

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS

CHRISTMAS IN BERLIN

Dreams Through the Streets Preparing for the Holidays.

TO BE CELEBRATED BY ALL THE CLASSES

Every One Seems to Have Caught the Contagious Jollity of the Season.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI AND THE AGRARIANS

Liberal and Radical Papers Annoyed at His Course.

CLEVELAND'S REFERENCE TO GERMANY

Its Tone Disliked by the Press of that Country—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—News from the Fatherland.

Copyright 1893 by the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The approach of Christmas has influenced public life in Germany.

During the past week the general vacations have set in the theaters have been closed, partly in preparation for new pieces for the holidays, and wholesale trade has stopped as usual, entirely.

The schools were closed yesterday and railroad travel is at its height, for everybody is going home for Christmas.

The streets have the appearance of a forest; there is hardly a block without hundreds of Christmas trees offered for sale.

Over a quarter of a million Christmas trees are offered in this city during the month from Sweden and Norway, and from the Black Forest.

The streets are thronged as at no other time of the year. At some hours of the afternoon motion in the center of the business portion of Berlin becomes almost impossible.

As Christmas approaches the haste and hurry increases, and nothing else is thought of but Christmas gifts and Christmas jollity.

The emperor is seen daily visiting the various shops, in order to buy gifts, and all the members of the court follow the example set by the old Emperor William.

The Kreuz Zeitung, partly, alone makes an exception to the rule and continues its fight against Chancellor von Caprivi and the government; it organizes a committee to the effect that the emperor should be elected by the people.

Caprivi has been cut by the latter; that there is no longer any common cause between them and it is a case of "war to the knife."

Annoyed at Caprivi's Course.

The liberals and radical papers are annoyed at the conciliatory attitude adopted by the chancellor and foreign secretary toward the agrarians and hope the day is near at hand when Caprivi will take up the gloves and fight.

The National Zeitung suggests that the conservatives could easily be made to feel their folly if Caprivi would fill the vacancies existing in the higher offices by liberals.

The extreme methods of the agrarians appear, however, to be retreating, their own ends, and the small farmers are deserting the recently formed agrarian league by the hundreds.

It is calculated that nearly 40,000 farmers, or at most, a third of the whole membership, have already seceded.

The underground work continues against the Russian treaty, and for a moment the deliberations rest.

The Russian delegates will remain here until they are restored after the new year. In spite of the poor progress made, it is expected an understanding will be reached.

William's New Year Reception.

New Year day will, as usual, unite all the commanding officers of the German army around the emperor, when he is accustomed to address them.

The emperor's speech is looked forward to as a prediction of the coming year and foreign secretary.

This year Prince Leopold of Bavaria, inspector of the Fourth army corps, will be presented. His arrival is just announced.

The prince was absent last year on account of some disagreement between the governments.

It has been remarked here that in his last message to congress President Cleveland, spokesman of the foreign relations, has, it is claimed, discriminated in his expressions between France and Germany, while the former are announced as being "excellent," the latter are regarded as only "satisfactory."

This creates considerable surprise in diplomatic circles, as nothing has occurred on this side to mar the excellent relations.

colleges, owing to the revelation through the report of the director of the Greifswald gymnasium that numbers of students belonging to the upper classes were connected with the socialist party and in correspondence with its leaders.

The emperor has forbidden any further performance of "Catherine the Cunning," on account of the author refusing to expunge the phrase relating to the celebration of the battle of Sedan, which snooked the emperor.

A committee has been organized, with Prince Arenburg as chairman, for the unofficial participation in the exhibition at Antwerp.

Major Niener of the general staff has been appointed commander of the balloon department of the Prussian army, which indicates the extension of that service.

Reports were circulated in Europe today that Hans Richter, the celebrated conductor, was dead. Enquiries in Vienna show the rumor to be unfounded.

HIS A BARON AS WELL.

Nihilist Stackelberg of Paris is One of Russia's Most Wealthy Nobles.

Special to THE BEE.—The nihilist known as Friederich Stackelberg, who was much spoken about in Paris lately, is none other than the baron von Stackelberg, from the Russian government province of Esthonia.

His family is one of the oldest and most respectable in the Baltic provinces. He is an only son and was splendidly educated and showed unusual capabilities.

When he came to Berlin he was already a socialist. What drove him into the arms of the social democracy is not known. It is known that he was engaged in a case of high treason. Subsequently he went to Switzerland and finally settled in Paris, where he became a nihilist. He possesses enormous wealth. He owns the island of Worms, on the west coast of Esthonia, and may be the financial backer of Vaillant and other French anarchists.

Negotiations between the Russian government and the nihilist baron are now pending for the acquisition of this island. The curious fact may appear that the Russian government will be providing funds whereby to assist the nihilists, because the baron currently employs all of his income in the interest of the nihilist-anarchist cause.

LEO'S CHRISTMAS GREETING.

Kind and Encouraging Words from the Aged Head of the Catholic Church.

Rome, Dec. 23.—The pope today gave audience to the cardinals, prelates and bishops in the throne room of the Vatican. The usual Christmas greetings were exchanged.

During the course of his remarks the pope said: "In conformity with your wishes, we ardently desire to be, as many of our predecessors were, minister and messenger of peace to Europe and the world.

"We are its authorized zealous defender, because peace among individuals and among society is the daughter of justice, which, according to holy writ, lives by faith, and the supreme priesthood of Christianity, being the guardian of faith and the defender of justice, is invested with apostleship for unity and peace. This apostolate must be given freedom of action and its words must be accepted without suspicion and carried home to the hearts of private citizens and governments."

"Then tranquility will flourish again."

HARASSED BY THE MATABELE.

Major Forbes Compelled to Retreat Before the Natives—His Heavy Losses.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 23.—Major Forbes, according to advices received here today, has just arrived at Inyanga. The advices concern the recent operations of Captain Wilson's battle. At daybreak, while Major Forbes was preparing to join Wilson, firing was heard in the direction of Captain Wilson's position. This continued until Major Forbes himself was attacked. Forbes was compelled to retreat to his old position and reform. He had fourteen horses killed and six men were killed. Forbes' force, which arrived at Inyanga after a march through heavy rains, his force being harassed for miles by the Matabele. The Maxim guns and carriages were abandoned. The men were obliged during the march to subsist on horseflesh. The column marched on foot by day and night and such horses as were available were used for the wounded and for the baggage.

FRANCE'S UNPROTECTED COASTS.

They Would Be Easy of Access to an Enemy.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Temps contradicts the independence of Belgium of Brussels that France meditates fixing a camp at Gowel on the Belgian frontier.

In discussing the probabilities of a German camp at Malmedy, the Temps says if it is created it will then be time to consider France's means for defense in the direction of Arras and Namur.

M. Lockroy, in the Eclair, makes a serious indictment against the condition of the French navy and the coast defenses of France. He says the coast is all but undefended from Dunkirk to Cherbourg and that 10,000,000 francs will be required to place Cherbourg in a state of real defense. The same statement, he adds, holds good in the case of Corsica, and he maintains that the British could easily get a footing at either place.

Wanderers in the Frozen North.

CHRISTIANA, Dec. 23.—The minister of the interior announces that the latest news received from Dr. Nansen, the explorer, who is attempting to cross the Arctic ocean, was a letter dated from the Jujor straits on the 31 of August. In this letter he said that if the dogs he had on board were serviceable he shall not start at Olenk in May. The same statement, he adds, holds good in the case of Dr. Nansen, who is maintaining that the condition of the dogs was favorable and that Dr. Nansen found it unnecessary to proceed to the New Siberian islands. Authentic news of the expedition is not looked for until next year, when Dr. Nansen will call at Diskin's harbor.

English in Egypt.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.—The reply of the Egyptian government to financial proposals expresses the hope that the decrease in the British army of occupation will continue until England can finally withdraw her troops, according to the assurance given. The reply also expresses the hope that the agreement of the powers will allow the application of the money resulting from debt conversions to be applied to local improvements, such as the construction of water reservoirs in upper Egypt.

Servian Cabinet Will Resign.

BERGAMO, Dec. 23.—It is reported that the cabinet will resign after passing the budget and a dissolution of the Skuptschina is probable.

Business Ravaging Denmark.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Standard from Copenhagen says the influenza is increasing at an alarming rate.

STANDS AS A DRAW

Result of the First Match at the Polls Between Liberal and Tory.

ACCRINGTON SHOWED NOTHING DECISIVE

Vote at the Bye-Election Failed to Prove What the Leaders Sought.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LORDS FLATTENS

Sentiment of the Politicians Has Not Taken Deep Root Among the People.

AIKING THE FOIBLES OF THE CLASSES

Moral Obligations of Privileged Persons Brought Out in Court Cases Are Being Used as Thunder in the Efforts for Reform.

Copyright 1893 by Press Publishing Company.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Accrington election left the political situation absolutely in statu quo, although the party organs on either side are claiming substantial advantages from the result.

There are sufficient reasons for the halving of Lesse's majority of a year and a half ago. On the other hand the failure to increase the liberal vote seems to show conclusively enough that yet at least there is no great popular upheaval against the House of Lords and the Tory party.

In the present great political chess game, therefore, this first real match between Gladstone and Salisbury since June, 1892, has ended in a draw. The death of Edward Stanhope, the Tory member from Lincolnshire necessitates another election next month, and promises to be more decisive.

Salisbury and Silver.

Another political event of the week, certainly of interest in the United States, was Salisbury's frank admission of the necessity of reconvening the silver conference. In my letter dated last Saturday I pointed out the fact that a very strong movement had suddenly developed in England in favor of this step.

All the weekly papers, financially, on today seem to accept the silver conference as offering the only solution of the problem of saving India from practical bankruptcy, with all that would imply to home interests. Salisbury pressed on the government the vital necessity of "resuming the negotiations, so rashly put aside, of trying to find out whether the other nations of Europe cannot agree with us in the first place on some stable relation on the value between the two metals. 'Do not know,' he continued, 'whether it is possible to so agree, but I am told all other nations say that the only obstacle to such an agreement is the obstinacy of England, and if that is so, it is very much regretted.'

Will Sue the Museum for Libel.

A curious libel suit issued by the magazine and book men to be threatened against the British museum. This institution, according to the story, has among its thousands of papers, financial, one printed in the United States containing an alleged libel on a well known American lady, who has taken a very prominent part in political matters and in social reform. The pamphlet was accessible to the public, which uses the museum reading room. The plaintiff considers that in doing so the authorities have made themselves liable for libel, and is circulating the alleged libel and it is on the grounds that she is bringing her action.

The late Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's famous physician, left an estate in personalty alone of over \$1,000,000, all made in his practice. He also left to his son the succession to the baronetcy granted by Mr. Gladstone.

MONSON EVADES INTERVIEWERS.

After the Trial is Over He Speaks Away and to the Press.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 23.—Alfred J. Monson, who was recently on trial charged with the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough and against whom a verdict of "not proven" was rendered yesterday, left his lodgings with his wife this morning and all attempts to interview him were absolutely fruitless. Last night the Monson's remained indoors and refused to receive any callers. After a late breakfast this morning they proceeded to Glasgow. Mrs. Monson was closely veiled and her husband's face was partly hidden by a large muffer which he had twisted around his neck. Both Mr. and Mrs. Monson seemed to be in good spirits and before leaving they sent away several large parcels by post. Their future movements are unknown.

Verdict Meets with Approbation.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Daily News, in its editorial comment on the Monson trial, says the verdict has the full effect of the English verdict of not guilty in precluding all possibility of trying the prisoner a second time on the same charge. It was the verdict, the Daily News adds, that most persons expect to see was exactly right. Just where the evidence should have been the strongest to secure conviction it was the weakest.

The Chronicle says that it is wholly inconceivable how a jury could have arrived at any other conclusion. Other papers throughout the country express similar sentiments.

Was Temporarily Insane.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—At the inquest held over Westworth Francis Dean Paul, son of Sir Edward Paul, and the well known "whip," who committed suicide on last Wednesday morning at a hotel in Piccadilly, his brother Aubrey, identified the body and testified that the deceased had independent means, but lost a good deal of money at the World's fair and returned to England a fortnight ago much depressed in spirits. Aubrey last saw his brother alive at the Ritz club on Tuesday evening. Westworth then appeared reckless and excited. Aubrey says he knew of no other reason for the suicide than money troubles.

The jury returned a verdict that Mr. Paul had taken his life while suffering from a temporary attack of insanity.

Derivish and Italian Losses.

MASSOVAL, Dec. 23.—The derivishes sustained heavy losses in the recent battle near Agorda, in addition to which a number of the tribesmen deserted their leaders and have over their return to the Italian commander. The Italians lost three European officers killed, one European non-commissioned officer killed and two European officers were wounded. The Italians also lost ninety-eight native soldiers killed and 123 native soldiers were wounded.

Colonel Armandi is in command in the absence of General Barattieri, who is expected here from Rome. Colonel Armandi has left for Kufli.

Found Murdered in His Lodgings.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—A glazier named Miva has been found murdered in his lodgings in this city. He was frequently mentioned in the Reichsath during the debate on the coercive measures here, and the young Cocha had denounced him as an agent of the chief of police.

He is a Swab.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Italian anarchist who gave the name of Rinaldi, and who is under arrest on the charge of being an accomplice of Codina, the Spanish bomb thrower, has been identified as a Swab, whose real name is Rogneri.

ITS MOOD IS PLACID

France's Parliament Has Quite Recovered from the Late Dynamite Episode.

ONLY THE SCARS REMAIN AS REMINDERS

Removal of the Wreck and Repair of the Damage to the Galleries.

QUEER DEFENSE SET UP FOR VAILLANT

His Counsel Proposes to Quote French Authors to Justify the Deed.

TYPICAL TALE OF A PROVINCIAL TOWN

Proceedings in the Assize Court Develop a Story of Crime that Quite Outdoes Emile Zola's Recitals of Fictitious Feats of Man.

Copyright 1893 by Press Publishing Company.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Chamber of Deputies adjourned it had quite recovered its wonted cheerfulness. No great precautions against further bomb throwing had been taken. The correspondent walked, without having a ticket, from the street into the Salle de la Paix, where the deputies go to talk and stretch their legs during and after the sitting.

M. Dupuy, the president of the Chamber, gave sympathy on all sides by his courageous conduct, yet jokes have been freely made on the subject. A radical deputy says the president's remark immediately after the explosion was, "The Chamber dies, but does not shut up," a travesty of a historical saying. The button of an electric bell is now placed at the president's right hand, by which he can instantly cause all the exits to be closed.

The public gallery has been closed during repairs. It will be screened by wire work to prevent bomb throwing. Vaillant was not in that gallery, by the way. Journalists will not be treated as suspicious persons, nor enclosed by wire work.

Vaillant Urged on by Writers.

M. Deshayes, the advocate who has undertaken the defense of Vaillant, was visited by your correspondent, who found him to be a poor young man, a creole from Martinique. He proposes an exceedingly original line of defense.

"Do you intend to plead insanity?" asked the correspondent. "Certainly not," responded the advocate. "Vaillant is an unusually intelligent man, who has followed out the teachings of modern writers and thinkers, whom he has studied. I shall quote Victor Hugo, Renan, Proudhon, and a great many others in modern literature, philosophy and journalism. They have urged Vaillant to his act, and justify it. I could bring Plato and Socrates to his aid, but that will not be necessary."

"Do you mean that Hugo justifies the use of dynamite as a means of social reform?" asked the correspondent. "No," he replied. "It is right to destroy a political system which one honestly believes to be wrong, but it would be unfair to Vaillant to give up my pleadings. He is already at a great disadvantage. From what I have said you can construct a defense of him yourself."

It is probable that in the interest of Vaillant himself the court will relieve Deshayes of the task.

Built on Real Life.

The new play, "The Duchess de Montehina," by Albin Valabregue, produced at the Gymnase this week, was evidently inspired by the history of an American woman belonging to a family who made a fortune in sewing machines and is established in Paris. In the play an honest French bourgeois of large fortune has an ambitious wife who buys an Italian duchy without consulting him. He is worried nearly to death through several acts and at last, in a fit of rage, renounces being called "duke." The American woman referred to married a humble Belgian violinist, and purchased an Italian dukedom for him and herself. One day Wolff, the violinist was asked to try his new house. The first person he met was the new duke, whom he had only known as an inferior broker artist.

"Hello!" he exclaimed. "What are you doing in this swell house?" "Hello," replied the other, "you must not know me here. I am the duke."

Outdoes Zola in Realism.

Crimes are committed from time to time in the French provinces which show that Zola's "La Terre" is a truthful work. The assize court of Charente has just tried such a case. Jean Herland, a peasant of 70 years, lived with his son and the latter's wife, Eliza, at Barbesieu, Nacel, the son, sang in the choir of the church, of which his wife's father, Felix Vitaleau, was the sacristan. Herland demanded shortly after the son's marriage that Vitaleau give to his daughter certain furniture. He refused and Herland told his son and daughter-in-law to get out of his house. They, reinforced by Vitaleau, proceeded to remonstrate with the old man, who again told them to all leave his house. Vitaleau thereupon seized him and placed him on a bench, sitting on him for security. He then ordered his daughter and her husband to bring him some razors, which they did. Nacel Herland then ordered to sit on his father's legs. Eliza then held a candle while Vitaleau proceeded to draw a razor across the old man's throat. The first razor was not sharp enough, and he ordered his daughter to hand him another. With this he nearly severed Herland's head. Nacel Herland was on his father's legs through the murder. Afterward the three threw the body into a pond, where it was discovered. Vitaleau was condemned to death. Nacel Herland was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment and his wife to eight years.

CHOSEN AS THE MURDERER.

Jose Codina, a Spanish Anarchist, Makes a Confession.

BARCELONA, Dec. 23.—Jose Codina, the anarchist who has already confessed that he threw the bomb that caused upwards of thirty deaths in the Lyceum theater, has made a further confession, giving details of the crime. He says that he was selected from an anarchist group to assassinate General Martinez Campos in September last. He, in company with two or three comrades, including Pallas, went to view the march past of the troops, it being his intention to then assassinate General Campos, who was the reviewing officer. He took a position from which it would have been an easy task to have carried out his project,

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Colder; Northwesterly Winds; Probable Snow, 1 to 2 inches.

1. Christmas Time in Berlin.

2. Masses Against Classes in England.

3. Parisians Becoming Composed Again.

4. Photos Still Being in Capital.

5. John Brown Will Not Be Hanged.

6. Week's Work in Helping Hungry Men.

7. How L. D. Richards Secured a Future.

8. Effects Billy McGraw's Sad Story.

9. Estimates of the Wilson Committee.

10. Last Week in Local Society.

11. Lincoln's Social Evil sensation.

12. Saunders County Farmer Murdered.

13. In Omaha Musical Circles.

14. News from Connet Hinte.

15. Omaha's Trade Shows.

16. Christmas and the Churches.

17. How the Schools Celebrated.

18. What the Secret Orders Are Doing.

19. Some Good Christmas Stories.

20. Grl-wild's Grit of Sporting Group.

21. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

22. Editorial and Comment.

23. Architecture in Norway.

24. Nebraska Labor Congress.

25. Live Stock on Gambling.

26. Omaha's Trade Shows.

27. Live Stock and Other Markets.

28. Swede Settlements in Saunders County.

RIO NOT YET TAKEN

Peixoto Still Strong Enough to Keep Mello Out of the Capital.

ONE OF THE HARBOR ISLANDS RECAPTURED

Government Troops Drive the Insurgents from an Intrenched Position.

FRESH TROUBLE ON BOARD THE NICHTEROY

Jealousy Between American and Brazilian Members of the Crew Grows Serious.

MINISTER MENDONCA KNOWS BUT LITTLE

He Has Had No Dispatches from His Home Government Concerning the Reported Engagement—Some Correspondence Concerning the Blockade.

Copyright 1893 by Press Publishing Company.

BRASILIA, Dec. 23.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Telegrams from Rio say that the government troops have captured Fort Meneguence on the island of that name near the Nichteroy shore, after severe fighting.

PEISAMONCO, Dec. 23.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—It is said here that the remaining officers and men on board the Nichteroy may quit the vessel and return home. It is stated that a serious disagreement has arisen between them and the Brazilian that is in the vessel after its arrival here. News is momentarily expected of the arrival of Mello's ships off the port.

LACKS CONFIRMATION.

Rio's Downfall Doubtful—Latest News Received at Washington.

PEISAMONCO, Dec. 23.—The report that the Brazilian had been captured by the rebels has not been confirmed, but the most startling reports are still in circulation. It is announced here in a Rio dispatch that Admiral da Gama and the insurgent war vessels are off Cobras island and that they have succeeded in stopping the collection of revenues from the custom house which have, up to the present, been paid to President Peixoto.

There seems to be some serious hitch connected with the departure of Lieutenant John J. Conway, third watch officer of the Nichteroy, and of sixty or her discharged crew, who are thoroughly posted upon the movements of Peixoto's new cruisers, and it was certain that the Aquilada and her consorts are expected here at almost any moment.

Reliable Advices Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Minister Mendonca of Brazil has received no reliable advices confirmatory or otherwise of Mello's capture of Rio today. Two days have now passed without any cable communication between the Brazilian authorities and the minister. Senator Mendonca is severely annoyed, however, that the reports of Mello's triumph are unfounded. If Mello had actually triumphed there would be an end to Peixoto's censorship of the press dispatches, and Mello would be the first to desire the news of his victory sent to the world.

The State and Navy departments are both very positive in expressing their discredit of the reports that Mello has captured the Word is believed to have been received since yesterday in one department or the other contradicting yesterday's rumors. Nothing explicit as to this can be secured. It is the very general impression, however, that though the report of the downfall of President Peixoto is premature, it will prove correct in time.

Asking for Orders.

Following is a dispatch received by the State department:

Rio, Dec. 22.—American masters, each of them, hold Brazilian Pacific dock permits. The docks specified are continuous points. Protection from shore fire promised by government. Instruct pilot to request of pilot for conveniences until question suitably settled. Insurgents make fires of fire any place to suit their purpose, thereby indefinitely blocking neutral commerce without warning.

Mr. W. T. Townes is the United States consul general to Brazil. His dispatch is construed to indicate that the regular government of Brazil has granted a permit to shipping, to land and receive cargoes at certain wharves lying near each other and that the consular general wants our naval forces to see that Mello and his forces do not violate the permits, and do not fire along these lines. It is not regarded as likely that the instructions asked will be granted.

The point which the consular general argues is the same as that contained in the petition of American vessel masters in Rio received several days ago. The cablegram was transmitted to the Navy department by the State department without any request to comply with the instructions. The Navy department is availing advice from Captain Peixoto. With discretion invested in Captain Peixoto and with a United States minister on the ground, no action will be taken on the representations of the consular general until other representations have been heard from. It will be seen that this dispatch is a complaint against the insurgents and a request to intervene against them in behalf of neutral commerce. The government's fire is from the shore, and it has promised protection for the contiguous line of docks from their fire. But Mello's forces are firing with regard to the security of the docks. It seems to be considered doubtful whether the State department whether the government would be warranted in intervening to prevent the insurgents from fixing their line of fire. It is questionable whether the right of neutral commanders includes a right to have a landing place kept safe in a besieged city.</