Christmas eve and orphaned two children. As long as you live your conscience will accuse you. Now, your lordship, pronounce my doom in as few words as possible."

While he was speaking, his brother, who had previously been ejected from the court for interrupting the judge, attempted to enter, but was again ejected. A crowd outside the court room cheered upon hearing the verdict.

RACED ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Defeat of the Inman Liner City of Paris by the Etruria.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Etruria has beaten the City of Paris of the Inman line in their race across the ocean, the former having passed Old Head, Kinsale, at 4:50 a. m., and the Paris at 8:45, nearly four hours behind. The result of the race was a surprise.

The two big ocean greyhounds left their docks last Saturday within a few minutes of each other, the Inman liner having the advantage in crossing the bar by twenty-five minutes.

The officers of the City of Paris declined to have anything to say about the steamer's engines, which are said to have been out of order on the trip. The passengers say that the first night out they saw the Etruria's lights astern of them. On Sunday the City of Paris was still ahead, but the Etruria was still getting through the water faster than the Inman liner, and the distance between them was slowly lessening. This condition of affairs continued Monday. Matters on the City of Paris began to look serious. Her passengers, who had been confident of her ability to run away from the Etruria, began to waver. The most intense excitement prevailed among them. Some heavy bets were made upon the result. Even the ladies made wagers. Though the decks were very uncomfortable, they were scarcely ever deserted. Men and women gathered under the lee of the deckhouses and anxiously watched the Etruria, all the time creeping nearer and nearer.

Early Tuesday morning the Etruria was nearly abreast of her rival, but she was some distance down to leeward. Suddenly she changed her course and hauled to the southward. Much speculation was indulged in as to what this move might mean. In a short time the Etruria was hull down and then nothing could be seen of her save a long trail of black smoke lying along the horizon. This soon disappeared and nothing more was seen of her until Friday, when she suddenly loomed up a considerable distance ahead of the City of Paris.

With regard to the accident to the City of Paris, the engineer was silent, but the passengers all agree that some mishap befell them. On Wednesday she was hove to for six hours, and when she was put on her course again she proceeded under one engine for thirty-six hours. The officers, when questioned, replied that only a pin had broken.

MAY CAUSE WAR.

Difficulties in South American Countries Assuming a Serious Aspect.

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VALPARAISO, (via Galveston, Tex.,) Dec. 24.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Diplomatic relations between Chili and Argentina may be seriously interrupted. The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that serious trouble is likely to grow out of a pamphlet recently written by Mr. Guerrero, the Chilian minister to Argentina, and Bianchi Tupper. Guerrero and Tupper represented the Chilian junta de Gobierno in Venezuela during the revolution against Balmaceda's government. They say in the pamphlet that they used certain sums of money in bribing telegraph operators to reveal the secrets sent to Europe by Balmaceda during the revolution in Chili in 1891. These statements are regarded as insulting in the highest degree to the Argentine Republic. La Nacion, a leading newspaper in Buenos Ayres in a long editorial on the pamphlet, vehemently suggests that the government demand the withdrawal of Mr. Guerrero as Chilian minister. La Nacion says that the government must defend the honor of the republic and insist that it shall not be represented by a man whose record has been smirched.

The Herald's correspondent interviewed Minister Guerrero at Buenos Ayres. The minister insisted that the statements in the pamphlet were correct, but said they were printed upon the responsibility of Mr. Tupper. He said he had no reply to make to the attacks in the newspapers. The affair is causing great excitement in Argentina. Exchange has fallen. A meeting of Congress was held at which considerable feeling was displayed. Congress will request the government to to give full details of the controversy. It is reported that the president has ordered Argentines charge d'affaires at Santiago to demand a full explanation from the government of Chili and to ask the recall of Minister Guerrero as a persona non grata.

The police of Buenos Ayres today arrested a number of persons who are charged with conspiracy against the government. The fact that war is probable gives emphasis to my former cable suggesting that a United States war ship be kept in Chilian waters.

The Herald's correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that a band of Castilhistas from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, eluded the frontier guard and have arrived at River. They killed the federalist general who had sought refuge on Uruguayan territory. The affair has caused great excitement, and an engagement between Uruguayan troops and the Castilhistas will probably take place.

CALLING FOR WAR.

Argentine People Demand to be Led Against Chili.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—The mounted police were called upon today to break up an anti-Chilian demonstration of the populace. The mob was dispersed without any serious injury to an yone. A guard is stationed at the Chilian legation to protect the Chilian minister and his aides from violence. The Chilian minister, M. Guerro, held a conference today with Foreign Minister Anchrenca. Congress immediately held a secret session relating to Chili. Minister Guerro is preparing a reply to the charge that he tried to bribe Argentine officials. Feeling runs very high and the hot-headed enemies of Chili call loudly for war.

Krupp Wants to Explain.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Herr Krupp has arrived at Berlin and petitioned for an audience with the emperor, in order to explain to his majesty the offer made by Krupp in 1868 to supply the late Louis Napoleon, emperor of the French, with guns of his manufacture.

Will be Educated in a Public School.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says Emperor William has resolved that the crown prince shall have a public school education and has selected the royal gymnasium at Kiel as the school.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair, Variable Winds.

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1. Berlin Threatened with Hard Times. France Trembling with Revolution. Politics Pays in England. Dynamite Scare in Dublin.
2. Catholics Arranging for a Congress. Strike of Printers in Lincoln. Jack McAuliffe Loses the Big Pot. Garza's Men Win a Battle.
3. How Christmas Commenced in Omaha. How a Trooper Spent Christmas. Anarchists Indulging Their Threats.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Heath's Washington Letter. General News from the Capital.
6. Council Bluffs Local News.
7. Last Week in Social Circles. Bok's Literary Gossip.
8. Christmas Chimes in the Churches. Happy Hours in Berlin. Affairs at South Omaha.
9. About the Bottomless Ditch. Miss Manatt in Greece. Cathedral of St. John the Divine.
10. Chances That a Woman Has Had. Fashion's Latest Freaks.
11. Omaha's Trade Reviewed. Financial and Commercial News. News From the Lodge Rooms.
12. Pen Pictures of the Legislators.
13. Manxmen and Their Wives.
15. Zodomirsky's Duel.
16. Some Chat with the Sports. Music and Drama on Paper.

DUBLIN TERRORIZED

Dynamiters Resume Operations in Ireland with Fatal Results.

THEY BLOW UP THE DETECTIVE OFFICE

Detective Synot Instantly Killed by the Explosion.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ENSUES IN THE CITY

Large Crowds Gather and View the Wrecked Buildings.

TERRIBLE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION

Windows Shattered for Many Blocks Around—It Was a Deliberately Planned Attempt at Assassination—What the Police Say About It.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—An explosion occurred tonight outside of the dectective office in Exchange court. Detective Synot, who was passing at the time, was killed.

Midnight—The scene of the explosion is near the city hall and not far from Dublin castle. The detective office is known as G, division of police headquarters, and is at 3 and 4 Exchange court, just off Dame street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. Although there were not many people in the streets at the time, the hour being late, the explosion caused intense excitement. Many persons recalled the attempt to blow up Dublin castle on December 31 last, and it was thought another effort had been made to accomplish its destruction.

Work of Dynamiters.

There is little doubt in the minds of the officials that the explosion was the work of dynamiters. The bomb was placed immediately beneath the window of the chief of the detective department and so violent was the concussion that every window in the neighborhood was shattered and the noise of the explosion was heard many blocks away.

Detective Synot was killed instantly, his body being horribly mangled. The right leg was torn completely from the trunk. Synot had just been discharged from a hospital where he has been confined with a serious illness, and was to have resumed his duties on Christmas day.

The noise of the explosion drew a large crowd. The building was in charge of detectives. They were set to work on the care immediately. The officials refuse to talk about the affair or to give any opinion as to whom they think is at the bottom of the outrage.

At 1 o'clock this morning no arrests had been made.

Will Not Stand a Reduction.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The clerks employed in the international revenue department, Berlin, have gone on strike against a reduction of wages to 60 cents a day.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Can., Dec. 24.—The Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending December 21 were $402,000. Same period last year, $429,000; decrease, $27,000.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S CASE.

Some Important Additional Facts Brought to Light.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—There is no intimation yet in regard to the time of arraigning Miss Borden for the murder of her father and stepmother. It is asserted that the government is in no hurry to have the case presented because of a belief that the woman is insane, or if not so now that she will be before the trial. If she is placed on trial, the only important fact to be explained will be in regard to the dress, and for the first time the details of that affair are now made public.

Miss Russell and the two Misses Borden were in a room on the third floor on the day of the murders. Lizzie went out and came into the room again. She had a dress in her hand, saying that "they are making so much fuss over things about here that I guess I will burn this. This is an old dress upon which I spilled some red paint."

She passed out into the kitchen and put the dress into the fire. Miss Russell said nothing about this matter at the first hearing, nor did Emma Borden, but when Miss Russell was asked point blank in regard to the occurrence the day before the grand jury reported she told the story.

RELIGIOUS FANATICS.

Their Strange Conduct in Kalamazoo, Mich., Excites Much Comment.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—A special to the Free Press from Kalamazoo, Mich., says: The people near here are becoming aroused against an eccentric religious sect known as the "Chosen Seven." They are an off shoot of the Free Methodists. The leader is a man of about 40 years old, who succeeded in getting the people into his confidence. Women and men have "spells" when they tear their clothing in shreds and pull the hair from their heads.

Carter, the leader, said a few months ago that he had a command to sacrifice his infant child. His wife objected, and by frantic efforts prevented him from plunging a butcher knife, which he had in his hand, through the child's body.

The ex-Carterites are now taking a hand and propose to rid the village of them. The town became too hot for Carter and he went to Waterville and held a meeting. On his way home he was seized and liberally flogged. He swears vengeance on his assailants.

FALL OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

He Falls from a Train and is Instantly Killed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 24.—Late this afternoon a man was found lying beside the tracks of the Consolidated road two miles west of the city by the conductor of a work train. He was unconscious, his skull was fractured, and he died before reaching the city.

Papers were found which show the dead man to be A. J. Clark of the United States navy. The man is supposed to have fallen from a train. On the body were found a sum of money, a valuable gold watch and an unopened letter addressed to Mrs. A. J. Clark, 303 West Eighty-eighth street, New York. It is thought Clark was going to spend Christmas with his wife and family. No trains passing through this city have reported any accident.