PART ONE. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PAGES 1 TO 8.

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LILI IS SORE AFRAID

Hawaii's Ex-Queen Will Not Assume Power Unless Guaranteed Protection.

SHE FEARS FOR HER PERSONAL SAFETY

Guards Have Been Detailed by the Provisional Government to Protect Her.

ARE WAITING ON THE UNITED STATES

News from This Country Anxiously Looked For by All Parties.

BRITISH INTERVENTION HOPED FOR

Rock Upon Which the Monarchical Party Bases Its Hopes for the Future—President Dole and His Party Remain Firm.

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HONOLULU, Nov. 22.—[Per Barketine W. G. Irwin.]—Since the advices by the schooner Transit, which sailed three days ago, the ex-queen has applied to the provisional government for protection, claiming that she fears violence from foreign residents. The government at once granted her request and a detail of six police were at once ordered by the marshal to guard her residence. They are now guarding Washington Palace, three watches of two men each.

In an interview with Attorney General Smith it was learned that the government does not anticipate any present political disturbance or trouble of any kind until the United States is heard on the "contingency" mentioned by Minister Willis. Then the attorney general said trouble was not anticipated, unless a determination had been reached to restore the ex-queen, which could not at present be done. As to the course thus far pursued by Minister Willis, the attorney general declined to express any opinion.

Understands Her Danger.

The Associated press learned yesterday, directly from Washington palace, that the ex-queen fully understands her danger in case the United States should restore her to power, and she declared to Minister Willis, during his late visit to Snow Cottage, that she would have to decline restoration unless it was granted her under the armed protection of the United States. This statement is written upon the very best authority, and has been made by the ex-queen upon more than one occasion to others than the United States minister.

The political strain continues to be very great. The provisional government undoubtedly commands the situation and the marshal has matters so arranged that it would be impossible for an attack to be made upon the executive building without half an hour's notice to the government forces.

The theory of restoration has caused considerable anxiety in government circles, as such a course would cause immediate trouble. It was learned after careful inquiry that one line of official investigation has developed the fact that the ex-queen shortly expects the return of ex-Princess Kaiulani to Honolulu from England.

Kaiulani Will Be There.

The theory is advanced that should President Cleveland be determined upon the restoration of the monarchy the ex-princess will be present to represent the former government should not the ex-queen be available.

The Associated press is able to state that the bill separating the offices of president of the provisional government and minister of foreign affairs will be passed within a week, and that Hon. F. M. Hatch, a prominent American lawyer and member of the advisory council, will be appointed minister of foreign affairs.

The Hawaiian Star recently reprinted from a San Francisco paper an article charging ex-Marshal Wilson with embezzlement and with having improper relations with the queen. Thereupon Wilson caused the arrest of Walter G. Smith, an American editor of the Star, for libel. That day, in reporting the arrest, Smith reaffirmed the charges and announced that when the case came to trial he would put the ex-queen on the witness stand. The statement caused great excitement, the royalists saying that they would revolt before they would allow Liliuokalani to be brought into court. Smith was arrested a second time, but in his next issue renewed the charge. Wilson then threatened in the presence of the marshal to assassinate the editor. In the meantime the annexation party raised a large sum for the editor's defense. Smith has been arrested and released three times, but is still publishing his charges against Wilson.

Place Their Hope in England.

Her Britannic majesty's cruiser Champion arrived today from British Columbia, sixteen days out. The second day she encountered a gale, during which an able seaman named Butler was fatally hurt.

Later—1 p. m.—The natives have discovered the police stationed around Washington palace, and considerable excitement prevails among them, as the fact that the ex-queen has applied to the provisional government for protection has not yet leaked out, and the natives surmised that the government has the ex-queen under surveillance. Since the arrival of the British cruiser Champion a rumor has been set afloat from native sources that in case of restoration the ex-queen or ex-princess, whichever it may be, will apply to Great Britain for protection of the monarchy. At first the report was treated as unimportant, but inquiry shows that prominent royalist politicians and leaders claim to be directly informed that such will be the future policy of the monarchy if the United States can be prevailed upon to adopt the policy of restoration.

BY WAY OF AUCKLAND.

Latest Advices from the Islands and Their Significance.

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AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 9.—The steamer Monowai has arrived here. She left Honolulu November 4. All was quiet there.

The news that President Cleveland intended to restore the queen caused great excitement. It was discussed by excited knots of people on the streets and was generally condemned. A rumor was published in the Honolulu papers that the queen was not willing to accept a restoration unless she was assured of the armed support of the United States.

The Hawaiian Gazette of November 24 says: "In the meantime the monarchy is not restored and will not be unless by the armed force of the United States whose forces must then continue to support the ex-queen. There may be small differences in the ranks of the party of reform, but we are today more united and determined on the main issue than ever. Let every reformer put aside all other minor differences. As surely as there is an eternal justice overruling the affairs of men, so surely will the gross outrage proposed to be done to Hawaii fail of its purpose."

MINISTER THURSTON TALKS.

Bound for San Francisco to Correspond with Hawaii from There.

Among the passengers on the westbound overland flyer of the Union Pacific yesterday afternoon was Lorrin A. Thurston, the present Hawaiian minister at Washington.

Mr. Thurston is speeding to San Francisco as fast as steam can carry him. He left Washington on the 6th and did not even linger a day at Chicago. He will arrive in 'Frisco Tuesday morning.

A BEE representative boarded the incoming train at an Iowa station and found Mr. Thurston snugly ensconced on the blue upholstery of the Pullman sleeper "Creston." He was surrounded by several novels, two massive valises and newspapers which had evidently been carefully perused in search of the latest telegraphic advices from Honolulu.

Directly across the aisle of the sleeper sat H. N. Castle, editor of the Honolulu Advertiser. This gentleman is accompanying Mr. Thurston on the trip across the continent.

Didn't Like to Talk.

When first approached both gentlemen maintained a reticence that would do credit to the sphinx, but when the reporter displayed an advance sheet of a cablegram sent from Auckland to the Associated press, announcing the latest news from the islands, both gentlemen became deeply interested and talked at some length upon the present state of affairs. Minister Thurston, however, was exceedingly guarded in his remarks whenever any reference was made to President Cleveland's policy toward Hawaii.

"My present trip to 'Frisco is, as a matter of course, caused by the present state of affairs at Hawaii," said the representative of the provisional government as he glanced out the window and uttered his words with an evident aversion to being interviewed. "I have come direct from Washington and shall proceed as rapidly as possible to my destination. When I left Washington I made no attempt to keep the matter in secrecy. I did not go around with a brass band and notify the newspapers that I was going, but I left in the usual way. It is not true that I was given my passports. That rumor is not based on the slightest semblance of fact.

Wants to Get Nearer to Hawaii.

"The object of my trip to San Francisco is to make that city my temporary headquarters in the receipt and forwarding of dispatches and correspondence pertaining to Hawaiian affairs. Washington is too far away. I shall reach 'Frisco on Tuesday, where I will probably receive advices. A steamer leaves on the return trip on the 14th."

"Will you be on that steamer?" queried the interviewer.

"No," responded Minister Thurston; "Mr. Castle, my companion, will possibly go to Honolulu. His business is, however, purely personal."

"Will you go to Honolulu before your return to Washington?" was asked.

"Well, I cannot definitely say just at present," was the reply. "It is within the range of possibilities that I may do so. It all depends upon future events."

"What do you think of President Cleveland's policy on Hawaiian affairs?" was the next query.

The minister replied with emphasis that he preferred not to talk upon the subject owing to his official position.

Queen Would Need United States Backing.

In response to an oft-repeated request for an expression of his views on the Auckland advices, Mr. Thurston finally responded: "The queen's regime could not be maintained without the determined assistance of the United States. She doubtless is aware of that fact. The provisional government has a native Hswaiian at its head. By the term 'native' I mean a man born on the islands, like myself and like Mr. Castle over there. Natives of Hawaii are not necessarily black men. Not only is President Dole a native, but two of his cabinet were also born in Hawaii. Thus you will readily see that there should be no discrimination in the use of the term 'native' in favor of those whose skins are darker than others."

Present Government Able to Stand Alone.

"Could the provisional government exist and administer the affairs of Hawaii without annexation or a protectorate?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly," responded Mr. Thurston.

"Well I should say so," chimed in Mr. Castle. "If President Cleveland will just give us the opportunity we will verify the assertion."

"What is the present muster of the provisional army?" asked THE BEE representative.

"About 1,200, I believe," replied the ambassador from the cross roads of the Pacific. "There are many Americans among the number."

"Is there any truth in the story published in the newspapers to the effect that a man named Van Gratta, recently arrested at Denver, was the bearer of important dispatches from President Dole to President Cleveland?" was the next interrogatory propounded to the minister.

"No truth in it at all," was the prompt response, as the speaker smiled for the first time. "It is what you Americans would call a fake."

He Would Not Fight.

"If trouble breaks out at Honolulu, would you go to the front and assume leadership?"

"No," somewhat short, sharp and decisive. Another glance out of the window.

The train had arrived at the Union Pacific transfer at Council Bluffs, twenty minutes late. Mr. Thurston and Mr. Castle arose from their seats.

"This has been a long journey for me," said Mr. Thurston, as he stretched his arms and walked out to the platform of the coach.

"You will be here thirty minutes," ventured the reporter, whereupon the minister and his companion paced the platform and chatted in installments over the crisis at Honolulu.

"I trust there will be no trouble," said the provisionalist, as a Missouri river zephyr struck his black whiskers. "I prefer not to discuss possibilities, as you can readily realize the position I am in at Washington. I have nothing to say against President Cleveland or Secretary Gresham. I do not care to discuss their acts."

Differs from Mr. Blount.

"How about Commissioner Blount's report?"

"Really, you must excuse any further discussion on my part upon that report."

"There is one thing in particular in which I do not agree with Commissioner Blount," continued the minister from Hawaii, as he

[CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.]

END OR MEND SOON

England's Commons See the Necessity of Altering or Abating the Lords.

CROMWELLIAN LAW MAY BE RE-ENACTED

Ordinance of 1649 Recalled by Men Who Are Watching the Trend of Events.

GLADSTONE'S HEALTH A SERIOUS MATTER

Condition of the Premier Such as to Cause the Greatest Apprehension.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT IMMINENT

If the Lords Persist in Choking Off the Employers' Liability Bill the Government Will Certainly Appeal to the Country.

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LONDON, Dec. 9.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Last night's action of the House of Lords in adding a "contracting out" amendment to the employers' liability bill is practically accepted by the government as a declaration of open war against the principles of the bill. If the Lords stand firm this must precipitate a conflict which very possibly will end in the speedy dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people of Great Britain on the great issue of "mending or ending" the House of Lords, with home rule and other liberal measures as only subordinate questions. In fact, the News deliberately intimates this morning that the entire bill must now be abandoned "till the House of Lords has been dealt with." When it is remembered that Arnold Morley, the postmaster general, is the chief owner of the News, the significance of this statement becomes apparent, as it was doubtless inspired by Mr. Gladstone and the cabinet.

Warning from the Chronicle.

The Chronicle, a recognized and able organ of the masses, goes further still. It says:

The attitude of the Lords is an invitation to a trial of strength which, for aught we know, may bring us nearer revolution than any political question since 1832. The challenge will, we hope, be taken up instantly. If, then, as now appears certain, the government refuses to compromise with the Lords on this amendment, the bill in its entirety must fail. It therefore seems most probable that the government will regard the time as propitious for an appeal to the country on the rejection by the Lords of a measure which is most popular with the masses of Great Britain, far more popular than was the home rule bill.

In this event Gladstone may force a dissolution before January is over, and Great Britain may then be plunged into a conflict more momentous than any since that on March 19, 1649, when "the commons of England, assembled in Parliament, finding by too long experience that the House of Lords is useless and dangerous to the people of England," did ordain and enact "that from henceforth the House of Lords in Parliament shall be and is hereby abolished and taken away, and that the Lords shall not henceforth meet or sit in said house called the lords' house, or in any other house or place as a House of Lords." The return of Charles II. brought about a revocation of this act, but it does not seem impossible that it may now be re-enacted after another 245 years.

To Test the Parties' Strength.

Meanwhile a bye-election this month has just been made necessary, and by that the strength of the two parties will be very clearly indicated. The present member for Acerington in Lancashire was appointed to judicial office the other day, and therefore his seat in Parliament is vacated and he must contest it again. This borough has always been regarded as a thermometer of public opinion. In the last Parliament it was represented by a conservative, and in the Parliament before that by the present liberal member, Mr. Leese. He was elected to the present Parliament by only a small majority. The conservatives nominated against him Mr. Herman Hodge, who represented the borough in the Salisbury parliament, and a very rich and popular landlord. The election probably will be held about the 20th, and in the short interval every speaker of great prominence in either party will address the electors. The result will be awaited with absorbed interest by all Great Britain. If the conservatives win it will be accepted as proof that Mr. Gladstone has lost the favor of the country. If the liberals win, and increase the last majority, that fact will likewise be accepted as most significant of the result of a general election, and will doubtless add much to the probability of a speedy dissolution.

Gladstone is Dangerously Ill.

With all this there is a serious note of alarm in liberal circles today because of Mr. Gladstone's serious illness. In my letter printed on the 26th of November, I gave facts showing how really precarious is Mr. Gladstone's condition. All I have said is borne out by today's announcement from the sick room of the venerable statesman. It is announced that the cause of the illness is entirely due to his disregard to the strict regime which he always followed during the life of Sir Andrew Clarke, and from which he has departed since that physician's death.

A peculiarity of Mr. Gladstone's constitution is that illness nearly always attacks him in the digestive organs, the danger being that the relaxed condition supervening may weaken him to a perilous point. The present attack came on with great violence in the small hours of Friday, and his condition was so alarming that Mrs. Gladstone, who is herself only convalescing from influenza, had to apply instant remedies while the doctor was being sent for from Westminster hospital. The patient is much better today, but it is expected that he will now consent to leave for the Riviera in a week or so, as his late physician intended he should do.

In Mr. Gladstone's family the opinion prevails that the indigestion was aggravated by the excitement into which he got on Thursday night when annoyed by the obstructive tactics of the opposition. He delivered a very warm speech in the House. Lately he had been under a pledge to his physician not to speak after dinner except with express permission. He was able to get off to Brighton this afternoon.

No Move Yet Made.

Inquiry at the United States embassy develops the fact that no steps have yet been taken to establish definite regulations between the United States and Great Britain for the control of the seal fisheries, nor is it certain whether these negotiations will be conducted through Ambassador Bayard here or Sir Julian Pauncefote in Washington. In either event the regulations to be adopted will be practically the same as proposed by Mr. Bayard when he was secretary of state, except that then Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Japan and other nations concerned had signified their intention to join in the regulations, while now, after costly arbitration and a period perilously approaching to war between the two nations, only Great Britain and the United States are parties to the compact. I am assured on an authority which may be accepted as representative of the foreign office here, that the attitude of Mr. Blaine and President Harrison after the repudiation of the policy of the Cleveland administration in this matter, came much nearer than the American people in general knew to foreign action on the part of the Salisbury government, which must either have led to actual hostilities or to the humiliating surrender of our government on points claimed by Secretary Blaine. This critical situation immediately preceded our consent to arbitration.

Mrs. Mackey Makes a Statement.

I am requested by Mrs. Mackey to say on her part that certain statements in the account of Princess Colonna's suit are incorrect. She never visited the Colonnas at the Naples palace, but on the contrary they spent much of their married life in her house. Nor was she in any way the cause of the differences between them, the princess herself initiating the proceedings for separation of her own free will, life with her husband having become unendurable. The dispute between Mrs. Mackey and the prince was on account of his extravagance and debts. I learn that the proceedings for separation have reached such a stage that a decree must shortly be rendered, and that by the original marriage agreement the property the princess may ultimately acquire will not be subject to her husband's demands or debts, whatever the decree. At present the princess has no property of her own.

Creighton Webb, the first secretary of our legation at St. Petersburg, is in London on his first holiday. He is looking ill after his Russian experience. He returns, however, at once to his post.

Chauncey M. Depew and General Tracey are fellow passengers on the Paris today.

BALLARD SMITH.

BY BLOOD AND IRON.

Bonds of German Unity Forged by Bismarck Still Strong Enough to Hold.

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BERLIN, Dec. 9.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The semi-official newspapers make no comment on the serious differences between the kaiser and the mediatized king of Wurtemburg, nor on the alleged recall, in anger, of the king's minister in Berlin. All these reports appear in liberal and radical papers alone. The silence of the kaiser's mouthpieces in the face of the serious nature of these allegations may be regarded as significant of their truth. But even should the quarrel actually grow warm, German unity is now so thoroughly established that no really important consequences are likely to ensue.

Princess Elizabeth's Removal.

The two marriages in German high life which the world has already noted continue to excite the greatest interest. The true story of the romance of Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria adds important facts to the report in the regular press dispatches. When her sister, Princess Augusta, was married to the Austrian archduke, Joseph Augustin, it was generally commented on that the younger daughter of Prince Leopold should marry before the older. It was reported in this correspondence at the time that Princess Elizabeth had already chosen for herself a husband, and that her choice, although sanctioned by her mother, was opposed by her father and her uncle, Prince Luitpold, the regent of Bavaria. Princess Elizabeth met Lieutenant Baron Otto von Seefried-Brittenheim first at a court ball four years ago. She became passionately fond of him and expressed her determination to remain unmarried if she was not permitted to become his wife. He is one of the handsomest men in the German army and possesses considerable intelligence, but the family is very poor.

She Would Not Be an Empress.

The princess was notified that she was destined to an empress' crown. At that time the Vienna and Berlin press positively announced her engagement to Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the Austrian throne. One day the news came from Munich, where Seefried was garrisoned, that he had met with an accident while shooting. Then it was rumored he had attempted suicide when he learned the princess was to be married. Then came the episode of her interview with her grandfather, Emperor Francis Joseph, when the princess threw herself at his feet pleading for his consent and interference in her and Seefried's behalf, which he finally gave. Princess Elizabeth has petitioned Emperor William to permit Lieutenant Seefried to resign from the German army. The emperor of Austria probably will give a large Tyrolean estate to Baron Seefried and raise him to the dignity of count after he has joined the Austrian army. Princess Elizabeth is 20 years old and Baron Seefried is 24. The baron is the son of Baron Ludwig von Seefried-Brittenheim, chamberlain to the Bavarian court. The family nobility patent dates from 1546.

Another Interesting Event.

Prince Otto of Scaumburg-Lippe married Miss Anna von Koepper Tuesday last in the village church of Elsen near Paderborn. The father of the bride was only recently enobled. He is a rich industrial magnate and habitually stayed at Wiesbaden, where his princely hospitality will be remembered by many Americans. Miss Anna had many suitors, but it was always said of her that she would marry none but a prince. The emperor has given her the title of Countess of Hamburg.

Romance of Another Sort.

Herman Feldmann, son of a poor dyer of Dusseldorf, emigrated to the United States five years ago, and having amassed a quarter of a million of dollars returned to the home of his youth. In 1881 his wife had him declared insane. He escaped from the asylum in 1885, but was captured and returned. A trial lasting twelve days has just been concluded in Dusseldorf by which it appears that Mrs. Feldmann had maintained familiar relations since 1883 with a manufacturer, Josph Hemmerling, to whom she handed, little by little, about $125,000 of her husband's fortune. Through extravagance she wasted about $50,000. To hide her defalcations she filed at court fraudulent balance sheets and reports. Hemmerling failed in 1892. Through his failure Mrs. Feldmann's defalcations came to light. Both were then indicted. She was sentenced to two years and three months in prison and Hemmerling to

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

WHEN THE BOMB FELL

Scene in the French Chamber During the Most Exciting of Episodes.

WONDERFUL CALMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Though Sorely Wounded He Coolly Asked for Order from the Members.

THEY WENT ON WITH THEIR DEBATE

As Soon as the Wounded Were Removed the Pending Question Was Settled.

PREMIER PERIER PROMISES JUSTICE DONE

He Says that France Has Laws to Protect Society and that the Government Will Enforce Them with All Force and Rigor.

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PARIS, Dec. 9.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Every cafe on the boulevards tonight has double its ordinary patronage. The explosion of the bomb in the Chamber has, like the fall of Sedan and other disasters, furnished Parisians with an opportunity to be unusually convivial. The excitement is intense. There is a feeling that bombs are liable to fall anywhere. Most of those who were at the Chamber seem to be distinctly pleased over their novel experience. The World correspondent arrived at the Palais Bourbon within half an hour after the explosion. No one was then allowed to enter. The wounded were being removed by the entrance of Place du Palais Bourbon. The others inside were leaving slowly after rigorous examination. Debate was still going on inside.

After speaking to several persons the correspondent obtained an interview with Argeiles, radical republican deputy from Seine et Oise. He said:

His Personal Experience.

"The debate as to the validation of M. Mirman's election had begun. Mirman was a professor, exempt from military service on account of his state employment. He was summoned to perform service by the military authorities when he was elected deputy. Mirman was speaking for himself, when I remarked to Clovis Hugues:

"'This is getting tiresome.'

"'Yes,' he replied, 'but you will see it will end with an explosion (une fusee).'

"At 4 o'clock almost to the minute an explosion occurred. I saw a yellow light, and then heard a noise like a revolver shot. It was followed by a second noise sounding like a china utensil breaking on the pavement. The explosion came from between the third and fourth columns on the right of the Chamber. M. Castelin said to me, 'I think it is time to get out.' We went out quietly. Dupuy, president of the Chamber, did not show the least emotion. I showed my deputy's card to the officer at the deputy entrance to the Palais Bourbon and advised him to let no one out."

President Dupuy's Coolness.

In a full report of the proceedings in the Chamber, Le Temps says: "De Montfort had just asked to be heard when at 4:05 an explosion occurred. The president of the Chamber and officers remained in their places. President Dupuy said:

"'The dignity of the republic is at stake. The officers know what measures to take. They only ask coolness of the Chamber.' [Applause and cries of 'Vive le president!']

"After the wounded were removed President Dupuy said: 'The discussion will be continued.' It was and the Chamber validated Mirman's election.

"Casimir Perier, the premier, then mounted the tribune and said: 'The Chamber will understand the emotion with which I speak. I thank it for continuing discussion. There are laws which protect society. We will apply them. The government will do its duty.' The session was closed at 5:15."

Wounded the President.

President Dupuy, as he left the Chamber, cried, "Vive la republique!" He was slightly cut in the cheek by the bomb. As fas as can be ascertained from the debris, the bomb was a sardine box. It was loaded with horseshoe nails and pieces of lead. Dynamite was probably the explosive. It fell over the right. Had it not exploded in the air it would have caused great mortality.

Others Who Were Hurt.

Abbe Lemire, the deputy most injured, is a Christian socialist. He was taken home by Mgr. de Hulst, rector of the Catholic university of Paris, Catholic republican leader in the Chamber. The wounded were between fifty and sixty, including an American woman who was in the tribune.

There are two public galleries, or tribunes, one above the other in the French Chamber. They are semi-circular. The place from which the bomb was thrown was farthest removed from the seats reserved for newspapers. Nails, however, fell freely among the journalists and one, Graitly of d'Echo de Paris, was injured severely. He was unable to write his story for his paper.

Threat of a Socialist.

After the explosion Juros Guesde, socialist leader, went up excitedly to Gauard, royalist, and said:

"This is your fault. If you had made concessions to us this would not have happened."

The royalist replied: "We don't listen to people like that. We suppress them."

Three men were at once arrested who were in that part of the tribune from which the bomb was supposed to have been thrown. Others have been since detained, but it is probable that the author of the outrage has not been caught.

It is very easy to obtain access to the Chamber. A man laying his plans carefully could rely reasonably on escaping.

Contempt for Perier.

The outrage is partly due to the impression spread among the lowest classes by socialists and anarchists that the government is both timid and reactionary. Casimir Perier is the largest mine owner in Pas de Calais, where the strike disorders have lately been suppressed with great severity. The prefect of police of Paris has been taking measures to catch anarchists here, but in the late government no individual would take the responsibility of action against anarchists.

The World correspondent went in search of anarchists and socialists tonight. Citizen Fouquet, who edits Pere Reinard, has locked his room and was not to be found. This journal appears weekly.

Imitator of Parsons.

It recently applauded the bloody outrage at Barcelona, for which Fouquet is being persecuted. It is written in Parisian "argot." The number issued today approves all the crimes of the week. One of them it entitles "Patron Revolverest," meaning an employer shot. This refers to a workman who shot his employer, who had discharged him. "but unfortunately," adds Pere Reinard, "the only scratched his monkey." After this comes glorification of Marpeux, the thief who last week shot and killed Policeman Colson. On the back page is a cartoon representing a fat bourgeois saying to his servant Josephine, "Don't put my decoration in my coat this evening. I'm going to dine in a restaurant." This is in reference to the fact that Anarchist Leuthier selected Serrian Minister Georgewich for assassination in the Duval restaurant because he wore the ribbon of an order in his coat.

Condemned by Socialists.

The correspondent found some socialists of the collectivist party in a favorite cafe who were shy of talking, but they generally condemned the outrage in the Chamber. Deputy Rouanet said:

"The attempt to turn such criminal folly against the socialist party is cowardice."

WILL SAVE THE VINES.

Grafting American Roots Said to Destroy the Phylloxera in the French Vineyards.

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PARIS, Dec. 9.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—At this week's meeting of the Academy of Science M. Charmin read a paper on the extraordinary result obtained by grafting American on French vines. The American vine, after being grafted on the French vine, is thrust into the earth, where it takes root. The French vine is then provided with a healthy American root invulnerable to phylloxera, and the quality of the wine is not injured. The American vine promises to save the French vine from the destruction with which it was threatened and restore it to its original flourishing condition. It will be thus of far greater value than the invention of Dr. Pasteur.

The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce has asked the minister of commerce to induce the American government to believe that wine which costs 10 cents a bottle in France should not be treated as an article of luxury under the American tariff.

Effect of the Modern Bullet.

The Academy of Medicine has received an interesting though ghastly communication from Dr. Chauvel, an army staff surgeon, as to the penetrating powers of modern rifle bullets. Dr. Demosthens, the chief surgeon of the Roumanian army, has been practicing on human corpses and live horses with the improved Maenlicher rifle. A ball passed through a box of sulphur without igniting it. The human body, therefore, would not be burnt. Of five carcuses, placed one behind the other at a distance of 1,80 feet, three were pierced by one bullet. The wounds made in the soft tissue were smaller than those caused by the arms last used in warfare, but the bones struck by the bullets were splintered and arteries were cut so completely that stoppage of hemorrhage would be almost impossible.

Success of a Man with Assurance.

Henri Rochefort says that when he was put in prison after the assassination of Victor Noir, a person calling himself Antonin Dubost walked into the office of the Marseillaise and announced that he was authorized by M. Rochefort to edit that newspaper. He did so. Rochefort had never heard of him. Dubost succeeded so well with another fellow's newspaper that he became a deputy and is now a cabinet minister.

GENERAL NERRI'S CASE.

Mexican Military Leader Calmly Waiting for His Trial to Come Off.

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CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 9.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—General Nerri told your correspondent today that he was waiting trial in the full confidence of acquittal. He said that he never disobeyed orders, but asked to be relieved from duty to the federal authorities, which was granted. When he turned over his command to General Murgain, and only then, he took up arms against the state government which was illegally constituted. Since the resignation of Governor Arce he determined to take advantage of the amnesty decreed by the legislature of the state, which fully covered his case. He insisted that he never fired on federal troops nor resisted them. No civil nor military law could condemn him.

His case excites great interest on account of the technical defense set up by Nerri, who practically contends that, being off duty, he could start a local revolution without incurring liability to federal power.

Killed by the Pall Mall.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The proposed company, entitled "Venice, Limited," which has been advertised lavishly in the newspapers here, and which the Pall Mall Gazette has been attacking, was today withdrawn from the market. Subscriptions for £150,000 were asked, of which Imre Kiralfy was to receive £75,000 cash. Companies were to be organized in Paris, London and New York.

Prof. Koch to Be Heard From.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Prof. Koch will shortly publish a comprehensive work on the improved method of using tuberculin and the diagnostic properties of tuberculin for the recognition of tuberculosis in its first stages.

Gets Fifteen Years.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—George Dunn, an American, who has been on trial on the charge of murdering Anna Hoffman, has been sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; Slightly Warmer; Variable Winds.

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VICTIMS OF ANARCHY

Dynamiters Bring Consternation to the French Chamber of Deputies.

AWFUL WORK OF SOCIETY'S ENEMIES

They Explode a Bomb While the Chamber is in Session, with Frightful Results.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE DEADLY MISSILE

Over Eighty People Estimated to Have Been Hurt by Flying Fragments.

SEVERAL SUSPECTS UNDER ARREST

It is Thought the Fiend is Among the Number—M. Dupuy's Great Coolness—Exciting Scenes Accompany the Explosion—The Details.

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PARIS, Dec. 9.—A dynamite bomb was exploded today in the Chamber of Deputies. It is understood that Deputy Le Mire de Villers and one attendant were killed by the explosion. A number of others were wounded.

The bomb was thrown at 4 o'clock exactly. Its explosion caused the ladies in the gallery which was well filled, to fly, shrieking, from the spot. M. Burton Taibin, a newspaper man, who was on the floor of the Chamber, was badly wounded in the forehead.

The Chamber was in session at the time, but little interest was being taken in the proceedings. Suddenly from the right gallery, some sort of a bomb was thrown or fell in the midst of the assembled deputies, causing a loud explosion and a scene of the greatest confusion.

No One Allowed in or Out.

It was impossible to get exact details of the explosion, as the police immediately closed all the doors of the Chamber and refused to allow anybody to pass in or out until the investigation was concluded.

One report has it that the deputy killed was not Le Mire de Villers, but a socialist deputy of a similar name.

The explosion and the conflicting reports in circulation have caused the greatest excitement through Paris.

Everything in the Dark.

The floor and halls of the Chamber of Deputies are filled with excited and frightened people and it seems impossible to learn the extent of the damage done, as the police have drawn a cordon around the spot, and until they see fit no details of the explosion will be allowed to reach the public.

There are people who insist that in spite of the announcement of the police that nobody was killed outright, two deputies were killed on the spot and that many were wounded. This report, however, is not believed to be correct, though it is believed that a number of deputies were wounded.

M. Dumas Rumored Hurt.

Among the injured deputies mentioned as being seriously wounded is M. Dumas, deputy from Allere.

It is said that the bomb seemed to be filled with shot or slugs and that when it exploded these missiles were thrown with the greatest force in all directions, reaching even as high as the galleries.

It is announced that the police have made several arrests from among the people in the galleries of the Chamber at the time of the explosion. One of the persons arrested is said to have been the man who threw the bomb.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Dupuy, is reported to have behaved with the most admirable coolness and courage, and is said to have done everything possible to restore order and prevent a spread of the panic which seized upon everybody present when the explosion took place.

Mr. Dupuy's Coolness.

When quiet was somewhat restored, it is now announced, it was discovered that nobody was killed outright, and M. Dupuy rang the bell of the president of the Chamber, calling the deputies to resume their seats. About one-third of the number of the deputies present at the time of the explosion obeyed the summons of the president, and when they were seated Mr. Dupuy arose and said as calamly as if nothing had happened, "Such attempts should not disconcert the Chamber. I invite you to continue your discussion with calmness where the order of the day had been dealt with. The proper officials will do their duty." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

In the midst of indescribable commotion the discussion was resumed. During this time the wounded persons had been assisted to the refreshment rooms, where they were attended to by a number of physicians who were hastily summoned by the police.

After the bomb exploded the rooms where the wounded persons were treated presented a sanguinary appearance.

The wound from which Deputy Le Mire is suffering is very dangerous. He has a severe wound in the neck, but it is expected he will recover.

All Were Covered with Blood.

At least a score of spectators from the tribunes and galleries traversed the Salle des Pas Perdus in order to get medical assistance. All had bloody shirts and cravats and wounds could be seen about their faces. Among the persons seen to be so wounded were a number of women, who were weeping with pain and shrieking with fright. The Salle des Quatre Colonnes, which leads into the Salle de Pas Perdus, was covered with splashes of blood.

The deputy seriously wounded is not M. Le Mire de Villers, as at first announced, but it is the socialist deputy Abbe Le Mire, who is suffering from a severe wound in the neck, caused by the explosion of the bomb.

It is supposed that the miscreant who caused the explosion escaped during the confusion, and it is also asserted that he was wounded by the explosion, which occurred when the bomb left his hand, which explains the number of people wounded in the gallery. Had the bomb fallen among the deputies of the right, as was probably intended, a number of them would have probably been killed. A number of strangers and journalists, all more or less wounded, were picked up even on the second floor. Scattered about the chamber were many pieces of iron of the same shape as nail heads, and it is believed that the bomb was loaded with pieces of iron.

As the discussion was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies, influenced by the superb calm of the president, the frightened spectators gradually resumed their places in the galleries.

Cheered by the Galleries.

Soon after Premier Casimir Perier mounted the tribune and congratulated the