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BUSY WITH BISMARCK

Dount Arnim Schlagentheim Making Matters Lively for the Venerable DiPlomat-

MEMORY OF THE STIRRING DAYS OF 1871

Scandal Connected with the Settlement of the French Indemnity Revived.

EISMARCK'S PART IN HERR BLUM'S BOOK

Alleged to Have Inspired Assault on the Character of a Dead Man.

ROMANCE OF THE PRINCESS NOT ENDED

Organ of the Catholic Clergy in Berlin Compelled to Modify Its Statement Concerning the Conduct of the Young Lovers.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company) BERLIN, Jan. 6 .- | New York World Cable -Special to THE BER |-Count Arnim Schlagentheim's correspondence with Bismarck is causing a considerable sensation. His late father, Count Harry Arnim, was formerly ambassador at Paris. On October 4. 1874, when fifty years old, Count Harry was acrested in his castle at Nassenheide and criminally prosecuted for misuse of his official position and embezziement of official documents. After a seven days trial he was condemned and sentenced to two years imprisonment. He escaped to Switzerland. While there he wrote and published his famous pamphlet, entitled "Pro Nihilo," defending himself and violently attacking Bismarck. He died at Nice, May 19, 1881.

Since the day of his arrest his son has been incessantly occupied in defending his father's memory against Bismarck's hostility, always contending that his father suffered the grossest injustice and was innocently condemned.

Blum's Book Provoked It.

Those who knew the energetic, fiery did not allow to pass the opportunity given to him by Herr Blum's recent book of revelations, inspired by Bismarck, which contained renewed grave charges against Count Harry and a specified charge that he delayed the Settlement of the French war indemnity for his own purposes, namely large speculations in combination with Baron Hirsch. Shortly after the appearance of the book, it will be remembered, Count Arnim vigorously conradicted the allegations against his father's memory and wrote a long letter to Bismarck, calling on him to contradict within the malicious statements. Bismarck letter to Bismarck, in extenso, in all the leading papers. It is certain that he has not spoken his last word nor said everything he has to say to clear his dead father's character. The letter to editors Bismarck is interesting. Here it is:

His Letter to the Editor. Benlin, Dec. 30, 1893 .- Sir: I beg to inclose a copy of a letter directed by me to Prince Bismark on the 8th inst, requesting you to publish the same. As I have received no reply I am compelled to invite public opinion. It is not my object now to ascertain whether a shadow of proof can be brought to support the silly story in Dr. Rlum's book that my father exploited his official position as embassado in Paris in doing speculative business with Baron Hirsch. I have already stigmatized this allegation as a miserable slander; but it is necessary today to ascertain whether the which Bismarck is indebted to the incomparable gratitude, modesty and munificence of the late Emperor William L, has so much reduced Bismarck's views of bonor that he car rise above the laws that are ruling I represent the view Prince Bismarck, like everybody else, has the obvious duty to bring proofs If he circulates stories detrimental to the honor of another He has not the privilege to evade that duty by the comfortable excuse that such things can not be proved. I further represent the view that Prince Bismarck, like anybody else, has the obligation to either renounce publicly an responsibility, or if he cannot do that, to publiely acknowledge his error in a case where he must know a statement to be untrue that was made in a book the author of which especially refers to him as his authority. If he does not fulfill this simple and clear duty no right thinking man will have any doubt as to how such action on the part of Prince Bismarck ought to be stigmatized. Respectfully yours

COUNT ARNIM SCHLAGENTHEIM. Romance Not Ye! Exhausted.

There may be even yet an astonishing story behind the romantic marriage of Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, granddaughter of the emperor of Austria, and Lieutenant von Seefried. The World has already published the alleged fact that the family of the prin cess consented to the marriage only after the young lady had successfully appealed because of the opposition to her imperial grandfather. The organ of the Catholic clergy and of the center party here bas published a statement that the consent of the parents and the emperor was only granted after the princess had compromised her reputation by cloping with her lover and remaining with him several weeks without the sanctification of the ecclesiastical marriage. The Germania, the paper in ques tion, has since published a qualified correction, but only to the extent of saying that the church ceremony probably will be gone through with immediately after the clope

ment ends. Haven't fteen Forgiven

The Princess Elizabeth, it will be remembered, was supposed to be the destined bride of a son of the present heir presump tive to the Austrain throne, who succeeded to that dignity through the suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph. It is said in Vienna that the marriage has undoubtedly taken place, but in an exceedingly private, not to say serret, manner in au obscure town or village

It is announced that Baron you Seefrich. who is released from the Bayarian army, has been appointed a lieutenant in the Austrian army. As he has only been faretted to the lowest subaltern rank and has to join a Silesian regiment, garrisoned n a remote part of the country, it is not unnaturally assumed that he is in serious

THAT RUSSIAN TREATY.

Bermany Yet Uncertain What to Do with It -Notes from Fatherland

(Congriphed 1854 by the Associated Press)
BERLIN, San. 6.—The Associated press learns that an agreement regarding the Rusian treaty of commerce has been reached on all points but the paragraphing on the Russinn side, the understanding being that this will take some time. In order to prevent turner difficulties the interpretation of the Monday-

treaty in the German and Russian languages will be avoided. The whole will thus be drafted in French. The only difficulty now remaining is the duration of the treaty. Russia favors a short period and Germany demands a long period. The prospects of its adoption by the Reichstag have diminshed. Herren Marguadsen, Passche and Burblin, three influential members of the national liberal party, have publicly announced their intention to vote against the treaty, and it is feared others will follow their example, and as a change of twelve votes will be sufficient to defeat the treaty the impending crists is brought nearer.

Preparing to Attack the Government. For the reassembling of the Reichstag Herr Richter is preparing an attack upon the government on the Cameroons affair. This attack will be made mainly on the lines of the injurious selection of the officials entrusted to represent German power in Africa. These officials are said to be mostly young and without colonial experience, and the bulk of the troubles with the natives, it is claimed, originate in the mistakes they

masse.

The raising of the American minister, Hon Theodore B. Runyon, to the rank of ambassador, has just been given fitting signiticance by a special compliment paid by the emperor in a marked occasion by driving up to the embassy on New Year's morning and sending up his card, personally inviting Mr. Runyon to a reception. Mr. Runvon gave edlat to the event by driving up to the palace in splendid style, with a coachman and two footmen in blue coats and white caps. The American eagle was painted on the carriage panels and the trappings were most elaborately worked. The equipage caused a great deal of curiosity among the people of Berlin, though it was not generally understood, the colors not yet being familiar to the inhabitants of this city.
Count You Arn m's Letter.

The Hamburger Nachrichten today, commenting upon young Count von Arnim's letter regarding Herr von Blum's book and the references to von Arnim's father, who was charged with delaying the peace negotintions of 1871 in order to speculate with Baron von Hirsch, a delay which the younger von Arnim says was due to the fact that two peace commissioners-Baron von Manteuffel and Count von Arnim-were appointed, and who wrote to Prince Bismarck, asking him to confirm his statement that this was the real cause of the young count will not be surprised that he | delay, says that Prince Bismarck is surprised at the discourtesy of the language used in the young count's letter, adding: "But even if this obstacle to a reply did not exist we scarcely believe that the prince would feel called upon to undertake a settlement of Count von Arnim's grievance against Herr Blum and to continue with a son a conflict which twenty years ago be was compelled to carry on with the father. Moreover, the prince can hardly be disposed to countenance the desire for self-advertisement displayed by the writer.'

It is reported from Hamburg, if Count von Aruim persists in his demand that Prince did not reply. Arnim then published his Bismarck should confirm his statement regarding the alleged real cause of the delay in the peace negotiations of 1871, Prince Bismarck will publish some voluminous documents which are in his possession relating to Count Harry Arnim and the present emic will then, it is added. merely an episode in the bitter war which has been waged for so many years against Prince Bismarck by certain persons in court circles.

> Prince Bismarck received over 3,000 tele graphic messages of congratulation from different parts of Germany and from abroad on New Year's day.

Herr Klaess' Libel Frial.

Herr Kloess' libel trial has led to considerable comment as to the difference of the respective temperaments of Prince Bismarck and General von Caprivi. The lenient sentences, it is claimed, prove that an immense change has occurred in the political views and opinions since the dismissal of the iron chancelior. People ask themselves whether any court of justice would, under Prince Bismarck's government, have had the independence merely to fine an offendor 100

marks for insulting him in a similar manner. The cartoons in question were exceptionally insulting. In one Prince Bismarck was depicted as sitting on a monument, bound in chains and holding upon his knee a paper Inscribed, "Germany, My Thought by Day and Night." The monument was inscribed "To an Old Grumbler, from a Grateful Fatherland," and the pedestal was in scribed, "This Place Will Be Disinfected Every Morning." The monument rests on a stand inscribed, "Spittoon for Place Hunters, District Presidents and Court

Parasites. The other inscriptions were equally insulting to Chancellor von Caprivi, alluding to the project of erecting a monument to Prince Bismarck. The writer of the label said that they wanted to do away with the ex-chancellor forever, just as the emperor in parting wished to give him £50,000, and declared that the people would be glad to get rid of him by building a monument.

In another passage Chancellor von Caprivi is described as being a weak and indolent chanceller, and is charged with being responsible for the influx of Russian Jews into Germany, as well as for the introduction of cholera into the country.

Never Made the Promise.

The Cologne Gazette denies the report that Prince Outo Schaumberg-Lippe, who married a Catnelie recently, promised before the wedding, which was solemnized in a Catholic church, that the children of his marriage should be educated in the Catholic faith, adding that Cathelie officers of the Prussian army are forbidden to give such a promise under the pain of being cashiered.

The cold weather causes the greatest misery in many quarters in this city and additional shelters have been opened here for the accommodation of 2,000 more people, who receive coffee and bread free of charge. The thermometer has fallen since yesterday, add there seems no prospect of an immediate break in the extremely cold wave which has swept over Europe. The municipal council in Sprottau, Prussian Silescia, has decided to provide the most needy persons with fruit

throughout the cold weather. The city of Buda Pesth will present Maurice Jokas, the celebrated Hungarian writer on the occasion of his jubilee, with the freedom of the city in a silver casuet, weighing ten pounds, richly elide i and intaid and enumeied, having upon it a medailion portrait set in brilliants, rubies and poarls. In addition Emperor Francis Joseph will send an autograph letter of congratulations to Herr John's residence. Finally, the great Hungarian novelist, who was born £15,000 as half of the proceeds of an edition de luxe of his works, which has been printed especially for the occasion, and nearly every town of prominence in Hungary, in addition to Buda Pesth, will present Jokan with the freedom of the city, thus making his Jubilee a national event. The celebrations begin today and are not expected to end before

Gladstone's Hold on Power Depends on the Vote of the McCarthyites.

THEY ARE GETTING VERY RESTLESS

Dissatisfied with the Manner of Morley's Administration at Dublin.

WILL DEM IND SOME FORMAL PLEDGE

Assurance that Home Rule is to Be Kept to the Front Wanted.

BANK OF ENGLAND SAID TO BE SOLID

Scandals Revived by a Financial Weekly and Some Startling Statements Made-Government Investigation Asked-Solvency of the Bank Vouched For.

Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.] London, Jan. 6 .- | New York World Cable -Special to THE BEE |-Public interest in the United States regarding political affairs here is undoubtedly chiefly directed to the settlement of the Irish question. It has been obvious for several weeks past, nithough in no way stated, that there is great restlessness among the Irish members of Parliament. which unless checked, may increase to such a degree that the Gladstone movement will be overthrown. It will be remembered that his majority depends on seventy-two nationalists. If they should merely abstain from voting on any ministerial question of importance the ministry must fail. In view of the seriousness of the situation, therefore, I have secured from a prominent nationalist, who is in the intimate, confidence of nationalist leaders in Parliament, this written statement of the prospective attitude of that party:

McCarthyltes and Morley. I don't pretend to speak for the nine Redmondite members, but the seventy-two Mc-Carthyltes are growing dissatisfied at the inaptitude of Morley's Irish administration. His administrative policy is purely negative. He has dropped the coercion act, but with that exception there is no material distinction setween Ireland under Morley and under Balfour. The leavening of the magisterial bench, which contains about 99 per cent of tories, has not been attempted. The system of jury packing at criminal trials is still in force, and in fact all the hated machinery of the castle govern-ment is still in effective, if not in ostentations, as distant as when Balfour reigned in Dublin

operation. It is not surprising that the nationalists are growing impatient waiting for administrative reforms, which are apparently Of course Morley is surrounded in the castle by permanent officials, who loathe home rule and are wedded by interest and prejudice to the old rotten system. But his inability to emancipate himself from these pernicious infinences is one of the most grievous disappointments of the situation from a national-

ist standpoint. Something Must Be Done

We are being unwillingly driven to the conlusion that he is too weak for his post. I nless nore vigor is thrown into the reform of adinistrative abuses henceforth, the Mc-Carthylics will certainly make their grievances felt in the House of Commons. The nationalists exist to advance the Irish popular demands, and they have given vital aid by their votes to the present government by carrying English legislation, in the belief that they would be repaid not only by the passage of home rule, but also by some attempt to give the Irish people their rightful share in the management of Irish affairs pending the settiement of home rule. Their forbearance has een mistaken for acquiesence in Morley's policy. They now intend to bring strong presure to bear on the ministers to remedy the scandal of the magistracy and correct other abuses, which can without legislation, in order get assurances that either the plan of introducing the home rule into the House of Lords at the next session, or by some other effective means home rule shall be kept in the fore front of the ministerial program and to give reasonable priority to an evicted tenants Otherwise the nationalists may be compelled to go back to Ireland, summon national convention and take the will of the people as to whether they will continue to support a ministry which is unable or unwilling to give them any tangible returns.

Extreme Measures Unlikely.

There is little anticipation, however, that tnese extreme measures will be necessary. No doubt is entertained as to the wish of Mr. Morley to improve the Irish administration and strong representations from the party are ex-pected to have the desired result. His illness any account for his past want of energy, but he is now quite recovered and may show more activity. The nationolists, for their part, are firmly resolved that neither the claims English legislation nor tory alarm about the navy shall be permitted to obscure the paramount demands of Ireland. They have no sympathy with the policy of the Red indites, and will not swerve from the duty of keeping the present government in power so long as they are convinced that it means to redeem its pledges to Ireland; but when that conviction disuppears they will not besitate to take decisive action.

Shrewd Move Accomplished.

It certainly is within the power of the Irish party to force dissolution at any time. with all its risk of the return of the tory party to control and the probable indefinite postponement of home rule, but the ministry yesterday nunounced a fact which enormously strengthen it with the laboring party of England and Scotland, whatever may be the rebellion in Ireland. This was the declaration that the War department, employing some 20,000 workmen, has adopted eight hours for a day's work with no reduction of wares. Logically the same course must now be taken in the Navy department, and thus the government will be fully committed to the principle which the labor party has been for years fighting for with practically no success

Augmenting the Bank Scandals.

Much has been said in this correspondence during the last few months, and a consider able part of that in advance of the publication of the same facts here, concerning cur rent scandals about the Bank of England. There seems no doubt that the bank has suffered heavy losses, perhaps amounting to four or five million dollars, and that severa of its directors and officials have been guilty of questionable if not original practices. The attack in the Investors Revie: January 19, 1825, will receive the sum of I this week goes to a leagth, which if the facts given cannot be certified, would seen expose the editor to a suit for libel and severe punishment. No step to that end seems to have been yet considered. The Review is perfectly responsible and its editor is also the financial writer of the Daily Standard. He boldly accuses several directors, including the famous ex-Governor Lidderdaic, of practices abborred by all safe I the iron ring for another three years.

banking firms and intimates, while not actually alleging, a very serious impairment of the bank's credit through some reckless speculation, includer, by the way, some speculations in American broweries and

other industrial concerns. No Danger of Loss.

On the other hand, the financial weeklies of today deprecate the Review's statements and inferences as very much exaggerated. The Statist, generally regarded as the most conservative but also the most authoritative

of the financial papers, savs: As regards the solvency of the bank, it is someone to insinuate or to state that the bank is in the slightest danger. Even if the Baring assets were not worth a single penny, which is an absurd assumption, the most the Bank of England would lose would be interest on a million. Up to that it is guaranteed by other banks. As a matter of fact, however, there is not the least probability that there will be any loss on the Baring assets. For the rest we would point out that the premises of the Bank of England stand in an unrivaled posi-tion. Perhaps in the whole world there is not so valuable a property of the same size as that covered by the bank, and yet the property tands on the bank's books at nothing. Lastly, we believe we are Justified in saying that a large part of the assets are greatly written down, so greatly that even if the bank were to

suffer a heavy loss it might be met without the knowledge of the public and without reduc-

ing in the least the current dividend. Government fuguiry Demanded. Nevertheless the Statist, as well as other financial and daily papers, demanded a thorough reorganization of the bank, and an attempt was made yesterday to force an inquiry on the part of the government. Dr. Hunter, a member of Parlia ment, considered an expert in finance, gave notice that he would ask the chancellor of the exchequer for an inquiry. The parliamentary clerks decided that it was not competent for the chancellor or any minister to answer a question about the bank, as the institution is not a government department, the government only standing in the relation of its largest customer. I am informed tonight, however, on the authority of Dr. Hunter himself, that in a private conversation the chancellor assured him that the government has been accorded the facilities of the bank directors to go into its affairs, and has done so with the assistance of two treasury ex-

Convinced of Its Stability As a result of that inquiry the chancellor has been convinced that there is not an atom of foundation for the allegations for

the bank's instability in any line of its busi-Sir Vernon Harcourt added that he is quite ready to answer Mr. Hunter's attestion if the authorities of the house allow him to do so and that he desires to do so in order to allay any unfounded anxiety that may have been aroused by the attacks on the bank. This important information has not been

published in England Mr. C. E. Gifferd of the Royal Navy, who was made commander of the Eath in the New Year's distribution of honors, is the husband of a Chicago woman, formerly Miss BALLARD SMITS.

SICILIAN RIOTS. Towns in Which They Have Occurred in a Deplorable Condition.

Ross, Jan. 6. - Ellorma declares that important and compromising documents were discovered in the residences of Sig. Giuffrida, member of the Chamber of Depu ties, and the head of the Society Fascidel Lavoratori, and other leaders in the Sicilian

The Parlemento reaffirms the report that attempts have been made to cut the cable between Sicily and the mainland and destroy the railways in Sicily. Private dispatches from Grapani state

that the towns in Sicily in which riots oc curred present a most deplorable spectacle. The damage done during the disorders is beyoud calculation.

A telegram from the commune of Calabria says that a mob that had collected with the pretext of desiring liberation of an individual who had been arrested for riotous conquet stormed the mayoralty and smashed the windows. The gendarmes arrived and dispersed the mob. The municipal authorities have abolished the octroi taxes. There have been similar scenes in other districts of Calabria.

Peremptory orders have been sent to the prefects to assure by force, if necessary, the application of the new taxes. The information has also been sent to General Morra d Livriano that the state of siege is equivalent to postpouing for two months the ma-

turity of bankers bills. CAUSED A SCARE.

British Financiers Agitated by an Expected

Question in the House. LONDON, Jan. 6 - Much fear was created in financial circles yesterday by the announcement that Mr. William Hunter liberal member of Parliament for North Aberdeen, intended to put a lengthy question this afternoon to the chancellor of the exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir William Harcourt. regarding the extent of the Bank of England dvances to the Barings and to brokers and inquiring us to the quality of the assets generally of the bank. Dr. Hunter was noticed in the House of Comnons in the afternoon, and his advent there caused much comment. Soon after his ar rival he had a long private conversation with the chancellor of the exchequer and the member for North Aberdeen eventually eft the house without putting this very im-

Assistance from flatmacedists BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 6 - Advices received here today from Montevideo- say that the officers of ex-President Balmacedas of Chill, who took refuge in Uruguay, and who are at Montevideo, have decided to assist President Peixoto in his struggle against the insurgents in Brazil. The dispatch from Montevideo also says that the Brazilian government troops pillaged Santa Ana before evacuating the

Contraband Traffic in Arm .. ROME, Jan. 6.-The Parlemento states hat the Austrian and German consulates ast summer were talermed of the governsent's extensive contraband traffic in arms a Sicily. It also asserts that the United States consul at Palermo recently received from France a number of mysterious con-

were not acquainted with the senders. Aparchists Sentenced. L expox. Jan. 6. - A dispatch to the Times rom Paris says: The arrest of anarchists a the provinces continues. At Perpiguan

signments of arms and money for a firm who

hree anarchists have been sentenced to short terms of improsument for seditious An rehistic thoram one seized. Pants, Jan 6 - The police have seized, at the house of Fliez Richass, prother of the furtive, Paul Rachase, the friend of Vall-

ant, over sixty letters from 1 reach, Swiss

and German anarchists. Ito: King Rearwed Loxbox, Jun. 6. -A dispatch to the Curonde from Vienna says the iron masters of ustria and Hungary have agreed to renew

France Once More Takes Her Place Among the Powers of the World.

GERMANY'S FROWN NO LONGER POTENT

Nod of the Kaiser Will Not Now Be Heeded by the President.

NOTICE SERVED ON ALL TO THIS EFFECT Dispatch of a Commissioner to Berlin with

Positive Instructions. ENGLAND AND ITALY ARE INCLUDED

All the Ancient Enemies of the Republic Are Notified that She is Able towTake Care of Herself on Land or Sea.

Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.) Paris, Jan. 6 .- [New York World Cable-Special to THE BEE |- For the first time since 1870 a French foreign minister has ventured to oppose German exaction. The commissioners sent to Berlin to arrange the boundary dispute in western Africa are instructed to hold to a certain line of delimitation and to admit no other. The Germans have been so accustomed to French concession in all matters of this sort that Berlin journals, with habitual arrogance, announced the ultimatum of the German minister before the commission met. France was rebuked in the usual hectoring manner for presuming to dispute the pretensions of the German colonists. It was virtually a predetermined treaty, which the commissioners were invited to ratify.

Premier Perier, having intrenched home affairs behind the recent laws ostensibly against anarchists, but as in reality repressive of a too vehement opposition, is now noderately independent of the factions in the assembly and is concentrating all his resources of diplomacy on the turning point of foreign affairs. The first effect of the Russian entente is seen in the assured tone of French diplomacy. The garment of dread that hung on the French foreign dealings since 1870 is torn aside and England, as well as Germany, finds the ministers of the republic as confident and aggressive as those of Napoleon III after the campaign of Italy.

It Was Part of a Plan. Not the least significant manifestation of this new spirit is the adroit attack on the French navy by a radical deputy to full English alarmists. Ridiculous stories of inefficiency of the French fleet are gravely discussed in high places. The general press, which knows no more of the status of the fleet than the press of Austria, gives pretended validity to the attack. Old hands in

Alliance as we'll as England. As a matter of fact there is no the Russian and French fleets to be equal, if not superior, to the English fleet and on a pinch equal to that of the Triple Alliance

diplomacy pronounce the whole outers a

comedy, played to befog and bull the Triple

combined. Two cabinet ministers have gone before their constituencies during the last week. The burden of their addresses was the rehabilitation of France, the absence of all future discord, the readiness of the republic to meet aggression of the sort put on her for

hand that can justify confidence. Quite Willing to Fight. The intent of all this is clearly to warn Germany that France has no more concessions to make in Africa and to let England know that in Siam the French people pro-

the last twenty years with every resource at

pose to cry French interest alone. Satisfied with the repressive laws snatched from the terrors rather than given by the reason of the assembly, the ministry is pursuing a forcibly feeble campaign of extermination toward the lawless of all shades. Constitutionally, indeed, the ministry is less restrained than was the Olivier cabinet in 1870, and measures are enforced all over France that would have brought Napoleon III to destruction long before Sedan, had his ministers attempted them. But the plain people gladly sanction the most drastic measures, assured, as they are, by the new and determined tone of the foreign office that England is no longer to hold the Mediterranean as an English lake, and that German censorship of France is no longer to be tolerated. The spirit manifested everywhere in the functions of the new year breathes this tone of confidence, not the brargadocio or the vain glory of the later days of the empire, but the sober realization that the country is no longer in danger of being swirled into war with Germany or her allies at their own time and on their own conditions.

Well Supported by Events, This attitude of confidence is illustrated in the public opinion over the Algues-Mortes verdict. All shades of partisanship in the mess lament the result. All acknowledge the criminal ferocity of the aggressors and counsel moderation in the future. It is remarked with unconcealed delight that the German press and emperor are not so wise in discussing the event. The failure of French justice, saluted in Berlin as a distinct triumph for Germany, is not misunderstood in Italy where the democracy sympathizes with the republic and holds it blumeless for the tragedy at Aigues-Mortes. Italy's extremity is regarded by the French press as very near The coercion in Italy not only endangers the stability of the monarchy, but the resort to the military inflicts a deep wound on the solidarity of the army as well as on the peo-

Alsatians Loyal to France.

From Alsace-Lorraine the new year brings the French soince. In spite of twenty-three years of repression no less than 250 men destined to serve in the German ranks have exited themselves from the city of Strasburg alone. At this rate Germany must ose a large percentage of the contingent counted on from the annexed provinces in case of war, for it is said the near prospect of an outbreak has encouraged French demonstrations in the targer towns of the ost territory.

Dublin Murderers Remanded Again. Dustin, Jan. 6 .- Nolan and Mearns, who are charged with having murdered Patrick Reed, have again been remanded for a week at the special desire of the attorney gen prospection that the case was under his personal attention and that the crown had fresh evidence against the prisoners.

Another Italian Bank Fatis. TRIESTE, Jun. 6 .- The banking house

THE BEES ULLETIN.

Weather for Omaba ai cinity-

 Bismarck and the nim Scandal. What the Irish As England. State Fonds Farmed Out.

2. Transcontinental Rates Not Yet Fixed. Howell Has a Clear Majority.

3. Claims of Government Employes. 4. Last Week in Local Social Circles.

Jacksonians and Their Saint's Day, Some Interesting Railroad History. Democrats Not Able to Force Action. Willis Gets in Too Great a Hurry. Northern Brazil Ready to Bevolt.

6. Council Bluffs Local News. 7. Harry Hill Sees a Paint Ray of Hope. State Funds for Omaha Banks.

Brickingers and Masons to Meet,

9. Crossing the Tchuantepec Isthmus.

10. Where There Are No Love Matches. New Joke on an Old Host.

11 The Swedes in Nebraska. Recollections of Andrew J. Among the Insurance Men.

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Life's Liberty for One Cent

Omaha Church Work and Prospects. In Theatrical and Musical Circles.

14. Tales of Thomas Hall Benton. Sheriff Drexel's First Job.

15. Local Trade Conditions Considered. Commercial and Financial Information. Lave Stock Trade Reviewed. 16 Griswold's Weekly Grist.

Porty & Brossy at Saluzze in northern Italy has failed for 8,000,000 lire. Sig. Porty has Siz. Dufresche, the Florence banker, who suspended in the early part of December, has

promised to pay his creditors in full within fifteen months by liquidation of the assets of the bank and his own fortune. GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY. , Four More Costly Vessels to Be Added

to It. LONDON, Jan. 6 .- The correspondent of the Times at Plymouth says the Admiralty has resolved to build four first-class battle ships at a cost of £1,000,000 each. The armament of the new vessels will include four twelveinch breechloaders of a new type, twelve six-inch quick-firing guns and several smaller guns, including twelve Hotchkiss and several Maxims. The new ships will be provided with extra coal bins, which will enable them to remain at sea for a longer period than any battle ship previously built.

A new type of gunboat similar to the Torch and Alert will be introduced by tha Admiralty, and it is probable that four of them will be built at a cost of 450,000 each. They will be designated as station gunboats. They will carry modern armament, but wil ot be of great size.
The new navy estimates will also provide

that the construction of the cruisers Power-ful and Terrible shall be proceeded with at once. The Terrible is described as being the largest, swiftest, and most powerful cruiser in existence. The estimates will also provide for a dozen torpedo boat de-

Europe's Severe Winter. Loxpon, Jan. 6 .- There has been a heavy snow storm in Ireland and Scotland and traffic of all kinds is delayed. A heavy gale prevails on the east coast of England. The Thames is frozen over at Toddington. In the north of Germany the cold is severe. A dispatch from Vienna says that terrible storms are raging in the Admitic Many

merchant ships have been damaged. Several warships which left Paoli January 1 are in a bad plight. The Frigate Radetsky has been badly damaged.

CORK, Jan. 6 .- At a meeting of the corporation yesterday, the mayor expressed the belief that the government intended to give a new contract for the American mails to Southampton and said that a century of successful home rule would not compensate Cork and Londonderry for such a loss. The mayor proposed that a meeting be called

to discuss the subject.

Priest Arrested for Murder. Paris, Jan. 6.-A sensation has been caused by the arrest of Abbe Burneau on the charge of murdering Abbe Fricot, whose body was found in a well in his garden at Entrammes the Department of the Manne, France Abbe Burneau is also suspected of having caused two fires at the presbytery of Astile where he was assistant priest before he

went to Entrammes. He's Still at the Helm. BERLIN, Jan. 6 .- There is no truth in the widespread report that Counts von Eulenourg, president of the Prussian ministry,

Negotiations are Over, Brunin, Jan. 6 .- Several papers announce that the negotiations for a Russo-German

ommercial treaty have virtually been ter-Fatal Explosion in a German Mine. BERLIN, Jan. 6.-Three men were killed and four injured by an explosion in a mine

near Westphalia. KANSAN SUPREME COURT.

Important Cases Decided by that Legal Tribunal on Yesterday. Torega, Jan. 6 - The Union Terminal rat road case was decided by the supreme court today. The court dissolved the injunction against the Board of Railroad commission ers, but noes not pass upon the medits of the case, giving only as the reason for its de cision that the terminal company's action was against the board alone, and that : should have included also as parties defend

ant the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific which are the real parties interested. In the Symns grocery case the court de nied the right of a shipper to enjoin the State Board of Entiroad Commissioners, but does not pass upon the reasonableness of the rates complained of. The old board of ratirond commissioners reduced the rates on sugar, beans, coffee and cauned goods from Missouri river points to interior points, in carload lots only. The Symns Greery company of Atchison secured an injunction on the ground that the case discriminated against shippars of less than one rarioad. The court denied that the interstate commerce law out any figure in this case, the shipments being made from one point to mother inside of fansas.

Another important case decided wes that brought by the county commissioners of Graham county against B. Van Slycke, a former county clerk, for fees received by him during his term of office. The court holds that county cierks must turn over all fees collected by them to the

missioners or they are liable In the case of J. L. Sheldon against Simon

Priessner, the court noise that the owner if a mortgage may not, for the purpose of caaping taxation, transfer it to a citizen nother state, and then invoke the aid he courts to recover the debt. Sheidon, at the hearing some monts ago ech in her own behalf and the se-

Do Not Favor Denver.

Denven, Jan. 6 .- The new tariff on trans niss ouri lines, which will go into effect Monday, does not bear out the statement given out a few days sgo that a reduction had been made in rates on eastbound stripments which would be favorable to Denver. In every instance in which a chrisce is made the rate is increased. The rate on Iron one

FARMING THE FUNDS

An Important Public Trust Develops a Profitable Private Snap.

STATE TREASURY AND STATE TREASURER

Another Law Evaded Which Costs the Taxpayers a Snug Sum.

SUCCULENT ADVANTAGES OF DISCORE

The Board Agrees to Disagree and the Treasurer Pockets the Usufruct.

PUBLIC ROBBERY AND PRIVATE GAIN

Shallow Pretense of Excuse for Ignering Statutory Commands While the Money is Secretly Farmed-Instructive Facts for Taxpayers.

Lancoux, Neb., Jan. 6 .- | Special to Tire BEE |-Another chapter yet remains in the discussion of the financial operations of the state treasury and the state boards associated with it. Under the laws of Nebraska the state treasury is always full of funds available for the use and benefit of the state treasurer, while at the same time people who are waiting for money belonging to them from the state are compelled to wait nearly a year before they can receive their money. It is true that they receive 7 per cent interest upon their claims, but the interest is exceedingly expensive to the state and eventually comes out of the hands of the taxpayers. Under the operation of the laws as they now exist the people of Nebraska are paying each other from \$79,000 to \$100,000 per annum for the sake of protecting the interests of the man selected by

hemselves to act as state treasurer. The legislature of 1891, whatever may have been its faults in regard to the misanpropriation of money, enacted several laws for the relief of the treasurer's office which have never been put into operation. The manner in which the law requiring the investment of the permanent school fund in state warrants has been ignored or evaded has been fully treated of in a previous article. The other law passed by the legislature of the year 1891 is known as the state depository law. This law is as much of a

dead letter as the other.

State Depository Law. The state depository law was designed to save to the state the interest upon the idle money in the state treasury. This interest had always been dropped into the private bank accounts of the several state treasurers. Most people have aiways held to the belief that the state treasurer's office was one which would at least pay expenses. That it has paid the state treasurers for the time and effort they have given to discharge of the duties of the office will be easily demonstrated. The Baz presents in tabulated form the monthly balances remaining in the hands of the state treasurer for the past three years. The following table shows the balances remaining in the hands of Treasurer J. E. Hill during the

months of 1891 and 1892. anuary, 1891 munry, 1 August, 1892 September, 1

Depository Law Not Operative. Although the law requiring the deposit of idle funds in the bands of the state treasurer a designated banks of deposit was passed by the elegislature of al891, . it was provided that it should not go into effect until the heginning of the term of his successor. This provision of the law released Trensurer Hill of the necessity of complying with the law. But there was another, in fact, several laws upon the statute books which were either evaded or ignored by that official, as

well as by his predecessors in the office. One of these laws requires the state treasurer to report to the governor at the end of each semi-annual period the amount of increst collected by him for the use of the state funds and to turn this interest into the state treasury. This is but another of the fiscal laws of the state which has been deliberately ignored from the time of its enactment. The state treasurer has always pocketed the interest and trusted to the complacency of the governor to neglect to insist upon a law which would be, to say the least, embarrassing. The reader may compute for nimself the probable amount of interest received by Treasurer Hill upon the centhly balances quoted above. Even 2 per cent per aunum upon monthly balances averaging considerably over \$1,000,000 would not the treasurer a tidy sum and enable him to retire from public life at the end of his term of office with no fear that the wolf will haunt his doors.

Not Ignored, but Evaded

The state depository law went into effect on January 1, 1893. At that time there was in the hands of the incoming state treasurer, or, to be more explicit, on January 5, the sum of \$1,441,680. The first attempt to carry out the provisions of the law resulted in a disaster. The designation of the Capital National bank of Lincoln as a state depository and its subsequet failure, with a quarter of a million of state funds in its vaults, is still a recent matter of history and still fresh in the minds of the people of

Since the failure of the Capital Nationald bank is last January no further effort has been made to comply with the depository law. The reasons assigned for this fact are something as follows:

Frery bank wishing to become a design nated depository of the state treasury is required to make application, in which the amount of laterest it is willing to pay on monthly balances is stated. Accompanying the application must come a bond signed by good and sufficient securities for at least twice the sum of state money asked for as a deposit. The application and the bond is forwarded to the board designated by law and monasting of the governor, the secreto Minsouri river points is increased \$2 * ton. I turn of state and the attorney general. This