

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1893—TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MAKING NO PROGRESS

Neither Mello Nor Peixoto Seems to Be Gaining Any Especial Advantage.

PREPARING FOR A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

Efforts to Silence Fort Villaigaignon Prior to Attacking the Insurgent Fleet.

CHARGED WITH MANY ACTS OF PIRACY

Adherents of the Government Accuse the Rebels of Stealing Staple Supplies.

MELLO PROCLAIMS ANOTHER EMPEROR

Pedro, Son of the Comte d'Eu, Formally Announced by the Rebel Admiral as the Successor to His Deceased Grandfather in Brazil.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 18. (Via Buenos Ayres, Nov. 18.)—The New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.—The government's forces have been bombarding Fort Villaigaignon with great vigor all day long.

The government pretends to expect tomorrow the war vessels Bahia, Tridentes and Paralyha and another vessel bought in Argentina, and claims that the government squadron under Admiral Gonzales will be able to capture the insurgent warships in port. To do this it is absolutely necessary to silence Villaigaignon and that fortress was very badly used today.

An insurgent torpedo boat fired several times into the city today, and sharpshooters replied from Gloria and Castle hills.

Mello Receives a Warning. Later a launch from the foreign fleet was sent to Mello's flag ship, and it was intimated to him that this act of the insurgents was a violation of the agreement entered into by the foreign powers. The firing at the city was then stopped, at least temporarily.

The insurgent fleet is now lying far away from the ports and also far from Niteroy. The insurgent batteries are continuing to bombard without mercy the villages west of Niteroy proper. Several houses were set on fire by shells during the day. The government forces continue to burn the insurgent warehouses at Armaco. Peixoto's forces now occupy the top of the hill and have mortars planted there, and the arsenals at the foot of the hill. These batteries have again been shelling the rebel vessels Javary and Guanabara.

Robbed by Mello's Men. Peixoto's adherents declare the insurgent fleet guilty of piracy. They declare that noncombatants have been robbed by them of many thousand bags of coffee and sugar and of a great many other articles of merchandise that have been sold and traded. Coal has also been taken, some from foreign warehouses. Bales of cotton and tobacco have been exchanged for chickens, fruit and barrels of flour. Many foreign engineers, firemen and seamen, they also declare, have been pressed into the insurgent service. John Crew and other shipwreckers of crews have been making, they allege, as well, a regular business of engaging seamen for the insurgent fleet on a pretense of unloading merchandise vessels. Once hired, it is said, they openly join the insurgents.

A great number of Federalists have lately joined Mello, among them ex-Captain Satorino, formerly professor in the military school.

English Officers Sore. It is now given out that a number of the officers and sailors who were blown up in the great explosion of the insurgent powder magazine on Friday had gone to Governor's island for sand, with which to smother the debris of the explosion. Peixoto's adherents ridicule this story. The English are terribly sore over the affair. Lieutenant Mowbray, one of the victims, was of a very rich family and the handsome mess service of the British flagship Sirius belongs to his family.

An eyewitness of the scene at Misericordia hospital, when Fort Villaigaignon fired on it day before yesterday, says that several of the men in charge had the bell rung for prayers and, aided by the orphan girls in their charge, chanted "Oremus Sorores," their voices rising above the whistling of grape shot and the roar of the cannon.

PRINCE PEDRO FOR EMPEROR

Mello Reported to Have Played His Trump Card in His Daring Game.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—A dispatch received at the foreign office reports that Admiral de Mello has proclaimed Prince Pedro emperor of Brazil, and not president of Brazil, as at first announced.

Lisbon, Nov. 18.—The news of the proclamation of Prince Pedro as emperor of Brazil is not yet confirmed, but the report is generally believed here in view of Admiral de Mello's known strong monarchistic tendencies.

London, Nov. 18.—The news received here from Madrid to the effect that Admiral de Mello has proclaimed Prince Pedro emperor of Brazil is much commented upon and confirmation or denial of the report is anxiously expected. The news, however, is generally accepted as being correct. It comes here from other sources in addition to the dispatch from Madrid.

The Exchange Telegraph company says that after Admiral de Mello had proclaimed Prince Pedro as emperor he put to sea with several of his ships in order to intercept President Peixoto's new transports, which are conveying supplies of men, ammunition and provisions to the existing government at Rio de Janeiro. It is not believed, however, that the insurgent admiral is certain of intercepting the transports, as the point of debarkation of the munitions of war is believed to have been kept a secret.

A letter just received by a prominent London merchant says: "If de Mello is beaten it will be a heavy blow to British prestige. President Peixoto is mad with rage at foreigners, and especially against the British. De Mello is indeed precisely the other way and contacts friendly communications are going on between the French, Italian and British war ships and Admiral de Mello, while the German and American commanders hold aloof."

The Brazilian minister here says that the Comtesse d'Eu would have been empress under the old law of succession, as she had never abdicated, and that Admiral de Mello's proclamation is void until she has done so. The minister adds that he has received no news whatever concerning the reported proclamation of Prince Pedro as emperor.

He has received advices to the effect that Admiral de Mello was to sail north today on board the Aquidaban.

Star on the United States. The Westminster Gazette expresses the opinion that Prince Pedro is an unscrupulous man. Mello's flag ship, and says: "If Mello can force a landing and join the insurgents, advancing from the south and seize Rio, the republic will flounder ignominiously. The Gazette also thinks that the Brazilians favor the re-establishment of a monarchy, adding: "What will the United States say as the republican protector of the continent? If Brazil sides with Prince Pedro, what can Cleveland do after the mass made by his predecessors in Chile? Mr. Cleveland, however little Americans may like a monarchy in the new world, will be careful of the interests of the United States in Brazil, which are commercial and not sentimental."

The Brazilian minister also said that the engines of the Aquidaban were not good and that the warship was unseaworthy.

Shot by Order of Peixoto. A dispatch from Lisbon today says that a messenger who had arrived there from Rio de Janeiro, and who had been shot by order of the president. The messenger adds that among the killed during the recent fight in Brazil was Colonel Pedro Alfonso, commander of the cadets of Santa Cruz.

NOT KNOWN, BUT EXPECTED. Count d'Eu's Family and the Reported Restoration by Admiral Mello.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The World's Paris correspondent telegraphs tonight that he has just called on the count d'Eu, the husband of Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Dom Pedro, at the residence of his father, the due de Nemours, at Boulogne, a suburb of Paris. The count sent word in reply to inquire that he had received no word that his son had been proclaimed emperor of Brazil, except what he had seen in the newspapers, and that his son, Prince Pedro, was now in France.

I have had a conversation with Baron Blome, who was at dinner with the count d'Eu and family at the villa d'Argles, his cousin, Count Jean Blome, being aide-camp to Prince Pedro, who, it is reported, has just been proclaimed emperor of Brazil by Admiral Mello. The young prince intended to enter the Austrian army and Count Blome, installed by the Emperor Francis Joseph in his service. During August Count d'Eu was visited by two Brazilian gentlemen, one Senhor Monier, the other generally understood to be a representative admiral of the navy. It was also common report among his intimates at the time that the visit of these two men had in view the planning of the rebellion which has since broken out.

Money was then supplied for the purchase of munitions of war. The countess was the moving spirit in all these negotiations, her husband apparently taking little part in them.

Only a Boy. Prince Pedro, although 18 years old, looks much younger and shows no interest in public affairs. His left hand has been crippled from birth. He is of medium height, well built, with a fresh complexion and a hearty, boyish manner. At that time he was expected to enter in the autumn the military school at Wirer Neustadt, and he departed for Vienna in company with Count Blome in September last. The conversation of the family was almost wholly on the expectation of a speedy restoration of the empire in Brazil.

HISTORY MAY BE REPEATED. Brazil Guarantees the Son of Comte d'Eu the Fate of Maximilian in Mexico.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Guadabara, delegate representing Brazil, was interviewed today by the Herald correspondent in Paris. He said the proclamation of the empire was Mello's last mistake. It will be like for him as the nation is thoroughly Mello. Among those who surrounded Mello there are imperialists, but they are few in numbers.

"His proclamation will not be cause for action on the part of the United States unless European powers intervene, but surely none are likely to."

Guadabara replied: "I am not so sure about that. Why do they maintain squadrons at Rio, and why do they have a kind of action as to the Comte d'Eu; he goes to Brazil to meet the same fate as did Maximilian in Mexico. We can put down the revolt ourselves without the help of any one."

Delegate Guadabara expressed full appreciation for the good will of the Herald for the Brazilian republic.

RY BARBOSA DOUBTS IT. Says Mello's Men Would Not Submit to His Alleged Proclamation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Herald tomorrow prints the following:

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 18.—I do not believe the report of Admiral Mello's proclamation of Count d'Eu's son emperor of Brazil. Anyway the report is absurd, and is an impudent fiction, the work of the Peixoto propaganda in Rio. Mello could not maintain an empire without remaining alone. The rebels would abandon him. He is not a fool. I have read his letters sent by the last steamer. They are always firmly republican. Mello has, perhaps, left Rio with some ships, leaving Saldanha da Gama there, but with instructions always to act in accordance with republican instructions.

I have again read Mello's recent letters. It is probable that at this hour he has started from Rio, going to the northern states to enlist them in the revolutionary cause. This news is far from meaning a monarchist movement, but confirms previous republican plans. RY BARBOSA.

BATTLE EXPECTED. Castillistas and Federalists Preparing for a Fight on the Santa Catharina Border.

SILVEIRA MARTINS has returned from Argentina. Telegrams received here announce that an important battle is expected in Santa Catharina, near the Rio Grande frontier, between the Castillistas and the federalists. The rebel forces number 5,000 men, under command of Generals Saraiva and Saigado. They are armed with sixty mitrailleuses and four cannon. The government forces are equally strong and are commanded by Generals Arturo, Ocas, Machado and Lima.

NO FRAUD ADMITTED

Directors of the Bank of England Say that Nothing Crooked Exists.

CASHIER MAY ONLY USED BAD JUDGMENT

His Loans to Moribund Trust Companies Were His Greatest Mistake.

PRICE OF BANK SHARES WENT TUMBLING

Four Per Cent Off in Three Days and Then a Brief Rally.

MOVING FOR A PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

Influential Persons Reported to Be Agitating a Reform in the Method of Selecting a Governor for the Great Bank.

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LONDON, Nov. 18.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—For the first time in many years, at least, a serious attack has been made on the credit and management of the Bank of England. As the World's dispatches since have shown, the disclosures were so serious that the financial writers of the entire London press, from the Times down, have not only discussed the report, but have appealed to the directors of the bank to make full and exact statement of all the facts. The directors have not responded as yet, but a semi-official publication has been made that the late cashier, Frank May, has certainly been guilty of grave irregularities in the loans made to moribund trust companies, but not of actual fraud. It is said, also, on the same authority, that the actual losses will not exceed \$100,000. But renewed attention has been called to the heavy losses sustained by the bank advanced in connection with the Murrieta liquidation. On the other hand it claims that considerable profit accrued from the Baring brothers' transactions.

Caused a Drop in Shares. The result of all this has marked down the price of the bank shares 4 per cent in the past few days. Today's quotations are 1288 per 100 shares against 1337 last year. No doubt it is not felt that the first rumors, including those of complicity and the resignations of two directors, are much exaggerated, and the price of the shares has rallied in the past two days.

The disclosures have, however, resulted in an agitation in influential circles for drastic reform in the constitution of the bank, particularly in the appointment of a permanent chairman of recognized experience and of a large salary, in place of the system of electing a governor from the directors in rotation every two years. The directors now fill all vacancies in their number, therefore the directorate is a self-perpetuating body. The governor is paid only \$10,000 a year, yet must practically give up all other business. No banker is eligible to the directorate, and leading merchants often decline election because of the interference that must hamper their own business when time to serve as governor comes around. The proposed reform must come from the directorate, since the government cannot appoint a governor or chairman.

Will Expose Speculators. The recent developments will certainly hasten a full disclosure of the affairs of the Winchester House group of trustees, which has already been shown to have been engaged in the wildest speculations, resulting in enormous losses. English trust companies are very different from American companies called by that name. They receive no deposits and are not subject to any governmental supervision. Their losses fall on shareholders only and such banks as have made advances on these securities. These companies underwrote the shares of various brewery companies in the United States, on which the losses have already been very great and promised to be larger still.

WRECKED ON THE BRITISH COAST. Several More Vessels Reported Lost in the Great North-West Gales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—Severe weather is still reported from all parts of the coast. The heavy storms, however, having seriously interfered with the telegraph wires prevent full reports of the disaster from reaching shipping circles.

The storm struck Galley today, doing much damage to the vessel and those were blown down, burying two boys in the ruins. The lads are reported to be seriously injured. A life boat has gone to the assistance of a distressed steamer sighted off Lan d'Un.

The gale continues and the representations which arrive here, after many hours delay, owing to the breakdown of the telegraph wires, indicate that an immense amount of damage has been done to shipping throughout the country.

At Holy Head twenty lives have been saved up to noon, ten of them being from a French brigantine which was ashore near that place.

At Scarborough, the fashionable English watering place, more or less damage has been done to a number of houses. At Sunderland several houses have been partially wrecked and one building collapsed, killing a woman. The chimney of a paper mill near Kendal fell during the storm and killed three people.

The steamer Union was wrecked near Dundee and four of her crew were drowned. At Huddersfield a chimney fell, killing two people.

MINNEAPOLIS Embosser Under Arrest in Guatemala Spending Money Liberally.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Nov. 18.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—L. F. Menage, the embossering president of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan and Trust company of Minneapolis, who is arrested here, as told in these dispatches, is still kept in close confinement and has been visited only by the American minister, Mr. Young, and other officials. He persists in denying that he is Menage, declaring that his name is C. A. Miller. He came here under that name and has been known here by it. He has been spending money lavishly and told people with whom he came in contact he intended to buy a coffee plantation. He refused to talk and is very taciturn indeed. Today he asked for Lawyer Manuel Riquiez, but he refused to take the case.

Another View of It. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 18.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Reports that Louis F. Menage, alias Miller, the absconder from Minneapolis, has been arrested, are not true. He has not been arrested and is not now in this country. He left Guatemala about two weeks ago. It is believed that Menage heard that application had been made for his arrest and escaped. The government has issued an order for his capture.

OVERTURES FROM EZETA. President of Salvador Seeking to Preserve Peace on His Borders.

LIBERTAD, Salvador (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 18.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—President Ezeta, desirous of averting war, has asked both Honduras and Nicaragua each to send a minister to meet Minister Lannon of Salvador. It is proposed that he will act as arbitrator under the treaty of May, 1892. Nicaragua has consented.

Argentine Would Object. BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 18.—No news of the alleged proclamation of President Pedro, as emperor of Brazil, has been received here. It is stated on good authority that the Argentine Republic would oppose a restoration of the monarchy in Brazil.

and extent of amendments to the tariff measure which the democrats were pledged to introduce.

"I believe," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that Mr. Cleveland is absolutely honest and that he will courageously adhere to the principles laid down in his election address, which pointed in the direction of a reduction in the merely protective duties. At the same time he is opposed by gigantic vested trade interests, which were threatened by such a reduction, and it is impossible for an outsider to predict whether or not he will succeed. For myself I do not anticipate a very great reduction in the tariff, and I am still of the opinion that the adoption of free trade by the United States would not be good for British trade."

REMOVAL OF WAR. Nicaragua and Honduras Liable to Come Together Soon.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 18.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A treaty has been signed between President Zeledon and the conservative government. Many are now ready to march against Honduras, and in case war is declared the army will be commanded by generals selected from the three parties. Prominent people say war would ruin all Central American countries. They accuse foreigners who have nothing to lose of stirring up the trouble, but popular sentiment is strong against Honduras.

Political revolutionists which the government claimed had dispersed have united their forces and threaten to march on Leon and join the disaffected troops. The financial situation grows worse daily.

Must Protect Her Frontier. TEGUIGALPA, Honduras, Nov. 18.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—President Vasquez has gone to the Nicaragua frontier to inspect the army now massed there. He says there is no necessity for war, but Honduras must be prepared to defend herself, and he is trying to foment revolution in Honduras. It is rumored that Guatemala will join Honduras in case San Salvador unites with Nicaragua.

There is a strict censorship over press dispatches and newspaper correspondence.

Pellegrino Bonilla is reported to have gone on a diplomatic mission to Guatemala and Nicaragua. The feeling here is that Honduras must not attack Nicaragua without adequate provocation.

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 18.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The government denies that there is any understanding in Nicaragua in case war breaks out that the forts will be made to confine the war to Honduras and Nicaragua. The highest officials say there will be no war.

It is known here that there has been a change in the limits of Honduras. A band of about 100 revolutionists defeated government troops double that number. The Honduras government claims that these are not revolutionists, but Nicaraguans. San Salvador will hold its frontier neutral at all hazards.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTNERS. The most important political event of the week in Europe has been Count Kalnoky's visit to King Humbert of Italy at Monza.

There can be but little doubt that the visit was the result of the numerous collisions which have taken place in the political situation in Europe, which have rendered a consultation between the members of the Triple Alliance necessary. William II. and Francis Joseph had a chance to exchange views during the Hungarian maneuver. The emperor of Austria could not go to Monza, so he sent his chancellor there to consult with the king of Italy. The real facts of the case are that Italy, being no longer satisfied with the military expenditures which are imposed on her by the terms of the Triple Alliance, has asked Germany and Austria to change the conditions of that compact and to allow her to reduce her army. Austria was delighted with the proposition, for she, too, is in a bad way financially and would also be glad to reduce her military expenditures under the pretext that Europe's most earnest desire is to live in peace and to diminish the possible chances for a war.

Prospects of a Political Union. At the Monza interview there was also under discussion the possibility of the marriage of the prince of Naples, the son of King Humbert and the heir to the Italian crown. The prince's physicians are still opposed to his getting married, and political reasons render it necessary. A great deal has been said about uniting him to an Austrian princess of the younger branch of the Hapsburgs.

The outlook for the winter is, therefore, most peaceful, for the Morocco affair will soon be arranged, or, rather, it will be patched up for a while, but diplomats, however, consider that the peace of Europe will always be in danger so long as the plans of England in regard to the coasts of Africa are not known.

Commission to a Caricaturist. M. J. L. Foraine, the celebrated French caricaturist, whose works are so well known to Americans through the columns of the Herald, has been commissioned by the municipal council of Paris to decorate one of the rooms of the Hotel de Ville. The idea of the council in giving this commission to M. Foraine is to have one of the expressions of French esprit represented in the decoration of the municipal palace.

JACQUES ST. CREVE. OPENING OF THE REICHTAG. Military Features Which Accompanied that Event.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Associated Press.] BRUNNEN, Nov. 18.—The opening of the Reichstag would have passed in the usual way but for the military surroundings. For the first time in the history of Prussia the oath of allegiance was administered to recruits in a most impressive manner and in the open air. Under Emperor William's predecessors recruits were taken by regiments to the garrison churches and were sworn in by the regimental chaplain.

On Thursday last, however, after reading his speech to the Reichstag the emperor from the first attended the proceedings personally. Upon this occasion the emperor united the whole of his 1,000 men in the Landwehr beneath the windows of the white hall of the castle where the members of the Reichstag had just listened to the Kaiser's speech. Perhaps there is no connection between events, but people remark that the emperor's pointed injunction to the recruits, to the effect that it was their duty to protect him against his enemies at home as well as abroad, was very significant.

Work Cut Out for the Reichstag. The fight in the Reichstag begins on Monday. The commercial treaties with Spain, Serbia and Roumania would of themselves hardly give occasion for the development of bitter feeling, but they move in that direction. The new departure commenced by the treaty with Austria and the lowering of the duty on grain, etc., is simply a link in the chain embracing the present negotiations with Russia. The agrarian party noted with dismay that the speech from the throne holds out the hope of a satisfactory treaty with Russia and the agrarian league has grown with such giant strides—even largely influencing the moderate parties, like the free conservatives and a national liberals—that its opposition becomes formidable to the government, especially since Chancellor von Caprivi can no longer count on the support of the united

WITHOUT A CRISIS

French Ministry Proceeding Along Its Way with No Danger in Sight.

ROCHEFORT WILL REMAIN IN EXILE

Dupuy is Not Inclined to Parbon the Leader of Forgotten Boulangism.

KALNOKY'S VISIT TO KING HUMBERT

Members of the Dreband Exchanging Views Concerning Italy's Standing Army.

MAY MARRY THE HEIR TO ITALY'S THRONE

Princess of Naples to a Daughter of the House of Hapsburg—Still Watching England.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Nov. 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The French Chamber has opened without any exciting incidents and without there being any curiosity manifested on the part of the public in the new legislators. The general opinion is that no changes will take place, at least for the present, either in the ministry or the domestic policy of the government, in which, by the way, the public seems to be taking less and less interest every day. M. Dupuy has shown an unexpected amount of energy in the measures taken against the anarchists and in this he will be supported by a majority of the Chamber, but it is to be regretted that he has refused to grant an amnesty to M. Henri Rochefort, who is exploiting in London his support of Boulangism, which was long ago dead and forgotten.

I do not mean to assert that a crisis growing out of domestic politics is not possible in France, but I do believe that they will be less frequent, and the reason is that all are anxious to move to the world that France is calm and capable of proving a trusty ally for such an autocratic country as Russia, and that the visit of the Russian fleet has promised durable results.

The most important political event of the week in Europe has been Count Kalnoky's visit to King Humbert of Italy at Monza. There can be but little doubt that the visit was the result of the numerous collisions which have taken place in the political situation in Europe, which have rendered a consultation between the members of the Triple Alliance necessary. William II. and Francis Joseph had a chance to exchange views during the Hungarian maneuver. The emperor of Austria could not go to Monza, so he sent his chancellor there to consult with the king of Italy. The real facts of the case are that Italy, being no longer satisfied with the military expenditures which are imposed on her by the terms of the Triple Alliance, has asked Germany and Austria to change the conditions of that compact and to allow her to reduce her army. Austria was delighted with the proposition, for she, too, is in a bad way financially and would also be glad to reduce her military expenditures under the pretext that Europe's most earnest desire is to live in peace and to diminish the possible chances for a war.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; Warmer; Westerly Winds.

1. Status of the Revolution in Brazil. England's Bank Suspension. France Without a Ministerial Crisis. Dole Still President of the Republic. Successful Trial of the Columba. Democrats and the Sugar Bounty. Men Who Get Tips on the Administration.

4. Last Week in the Social Swim. 5. Hastings Burglars Defy the Police. How "Silent Jim" Died. 6. Ghosts from the Ante Room. Anxious to Succeed Senator Wilson. 7. Yesterday on the Crideron Field. AWFUL Accidents of the Summer. Big Strike on the Lehigh. 8. What Organized Labor is Doing. Affairs at South Omaha. 9. Getwell's Weekly Gist. 10. Ghosts from the Ante Room. 11. Editorial and Comment. 12. Kate Field on Editor Stand. 13. Books and Periodicals. 14. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions. Commercial and Financial Affairs. Live Stock Markets Reviewed. 15. Governor Larrabee on Railroads. Musicians in the Dumps. 16. McKinley: His Life and Family. 17. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 18. News of a Head of Stone. 19. Subterranean Anesthetics in Mexico. 20. How Promoters on the Run. 21. Had a Man Found a Job in Omaha.

radical group. The free conservatives will make the best of the first chance they find to place difficulties in the way of the chancellor. Quick to Take Advantage. A pronouncement published in all the leading conservative papers is the war cry. It is given out that everything must be done to impede the action of the government in any possible direction.

The revelation concerning aristocratic habits arising from the Hanover gambling scandals come, however, as a rude shock to the agrarian campaign. The socialists will arrange their private life and the dissipation of their sons and the squandering of immense fortunes as proof that the pretended losses due to agricultural depression are mere luncheon.

Among the preventive measures suggested against a recurrence of such scandals is the abolition of the military riding school at Hanover, in order to prevent a large gathering of officers in that city and transfer of trainers in riding to separate brigades.

The commission appointed to inquire into the workings of the bourse has concluded its labors and has sent its report to Chancellor von Caprivi, who will transmit it to the government of the federal states for criticism prior to its submission to the Bundesrat.

Burdensome Restrictions. The report of the committee is not yet published, but its chief points have transpired and show that eminent bankers and others sitting on the committee have failed to resist the onslaught of the agrarian party, which is seeking to attack the bourse by so-called reforms, which is another term for burdensome restrictions. The report proposes to establish a register of all the firms engaged in doing business on time. This is to be periodically published in the Official Gazette, and failure to register will virtually make time bargains illegal. It is hoped that such a register will impair the credit of firms indulging in time speculations, but as evasion of the proposed law is not difficult, it is thought the result of the proposed legislation would be to close business.

The government proposes to amend the law relating to the bourse exchange corporation, into which nobody will be admitted unless their business standing is guaranteed by three members, and, in addition, the membership will be limited to those who engage solely in bourse business.

More serious still is the resignation of Herr Schomer, director of the Indirect Contribution department, who was chosen to direct the tobacco tax in the Reichstag. He explained his reasons to Dr. Muegel, the minister of finance, by stating that while in America he formed the opinion that the tobacco tax, as it existed in the United States, would not yield good results in Germany.

Curtailling Expenses. Essen reports that the scarcity of business at the Krupp works was never so great as now. The hands at the famous gun works are being dismissed, and the department is being reduced to be no prospect of an immediate revival of business in this particular branch of Essen's trade.

The press refers with a great deal of sympathy to the death in the prime of life of Count Hartenau (Prince Alexander of Battenberg) who, although not a great statesman, had shown signs of promise of a great military career. Prince Bismarck's prediction that the death of Prince Alexander was a nomination to the throne of Bulgaria is recalled, that the prince's occupation of the throne of Bulgaria would be for him at least an interesting souvenir journey. The prince's attitude toward Bulgaria was not particularly logical and correct toward Bulgaria, refusing steadily to join in any intrigue likely to disturb the peace of the country. The misfortunes of his romantic life were largely attributable to his fondle during his youth, owing to his dashing good looks, with the late czar of Russia and the Russian empress, Marie Alexandrovna, which earned him the jealousy of the czar and his court.

Cause of His Death. The prince contracted his real weakness, in consequence of a perforation of the intestines, and an operation was impossible, owing to the position of the ulcer which caused death by exposure to the cold during the Servia-Bulgarian war. But the prince believed himself to be completely cured of his weakness and even mediated a hustine expedition in Croatia with Count Draskovitch, against the advice of his doctor. Prince Alexander was suddenly seized with agonizing pains, and the immediate cause of his death was pronounced to be blood poisoning through the bursting of a small ulcer and weakness of the heart. The prince rapidly grew delirious and soon afterwards died. His wife, formerly the well known actress, Amelia Leisinger, who was confined only a few days ago, was greatly affected at his death and threw herself weeping hysterically upon the body, and for some time afterwards it was feared that her reason would give way.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, upon hearing of the death of Prince Alexander, telegraphed to the widow: "I am shocked at the terrible news. God protect and strengthen you. I and my