

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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

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CHRISTMAS IN BERLIN

Drowds Throng 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 that the table cloth between Caprivi and the agrarians 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 secretaries of the coming year. 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.

The publication of Count von Eulenburg's circular has created a sensation hardly inferior to that produced by the original publication of the decree itself, which led to the great Reichstag debate on January 24, 1892, in which Prince Bismarck, in a masterly speech, expounded its importance and declared it was not aimed at creating a new prerogative. Then it was only extreme radicals who disagreed with the emperor; now, on the contrary, it is only the extreme right agrarians who attack Count von Eulenburg's circular.

Followed the Italian Crisis.

The German press followed the Italian crisis with keen interest, but its comments were reserved. The North German Gazette, however, praises Premier Crispien's declaration for its lofty patriotic sentiments and absolute sincerity, "and expresses the belief that he is eminently the right man in the right place." The debate in the English Parliament on the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's position seems likely to create dissatisfaction here. The Hamburger Nachrichten says that the position of the duke was discussed in a manner which cannot be passed over without notice on the part of the Germans. The daily paper, again, became a sovereign German prince, over whose rights and duties no foreign parliament is entitled to deliver an opinion. The Hamburger Nachrichten concludes with the remark that the incompatibility of such an occurrence with the dignity and respect due to the German empire and its federal princes should form the subject of discussion at an early sitting of the Reichstag.

The conservative Reichstag regrets that the Reichstag has not yet dealt with the question and the Berliner Tageblatt says that nobody will take it amiss that the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha should desire to keep up relations with the royal family of England, and that he should wish to spend a part of the year regularly in England is most likely to cause displeasure in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and, especially, as it was not clearly stated in the British Parliament whether he was to be regarded as a British subject or not.

Opposing the Spread of Socialism.

Severe measures are being taken to stop the socialist propaganda in the schools and 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.

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.

IRING 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.

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, and other documents, 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.

Light on High Life.

Several legal cases of the current week have thrown a lurid light on certain unwholesome conditions prevailing in what is called "the better society." Alfred J. Monson is certainly connected with people holding the highest social position in the country, through his father, Lord Oxenbridge and, through his mother, of Lord Galway. Yet it has been quite convincingly proven that if he did not murder the poor lad committed to his care as tutor he was prepared to take every financial advantage of the boy's innocence and experience, and charges of outrageous forgery on the part of Monson were proven. Tottenham, whose shady money transactions came out in the trial, is an ex-army officer, as is also the elder Hambrough, who, although tenant for life of a great estate, lives only a precarious existence on borrowed half-sovereigns. Monson's mother seems to have borne all the expenses of the defense, which amount to \$90,000. Counsel Thomson's fee being 1,000 guineas. There is some doubt whether the verdict "not proven" operates to prevent Monson, in case of the discovery of newly discovered evidence, being again put on trial for his life, but the general opinion is that it has the same effect as a verdict of acquittal in England and other countries. Nothing came out in the trial or elsewhere to make it clear whether the two policies of \$30,000 each in the Mutual Insurance company of New York must now be paid to Monson's heirs. They were certainly invalid in respect to Monson or his wife.

He Kept the Love Letters.

Another law case of the week is the suit of Lady Mabel Selver against Lieutenant James Dayrolles Crosbie, an officer in her majesty's army and a first cousin of Sir John Lister Kavé, who married Miss Yznaga of New York. The plaintiff, when Lady Mabel Branden Bruce, was engaged to marry Lieutenant Crosbie, but eloped with Robert Moore Selver, a racing bookmaker from Australia, just before the time set for her marriage. The suit was to compel Crosbie to surrender certain love letters he had received from her. His defense for refusal was that Lady Mabel, after her marriage, had written to him society papers in London paragraphs reflecting on Lieutenant Crosbie's honor, and he kept her letters because they proved his innocence of the charge. Judge Hawkins gave judgment for Crosbie with costs against Lady Mabel, holding that the defendant was entirely justified in law and honor.

Sequel of a Double Suicide.

On the same day the will of the late Captain Hon. Frederick Charles Howard, brother of the earl of Eglborough, was filed, making his wife, daughter of the earl of Wintlessea, executrix. But it appears that his estate was nothing. He recently committed suicide, it will be remembered, and that act was immediately followed by the suicide of Mrs. Lynch Blisse of whose relations with the captain there was no doubt. She, however, left a large estate. On the same day also the unsavory divorce case of Mrs. Richardson, sister of Janette Steer, the well known London actress, against her husband, described as "an independent gentleman of means," came to an end with a development which it would be impossible in New York courts, but apparently not unusual here.

How Examination is Conducted.

The plaintiff had named Mrs. Corbett as co-respondent with her husband, Mr. Corbett had affirmed on the witness stand entire faith in his wife's innocence, and during the trial the times and places of alleged misconduct were conclusively disproved. Yet on the last day counsel for plaintiff, one of

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.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

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

1. Christmas Time in Berlin.

Masses Against Classes in England. Parisians Becoming Composed Again. Peixoto Still Holds His Capital.

2. John Bowen Will Not Be Hanged.

Week's Work in Helping Hungry Men. Jacksonville Board to Have the Mill.

3. How L. D. Richards Secured a Fortune.

Excels Billy McGraw's Sad Story. Estimates of the Wilson Committee.

4. Last Week in Local Society.

Lincoln's Social Evil sensation. Saunders County Farmer Murdered. In Omaha Musical Circles.

5. News from Connet Hinte.

Omaha's Trade Revival. Christmas and the Churches. How the Schools Celebrated.

6. What the Secret Orders Are Doing.

Some Good Christmas Stories. Gaiety's Gait of Sporting Group.

7. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

Editorial and Comment. Architecture in Norway. Nebraska Labor Congress.

8. Live Scat on Gambling.

Omaha's Trade Revival. Live Stock and Other Markets. Swede Settlements in Saunders County.

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

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Government Troops Drive the Insurgents from an Intrenched Position.

FRESH TROUBLE ON BOARD THE NICHTEROY

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MINISTER MENDONCA KNOWS BUT LITTLE

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

LACKS CONFIRMATION.

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

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

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Reliable Advice Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Minister Mendonca of Brazil has received no reliable advice 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 criticized, 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 suitably placed. Insurgents make lines 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 consul general wants our naval forces to see that Mello and his Gama 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 consul 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 awaiting 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 consul 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.

Watching American Interests.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—In response to a telegram from President Alford of the Maritime association to the secretary of state at Washington asking that proper steps be taken by the United States government to protect American commercial interests in Brazil the following has been received:

EDWARD S. WOOD, President Maritime Association: Answering your telegram of 21st, this government is taking steps to ascertain the exact military and commercial situation in Rio and other Brazilian points in order to instruct naval commanders to protect legitimate American interests.

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