

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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IT WAS NOT MUTUAL

Bismarck Refuses to Pardon or Forget His Master or His Wrong.

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 HOTEL

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

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Berlin, Nov. 25.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEA.]—If any further proof was required 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 emperor's kindly worded invitation, the publication of this week by Historian Biun 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 Schoenhausen on Wednesday. This is Prince Bismarck's third grandchild, his son, Count William, having two daughters.

The emperor at a recent shooting party with Prince Liechowsky 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 Uhlantse 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 Him 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 honor and 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. She 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 come d'Eu: "The comte still upholds the noble motto of the imperial 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 suits them."

It's Really a New One.

Three distinguished looking men arrived at Mechlitz, 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 gentlemen 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 250 francs."

"Very well," said the detective, "we shall search the soundrels 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 Escap.

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 theater, 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 back of his head. A piece of iron went

straight through his skull. The physicians hope, however, to pull him through."

WHERE WILL THE TAX FALL?

Question that Invites Great Attention in Germany Just Now.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEA.]—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 agrarian 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 it is to place on tobacco 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 bourgeoisie 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 workmen 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 around to this opinion. PAUL LINDSEY.

SAFE IN HAVRE.

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

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Associated Press.] HAVRE, Nov. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEA.]—Schooner Frank S. Warren of South Me., bound from Brunswick, Ga., to Bath Amoy, struck bad weather off Hatteras November 7. She was peeped by a heavy sea, and the second mate was washed overboard, but was recovered with a line. The water was gaining on the pumps when a hurricane sea washed clear over the ship, taking off the main foreboom, the bulwarks and the deck load of lumber. All hands were in the mizen 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 10th inst. a steamer and a launch passed without seeing them in latitude thirty-three degrees forty minutes, longitude seventy-two 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 its side and sinking her. 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 Company.] SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 25.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEA.]—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 abroad. In many cases the amount does not reach \$5,000 yearly on the business of large houses. Every year this year will be great, especially in coffee.

INTIMIDATING CITIZENS.

Citizens of Uruguay Complain that They Cannot Vote freely.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Associated Press.] MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 25.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEA.]—In consequence of the apparent preparations of the government for violence and intimidation at tomorrow's legislative election 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, Tex.), Nov. 25.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEA.]—President Estia has accepted the second section of the Santa Ana railway. Minister Baker will return to Nicaragua tomorrow. There has been no abatement of the strained relations and unfriendly feelings between Nicaragua and Honduras.

IT WAS A MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY.

Sensational Circumstances Surrounding the Death of Lieutenant Hambrough.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Associated Press.] PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 25.—In the sheriff's court in this city today Alfred Meason was charged with trying to drown Lieutenant Windsor Hambrough in a mill race 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 loveliest parts of the Clyde at the entrance to the famous Kyle of Bute and only about twenty minutes' ride from Glasgow. The scene of the tragedy is almost as familiar to American as to British tourists. It is situated in one of the loveliest parts of the Clyde at the entrance to the famous Kyle of Bute and only about twenty minutes' ride from Glasgow. The scene of the tragedy is almost as familiar to American as to British tourists. It is situated in one of the loveliest parts of the Clyde at the entrance to the famous Kyle of Bute and only about twenty minutes' ride from Glasgow.

MADE A DECIDED HIT

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

CONVICTION CARRIED WITH HIS WORDS

Success of the Measures Are Now 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.

Copyrighted 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 state of these measures was regarded as doubtful. 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 Aim of the Farmers.

The Hamburg-American Steamship company intends 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 prominent papers, to the effect that the government will give no subsidy to Germans exhibiting at the Midwinter exhibition 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, 1,000,000 marks for German Southwest Africa. A bid to withdraw 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 mentioning.

Herr Eugene Wolf, who, during the time of Governor von Soden in Africa was forbidden to remain in German Africa and who was recently received by Chancellor von Caprivi, is now at liberty to resume his explorations should he desire to do so. It appears that the conversation which the explorer had with the chancellor tended to prove to the latter that Herr Wolf'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 colonies. It has been stated that Herr Wolf was invited to resume his explorations in Africa, but it is now understood that Herr Wolf has not been asked to enter 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 scales 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 scales 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 scales 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.

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 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 new political situation, 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, replying, 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 regarded as an extreme agrarian; for a state like Germany an extreme tariff was absolutely necessary, for without it was impossible to adequately protect all branches of national industry.

Agriculture, Secretary von Marschall 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 freinsaine parties, the people's party and the socialist party, the Reichstag adjourned until Monday, when the subject will be again discussed.

Universal Suffrage Bill.

The freinsaine 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

eligible to vote, without distinction to sex, is regarded as an unlikely joke. 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 delegates at 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 undoubted 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 patronage of ex-Emperor Frederick. It is believed that the socialists by their bill simply intended carrying their agitation into the wide class of bourgeois women where, however, they are likely to find but small sympathy.

Distributing Socialist Literature.

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 literature. The socialists are holding numerous meetings 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 foreign dignitaries, the emperor concluded with the remark: "My eyes have seen 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 chronology details the period in question in a very accurate 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.

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SLOWLY GIVING WAY

Gladstone's Mortal Frail 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.

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LONDON, Nov. 25.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEA.]—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 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 freed ultimately at latest before the end of the century, to grant the measure of justice to Ireland. Whether it is 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 reform, the English constituency could be successfully appealed to.

Misled 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 remained in place day and night and spoken from one to three times at every sitting. The opposition, which pretending not to be 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 his 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 pallor is visibly accentuated, his usual "cat naps" on the treasury bench are longer continued and more profound, his habitual buoyancy has in a large measure abandoned him and 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 succeed to the leadership? It is an easy answer to be that the succession is between Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lord Rosebery. Up to last week all probabilities pointed to the former's succession because of his long experience and many distinguished services to the party, and the fact that he has already held the responsible positions in several liberal governments, naturally tending to general acceptance that his place is held by 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, savvy 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 conference that the words would have been the headline in every English paper the morning after if they ever indulged in picture-escape headlines. In fact Rosebery has every element tending to popularity. He is not only urbane, but his speeches show that he has a command of satire equal to Harcourt'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 Englishman can conceive of no possible bliss to any man beyond the double honor.

Wealthy and Generous.

As is well known he came into an immense fortune by his marriage with Miss Rothschild. She was an heiress to not less than \$5,000,000. When she died two years ago she left to three children only \$1,000,000. 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 rain; Southerly Winds; Colder, Page.

1. Bismarck Still Implacable. Germans and Their New Taxes.
2. Fate Again Roils Royal. Schaeffer Defeats Ives by Fifty-five.
3. What Wilson's Committee is Doing. Trouble Ahead for Congressmen.
4. East Week in Omaha's Social Circles. Death of General Hatcher.
5. Lincoln's Move for Social Party. Murder Trial Opened at Lexington. Exploits of a Railroad Clerk.
6. Council Bluffs Local News.
7. Hard Blow at the Bond Companies. Arranging for Traffic Exchange.
8. Omaha's Lining Men and Their Orders. Light from Lituokaiani Himself.
9. Poorly Gives Up the Fight.
10. Duck Shooting on the Lugetuel. How Sullivan Looked. Ryan Twice.
11. In the Hands of the National News. Decisions of Douglas County Courts.
12. Editorial and Comment.
13. Kate Field to the Workers. At the Theaters.
14. Uncle Sam After Train Robbers. One Man of Norway.
15. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions. Consistent in Market National 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. In the Hands of the National News.
19. Appomattox: Then and Now. Omaha's Unemployed Poor.

last week, he had made himself much liked among the common people by his progressive course. He had entered public life, by his steadfast support of Gladstone when nearly all the liberal press 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 His Achievements.

The vast measure of his popularity in the matter of the cottons might be ascribed to what he had done in the past. 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 thousands of workmen compulsorily idle, were seriously affected if not actually paralyzed. Capital suffered almost equally with labor. In previous days the cottons had cost 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 preference would be inclined, nor to prophesy the actual result. If, however, Harcourt should make a contest to the point of danger of the party, the compromise might be agreed on with the result of, say, Earl Spencer's premiership for the coming session only. After the dissolution and before the people there will be no contest of Rosebery's leadership. He has, moreover, the hearty 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 Adversers of Premier Carnot of France Resign.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The entire French cabinet has resigned. As soon as the Chamber of Deputies was ready to discuss this morning debate on the Jaures motion was resumed. After Premier Dupuy and M. Gobel had spoken it was stated in the lobbies 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 became known that the resignations of all these three ministers had been tendered.

After speeches from both sides M. Pelletan could 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 to speak."

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 interpellation, 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. Gobel 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. [Sensory marks of disapproval.] The ministry, he continued, remained faithful to the principles of the revolution, but repudiated the theories of the socialists, which substituted the state for the individual and disposed of private property by confiscation and robbery.

SING SOFT AND LOW

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