SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

## HIS TASTE IS GOOD

Count Koenigsmark, After Circling the Globe, Endorses the American Woman.

SHE IS THE CROWN OF CREATION, HE SAYS

Another German Author Pays the Whole People a Very High Compliment,

WHEN BLOCD ALONE WILL SUFFICE

High German Authorities Decide that Duels Are Still Occasionally Necessary.

MILLIONS OF MONEY RAISED FOR MEXICO

Banker Bleichroeder Driven from Germany Finds Little Difficulty in Floating the Bonds on the English Market at London,

| Copyrighted 1893 by the Press Publishing Company.| | Berlin, Dec. 2.—[New York World Cable

-Special to THE BRE. | - Count Michel Koenigsmark, a dashing young officer well known in Berlin and Vienna, rich, a celebrated hunter and sportsman, has published here a book dealing with his adventures and travels in all sections of the globe, civilized and uncivilized. The part dealing with America is full of admiration for the country and people. He calls the American woman the crown of creation, and places her in very respect far above the women of any ther race physically and mentally.

Another book on America has appeared, entitled "Pictures of Culture in the United States." It is by G. Diereks, a German author of some repute. He says: "There exists absolute self-government of the citizens in all private and public affairs, and on the other hand thorough observance of the Sabbath. There is absolute separation of state from church, yet the influence of the church on the individual citizen is intense. There is absolute disregard of religious scruples in estimating the moral, intellectual and social status of any individual; nevertheless almost fanatical upholding and promoting of sects, prosclytes and temperance

advocates. What contrasts!" Must Have the Duel.

A profound sensation has been created here by the declaration of General von Asch, the Bayarian war minister, that under present social conditions duelling cannot be prohibited. It is the only means of settling certain quarrels, he insists. Moreover, duelling not only is practiced among army officers, but in almost all educated circles, and as long as this is the case the sanguin ary code will be maintained among the

This speech is quite consistent with the facts. Every German officer is bound to fight a duel if he has sinsulted another or is insulted himself. The terms of a duel are always settled by a regimental court of honor composed of superior officers. Any officer trying to shield himself behind the law would be expelled from the arm Although the letter of law treats duelling as murder, attempted punishments in most cases care only nominal, generally ranging from two to six months enforced residence within the walls of a fortress, according to the seriousness of the wounds, and from one to two years in case of death. The imprisonment leaves no stain on the officers honor and does not dis qualify him from subsequent continuance in a military career. The emperor himself on several occasions has pronounced in favor of duetling among students and officers. Duet ling in Germany, however, is on the wane The officers themselves mostly settle their . Jerences amicably if possible.

Has a Noble Object.

A Vienna fashionable club has begun fashion cult for the adoption of colored dress coats by sending out broadcast to tailors fashion plates showing dress coats of light green and blue cloth. The cut is the same as the modern dress coat, the idea being to bring men's attire more in harmony with the gay feminine fashions and create a sufficient difference between warters and gentlemen. Bleichroeder's Mexican Boom.

The continued rise in Mexican securities on the Berlin bourse called a flood of rumors. It is certain that Banker Bleichroeder, rep resenting Mexico in Germany, lately madlarge purchases of Mexican stocks. His representative is reported to be at present in London taking part in the negotiation of a new Mexican loan. The Krenz Zeitung attacks severely Mexico's credit, and warns people not to invest money any more in for eign securities to the detriment of the Prussian financial policy. The new loan will amount to \$2,500,000, supplementing the \$12,500,000 loan decreed by the Mexican senate last summer. The object of the loan is to complete the Tehuantepec railway connecting the Gulf of of Mexico with the Gulf of Tehuantepec, thereby connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a relatively short route.

Opposed by the Government.

The German government manifested hostility to the loan being floated on the German exchanges. This explains the London visit. The telegraphic information is t hand that an English syndicate has agreed to subscribe the loan. Banker Bleichroeder sold to the German public from 1888 to 1890 330,000,000 marks of Mexican securities at prices ranging from 784 to 984. Since August last Mexicans dropped to 50, but now have gone up to 70.

### IT CAUSED SURPRISE.

All Germany Astonished at the Vote in th Reichstag on the Jesuit Question.

opurighted 1800 by the Associated Press. Berlits, Dec. 2 .- The vote of the Reichs tag in favor of readmitting the Jesuit fathers into Germany is the sensation of the week, not only in Germany, but throughout the Cathelie world.

Never, perhaps, since Prince Bismarck re signed the chancellorship has his absence from the Reichstag been so noticeably marked as yesterday. No previous concession has been obtained by the center party with so little heated debate and political intrigue.

Bismarck's Opposition.

In the kulturkampf struggle Prince Bis marck always poured the full vials of his wrath upon the Jesuits, and so carned for himself the opposition of German Catholics as a whole. Since that time the pope and the emperor have become reconciled and the position is changed, although, according to the calculations of the newspapers, the bitl pught to have been rejected, but their autleipations were falsified by the votes of indifferent members, who believe there is nothing more to be feared from the interference

of the Vatican in politics. In other words, it would seem the majority of the Germans have concluded that the policy of the Vatican is no longer one of interference in the political struggles of the different parties at home and abroad, and that should the Vatican at any future time use its influence in the political affairs of Germany, by leaning toward the Franco-Russian entente, for instance, it is believed the Catholic representatives of Germany in the Reichstag would remain thoroughly loyal to the Fatherland, and that such action on the part of the Vatican would have no effect upon the Catholies of Germany other than to cause them to discountenance the interference of the church in the political situation.

Essentially a Measure of Peace.

Count Hompesch-Reunich, the new centrist leader, introduced this important measure in a moderate and able speech, during which he disclaimed all desire to revive the bitter memories of the kulturkampf. According to the count the measure was essentially a measure of peace, and if he and his friends, he added, supported it as an act of justice to the Catholic church and to the Catholic ommunity it should also commend itself to others as an act of statesmanlike policy.

Continuing, the centrist leader remarked that the law of 1872 was passed in consequence of hostillties in which the govern ment of the day had engaged, but now peaceful relations between church and state had been satisfactorily restored and its maintenance constituted a law of exception against the Jesuits, and was the only law of the kind now in force throughout the empire. Socialists and anarchists, he said, are free to preach the destruction of the very social institutions, the Jesuits alone are expelled for

preaching God's word. Count Hompesch-Reunich then recalled the indignant protest of the German episcopate in 1872 against the expulsion of the Jesuits, and once more repudiated in their names, as an insult to the whole Catholic thurch, the doctrines which said they had been falsely charged with preaching. A recent circular of the Prussian home office, the count continued, confessed that the tide of socialism was rising and the socialist leaders openly prophesied the speedy advent of days when the red flag would float over churches and palaces.

On the Score of Patriotism. German Catholics, the count assured the Reichstag, wished to see no other flag but that of the cross of Christ wave over her churches, and no other standard but the imperial standard of Germany wave over her palaces, and it was to help to maintain them against the forces of social democracy that they demanded that the Jesuits be allowed to return to Germany and that the unjust law excluding them from the empire be

promptly repealed. The conservatives, free conservatives and national liberals vied with Count Hompesch-Reunich in invoking the necessity of religious peace as a reason for resisting the repeal of the law excluding the Jesuits from Germany, maintaining that the provisions of this law interfered in no way with the liberty of conscience guaranteed by the constitution or with the free exercise of religlous worship by Catholics. On the other hand it was claimed the recall of the excluded Jesuits would cause alarm and consternation among the Protestants of the empire and would prevent the very co-operation of all the conservative forces in the country against the growing power of socialism which Count Hompesen-Reunich se eloquently urged upon the house.

Why They Favored It.

The supporters of the measure, who included almost all the extremists, except those forming the group headed by Herr Rickert, were careful to explain that they voted, not from sympathy with the Jesuits. but in obedience to their liberal principles and as a protest against all laws of excep-

Even Herr Rickert's objections, which Herr Richter also shared to a certain point, were directed against the form rather than the substance of Count Hompesch-Reunich's

Many conservatives representing constitu encies containing a strong Catholic element declined to vote, and Herr Rickert proposed an amendment with the object of securing perfect freedom of public discussion on religious questions. But if it was obtained, it was claimed, there would be no fear of the readmission of the Jesuits. The amendment was only supported by the Rickertists and socialists.

The government has not yet given any in dication of its intentions in regard to the Jesuit motion adopted by the Reichstag, and though it is almost certain that no immediate effect will be given to the vote, the power to do so will remain in the hands of Chancellor von Caprivi should he desire to attempt to bring about more cordial relations with the Vatican with the view, possibly, of alienating the pope's partiality for France. Another inducement which might cause

the government to accept the bill would be that it would do much to reduce the cleavage which manifested itself during the army bill debates between north and south Ger

mans.
Those Commercial Treaties.

The Reichstag committee to which the commercial treaties were referred today approved the Finnish treaty by a vote of 15 to i; the majority was unexpectedly large and insures the adoption of the Servian treaty. The fate of the Roumanian commercial treaty is still doubtful. A motion made by the agrarian party that the treaty should be included for three years only was negatived by the committee having the treaties

under consideration. The commercial treaty committee strongly advised the government to make special concessions to Cuba and Porto Rico, on account of the American reciprocity treaty giving them advantages in iron manufactured goods and making competition upon the part of Germany almost impossible. It is stated in parliamentary circles that the Polish party. departing from its previous declarations had decided to vote in favor of the treaties, and as one-half of the centrists also support the treaties, it is believed the Roumanian commercial treaty will also be

The Relchsanziger semi-officially contradicts the story published in some of the newspapers here to the effect that Emperor William, when giving his decision regarding the emblems to be placed on the monument erected to Emperor William L., remarked it was not a national monument, but a memo rial of the dynasty. This remark was at tributed to the emperor when Reinholz Begas, the sculptor, proposed to adorn the pational monument to be erected in accordance with the voce of the Reichstag, to Emperor William 1., with a bailot box the tablets of the law, a laurel wreath and a cross, the first two emblems representing the participation of the people in the shap ing of public affairs. The emperor was said to have ordered the sculptor to remove the two emblems first mentioned, and in so

Reichsanziger now denies that the emperor CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE !

doing to have made the remark which the

William Waldorf Astor Sending the Wheels of the Pall Mall Gazette Whizzing.

LONDON NOW HAS A FEARLESS JOURNAL

Its Owner Likewise Has Libel Suits Enough to Last Him a Long Time.

CATHOLICISM IN EUROPEAN POLITICS

Happenings that Remind One Strongly of the Days of the Middle Ages.

BUSINESS MEN IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Strong Demand that Parliament Adopt Some Reform that Will Insure Stability and Sagacity in the Control of the Great Institution.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Press Publishing Com-pany.]

LONDON, Dec. 2.—[New York World Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- There is no doubt that William Waldorf Astor has very largely increased the circulation of the Pall Mall Gazette since his purchase of it a year ago. He is spending an amount of money on it very greatly in excess of its revenue, with the result not only of giving it literary excellence equal to that of any London paper, but of inaugurating admirable news features quite unknown in English journalism before. Together with these improvements he has instituted from the very beginning of the new regime a series of attacks on public men whom the Gazette has charged with improper practices and on various commercial enterprises of alleged shady character. Among the public men so assaulted were politicians high in office, and the charges were certainly very bold and uncompromising.

Has the Customary Experience. No libel suits followed these, however but the attacks on commercial enterprises in several instances, I believe, resulted in suits for heavy damages. Among the latter is the suit of Harness, a manufacturer of electric belts, whose company was brought before the civil courts and he himself before the court after the exposure. Today I hear of another libel suit against Mr. Astor personally, as owner of the paper, this time brought by a fellow citizen of the United States in the name of a company, among whose directors are men well known in New York. Last week the paper bitterly attacked the scheme of the Mobile & Dauphin Island railroad, whose presiis Robert Sewall, a New lawyer, and among the direc are his brother, ex-Senator Sewall of New Jersey, Walter R Gillette, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance company. Henry Vandensaer, a lawyer, and Messrs. Austill and Ketchum of Mobile. The agent of the company in London is William A. Wolff, also a New York lawyer. He answered the first attack by quoting the opinions as to the practicability and probab success of the proposed road of George R. Bianchard, the railroad pool commissioner the governor and secretary of state of Alabama, various mayors of Alabama cities and Harrison Hayter, president of the Insti tution of Civil Engineers over here.

Persisted in His Exposure, The paper repeated the attack giving, as the authority for its main statements the names of Dr. Richard Rothwell, editor of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal Today Mr. Wolff in the name of the company had his solicitors, Williams & Neville, issue a writ against Mr. Astor for libel and ex pects to secure Sir Edward Clarke, Lord Salisbury's solicitor general, as counsel. As Mr. Astor, in repeating the alleged libel, doubtless was prepared for this action and will secure equally eminent counsel, the suit

the United States as here. Damages will be asked for in at least \$400,000. Return of the Jesuits.

will probably prove of as much interest in

There is a savor of mediaval religious conflicts in today's news from far European countries, together with a corelative, if comparatively insignificant, incident in English procedure. The latter is a small news item in the Times to the effect that because a certain vacant vicarage in Suffoli was in the gift of a peer who happens to be a Roman Catholic the presentation lapses to Cambridge university. This recalls the fact that no Catholic is eligible to the office of either ford chancellor of England or ford lieutenant of Ireland, and also to election of vestries, which, under present conditions, govern all local in England. The parish council bill now before Parliament sweeps away the latter disability, and Mr. Gladstone has vainty endeavored to pass a bill making Catholics eligible to the first named offices. The latest news from the continent is of vastly more importance. When Bismarck expelled the Jesuits from Germany twenty-one years ago the prophecy was attered in Berlin that they might go like foxes, out would return like cagles." Yesterday the Reichstag adopted a motion permitting their return and, curiously, enough, the Catholic party got the requisite majority by the aid of the whole group of radicals and socialists, who proclaim disbelief in any religion, but who voted for the measure because they are op posed to any law against freedom of thought

Will Not Mix in Politics. Our own controversy in the United States resulting in Mgr. Satolli's visit, gives interest to the declaration in the Reichstag by Dr. Lieber, leader of the Roman Catholi party, that if the Vatican should ever inter fere in German politics, the first duty of all German Catholics would be to the empire and not to Rome. Coincident with this is a conversation published today, with the papal secretary of state, in which he said the policy of the Holy See is consistently opposed to interference with politics in any country. In Italy itself, however, the Vati can is appealed to so far, with no apparent response, to parmit the Catholic vote to join with the radicals in overthrowing the domi nant faction, with all its political corruption while in France, M. Clemence xu, speaking for the radicals, bitterly attacks M. Casimer Perier, crying out: "It is the pope, the pope lone who triumphs."

But there is abundant evidence that Cardinal Rimpolla accurately expresses the settled policy of the primate.

Today's dispatches from Vienna state nos itively that the Catholic party is inspired from Rome to abate its opposition to the civil marriage bill, one of the chief measures of the liberal part of program.

In this connection New York Catholics will be interested in a letter just received from Dr. Burtsell, who writes: "My recep- Unit ed States.

HE IS MAKING IT HUM tion by Cardinal Rampella was very cordial, and I had quite a satisfactory interview with Carlinal Ledochowski."

> Reform in the Bank of England. The Statist, the leading financial paper of London, renews the demand for reform in the Bank of England management, hitherto discussed in these dispatches and makes some rather startling statements. Bankers being excluded from the directory of the bank by act of Parliament, the directors are uniformly chosen from the merchant class. But, says the Statist, "the class from which directors have hitherto been chosen is on the point of extinction naturally. As the old city houses of high standing are dying out or being transformed, It becomes increasingly difficult to get good directors. It is no surprise, then, that some of the present candidates are far from desirable.

"We are informed that a particular gentleman is likely to be elected, though we know him to be altogether unfit. Socially and morally we believe him to be in all re spects above reproach, but from a business point of view we are convinced that he would be a weakness and not a strength to the board. Indeed it is within our own knowledge that he allowed himself to be overpersuaded by a plausible person to invest a large sum of money in an industrial enterprise that has been reconstructed again and again, and that in spite of all warnings, he refused to make any change in the management, and that consequently his money is lost. If such a man is added to the board, is it likely that his advice will be advantageous to that institution? The existing directors in some cases, we are obliged to add, are certainly not such as we should desire to see on the board. One of them has been talked of as in difficulties. Another has been passed over when his time came 'round for the governorship, became, it is alleged, his colleagues would not

Business Capacity an Essential. "Others again are known to be needy men. Mere want of money may be no fault

of those who are needy sometimes, indeed a poor man may be an excellent director because of his knowledge, skill and ability. But a man who has been at the head of a great business enterprise of his own and in whose hands that business has declined year after year seems to stand convicted of want of business capacity, and without business capacity he is certainly not a proper person to have a seat on the board of the Bank of England, y

Therefore a movement is endorsed, which ooks like an act of Parliament providing for the appointment by the government of a permanent governor with an advisory council. As pointed out in my dispatches heretofore, the governor is now selected by a self-perpetuating board of directors from its own membership and serves for two years

Let it Out of a Hole. The fact is noted today that in August last the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company borrowed in London \$1,000,000 at a high rate of interest, the loan to run six months but yesterday, that is two months before maturity, the loan was repaid. The company's credit has so much improved and the New York money market become so much more confident that the company was able to borrow in New York in very favorable terms and pay off the more onerous loan in Lon-BALLARD SMITH. don.

ADJOURNED FOR A WEEK.

French Canadians Who Tried to Blow Up Nelson's Monument Remanded. MONTREAL, Dec. 2 .- The young French Canadian students, Mercier, Peli and Des Martigny, who were charged with conspiing to blow up Nelson's monument on Jacques Cartier square in this city, appeared in the recorder's court today to answer to the charge. Ex-Premier Mercier and Messrs. Beausoleil and Lomer Gouin appeared on be

half of the prisoners. Detective La Fontaine told about the arrest of the prisoners. He was followed by Dwight Brainerd, an expert from the Hamilton Powder works, who stated that he examined the monument and was of the opinion that the dynamite placed there would not destroy it. The next witness was Constable Southergill, who gave evidence as to the circumstances of the arrest of the accused. He stated that though he warned them not to say anything that might incriminate themselves they asserted that they had intended to blow up the monument.

On the conclusion of Southergill's testimony the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday, December 9.

ITALIAN CRISIS STILL ON.

Trouble with the Cabinet and the Banks

Continues, Rome, Dec. 2.-King Humbert had a long conference with Sig. Sonnino on financial questions. The conference will be resumed today.

According to the latest reports. General San Marzano will become minister of war. The condition of the Credito Mobiliere caused a run on the Banca Generale. Newspapers, in their endeavor to restore confidence, have assured the people the Banca Generale would meet all payments, and this proved correct. The settlement on the Genoa bourse was postponed on account of the strained condition of affairs. The Banca Florio at Palermo has guaranteed all deposits with the Palermo branch of the Credito Mobiliere. There has been a heavy run on all the local banks in Naples.

IRON DROPS IN VALUE.

Combines in America and Europe Smash and the Price Goes Down. [Copyrighted 1897 by the Press Publishing Com-

pany.]
Benlin, Dec. 2.—[New York World Cable -Special to Tag Ban | - Andrew Carnegie's withdrawal from the iron combination in the United States, together with the drop in prices of iron reported by cable here yesterday, is supplemented today by dispatches from Vienna announcing the complete collapse of the Austrian iron ring, formed three years ago, but from which the Bavarian and Moravian fron masters have retired. There has been consequently a sharp decline in prices of all kinds of iron.

Fire in the London Docks, LONDON, Dec. 2 .- Poulter's wharf, New gate dock, London near the Cannon Street station, is burning. A six-story building has already collapsed and others are threat ened.

The fire continued till noon, causing a loss of many thousant pounds. The firemen were unable to approach the site of the outbreak of the fire, owing to the narrow streets, which were covered with ice Poulter's warehouse, which was filled with printing paper, was gutted entirely.

Came from America.

Millan, Dec. 2 .- It transpires that the emigrants killed in the recent accident to the express train running between this place and Venice were people returning from the

## MELLO IS DESPERATE

Forced to Take Measures Against Peixoto's New War Fleet.

WILL CAPTURE THE AURORA FIRST

Then the Insurgent Admiral Will Try to Destroy the Other Ships.

NICTHEROY AND AMERICA NEARING BRAZIL Will Be Received by the Government at the

Mouth of the Amazon.

Flagship of the Rebel Leader Being Closely Followed by a British Vessel to

Prevent Mistakes Being

Made.

[Copyrighted 1893 by the Press Publishing Com-Buenos Ayres, Argentine. Dec. 2.—[New York World Cable-Special to THE BEE. ]-It was at first assumed that Mello's object in running the gauntlet of the forts and putting to sea with his flagship, the Aquidaban, was to intercept the first that Peixoto's

agents had purchased in New York. This may be his ultimate object. It is now understood that his immediate purpose is to capture the torpedo boat Aurora, recently purchased by Peixoto in England. It stated here that the Aurora comes out under the British flag, in which case Mello would hardly venture to attack her.

Admiral Waldenkolk, whose little revolt ended so disastrously, says he will never join the Mello revolt. A British cruiser followed Mello out of the bay for the purpose of protecting British vessels against at-

Rumor that Peixoto Has Suicided. There was a rumor here today that Peix oto has committed suicide, but it lacks confirma-Letters from Rio de Janeiro covering

events from November 21 to 24 tell the story of the sinking of the Javary on the 22d. On that date the land forces of the government assumed the offensive and made a combined attack on Fort Villegagnon and the insurgent ships Javary, Guanabara, Aquidaban, Trajano and the rest of the fleet, with the result that Fort Ville gagnon was silenced. The Trajano was driven back into the bay and the Javary was pierced by a ball from one of the beats. It soon became apparent to the commander of the Javary that his vessel must go down and he placed his flag at half mast a token that he was disabled. A tug hurried to the doomed vessel and took off the men and arms, munitions and provisions. She sauk soon after. Each of the farts claims the honor of firing the shot that sank the Javary and no one seems to be able to decide the question. On November 24 the forts again opened a heavy fire and sank an insurgent lighter.

Fort Villegagnon Razed to the Graund. RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 2 .- The rebel fort of Villegagnon in the Bay of Rio, between the own proper and the entrance of the harbor, has been almost entirely destroyed by the fire of the forts Santa Cruz and San Juan. It is reported that the insurgents are gain ing ground in the province of St. Paul.

Progress of Peixoto's Ships. Copyrighted 1833 by the Press Publishing Com-

pann. St. Thomas, West Indies, Dec. 2 .- [New York World Cable-Special to THE BEE. !-The Brazilian cruiser America arrived here this morning from New York. She en countered severe weather off Cape Hat teras, and was in consequence over a day late. Advantage was taken of every opportunity on the way to drill the men, and Captain Crossman re ports the crew in excellent shape and ready for any emergency. Both the Nictheroy and the America left tonight for the port in the north of Brazil where they are to be formally turned over to the Brazilian government. From the fact that they expect to make that port in six or seven days, it is inferred that Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, is their ultimate destination.

WATCHING BRAZIL.

tion Flying Around.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Increased interest

is beginning to be taken in the dispatch to Secretary Herbert from Commander Picking on Wednesday afternoon. This reported a rumor of an outbreak in Pernambuco, as stated by Secretary Herbert, but it also communicated some further intelligence which Secretary Herbert thinks best not to make public. His intelligence was of sufficient importance to carry Secretary Her bert over to the State department to confer with Secretary Gresham on the subject or Thanksgiving day, when the departments

were closed and almost entirely deserted. A rumor has been current that the dis patch intimated there were indications of foreign interference again in Brazilian affairs. There is room to believe that the authorities of the United States have been vigitantly watchful for such a development as this, and any signs of it would invite a

remonstrance from the United States. It has been supposed at the Navy depart meat that the Aquidaban is not in good condition, and that she is seeking shelter in order to better her condition and not to offer obstruction to the advance of the Nictheron and America. The fact that the ships o war on both sides are equipped with apparatus which have never yet had a test in action, lends much interest to a possible en gagement in the naval circles.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Honduras and Nicaragua Likely to Have a Clast. (Copyrighted 1893 by the Press Publishing Com-

pany.] TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 2 .- [New York World Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-President Vasquez has inspected the troop and consulted military-chiefs from all parts of the country. There was a protracted session of the cabinet last night and today. It was officially announced that in case of war the president will personally command.

Bonitla has issued a revolutionary mani festo which is being circulated throughout the country. President Vasquez in an interview said: "Honduras will be obliged to take an aggressive stand because the Nicaraguan government was aiding the revolutionists, and especially sustaining Bonilla who is a chronic revolutionist, conspiring against every legal government in Honduras. The president of Nicaragua desires war in order to

#### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

Fair; Colder; Probably Snow. 1. German News and Gossip. Astor's New Paper and His Suits.

Mello Puts Out to Sea.

Under the Gaillotine. 2. Trouble for Union Pacific Receivers.

Wrecks on the Lehigh. Middles Down the Colonels. 3. Capital National Affairs and the State.

Cleveland a Four-Timer. 4. Last Week in the Social World.

What the Musicians Are Doing. Amenities Among the Germans.

5. Bane Goods for Home People. 6. Council Bluffs Local News.

Fire Feasts at Baltimore. 7. Progress of the Telephone Fight at Lincoln.

Carlton's Chance for a New Trial.

8. Affairs at South Omaha. 10, Cost of Marrying a Foreign Title,

Peixoto's American Furchases. THEN A GREAT BATTLE WILL BE FOUGHT 11. What the Goat is Driving At.

Labor and Labor News. 12. Editorial and Comment. From the Sunny Southland.

13. Honest Words from an Honest Woman. 14. He Only Smiled at Death. 15. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions,

Live Stock Markets Reviewed. 16. Norway's Eagle Nest Parms.

Nebraska's Growth in Population, 17. Larrabee on Railroads-III. Record of the Apache Kid.

18. Woman: Her Ways and Her World, What Santa Claus May Have.

19. Another Day with the Ducks. Griswold's Weekly Grist. 20. Mark Twatn and His Money.

tract the attention of revolutionists at home. He must know that he will loose, but he relies on foreign arbitration. Honduras will, if necessary, fight to the bitter end. Nicaragua relies on the United States for aid on account of American interests in the canal, but if the Americans do not furnish funds for war Nicaragua will abrogate the concession and sell it to the highest bidder. Our army is well equipped for a struggle. I do not believe there would be

country."

interference from another Central American

Stearagua Excited. Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 2 .- | New York World Caple-Special to THE BEE. ]- Excitement here is intense. War appears inevitable. The president is reported as de siring to resign, as he is in antagonism with the military leaders. Forced loans and sale orders on the custom house are going on. A council of war has been held on the question of paying off the army. Part of the

sum needed has been raised.

FRANCE'S NEW CABINET. Premier Cassimir Has Already Presented

His Men to the President. Paris, Dec. 2.—The new French cabinet ministers were presented to President Carnot this afternoon. Their names will be gazetted tomorrow and are as follows:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M Cassimir Perier.
Minister of interior, M. Raynal. Minister of finance, M. Burdeau. Minister of education, M. Spuler. Minister of justice, M. Dubois. Minister of commerce, M. Marti. Minister of war. General Mercier Minister of public works, M. Jonnarett.

Minister of husbandry, M. Viger. Minister of the colonies, M. Decasse. Minister of marine, Admiral Lefever The senate and Chamber of Deputies after a short session today, adjourned unti Monday. M. Cassimir Perier's announcement of the

at a special meeting of the ministers tomorrow and presented to the Chamber on Mon-The negotiations of Sig. Zanerdilli with Sig. Saracco and Senor Sonnio have collapsed. In an interview the last two named announced that they were not in accord with Zanerdilli on the present situation, and that therefore, they would be unable to accept portfolios in a cabinet which he might form Sig. Zanerdilli is continuing negotiations

ON BOARD THE NEW YORK.

with other prominent Italians.

Minneapolis Swindlers Scheig and Floyd Start for the United States, SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 2.—The steamship New York of the American line sailed at noon today for New York having on board. in custody of United States officers, Phillip Scheig and Frank Floyd, the two men who are charged with robbing the Bank of Min neapolis of \$90,000.

The extradition proceedings against Scheig and Floyd have been pushed through with remarkable rapidity since the extradition papers arrived at Scotland Yard from the United States. It was said to be impossible to go through the necessary formalities in time to get the prisoners off today and it is now admitted that extradition proceedings have never been completed here in so short a time. But Mr. Henry Gillig, who repre sented the Minneapolis bank, persisted and was triumphant.

The prisoners are said to be anxious to ge back to Minneapolis, and said before sailing that they would make a clean breast of it when they got there. It is believed here that Scheig and Floyd have already informed the United States officers where the money which they are reported to have stolen is

ROW OVER A SONG.

Hungarian Citizens and Officers Figh About Kossuth's Hymn.

BUDA PESTH, Dec. 2 .- A serious encounter

occurred in a coffee house here on Tuesday between some citizens and officers. The for mer demanded that a Gypsy band which was performing in the place should play the Kossuth song. The officers strenuously ob jected. Finally they drew their swords and a tumuit followed. The combatants adjourned to the street, where a large crows joined them and the row developed at length into a riot. While it was at its height the police arrived and with some difficulty quelled the fighting. They deprived the of neers of their swords and arrested one of them. A number of persons were injured including a policeman, who is reported to be seriously wounded. The Kossuth song is the cause of many conflicts between soldiers and civilians.

Opened by the Sultan. ISMAILIA, Dec. 2 .- The khedive of Egypt has arrived here and opened the new rall way connecting Ismailla with Port Said Much ceremony was observed at the opening of this new railroad, which now joins th hea louarters of the Suez canal and Ismailia with the Mediterranean entrance.

Influenza in the Reichsrath. VIENNA, Dec. 2 .- Influenza is spreading very rapidly. One of the presidents and both of the vice presidents of the Reichsrath are prostrated by the disease. The parlia-

brought to a close.

# CUT OFF HIS HEAD

Condemned Criminal in Paris Publicly Executed by Being Guillotined.

HE WAS AN UNINTERESTING MURDERER

Had Merely Smashed with a Mutton Bone

the Head of an Old Woman. M. DRIBLER'S CONVENTIONAL APPEARANCE

He Wore a Morning Suit of Black and Looked

Like a Statesman.

ROCHEFORT'S OBJECTIONS TO CONSTANS Henri Charges the Ex-Premier with Have ing Secured the Murder of a Notary

Who Had Some Papers the Statesman Needed.

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Panis, Dec. 2.—[New York World Cable— Special to THE BEE. |-Your correspondent had an opportunity of witnessing yesterday morning the execution of the death sentence by guillotining, an event not frequent in Paris nowadays. Capital punishment is inflicted here publicly, with the object of deterring crime. As well as the correspondent could judge, the company which assembled on Place de la RoquetteFriday was exclusive and special. It consisted of persons only seen at such occasions. At other times they bury themselves. It was composed in equal parts of men and women, and, owing to the insignificance of the condemned, it was unusually small. The victim was Charles Kuntze, 23 years old, who tried to rob a poor old woman in her room, and when she resisted, smashed her head in with a mutton bone. Three hundred and fifty policemen guarded the place and showed no gentieness in handling the public which was to

be "deterred." Takes Just Half a Minute.

At 7:10 the executioner appeared with his assistant, followed by the jailers with the prisoner. A troop of cavalry and a detachment of infantry formed a passage to the guillotine and surrounded it. As the door of the prison opened, the dragoons drew their sabers and the foot soldiers presented arms. This seemed a sort of salute of honor to the condemned, who mounted the guillotine without delay, was tied to a board beyond which his head projected, then the board fell and the head was pushed through the lunette, a spectacielika frame which holds necks in position for the knife. The assistant executioner held the condemned man's left car to keep the head steady. Headsman Dreibler, clad in a neat fitting black frock and looking like the president of the Chama ber of Deputies, stepped forward, toucked a spring and the knife fell. From the time of binding the prisoner to the plank until the decapitation not more than thirty seconds

clapsed. Rochefort's Serious Objection to Constant Henry Rochefort urges as an objection to M. Constans again taking office, that the latter procured the murder in 1891 of a

notary who had some papers he needed. Three weeks ago it was announced the government was contemplating severe neasures against anarchists in France, ing cluding the expulsion of foreign anarchists policy of the new cabinet will be submitted but nothing has been done in that direction The correspondent learns that no member of the cabinet has been willing to take the initiative against the anarchists for fear of attracting attention to himself. The official classes in France are deplorably afraid of anarchists. M. Develle, latery the minister of foreign affairs, who would have taken the first step in the ordinary course of such action, is removed from such danger

by the fall of the Dopuy ministry. Do Not Like the Bill. France is not particularly pleased with the proposed Wilson tariff. It is pointed out that silk goods, among the most important of France's exports, profit less than any other article by the reductions. The opinion of merchants who have been seen with the consulate in Paris, is that the tariff will make no difference in their trade. The proposal to abolish the duty on works of art is regarded as a sign of advancing civilization

in the United States. ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER.

Women and Children Lecovered from the Matabele, Who Now Feel Sick. Care Town, Dec. 2 .- A dispatch from Forb Victoria says that a force of volunteers sent by Premier Rhodes to liberate a number of woman and children that the Matabele abducted from Beria, Mashonaland, months ago, have recaptured all the women and children and restored them to their people with. out suffering any loss.

been captured and the Matabele are reported to be anxious to surrenuer. Have a Plan for Reconstruction. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2 .- The commissioners to adjust the affairs of the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust company arrived here on the Campania. In an interview they said that they had a plan for reconstruction arranged which they intended to submit to the

creditors and shareholders immediately.

They added that they preferred not to

divulge the terms and provisions of their

Over 800 of King Lobengula's cattle have

plan to the public before they submitted them to the creditors and shareholders. Other Powers Will Join the Crusade. VIENNA, Dec. 2 .- The exchange of views between France and Spain with regard to the surveillance of anarchists seems likely to be extended soon to other powers. Several governments have shown a reluctance to enter into any international arrangements for dealing with the socialists, but none, as yet, has refused to co-operate with the other

governments for material defense against

anarchist outrages.

Killed in a Stampede. AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Dec. 2.—The spinning and weaving mills of Bleseng and Comteden at Maxhermen were burned yesterday. Immediately after the fire started there was a stampede among the workmen and two were killed and eleven burned. The damages are

ROME, Dec. 2 .- The wife of one of the official messengers of the royal palacetias been attacked with cholera symptoms and she and her whole family have been sent to the hospital.

London, Dec. 2 .- Major Lamont has sold mentary sitting has therefore, been hastily the Ardiamont estate, the scene of the celebrated Hambrough mystery, for \$300,000.

Cholera in a Royal Palace.

Sold the Ardiamont Estate.