ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1893-TWENTY PAGES.

eligible to vote, without distinction to sex, is

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

IT WAS NOT MUTUAL

Bismarck Refuses to Forgive or Forget His Master or His Wrongs.

EVIDENCE OF HIS SPIRIT ACCUMULATES

Publication of an Account of the Rupture

Said to Have His Assent.

SAD STORY FROM KING OTTO'S HOME

Lieutenant Niebler Driven to Suicide Through Guarding the Insane Monarch.

NEW SWINDLE IN A HOLLAND !!OTEL

Four Men Work a Simple Dodge and Stick the Landlord for a Big Bill Interesting News from the Fatherland.

Copyrighted 1893 by the Press Publishing Com-

Berlin, Nov. 25.-[New York World Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-If any further proof was required than that pointed out in this correspondence that there was not only no reconciliation between Emperor William and Bismarck last October, but that the latter's reply was an abrupt refusal of the kaiser's kindly worded invitation, the publication this week by Historian Bium of an account of the rupture between the emperor and Bismarck makes the fact entirely obvious. That this publication was undoubtedly made with Bismarck's consent, if not with his actual instigation, is apparent. The hostile tone of the disclosures is accepted in Germany as indicating the present and final disposition of the great exile at Friedrichsruhe toward his titular master.

Still a Sick Man.

Bismarck is reported to be able to take daily walks, but still is extremely weak. His doctor expects that he will be completely restored to health by spring. Countess Herbert Bismarck gave birth to a daughter at Schoenhaus on Wednesday. This is Prince Bismarck's third grandehild, his son, Count William, having two daugh-

The emperor at a recent shooting party with Prince Lichrowsky at Kuchelna in Silesia shot 730 pheasants and one rabbit. He used eleven guns and fired 2,000 shots. At a banquet after at Castle Uhlante the band played army marches and hunting tunes. According to the Cologne Gazette the emperor finally took the baton from the hand of the leader and conducted a whole march from beginning to end.

Eleanore Duse has recovered from her attack of influenza and is now playing in Vienna. She will appear at the Lessing theater here on December 2.

Drove flim to Death.

A sad story comes from the residence, or rather prison of mad King Otto of Bavaria. Castle Fuerstenried has a military guard consisting of half a regiment, Recently Lieutenant Leopold Niebler of an infantry regiment was detailed for this command. It was looked on by his brother officers as a kind of banishment. The lieutenant, affected by the constant sight of the mad king. soon grew melancholy himself, and finally induced a young lady relative to come and share his banishment. Sne soon, however, tired of staying in the desolate castle and wanted to take long drives and walks in the neighborhood. The lieutenant accompanied her on several of these without leave. For this he was to have been tried by court martial, but before the day appointed he was found dead in the forest, having shot himself

The Kreuz Zeitung gives this account of a recent visit to comte d'Eu: "The comte still upholds the noble motto of the imperia house. 'Nothing against all for the people.' As long as Brazil believes that she fares better under republican government the house of Braganza will make no attempt to foist itself on the Brazilian government, but if the majority of the people should offer a recall the Orleans family will certainly follow that summons."

It's Really a New One.

Three distinguished looking men arrived at Mechula, Holland, recently and put up at a leading hotel, entering themselves on the visitor's book as American commissioners to the Antwerp exposition. On the evening of the third day, just before supper, a man arrived and presented himself to the landlord as a Parisian detective, and showed three photographs which the landlord recognized as those of his American commissioners. The detective said that they were criminals who had long been wanted by the police. All dined together, and after the dessert the detective arose and said to the astounded company that he was obliged to arrest the three American gentle men as bank robbers. The three attempted to escape, but with the assistance of the landlord they were secured. The detective placed his prisoners in a cab, but before driving away he asked the landlord:

"Have they settled their bill?" "They have not." "How much is it?"

"It was 305 francs." ""Very well," said the detective, "we shall search the secoundrels at the station and settle your bill from the proceeds. Now, driver, hurry to the police station."

The landlord is still waiting. Neither the detective nor the three American commissioners have appeared at the police station.

Experience in the Liceo. A German named Martin Wick was severely wounded by the bomb outrage at Barcelona. He had been in business there for some years. His cousin has received from his mother in Berlin the following letter: "Lizzie Wick (the wife) was seated in the theater next to her husband. Toward 10 o'clock the explosion took place, filling the air with thick smoke. Lizzie felt herself pushed forward and found herself in the street in front of the theater. She looked around and called out for her husband, and not finding him, ran back into the theater climbed across the bodies of the victims on the stage, and from there into the boxes, turning over everybody. She had to clear away shattered arms, legs and hands and was covered with blood, but found no trace of her husband. About 12 o'clock she left the theatre, half mad, and alarmed Martin's friends. At 4 o'clock the next morning Martin was discovered unconscious in the hospital. Lizzie was not wounded, but is now very ill. Martin's wounds are dreadful. For several days he was unconscious. He has wounds on his head and over his eyes, and one on the bridge of his nose. The worst is on the

back of his head. A piece of fron went

straight through his skull. The physicians

hope, however, to pull him through."

Question that Invites Great Attention in Germany Just Now.

[Copyrighted 1830 by James Gardon Bunnett,] BERLIN, Nov. 25.—[New York Herald Cable - Special to THE BEE. |- Before beginning your work it is a good thing to take a rest. The Reichstag is preparing for its hard work by an eight days rest. Its program is an important one. The next thing it will take up will be the commercial treaties with Spain, Servia and Roumania, which are minor matters, and then will come the more important Russian treaty which has been lagging along. The final result is still, of course, indefinite. The smaller treaties will go through without a doubt. But with regard to the other matter, the conservatives and the agragrian party will make themselves heard, and will oppose the Russian treaty on the ground that it would be injurious to the agricultural interests of Germany. On the other hand, the government takes a very calm view of this threatened opposition.

After the commercial treaties have been disposed of it is expected that the budget will have precedence over everything else. The debate will turn on the ways and means to make up what is necessary to meet the increased expenditures necessitated by the new army bill, and how much is to be placed on tobacco, wine and stamps. All those who are interested in the articles mentioned will naturally strongly oppose all attempts at indirect taxation. The most favorable proposition is to put a tax on the bourse transactions, although there is much objection on the ground that the just will have to

suffer with the unjust. The proposed tax on wine hits southern Germany, and, therefore, there is opposition from that quarter. The quantity produced is relatively small and this item is not likely to pass.

The opposition to the tax on tobacco is not so great since it will be the most productive. But the complaints of the tobacco growers are to be heard and it is their opinion that the tax would kill a flourishing industry and throw thousands of workingmen out of employment. Outside of the circle of those who are affected by the taxes it is not denied that tobacco would be the best article to tax and a great many people have come PAUL LINDU. around to this opinion.

SAFE IN HAVRE,

Crew of the Schooner Frank S. Warren Escapes from the Angry Atlantic.

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett. HAVEE, Nov. 25 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-Schooner Frank S. Warren of Bath, Me., bound from Brunswick, Ga., to South Amoy, struck bad weather off Hatteras November 7. She was pooped by a heavy sea, and the second mate was washed overboard, but was recovered with a line, The water was gaming on the pumps when a hurricane sea washed clear over the ship, taking off the boats, the forward deck house, the main forebooms, the bulwarks and the deck toad of lumber. All hands were in the mizzen rigging till 8 in the evening. When they ventured down they found the fore cabin stove in and all provisions gone except a chunk of salt beef and a small tank of water. The ship was straining heavily and the decks were level with the water. The men hoisted signals of distress and on the without seeing them in latitude thirty-six degrees forty minutes, longitude seventytwo degrees. On the morning of the 11th they sighted the steamer Iran of Liverpool. bound from New Orleans to Havre. She attempted to launch her starboard boat, but through the heavy rolling of the steamer the detaching gear was shipped, landing the boat on the rail, stoving her in. Eventually she launched a small boat in charge of Chief Officer Jennings, who made two trips to the schooner and took off the crew of eight men Before leaving they set fire to the schooner All hands arrived in Havre last night.

FOR A GOLD BASIS.

Government of San Salvador Declares for a Sound Currency System. [Copyrighted 1893 by the Press Publishing Com

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 25.-[New York World Caule-Special to THE BEE.]-The government hopes for complete success in its scheme of placing the country on a gold basis, and believes that getting rid of a fluctuating silver basis will give the country much advantage over neighboring nations employing only silver. There has been much grumbling among merchants, who are compelled to pay the gradually increasing proportion of custom duty in American gold coin, but everybody now perceives that the ultimate result will

be beneficial to the country. Exaggerated statements of the amount of taxes imposed on importing merchandise have been sent auroad. In many cases the amount does not reach \$2,000 yearly on the business of a large house. Exports this year will be great, especially in coffee.

INTIMIDATING CITIZENS

Citizens of Uruguay Complain that They Cannot Vote in Safety.

[Copyrighted 1803 by James Gordon Bennett.] Montevideo, Uruguay (via Galveston Tex.), Nov. 25 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald -- Special to THE BEE !-In consequence of the apparent preparations of the government for violence and intimidation at tomorrow's legislative elections, a majority of the citizens have determined to refrain from voting. They will remain at home. Foreign residents here comment strongly on the fact that there is no foreign gunboat in the port to protect

their interests at this critical period. LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador (via Galveston, Pex.), Nov. 25.-[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.] President Ezeta has accepted the second ection of the Santa Ana railway.

Minister Baker will return to Nicaragua tomorrow. There has been no abatement of the strained relations and unfriendly feelngs between Nicaragua and Honduras.

IT WAS A MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY

Sensational Circumstances Surrounding the Death of Lieutenant Hambrough. [Copyrighted 1893 by the .4ssociated Press.] EDINBURGH, Nov. 25. - In the sheriff's court in this city today Alfred Me ason was charged with trying to drown Lieutenant Windsor Hambrough in Ardiamont bay on August 9, and with murdering him in a wood on the following day by shooting. The murder of Lieutenant Hambrough remains shrouded in almost as much mystery now as it did in August last when it first attracted the attention of the English and Scotch press. The scene of the tragedy is almost as familiar to American as to British tourists. It is situated in one of the lovellest parts of the Clyde at the entrance to the famous Kyles of Bute and only about twenty minutes

GONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

MADE A DECIDED HIT WHERE WILL THE TAX FALL?

> Chancellor Von Caprivi's Speech on the German Commercial Treaties.

CONVICTION CARRIED WITH HIS WORDS

Success of the Measures Are New Said to Be More Than Assured.

OPPOSITION TO THEM IS STILL STRONG

Leading Bankers Protest Against the Proposed Stamp Act.

SOME UNPOPULAR SCHEMES OF TAXATION

Suggested Schemes for Raising the Necessary Revenue Not in Popular Favor-Universal Suffrage Bill-Germans in Africa.

[Copyrt hted 1893 by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 25 .- The Reichstag, after three days vacation, began its deliberation of the commercial treaties proposed between Germany and Roumania, Servia and Spain. The fate of these measures was regarded as doubtful until Chancellor von Caprivi made his firm speech in support of them yesterday evening. It is recognized on all sides that the chancellor made a decided hit when he remarked, referring to the attacks made upon him on the ground that he did not possess an acre of land, and, therefore, was not an interested party, would the agrarians have considered that he would have been a chancellor more to their taste if he had been a landed proprietor and up to the "lips in debt," since when he asked Had Germany sunk so low that self-interest was to be regarded as the chief motive of the servants of the state!"

Chief Ailment of the Farmers.

The chancellor then assured the agrarians that he had brought the whole strength of his mind to the study of the aricultural question and said that he had arrived at the conclusion that the chief ailment of husbandry was the excessive burdening of land with debt, and the conversion of Germany from an exporter of grain into an importer of grain and the scarcity of laborers was due to the attraction exercised upon the farming communities by the great industrial centers. It is generally believed by the best informed politicians today that the admirable defense of the treaties made by the chancellor assures their safety in spite of any opposition which may be brought to

bear against them. Secretary of State von Marschall's open ing speech also made a deep impression upon the Reichstag. He succeeded in showing that while a refusal to vote the treaties would not benefit the landed proprietors in any, way it would hurt all other interests. But, at the best, the majority in favor of the treaties will not be large, and the same uncertainty prevails in regard to every other public question. Never before have the affairs of the country been stirred up to ich a degree as at present. party, with the exception of the socialists and Herr Richter's wing of the freisinnige party, is united upon every proposition made by the government, and an equally disturbed state of affairs seems to prevai upon every proposition made by the different parties.

Opposed by All Parties. The new proposed taxes upon tobacco

wine and receipts continue to meet with a growing and formidable opposition from all

parties. At Thursday's -meeting of the bankers, who assembled in order to enter a vigorous protest against the proposed stamp tax, very strong words were uttered, and it was decided to do everything possible to prevent this taxation. The meeting was of special importance, in view of the fact that every banking institution, including those whose connections with the government were well known, were represented. Their resolutions declared that not only the exchange business, but the whole trade of Germany would suffer immensely from the tax. The capital represented at the meeting was about 1,000, 000,000 marks.

Attacked the Chancellor's Speech.

Upon the resumption of the debate in the Reichstag today, Herr Hammerstein, conservative, warmly attacked Chancellor von Caprivi's speech of yesterday, saying that if the chancellor's remark, that he could no longer agree with the conservatives, implied his separation from them they must adapt themselves to the new situation, but the speaker doubted whether the government was possible in Germany or Prussia without the aid of the conservatives. Formerly they had looked to the government for help in critical moments now, while admitting the prevalent agricul

tural distress, the chancellor was unable to hit upon a plan of relief. The present government was thus reduced, according to Herr Hammerstein, to a level quite out of keeping with old Prussian traditions. In closing Herr Hammerstein strongly opposed

the new treaties. Secretary of State Herr von Marschall eplying, said he was still waiting to hear evidence adduced that the treaties were injurious to agricultural interests. The government, he added, was not fighting the conservatives as such, but only opposed them when they did not pursue a moderate course. Continuing, Herr von Marschall said that when, fifteen years ago, he himself advocated a moderate duty on cereals he was re garded as an extreme agrarian; for a state like Germany an extreme tariff was absolutely necessary, for without it it was im-

of national indestry. Agriculture, Secretary von Marshall said, could gain nothing by a rejection of the treaty with Roumania, while, on the other hand, German industries would suffer, and with them the working classes, and, therefore, agriculture, would also be affected indirectly. Ultimately the treaties were referred to a committee. In spite of both freisinnige parties, the people's party and the socialist party, the Reichstag adjourned until Monday, when the subject will be again

possible to adequately protect all branches

discussed Universal Suffrage Bill.

The freisinnige bill, which has been submitted to the Reichstag, demanding universal, equal and direct suffrage, proposes to give representation to every 100,000 persons, and its effect would be to increase the membership of the Reichstag to 500 and to largely increase the representation of all large cities, giving Berlin eighteen seats The bill has not the slightest chance of being passed, and the socialist bill, proposing to make everybody above the age of 20

regarded as an untimely loke. The woman's movement in Germany moves entirely in a different direction from that of the American woman, and has never included female suffrage among its aspirations. The German delegaces to the woman's congress at the World's fair never spoke during the discussion of female suffrage. It should be added, however, that men of undoursed conservative persuasion will assist in the German woman's movement because it directs its efforts simply to the elevation of women in social circles. A high school for females was opened only a month ago, the first of its kind in Prussia, for preparing girls for a university course. It will shortly be put under the pa-

ever, they are likely to find but small sympathy. Distributing Socialist Literature.

tronnge of ex-Empress Frederick. It is be-lieved that the socialists by their bill simply intended carrying their agitation into the

wide class of Bourgebise women where, how-

Another mode of promoting the socialist propaganda was recently adopted in the rural districts. Members of the party disguised as hawkers visit the houses of peasants under the pretext of selling wares, but really in order to distribute socialist prints. The socialists are holding numerous meet

ings to protest against the proposed increase of the tobacco duty. Emperor William's speech to the naval recruits at Kiel is renewed evidence of the deep personal interest he takes in such services. After exhorting the recruits to behave in an exemplary manner toward forcigners, the emperor concluded with the remark: "My eyes watch over everything and those who do their duty may be certain

of my gratitude." The Hamburger Nachrichten, dealing with the Cologne Gazette's article on Blum's book, denies that Prince Bismarck's retirement from office was brought about by his own initiative, and declares that Blum's chrenology details the period in question in an incorrect manner. The Hamburger Nachrichten further denies the statement of the Braunschweiger Landes Zeitung to the effect that Blum submitted proofs of his book to Prince Bismarck for revision previous to its being published.

The Hamburg-American Steamship company latends to extend all its service to Copenhagen after the opening of Copenhagen as a free port.

Had no Official Origin.

The Associated press learns that the warning published in several of the promient papers, to the effect that the government will give no subsidy to Germans exhibiting at the Midwinter exposition at San Francisco has no official origin.

The National Zeitung says that it is not to be expected that the government demands for colonial purposes this year will be granted without considerable stormy debate in the Reichstag. Parliament is asked to vote an additional 1,000,000 marks, or 3,500,000 marks in all for German East Africa and 800,000 marks for German Southwest Africa. The confidence of the German settlers in East Africa has been restored, and it is believed that the new agreement regarding boundary relations with England will not lead to any discussion worth men-

Herr Eugene Wolff, who, during the time of Governor von Soden in Africa was forbidden to remain in German Africa and who Caprivi, is now at liberty to resume his explorations should be desire to do so. It appears that the conversation which the explorer had with the chancellor tended to prove to the latter that Herr Wolff's criticism of Von Soden's policy in the German-African colony was based upon the fact that the governor was undoubtedly mistaken in his treatment of the natives, as well as in the manner in which he ruled the colonists.

It has been stated that Herr Wolff was invited to resume his explorations in Africa. but it is now understood that Herr Wolff has not been asked to eater the imperial service and that he would not enter the service even if he were asked, but the explorer's banishment has been ended.

Distasteful to William,

Among the emblems proposed by Reinhold Begas, the sculptor, to adorn the national monument to be erected in accordance with the vote of the Reichstag to Emperor William I in Berlin, were a ballot box, the tables of law, the laurel wreath and a cross, representing in the first two emblems the participation of the people in the shaping of public affairs. But the emperor has ordered Begas to remove these emblems, saying that the monument is not to be a people's monument, but a dynastic monument. It will be remembered soon after the death of William I, that the Reichstag, acting under high patriotic pressure, voted unanimously (the socialists leaving the hall) the sum of 10,000

marks for this menument. A new political departure has been taken by the government as to the way of treating press statements and attacks on the govern ment, or on parties connected with it. Hitherio such attacks have been allowed to remain unanswered for weeks. Even in the case of Herr Mohwart's pamphlet the latter received no reply from the secretary of war for fully a month. Now hardly twenty-four hours is allowed to pass before the false reports are corrected by the Reichauzer, the semi-official newspaper. It is stated that a very strict watch is kept over the press and political meetings and almost daily the Official Gazette has to contradict statements which might mislead public opinion.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

With Prince Bismarck's improved health, some of his admirers have begun again to force news into publicity which might have a tendency to once more raise bitter feeling between the prince and the emperor. The Associated press, however, is in a position to know that everything will be avoided by the government which might destroy the effect of Emperor Walliam's recent advances to Bismarck. The American Thanksgiving dinner in this

city will be celebrated in great style. Last esque headlines. year the American doctors of this city arranged the dinner. This year the committee constituted itself out of all parties and passed a rule that no foreigner whatever should be invited to the American feast, leaving the wine question, which was a disturbing element at the last dinner, to be decided by each guest present. Ambassador Runyon will preside and invitations have been accepted by nearly every American consul, including those of the district of the consul general of Frankfort. Thus, for the first time, the American interest in the whole of Germany will be united as a mark As is well known he came into an immens of appreciation of the elevation of the United

bassy. Prince Alexander's Remains. GHATZ, Nov. 25.-The remains of Prince Alexander of Battenburg were dispatched by special train for Sofia today, accompanied by the Bulgarian deputations sent to escort the body to the Bulgarian capital.

States ministery to the position of an em-

SLOWLY GIVING WAY

Gladstone's Mortal Frame No Longer Commensurate to His Masterful Spirit's Effort.

END OF THE GRAND OLD MAN NOT FAR OFF

He Admits Himself that Life for Him is Nearly a Tale that is Told.

ALREADY DISCUSSING HIS SUCCESSOR Anxious Partisans Anticipate the Leader's

Dissolution Before Parliament's End.

BETWEEN ROSEBERY AND HARCOURT

Immense Popularity of the Foreign Secretary Seems to Give Him Almost a Clear Track to the Honored Post of Premier.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Press Publishing Com-LONDON, Nov. 25.—[New York World Cable-Special to Tug Beg. 1-Mr. Gladstone impresses his watchful friends as having failed more in health and spirits during the past eight weeks than in all the eight years before during which he has fought the great battle for home rule. It is no secret among his friends that he was urgently in favor of the immediate dissolution of Parliament after the Lords rejected the bill in September. He could then throw himself vigorously into the conflict, and if he carried the country his place would be supreme among the English statesmen of the century. Even if defeated he believed that defeat would only be temporary. He is absolutely sure that England will be forced ultimately, at latest before the end of the century, to grant the measure of justice to Ireland. Whether it was victory or defeat, therefore, he was anxious to abide by an immediate appeal on the sole issue of home rule, but the more cautious members of the cabinet overbore him and it was decided to delay dissolution until. through various measures of English reforms, the English constituency could be

successfully appealed to. Misses His Physician-Friend.

The great leader was disappointed and those close to him say it has had a serious effect. Moreover, the death of his faithful friend and physician, Sir Andrew Clark, occurred simultaneously with the beginning of the present session of Parliament. Gladstone seemed to have implicit confidence in him. He gave, at least, implicit obedience to the physician's commands, and Sir Andrew maintained a very sharp watch over his patient's habits of life and work. Gladstone has now no one except his wife to exercise this control and the fact has been prejudicial to his' health. While not directly responsible for the conduct through Commons of either of the two bills before that body, he has remained in place day and night and spoken from one to three times at every sitting. The opposition, while pretending not to b hostile to the principle of either bill, is opposing both with all the tactics so familiar in the home rule contest, and it is now apparent that adjournment cannot be reached before Christmas and the government has threatened to hold an adjourned session in January if necessary to dispose of both bills. This would deprive Gladstone of his usual winter visit to the south of France, unless pressure by wife or friends could prevail over his obstinacy.

His Work is Telling on Him.

Already he is showing unusual, if not alarming, proofs of debility. His paller is visibly accentuated, his usual "cat naps" on the treasury bench are longer continued and more prefound, his habitual buoyancy has in a large measure abandoned him and I have it from an intimate associate that he has himself expressed the fear that he will not survive another birthday after the one which completes his 84th year next month

It is definitely determined that the home rule bill will not be again introduced in this Parliament; that dissolution and appeal to the country must be first had. Unless, therefore, Mr. Gladstone can be persuaded to take immediate rest his friends fear with him that he will not be with them to lead the oncoming contest, but he has been so far deaf to all appeals.

Who Will Succeed Him.

With Gladstone's death, who would suc ceed to the leadership? It is an easy answer that the succession is between Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lord Rosebery. Ut to last week all probabilities pointed to the former's succession because of his long ex perience and many distinguished services to the party, and the fact that he has already held the responsible positions in several lib eral governments, naturally tending to general acceptance that his place is next to the present leader, but the splendid success of Rosebery's chairmanship of the coal conference committee changed all this in a day. Whether this happy result was due to his well-known tact, suavity of manner and real ability in the management of men, as shown in his equally successful chairmanship of the London county council matters, is not affecting popular opinion.

Most Popular Since Pitt.

All newspapers and speakers give the credit to him and he is at this moment far and away the most popular Englishman since the day of Pitt. "God bless Rosebery" was so constant a saying in the mouths of the strikers and their wives and in the newspaper reports after the issue of the confer ence that the words would have been the headline in every English paper the morning after if they ever indulged in pictur

In fact Rosobery has every element tending to popularity. He is not only urbane, for his speeches show that he has a com mand of satire equal to hiarcourt's; he is a tremendous worker and a great sportsman. A colt in his stable is now favorite for the Derby in 1895, and if the year '95 finds him the winner of the Derby and at the same time prime minister, the imaginative Eng lishman can conceive of no possible bliss to any man beyond the double honor.

Wealthy and Generous.

fortune by his marriage with Miss Rothschild. She was an heiress to not less than \$60,000,000. When she died two years ago she left to three children only \$12,000,000. The rest she had transferred to her husband during her life. While not self-indulgent in any way, he is very hospitable and indeed fulfills everything expected of a nobleman. On the other hand, even before his success

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-Threatening stain; Southerly Winds; Colder,

- I. Bismarck Still Implacable. Germans and Their New Taxes. Gladstone's Time is Almost Ended. Remnants of Brazil's Royal Family,
- 2. Yate Again Rolls Harvard. Schaeffer Defeats Ives by Fifty-five
- 3. What Wilson's Committee is Doing. Trouble Ahead for Congressmen. 4. Last Week in Omaha's Social Circles, Death of General Mulcahy.
- German Society News and Gossip. 5, Lincoln's Move for Social Purity. Murder Trial Opened at Lexington.
- Exploits of a Railroad Clerk. 6. Council Bluffs Local News. 7. Hard Blow at the Bond Companies. Irrigation in Western Nebraska.
- Arranging for Traffic Exchange 8. Omaha's Laboring Men and Their Orders. Light from Litiuokatani Herself
- Powderly Gives Up the Fight 10. Duck Shooting on the Lugenbeel.
- How Sultivan Licked Ryan Twice. 11. In the Realm of the Goat.
- Decisions of Douglas County Courts. 12. Editorial and Comment.
- 13. Kate Field to the Workers, At the Theaters. Uncle Sam After Train Robbers.
- 14. Old Inns of Norway. 15. Omaha's Locat Trade Conditions. Commercial and Financial News.
- Live Stock Markets Reviewed. 16. Larrabee on Railroads-II.
- Coming of the National Feast Day. 17. Keeping the Cabinet Busy. In Tropical Tahiti.
- 18. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. West Riding of Yorkshire. 19. Appointtiox: Then and Now.

Omaha's Unemployed Poor. last week, he had made himself much liked among the common people by his progressive course ever since he entered public life, by his steadfast support of Gladstone when nearly all the liberal peers went over to the enemy, and by his consistent efforts in behalf of the masses of London when chairman of the county council. He is recognized as a safe man by the merchant class, as shown by the general gratification when he was made foreign minister.

One of Bis Achievements. The vast measure of his popularity in the matter of the settlement of the coal strike may be estimated when it is remembered that not only had 30,000 miners been on a strike for sixteen weeks, with the attendant consequences of heartrending misery and starvation, but hundreds of other industries, with hundreds of thousands of workmen compulsorily idle, were seriously affected if not actually paralyzed. Capital suftered almost equally with labor. In previous dispatches I have given the figures of

the immense losses to railroads alone. Certain to Be Premier. If Gladstone should die tomorrow Parliament would not be dissolved, and possibly the names of both Harcourt and Rosebery would come before the queen. It is not difficult to determine to which her prefer ence would be inclined, nor to prophesy the actual result. If, however, Harcourt should make a contest to the point of danger of the party, then a compromise might be agreed on with the result of, say, Earl Spencer's premiership for the coming season only. After the dissolution and before the people there will be no contest of Roseberry's leadership. He has, moreover, the heart; co-operation of Herbert Asquith, the present home secretary, and if he lives long enough (he is now but 35) he is sure to make a great mark in English history. BALLARD SMITH.

ANOTHER CABINET CRISIS.

This Time the Advisers of President Carnot of France Resign.

Panis, Nov. 25 .- The entire French cabi net has resigned. As soon as the Chamber of Deputies was ready for business this morning debate on the Jaures motion was resumed. After Premier Dupuy and M. Gobel had spoken it was stated in the lobbles that M. Viette minister of public works, and M. Terrier minister of commerce, had resigned. Later it was reported that Petrat, minister of finance, had also resigned and it soon pecame known that the resignation of all these three

ministers had been tendered. After speeches from both sides M. Palletan counted the tribune and demanded to know whether he had the entire cabinet or only a portion of the cabinet before him. To this Premier Dupuy replied: "The

whole cabinet is here. You can speak." M. Dupuy's remark was greeted with loud cheers and raised a violent tumult on the part of the extreme left, many members of the latter party declaring that Petrat had handed in his resignation. This caused M. Pelletan to exclaim in a loud tone, "Not having a united cabinet before me, I decline

M. Pelletan's remark caused the left side to break out into renewed applause, which was intermixed with considerable tumult M. Brisson declared the ministry's conduct was unconstitutional, and that it was impossible to keep up the debate. Tremendous cheering greeted this remark, and there was more tumult and considerable disorder on all sides of the Chamber, after which M. Jaures withdrew his interpolation, pending a reconstruction of the cabinet. This caused renewed excitement, during which it was announced that the cabinet had resigned, and then the Chamber of Deputies adjourned until Monday.

M. Goblet urged that there was special need for a revision of the constitution and for an income tax, and upon ending his speech was most enthusiastically cheered

by the members of the extreme left. Premier Dupuy's Reply.

Premier Dupuy followed. He maintained in spite of the protests of the opposition that the country wanted neither a revision of the constitution nor an income tax, and he added that neither was there any popular demand for a separation of the church and state. [Strong marks of disapproval.] munistry, he continued, remained faithful to the principles of the revolution, but repudi ated the theories of the socialists, which substituted the state for the individual and disposed of private property by confiscation and robbery.

When the applause had subsided the speaker continued, saying that the ministry would steadfastly defend individual liberty and the freedom of labor, as well as the principle of property, and assured the Chamber that the government would by wise measures try to improve the lot of the work-

ing classes. M. Dupuy, after reminding the Chamber of the legislative program, asked the deputies to say clearly whether or not the cabi net possessed their confidence.

After M. Dupuy had declared the cabinet intact, M. Pelletan exclaimed: "Every one understands that we only want straight for-

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE!

SING SOFT AND LOW

Members of Emperor Dom Pedro's Family Are Not Making Much Ado.

LIVING QUIETLY AT BOULOGNE-SUR-SEINE

Count and Counters d'Eu Keep Their Own Counsels and Abide at Home.

CHAT WITH THE COUNTESS' CHAMBERLAIN

Baron de Muritiba Has a Little to Say of Brazilian Politics.

HE SUGGESTS THE REPUBLIC'S FAILURE

Contrasts the Peaceful Condition of the Country Under the Empire with the Tornup State of Affairs There at Present.

Copyrighted 1893 by the Press Publishing Paris, Nov. 25.—[New York World Cable

Special to THE BEE. |-The deposed imperial family of Brazil are sceeping exceedingly quiet. Your correspondent visited them this week and sent a brief interview stating that Prince Pedro is in Vienna. The comto and comtesse d'Eu live at Bulogne-sur-Seine, a distant suburb of Paris, on the other side of the Bois de Boulegne, on which the house looks. It is a pretty but modest house, renting for not more than \$1,000 a year. It is entirely detached and has neat stables on the ground. At the time the correspondent called the comtesse's second son came up on

a safety blevele. Both the comte and the comtesse declined to receive the correspondent, who then sent a letter to the comte. In reply the correspondent received a note from the Baron de Muritiba, chamberlain of the comtesse, saying that he had been instructed to receive the correspondent. The baron lives in the rue Bernard Palissy, Boulogne, in a house still humbler than that of his mistress. He is a handsome white haired gentleman, bearing some resemblance to the late Dom Pedro. His house is decorated with photographs of all the members of the imperial tamily, each signed by the original with an affectionate greeting. The baron had just returned from a visit to his family in Brazil, but he lives permanently in Paris in exile with the ex-imperial family. In the course of conversation he said some interesting

things. Not Allowed to Talk Polities. "Do you know whether Admiral Mello is aiming at the restoration of monarchy?"

asked the correspondent. "I cannot express any opinion of a political character on pehalf of the comte and comtesse," he said. "They have had no communication with the revolutionary party. For my own part, I should not think it unprobable that he is, but you have the same

means of knowing that I have." "Is there any truth in the report that a syndicate of capitalists in Europe is paying the expenses of the rebellion in the interests

of the imperial family?" "I don't know anything about it. It is evident he is getting funds somewhere. whether from Europe or Brazil does not matter much. You had better find the capitalists and ask them. I do not believe the count or countess know of the existence of

such a syndicate. They have made no confidences to me concerning it." "Do you expect the restoration of the monarchy?"

"I cannot answer that. I certainly hope for it, or I should not be here in exile." Advantages of an Empire. "As a monarchist, do you believe that

"I certainly do not, although my every means of knowing is from what I read in the newspapers."

Mello has proclaimed the empire?"

"Do you believe the majority of Brazilians desire the restoration of the monarchy!" "I am hardly the best person to answer that question. I am partisan and I have not lived in Brazil since the deposition, but I believe that nine-tenths of the people were sincerely attached to the monarchy when the emperor was deposed. Nothing, surely, has happened since to make them change their minds. On the other hand, peace and prosperity have been replaced by war and bankruptcy. For the seventy-five years during which the Brazilian monarchy lasted, a state of siege was never once declared. A liberal republic under the form of a monarchy was displaced by a military despotism. The people of the northern provinces were perhaps more attached to the emperor's person than the southerners, but the whole country was

monarchistic. Even revolutionists shed tears when he went away."

"Was the civil list of the imperial family maintained?" No. A large sum of money was placed at the disposal of the emperor, but he died before touching it, and the comte and comtesse have had nothing. We are all living

on our private incomes." Poor Artillery Work.

"What were the effects of the bombardment of Rio when you left Brazil?" "Not very serious, but it was not wise to wander about too much. The government force of Nichteroy was firing on the revolutionary fort of Villegaignon, which is in the center of the bay, and occasionally hit the town. The artillery work was very bad." "Do you know whether Melio is firmly attached to either the republican or monarchist principles?"

"I presume he is a republican, as he has formed a part of the republican ministry." Before the correspondent left the baron pointed out to him the eldest son of the comtesse. He wears a uniform of the military college of Wiener Neustadt, where he is now studying. Pedro de Alcantra is his

name. He is a big strapping fellow of 18, with clear cut features. ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 25 .- Assistant Treasures

Assistant Treasurer Jordan the Subject of Much Attention There.

lordan, who arrived here yesterday from New York, is the subject of much attention upon the part of the newspaper men. Mr. Jordan continues to insist he is here on private business and still refuses to be interviewed upon any subject connected with the United States. Representatives of the American house, as well as those of the English banks, joined in assuring the Associated press representative that it was not at all likely that Mr. Jordan's mission was connected with the floating of an American loan, which the English and continental papers have for a long time past declared to be imminent.