

THE KAISER UNEASY.

Rudolph's Death May Lead to Serious Complications.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE MENACED.

Well Known Views of Austria's Probable Heir Apparent.

THEY BODE NO GOOD TO GERMANY

Bismarck's Supporters Rapidly Deserting From His Ranks.

HIS COLONIAL POLICY DISLIKED.

The Succession of Count Herbert to the Chancellors Now Considered as Extremely Doubtful—The Portuguese Loan.

The Austrian Succession.

BRUNN, Feb. 2.—Although the death of the Austrian crown prince will have no immediate effect upon the relations between Germany and Austria, the issues of that event have already engaged the anxious attention of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. Since yesterday morning the emperor had two long interviews with the chancellor, who has been in constant communication with the German ambassador at Vienna, Count Kalnoky, the subject of the correspondence being, it is reported, the succession to the Austrian throne.

THE PRESIDENT'S AGREEMENT.

It Seems to Be Useless Save as a Theme for Gossip. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Special Telegram to THE BEE.—"The president's agreement is going to die a barren birth," said a high railway official this evening.

THE BOY TRAMP.

Harrison Asked to Exert Influence in His Behalf. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—General Harrison had comparatively few prominent out-of-town visitors to-day. Alexander Hoge, president of the boys' and girls' national home and employment association, presented a petition in relation to congressional action in behalf of the boy tramps of the United States.

Wyoming Politics.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The question of the next governorship of Wyoming is exciting great interest here. The republican press, and press, republican and democratic, with but few exceptions, favors the appointment of ex-governor Warren, who held the position for a year under the present administration. The Laramie Democrat, the only republican paper that opposes Warren, has a strong case to make. The republican press is divided into two camps. One camp is in favor of Warren, and the other is in favor of Morgan. Morgan is secretary of the territory for a number of years, has strong backing among eastern politicians, and is likely to be formally entered in the gubernatorial race.

A Protest From Australia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The secretary of state today received a telegram from Melbourne, United States commissioner to the Melbourne exposition, saying that the federal council of Australia had adopted an address to the crown viewing with deep anxiety the recent events in Samoa and favoring treaties guaranteeing independence in Samoa and also expressing the opinion that foreign annexation of Samoa endangered the safety of Australia.

An Important Proviso.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—An important proviso to the Oklahoma bill, passed by the house yesterday, is the one regarding the action that nothing in the act organizing the territory shall be construed to authorize any person to enter upon or occupy any land in the Cherokee outlet and Oklahoma proper or settlement of either territory until after the Indian tribes provided for in the bill have concluded the agreement to the satisfaction of the settlement commission. It has been made it shall be laid before the president, who is authorized and required to issue his proclamation declaring such settlement lands as he may deem proper, and a time from and after which such lands may be taken up, and it is provided that any person who enters upon any such lands before the time fixed by the president's proclamation, shall not be permitted to make entry upon any lands, or lay any claim thereto in any territory.

The Naturalization Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The house committee on judiciary this afternoon had the naturalization bill again under consideration. To meet the objection that it would operate to prevent an intending citizen from acquiring citizenship for his family during the five-year probationary period, it was suggested that a section be added limiting the property rights of aliens who may file a preliminary declaration of intent to become citizens to the entry of one homestead. To fit the case of Indians another clause was added, extending the privilege of naturalization to Indians in cases where they renounce tribal relations and assume civilized life. The members who suggested these amendments were requested to reduce the bill to form, and the bill as amended will be further considered next week.

At Marshall Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The schooner Dashing Wave arrived to-day from Marshall Islands. Captain Chipman states that all the territory in that part of the world is being rapidly brought under German influence. Pleasant islands have been seized by German matters in the Marshall group are quiet, the authority of Germany being supreme. Captain Chipman claims that commerce is hampered by excessive charges and the useless restrictions on entering the harbor. He states that no pilot came aboard his vessel was anchored. Yet on leaving he was presented with a bill for pilotage, which he was compelled to pay.

A Mine Fire.

DAWSON, Pa., Feb. 2.—A fire which has been raging in the Jackson mines has finally gotten under control. The loss cannot be estimated at present.

ARKANSAS ELECTION FRAUDS.

A Remarkable Statement By the Speaker of the Legislature. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-day a joint resolution was sent up in the house requesting the governor to offer \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who stole the ballot boxes and poll books from the clerk's office in this city on the night of September 3, 1888. One member said he was in favor of amending the resolution so that it would include all the counties in Arkansas in which ballot boxes had been stolen. "But," he continued, "if that amendment should be accepted the penalty would soon be so full of ballot boxes that their legs would be sticking out of the windows. Besides, the payment of the reward would throw the state treasury into bankruptcy."

A representative from one of the counties in which election frauds is charged offered an amendment that 25 cents be offered instead of \$500.

The speaker of the house, who had taken the floor meanwhile, rose to the point and began a speech which proved to be the most astounding delivered in the legislature on ballot box stealing since the speaker's gentlemanly behavior. "It cannot be denied that ballot boxes have been stolen in this state. For the last twenty years this matter has been carried on in a most systematic public will has been thwarted, and yet the perpetrators go unpunished. In this county, our last state election, nine ballot boxes were stolen. The grand jury was especially instructed to investigate the matter, but not one single indictment was returned. A man's life would not be spared if he should attempt to ferret out this matter. [That's right,] from the gallery.] "We are tired of our ballot box stealing here. It has been the direct cause of the deplorable state of affairs of the finest men in the state of Arkansas. The first crime has started the eyes of the nation upon us. Day after day have I sat in the speaker's chair and seen measures killed that pointed to an investigation of this matter. Now comes this state of affairs. I want to know what you are going to do about it. The action of the legislature is being closely watched by the eastern states and the world. If a ballot box stealing has occurred, and it may be proved to the bottom. The test is upon us and we must act."

This is but a faint outline of what he said, but will show the temper of the speaker.

The resolution was adopted. Ballot box stealing, moreover, has had a detour. It is now a rough board fence magnificent old trees form a back ground. Towards the middle of the room is a great broad desk entirely covered with documents and blue portfolios, letters, papers and dispatches. On the walls, extending the length of the room, is a round table with four chairs in front of a rather old fashioned sofa. A broad chaise longue extends into the room from the other side. The only other furniture in the room are book cases and paper stands. Over the mantel piece is a large photo of the prince chancellor, signed by himself.

In this room are the ends of the threads by which the foreign policy of the German empire is set in motion, and here an overt work is mastered that would greatly overtax the strength of many. Count Herbert Bismarck is considered one of the hardest workers among the officials, and in Berlin, the city of hard workers, work begins with him at the early hours of morning, and he rarely ends his toil before midnight. The count carries nothing over to the morrow. In addition, his social duties take up a great deal of his time. He is constantly entertaining, and he is an amiable host and a most lively and interesting companion. His invitations are numbered among their most welcome social prizes by those fortunate enough to have secured the entree at his house.

The parliamentary soirees inaugurated at the social events of the Berlin season. The leaders of the German and Prussian official world, the most distinguished representatives of the army and navy, the highest court functionaries give rendezvous at his house to representative men of all parties in the reichstag and the Prussian landtag. Around those numerous little tables crystallized little groups of men, whose views coincide, holding a lively discussion on the events of the day. The most exquisite and excellent wines and the choicest cigars are there to satisfy the material wants of the guests. Those entertainments last, as a rule, until the "voo sma" hours" of the morning.

His excellency was gracious enough to accede to my request that he would explain the position taken by the German government on the Samoan question. What he said was in substance as follows:

Public opinion in Germany is not as shown by the Samoan question as is exhibited by the stand taken by the German press. The German government never allows the least doubt to obscure the fact that all that is desired in Samoa was to uphold the lawful and orderly state of things hitherto existing, together with a maintenance of peace, order and quiet. Certain coteries who, from interested motives, sought to cast suspicion on the plain, straightforward purpose of the German government, would certainly not find believers among sensible people, for it is one of the most important distinctive habits of Germany's policy that engagements are honorably carried out and subterfuge avoided. This distinctive trait is admitted by the whole world, and cannot again be made the subject of dispute by secret agitators. The whole world knows that when Germany says black or white, black or white is done.

In the Samoan question, too, Germany split into often karten at Washington. In the summer of 1887 Germany, together with the United States and Great Britain, joined to come to an agreement by which the joint interests of the three powers might be made secure in these islands, but this conference failed in its object, and the Samoan question has been a matter of dispute ever since. There is no treaty concerning Samoa in existence, either between the United States and Germany or between the United States and Great Britain. Treaties were made between the United States, Germany and England, on one hand, and the Samoan archipelago, on the other; these treaties are therefore a matter of course, of equal importance to all interested. The worst feature in the case is that in Samoa whatever government was at the head of affairs seemed to be tottering to a fall. The same phenomena have shown themselves elsewhere, and have been observed for centuries in other islands of the South sea group. The savage inhabitants there have no conception of respect for and subordination to constituted authority. Always at a feud among themselves, the strongest conquer and rules, but only until a stronger comes. These mutual quarrels had formerly less significance, as long as they were fought out with spears and arrows, but the more the natives felt the contact of civilization, the more they equipped themselves with powder and muskets, some of them of the percussion cap pattern, the bloodier the battles became and more rapid the succession of conquerors and rulers, to the increasing detriment, naturally, of the civilized residents of the islands.

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HERBERT BISMARCK.

Something of the Habits of the Great Chancellor's Son.

A MOST AGREEABLE COMPANION

And One of the Hardest Workers on the Continent of Europe.

TOILING FROM MORN TO NIGHT,

He Yet Finds Time to Entertain a Host of Warm Admirers.

HIS CHEERFUL BACHELOR HOME

Often the Scene of the German Capital's Most Brilliant Social Events—An Interview on Samoa.

Germany's Secretary of State.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald correspondent had to-day at his request the honor of being received in private audience by Count Bismarck. His excellency received me this forenoon in his study in what used to be Prince Bismarck's private residence, but which is now occupied by the ministry of foreign affairs. One is obliged to traverse several plainly furnished ante-rooms, where the sounds of footsteps are completely deadened by the thickness of Smyrna carpet, and the only ornaments to be seen are enormous maps suspended on the walls. Through rough, heavily padded folding doors one enters a spacious study, the windows of which open on a court yard where several tall chestnut trees spread out their leafy branches, while from behind a rough board fence magnificent old trees form a back ground. Towards the middle of the room is a great broad desk entirely covered with documents and blue portfolios, letters, papers and dispatches. On the walls, extending the length of the room, is a round table with four chairs in front of a rather old fashioned sofa. A broad chaise longue extends into the room from the other side. The only other furniture in the room are book cases and paper stands. Over the mantel piece is a large photo of the prince chancellor, signed by himself.

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FALSE PRETENSES.

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JUDGE BREWER'S DECISION.

IN THE APPLICATION TO ENJOIN THE LOWA COMMISSIONERS. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—Judge Brewer's decision in the application of the railroad for an injunction restraining the railroad commissioners from changing their schedule of rates, was received here to-day. It refuses an injunction and removes the restraining order.

THE BROWN CASE.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Specials in the Brown case were brought to a sudden termination to-day by the serious illness of Juror Howe. He was taken suddenly ill while in the box with cramps of the stomach, and a doctor was summoned, who pronounced the case critical. Should Howe remain in a condition not to be able to hear the case, it will necessitate a new trial. The prosecution is confident that it has a strong case against the defendant.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The supreme court filed the following decisions here to-day: C. F. Verstraen vs Judge W. R. Lewis, appellant; Poweshiek district, affirmed.

FATALLY WOUNDED AND TOWHEE.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Early this morning Carl Schmidt, a cattleman, was the victim of an attempted murder in the outskirts of this city. He was found lying in the road, unconscious, and lying in a pool of blood. He had been robbed of \$300 and struck with some blows on the head. He was killed, and little hope of his recovery is entertained.

OKLAHOMA ENTHUSIASTS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At a mass meeting to-night prominent citizens passed resolutions thanking the representatives who worked for the passage of the Oklahoma bill, and urging upon the senate the favorable consideration of the bill. A large sum of money was subscribed to defray the expenses of a delegation in a trip to Washington. Fully 600 responses were announced to the meeting, and the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Guido Piester, a tanner and leather merchant, one of Milwaukee's foremost and wealthiest business men, died at an early hour this morning of typhoid fever. He was seventy-one years of age.

LOCKED UP IN A BANK VAULT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—Ben C. Lam, bookkeeper at the New Haven Savings Bank, was accidentally locked up in the big bank vault yesterday afternoon, and his whereabouts was a mystery until the vault was opened for business at 10 o'clock to-day. He was decidedly hungry, but little the worse for his fifteen hours' confinement.

AN IRISH PRIEST IMPRISONED.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Father Murrinan, of Castle Connell, was sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment to-day for offenses under the irish act.

CONSTABLE CLIFTON OF KILDEAR.

CONSTABLE CLIFTON, of Kildesart, resigned as a protest against the harsh treatment of O'Brien by the prison officials at Clonmel.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FOR NEBRASKA: Fair, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.

FOR DAKOTA: Snow in northern portion, fair in the southern portion, warmer, brisk westerly winds.

VANDERBILT OFF ON A CRUISE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—William G. Vanderbilt, the millionaire, left for a cruise on the steam yacht Alva this morning for an extended cruise, lasting about seven months. They will visit Bermuda and Madeira, and thence cruise in the Mediterranean, and also visit Norway and England.

IN PICKING UP THE BEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Petitions are being circulated by the traveling men of the United States, in every state, asking for the appointment of the inter-state commission of N. J. Pickering, of Philadelphia, president of their national association.

A MISSOURI EARTHQUAKE.

CLARKSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 2.—A very distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 7:45 o'clock this morning. It rattled things generally, but no damage is reported. The shock was also felt at Painesville.

THE CONNELLVILLE COKE STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Connellville coke strike spread to the works of J. W. Moore & Co. to-day, and 500 men quit work. Reports from other works are that the situation is unchanged.

A DOSE OF PARIS GREEN.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—James Gorran, the sixteen-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Gorran, a widow, succumbed to-day by taking a dose of Paris green while under the influence of liquor.

COLLIERIES SUSPEND.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 2.—Huck Ridge, Burnside, Bear Valley and North Franklin, and Nos. 1 and 2 collieries, owned by the leading company, suspended operations in obedience to-day, owing to the demoralization of the coal trade.

FINGERS THAT TAPER

Long Legs, Short Waist and Little Foot.

A VOICE MORE TENOR THAN BASS

Big Pop Eyes and a Sallow Complexion.

A FIGURE RATHER ROTUND.

Five Foot, Ten and One-half Inches High.

THERE YOU HAVE ROSS RAYMOND

The Versatile and Ubiquitous Swindler Whose Deeds of Daring Have More Than Once Started Two Continents.

A SMOOTH SWINDLER.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—"The statement comes from Birmingham that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain discovered on his return from the United States that Mr. Austin Chamberlain had been swindled by an ingenious stranger to the amount of £10, also that through the introduction of Austin Chamberlain, the swindler succeeded in obtaining from the Chamberlain Bank the sum of £50,000, which was subsequently returned to Mr. Chamberlain's son, he was able to gather in some valuable plants from an orchard dealer. The person announced himself to Mr. Chamberlain as Mr. Ritchie, an American. Now all this reminds those who have kept themselves informed as to recent crimes of the fine Italian hand of the notorious Ross Raymond, an adoptive son of the continent, whose exploits have startled two continents. Starting in life as a subordinate journalist, Ross Raymond speedily discovered a special aptitude in other directions, and a few years ago fell like a bolt upon the beautiful southern states of America, and presently turned up as a New York Herald correspondent, and ransacked many of the shelves of the unwary. He swept over the south until the Herald laid a heavy hand upon him, and obstructed by too much free advertising he changed his name, wrapped his mantle of iniquity closer around him, and presently turned up as a New York Herald correspondent, and ransacked many of the shelves of the unwary. He swept over the south until the Herald laid a heavy hand upon him, and obstructed by too much free advertising he changed his name, wrapped his mantle of iniquity closer around him, and presently turned up as a New York Herald correspondent, and ransacked many of the shelves of the unwary. 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