

FAIR PLAY FOR ALL.

The Emperor's Resolve to Have Free Prussian Ballots.

VON PUTTKAMER'S DISMISSAL.

Comments of the German Press on the Incident.

CAREWORN HEIR TO THE CROWN

Living a Quiet and Studious Life at Pottsdam.

RIDES IN THE FACE OF DANGER.

A Reported Plot to Assassinate Him Cause Him No Alarm—American Personalities—Weather in Berlin.

The Elements in Hysterics.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, June 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The weather has gone into hysterics. The week opened with tropical heats and dead calms. Twenty-eight cases of sunstroke were recorded in one day. Then thunder storms raged for twenty-four hours and on Wednesday the thermometer fell sixteen degrees, and overcoats and ulsters reigned supreme. The storm raged June 1 by the Herald's meteorological bureau and announced to arrive on British coast June 5, reached Germany the night of the 6th. Fifty fishing smacks in the North sea were wrecked and a north-westerly gale came sweeping over northern Germany, blowing off the roofs of houses and creating terrible havoc with cherry and peach orchards. This Herald storm then seemed to obtain a new lease of life in the Mecklenburg prairies and went bounding off into Russia, leaving Berlin in a deluge of rain that has lasted without a break till the end of the week.

Berlin is now almost deserted, not only the emperor, but the crown prince and all that constitutes Berlin upstartdom has fifted off to Pottsdam. The Kaiser Frederick's dismissal of Puttkamer causes a thrill of joy throughout Germany, except the Kreuzzeitung, the organ of the Puttkamer feudal nobility, which shows indignation by merely recording his dismissal in six lines. All the papers—conservative, liberal and radical—are unanimous in approving the Kaiser's decisive action. Even the conservative Volks Zeitung says no tears will be shed for Puttkamer, who was the obstacle in the way of the happy future of the German people; who was the klassische vertretter des buerocratische orthodoxen. The Politikaats Ministerial Zeitung says Puttkamer represented ultra-fundamentalism and has already done much harm, and if not dismissed would have done more. The Nord-Deutscher Zeitung, Bismarck's organ, approves the dismissal and considers the way now open to still greater electoral reforms. The Boersen Courier says the only Germans who regret Puttkamer are a few mediocval nobles and a dozen secret police agents, whom he recently promoted, who now have no occupation. The Sage Blatt says Wahlpatronize is now killed. The Kaiser's determined action opens an era of German representative government. Henceforth Prussian ballots will be equivalent. The Unverfolschte Meinung des Volkes concludes with these words: "Erfolgen die waehler ihre pflicht wie unser kaiser die seine erfuehlt hat dann wird der personenwechsel das signal zu einem system wechsel werden den schon seit lange die besten ersehen, dann wird die jenseitigen morgenrothe einen, neuen schoenen tag heraufzuehren. Wuer Preussen wie siegend das ganze reich."

I saw the Kaiser to-day at Friedrichstrasse. He is getting on well, but has lost flesh. He reads all the newspapers daily, and eats rare chops with milk and cream. I asked McKenzie if the Kaiser's health was affected by the excitement of the Puttkamer crisis. "Not a bit," he replied. "It is deemed to have done him good." The Kaiser will probably end the month at Hamburg. Bismarck goes to Kissingen on the 10th of July.

The emperor, during the ministerial crisis, has shown great firmness and decision of character. This is the third time that he has had a difference of opinion with Bismarck and the Von Puttkamer ministry. The emperor has evinced a cast-iron resolve that so long as he lives representative government in Prussia is to have fair play. The emperor in the most categorical terms has insisted that Prussian voters are henceforth to be protected from all official interferences or influence in casting their ballots, and thus government corruption that has hitherto played such a vital role at the polls is done away with. This is the political significance of the recent cabinet crisis, and both Bismarck and Minister Von Puttkamer are reluctantly, but gracefully, yielded to their imperial master.

The crown prince becomes daily more solemn and serious. He looks curiously and grows thin. He lives a very quiet life with his wife in his Marmor palace overlooking in the hotel at Pottsdam. He spends his time reading Jotins' history of the campaigns of the first Napoleon and studies carefully the Russian staff history of the last campaign. He walks a great deal in the pine forests and never fails to have a chat with Prince Bismarck whenever the chancellor visits Pottsdam. The other day the crown prince accidentally cut his finger while opening and shutting the blade of a penknife. The blood ran freely and the crown prince with a contented shrug of his shoulders, exclaimed: "Ach, das Englische blut."

The crown prince recently showed admirable coolness and pluck. A cipher telegram from London reached Berlin last Saturday informing the German police that two young socialist workmen had left London for Berlin; that they were suspected of being agents

LIQUOR IS ITS RUIN.

The British Ministry Tottering on the Temperance Question.

CONDEMNATION OF THE CLAUSES

Between Teetotalers and Dealers They are in a Pretty Mess.

PARNELL LOOKS SERENELY ON

While the Government Muddles With Its Local Bill.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES.

A Flavor of Boodleism Pervades the London Atmosphere—A Bomb-Shell of Immense Proportions Threatens to Explode.

The Ministry in a Muddle.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, June 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Several London papers are suggesting to the government to withdraw all the compensation clauses which have raised such a storm throughout the country. I may go further and inform you that the government has already made up its mind to withdraw these clauses almost unconditionally, and that other surrenders will follow. Once more the ministry have had to give way to the liberal-unionists who rebelled against Chamberlain and gave the ministers warning if clauses were pressed they would vote with Gladstone. Any price must be paid to avert that. Chamberlain defended the clauses and the government thought they were safe. It now turns out, small as Chamberlain's party is, he cannot manage it. Overboard go the clauses and Chamberlain is left in a singularly foolish position. This is a very serious blow for the minority and something worse is to come. The temperance interests have been strenuously stirred up and to appease it the liquor dealers have been sacrificed. But now it is their turn. As a rule they have supported the conservative party. They are worse off under it than they will be under liberal rule. Ritchie's bill will add 20 per cent to their licenses and exposes them to the risk of having their houses closed on Sundays and holidays, and places them under control of country councils. Their worst enemies could not do much more by way of beginning. Is it to be supposed that they will sit down quietly and bear this from the men for whom they vote? No! They will get up an agitation and withdraw their support from the conservatives, come to terms with the liberals and so try and do something for themselves.

The approaching election at Ayr is, I hear on excellent authority, already lost. One more liberal unionist seat will be transferred to the Gladstonians. At this rate where will Chamberlain's party be a year hence. So much for the first results of this. The local government bill has just been sent on its perilous voyage through the committee. All the Tories are sore about it. Why have they been dragged into this mess? Why could not the government have left the whole subject alone? Lord Salisbury's complaint and repinings, but Lord Salisbury sits up aloft and hears them not. This is one result of having the prime minister in the house of lords. He is far removed from his followers and ignores public opinion by the London newspapers and by the reports of party whips. He forgets that both are seasoned to suit his palate. All who are now in this position are angry with the ministry. The liberal-unionists would desert it tomorrow if they could find safer anchorage. The temperance interest has gained a great victory; the drink interest will be furious; and all the supporters of some check being placed upon the drink traffic, will oppose the conservative party at future elections. What a spectacle is this. As soon as the ministry got into its boasted English legislation it drifted toward the rocks. The cry of "the union is in danger," will not do much for it now. I think the people generally are getting a little tired of that cry. It has been repeated too often and on such frivolous occasions that it begins to fall on deaf ears.

This rash and blundering intermeddling with the drink trade has driven the question out of sight and was the best thing that could happen; but as for Ireland, considering the dead lock to which her affairs have been brought, the Irish members can not do better for her than leave the government to muddle along with its local government bill as how it can, settling with its own supporters on the numerous subjects of difference that must inevitably arise. Irish interference would again unite the liberal-unionists and conservatives. Parnell is always about the house but seldom in it. His followers might for the present wisely follow his example.

A cloud is growing in another quarter in spite of all the smooth talk. The Salisbury and Stanhope people are getting really disquieted about the condition of the army and navy. If they only knew the truth, that we have no powder in the country for our large guns, no ironclads that can be trusted far off port, no adequate reserve stores, no proper rifles—all facts brought out in the recent parliamentary committees but as yet hidden from the public. They know enough, however, to convince them all is not well with their affairs. They suspect the existence in public departments of jobbery and corruption. Day by day some fact or other is coming to light which proves that there is a flavor of the metropolitan board of works in most of our great state bureaus. Fresh cases of extravagance in the war office and jobbery over contracts will shortly be brought out. The

grossesst mismanagement at the admiralty offices will be exposed. Can the government meet these indictments by cut and dried official evasions or delusive denials? I doubt it. The facts will be too strong for that method of treatment. Depend upon it, we are on the eve of one of those great popular uprisings against long standing abuses which break out occasionally in all countries, and carry everything before them. The people have not realized that their money is not only extravagantly, but in many instances dishonestly made away with. As soon as they clearly see that down will go the whole house.

The exposure of the metropolitan board of works, which I long ago prepared you for, is having a great effect on the public mind. The people believed in its integrity; they now find that it was what some of us always supposed. The idea is abroad that corruption has spread its taint far and wide in the public service. Every new fact that comes to light will deepen this impression. I can only say that many such facts must be disclosed before the session is over, if Lord Salisbury keeps in office. The men who defend or palliate gross abuses; he will not spare—either them or himself. We shall perhaps hear something of these things next week. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Americans in Paris.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, June 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Travelers are still crowding from America, some to linger long among the joys of Lutetia, others intent on seeing the grand Prix run to-morrow before departing on their tourist way east, west or south, in search of rest and pleasure. This is the grande remains in Paris, the week usually given up bodily to racing and revelry. Between the race for the grand international steeple chase and the Grand Prix, compressed in one short week enough delight and dissipation to last most men a season. After to-morrow will begin the summer exodus. Paris will scatter, leaving her elysian fields to foreigners. The aurolean school of Melibee would say the foreigners have the best of it, an opinion shared by some of the Americans against whom I have brushed elbows on the boulevards this week. Among the number were William E. English of Indianapolis, who has just arrived and is staying at the Grand Hotel; Mr. Frank Hazeltine and Mrs. Ward B. Hazeltine are also here; Mr. W. W. Tucker of Boston and Mr. Charles Watrous; Mr. Charles Whittier, that hastened boulevardier commodore; A. B. Siaven is due at Bristol to-morrow, while Mr. and Mrs. John R. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Brokan and Mr. Leopold Goodman of New York are already at the Athenaeum Revanche. Some of the oldest acquaintances are leaving us, among them Mr. W. L. Marcy, nephew of Minister Pendleton, who sailed to-day by the Burgoyne after five years' stay in Europe; he carries back with him the prestige of honorable mention won at the salon, and thinks of spending his summer at Newport. Robert Garrett leaves the Hotel Vendome for London to-morrow. He cannot make any plans till he sees his father-in-law, who arrives at Southampton on the Elbe. Probably Garrett will remain in Europe the rest of the summer.

A Four-in-Hand Display.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, June 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The four-in-hand which came off at the Palais de la Concord yesterday in a heavy shower was a grand success. Fifteen dashing drags turned out. The first to arrive upon the scene was Prince Troubetz Koxy, driving four handsome black horses. Next came M. Parca with four fine bays drawing his yellow coach. Afterwards came Count de Vitalline with black wheelers and bay leaders. Viscount Charles de la Rochefoucauld drove the most showy team, bay wheelers and light chestnut leaders, with Marquis de Galliffelt and Viscountess de la Rochefoucauld amongst his passengers. M. Leon Lambert, Gustave de Rothschild's son-in-law, followed with four dark brown horses. Marquis de Bourg drove three grays and a roan; M. de la Haye Jousselin, one light and three dark browns; Count de Vignacour, a team of bays; Count d'Arincourts, four dark browns. Comte de Maulde had a mixed team of bay and roan wheelers and white and bay leaders. "When you're ready," said Viscount de la Rochefoucauld, and the procession started nearly in the order given for the Anteuil race course. Just then a tootle-tootle was heard and up galloped Mr. Frederick Munro with a spirited team of light and dark bays. As the last coach tooted along between the Marley horses, the rain ceased and umbrellas were put into baskets and a gleam of sunshine showed the ladies divesting themselves of their waterproofs and looking like multi-colored butterflies.

Jose Mansfield a Lively Corpse.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, June 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—I interviewed Jose Mansfield to-day at the luxurious little bonbonniere she inhabits near the Boulevard Perrier. She was very sarcastic about the report of her death which lately appeared in New Jersey papers. "But the chief thing is that here I am alive and well and unless I am killed in earnest I think I have still a few years to live," said Miss Mansfield. For a resuscitated corpse she looked astonishingly fresh and blooming. She wore a peignoir of rose pink surah, trimmed with Holland lace, her auburn hair wound in a graceful knot upon the top of her head. "I have been living quietly in this very same house for the last seven years and have no intention of leaving it."

THE TALLY-HO PARTY

The Tourists Under "The Angels" Wing at Peterborough.

ENJOYING THE TRIP IMMENSELY.

Greeted on Their Arrival With the Sights of Market Day.

BLAINE IN VIGOROUS HEALTH.

Carnegie as Lively as a Frisky Maltese Kitten.

SUNDAY IN AN ANCIENT TOWN.

They Demolish an Old-Time English Dinner, Make a Deep Hole in a Fine Plum Pudding and "Early to Bed."

Another Social Sensation.

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PUTTKAMER'S SHOES.

Much Discussion as to the German Statesman's Successor.

REJOICING AMONG THE RADICALS

Various Candidates Supported By the Different Factions.

THE EMPEROR OUT OF DOORS

His General Condition Improved By the Fine Weather.

BUT HIS APPETITE IS POOR.

National Festivities Will Not Be Postponed—The Emperor and the Flood Sufferers—The Bourse Reassured.

Radical Rejoicing.

[Copyright 1888 by The N. Y. Associated Press.] BERLIN, June 9.—The fall of Herr von Puttkamer, vice president of the Prussian ministerial council and Prussian minister of the interior, has caused immense jubilation in the radical camp. Herr Reichstag, in the Fraissenige, ascribes his downfall directly to his speech in the landtag and closes an exultant article with the exclamation: "Long live the Kaiser. May God preserve his strength. If he does so, many other things in Prussia and Prussia also will improve." The satisfaction which the government party derive from the Kaiser's yielding to Prince Bismarck's representation that it would never do to veto the quinquennial parliament bill to furnish the radical opposition a pretext to boast that the Kaiser had sided with it against his own cabinet and, the conservative majority, is dampened by the prospect of an imperial rescript. The Cologne Gazette and other government organs urge the emperor against doing anything likely to cause further resignations. Herr Puttkamer never had the full sympathy of the emperor and the latter's decision to part with him betokens his determination to impart to his reign the stamp of his own independent convictions. Herr von Puttkamer's letter of justification treated the matter as a personal one. It was not submitted to the cabinet. The Kaiser's reply intimated that Herr von Puttkamer had failed to convince him. Prince Bismarck visited Herr von Puttkamer to-day, but not the emperor, so nothing is yet decided regarding Herr von Puttkamer's successor. The national liberals want Herr Miquel, mayor of Frankfurt or Herr von Bennigsen, preferring the former, to succeed. The radicals desire Herr Winter, mayor of Dantzig. Neither party is hopeful that the emperor will go so far to the left in his choice, and it is doubtful whether any leader would accept the position in the present uncertain state of affairs.

The emperor's journey to Potsdam was idealized by the loyalty of the people and has been treated in the same spirit by the Berlin press. The finer weather of the past two days has enabled him to spend much time out of doors to his great benefit, as it is certain that his removal to Potsdam caused a slight relapse. His appetite is still enfeebled by heat and lassitude and the doctors are trying to augment it. Dr. Leyden has again joined in the consultations. Dr. Hovell returns at the emperor's special request as soon as his private affairs will permit. The emperor has decided that no summer fetes or other festivities shall be stopped on account of his condition or the death of his father.

The emperor during her tour of the flooded district stopped at Jonsdorf, Alton-feld, Eibing, Dirschau and Seneidenshlag, visiting the flood sufferers and receiving the town officials. She will return to Potsdam at midnight to-night. Her majesty has sent a kindly answer to the address presented to her by the women and girls of Garlitz.

Prince Bismarck is expected at Kissingen on July 7 for a three weeks' sojourn. His wife's illness has been serious, but the danger is now averted and the princess is able to leave her bed at intervals.

The National Zeitung states that the government has abandoned, for the present, its intentions of increasing the duties on Russian grain. This announcement had a good effect upon the bourse, which was quiet during the week with the exception of the disturbance which was caused by a rumor that the government contemplated a conversion of 4 per cent Prussian consols into 3½ per cent. It is believed the minister of finance is in favor of such a project, but the present circumstances are not favorable for an operation of such magnitude. Germany's foreign trade during April last does not compare favorably with that of April 1887. The exports of iron and steel show a large decrease; pig iron from 253,331 tons to 91,039 tons. The imports of coal and wood show an increase, and those of sugar, rye, oats, copper, zinc and cotton, a decrease. Beginning with the month of July, the circulation of foreign coin will be prohibited throughout the empire, except in districts near the Austrian and Swiss frontiers. This measure is mainly directed against French coin in circulation in Alsace-Lorraine.

The Kreuz Zeitung states that the government will soon introduce the Mattin Mitrailleur into the army and that Herr Krapp has acquired the exclusive right of manufacture of the weapon for twenty years. Many Austrian land owners have joined the Hungarian maize ring, which now commands a capital of \$8,000,000 florins. A grand funeral ceremony is announced to take place in Vienna on the 21st inst., on the occasion of the transfer of Beethoven's ashes to the new central cemetery, where they will be laid to rest—those of Schubert and Mozart.

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