

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

Few Regrets Expressed at the Retirement of Cleveland. TIRED OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY. Bayard's Blunders Responsible For the South Pacific Muddle. A CHANGE EARNESTLY DESIRED. Unbounded Confidence Expressed in the Incoming President. HOPEFUL OF BETTER THINGS. The New German Consul to Samoa Departs for His Post by the Shortest Route—A Special Mission.

Tired of Grover. [Copyright 1889 by New York Associated Press.] Berlin, March 2.—The recall from Samoa of Herr Kruppe, the German consul, has been promptly followed by the despatch of Herr Steebel, formerly consul general at Copenhagen, to replace him. Herr Steebel, after an interview with Bismarck, left for Hamburg under instructions to reach Samoa by the quickest route. Steebel's mission is a special one. His position in consular service entitles him to a better post than Samoa, but if his presence there is followed by harmonized relations with America he will obtain a higher rank. It is expected in official circles that complete concord will be established as soon as President Harrison's cabinet becomes familiarized with the incidents causing the disputes. The Borsen Courier, adversely criticizing the increase in the German squadron in Samoan waters, asserts that the order for the despatch of war ships was not given through Bismarck, but to the admiralty by a superior authority. The Cologne Gazette places the blame for the misunderstanding on Secretary Hayard. It says that it is hopeful that his successor will adopt the friendly approaches of Germany in the cordial spirit in which they are tendered. The whole tone of the semi-official press, when any reference is made to the affair, is marked by advanced regard for American feeling. The emperor dined to-night with General von Schellendorf, minister of war. The imperial presence is taken as a contradiction of the reports of the retirement of von Schellendorf, owing to continued conflicts with Count Walderssee. The report that Walderssee was about to retire arose from the overtures of Bismarck toward his acceptance of a high diplomatic post, stated to be Vienna, in succession to Prince Henry, of Reuss, upon whose discretion the chancellor cannot rely. Count Walderssee declined placing himself within the grip of Prince Bismarck, and losing whatever hold his daily contact with the emperor gives him. Dr. Von Stoelcker remains hospitable under a pledge, it is said, to abandon his judenhetze. His speech during Thursday's debate in the laudation on Dr. Windthorst's motion regarding religious teaching in primary schools was applauded by the members of all the government groups. His main contention was that surveillance over the schools was already largely vested with the clergy, who co-operated in supervising without infringing upon the control of the state. He ridiculed the idea that a layman could not be entrusted with religious teaching, and denounced Dr. Windthorst's proposals as a negation of the principles of healthy education in a hostile religious press. The speech is assisting in his restoration to favor. In some quarters the center party was disappointed over the reception of the proposals, which it was hoped would secure progress support on the ground that they tended to a separation of the church and state. Sir Churchill recently spoke to this effect, declaring that religious teaching ought to be the exclusive function of the clergy, but he rejected the clerical scheme as placing the school under the influence of the church. Dr. Windthorst, recognizing the violation of the center, predicted the future acceptance of the proposal. General services in honor of Emperor William will be held on the 9th inst., and will be attended by the whole imperial family. Empress Frederik, with her three daughters, is expected from Kiel on Thursday. Advances from St. Petersburg represent the czar as incensed against Atchinnoff, and as ordering his trial immediately on his arrival at Odessa. The czar's anger extends to General Ignatieff, through whom the Slavonic society supplied funds to Atchinnoff. The supplementary estimate about to be submitted to the reichstag provides for an outlay of 21,883,570 marks, a large portion of which goes to strengthen the artillery. Of this total, 9,390,390 marks will be raised by agriculture assessments and 13,392,054 marks by an imperial loan. Each corps of field artillery will henceforth consist in time of peace of seven detachments, each with six fully horsed guns and a portion also equipped with ammunition wagons with teams. A central board to be created for the navy will have control of the vessels and men, while the administration of the navy will be under the imperial chancellor. The other estimates include 24,000 marks for the emperor's place at Strasburg; 1,200,000 marks for the carrying out of measures against the slave trade, and 100,000 marks for the erection of a monument to the late Emperor William. The government has resolved not to alter the system under which banks issue private notes, the banks throughout Germany retaining the right to issue such notes. Several banks have united to increase their capital in order to establish a better proportion between their capital and note circulation. The report that Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, is mentally ill is untrue. The crisis in the relations between workmen and employers threatens to produce a general strike here. The severe weather, lack of work and want of cohesion among the workmen have assisted the employers in reducing wages. The Volkblatt, the socialist organ, in a proclamation to German workers, announces a general strike in the course of this month. It asserts that wages are insufficient to pay for daily bread, and that a majority of workmen would be content with 3 marks 10 pennings per day of nine hours. The police do not permit mass meetings of workmen,

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THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Action to Suppress the Patriotic League Approved. Paris, March 2.—In the chamber of deputies to-day La Guerre asked the government to explain its prosecution of the Patriotic League, and why he has not been included with them in the new program. Tirard justified the measure. The government, he said, would not falter before the intrigues and threats of the enemies of the republic. Thevetot, minister of justice, stigmatized the league as a hypocritical association, whose real object was to raise one man to power. When justice required the prosecution of La Guerre he would be prosecuted. La Guerre, amid the uproar moved an order of the day condemning the prosecution of the league.

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French Schoolboys Revolt. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, March 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—French schoolboys are fond of talking of revolting against their masters. However such as occurred yesterday at the Lycee Louis Le Grand is an uncommon event. The boys of the upper schools had been long on terms with M. Antoine, their rector, a cross between a master and an usher. His unpopularity was due to his exceeding sternness. Thursday the discontent broke out into open rebellion. The upper schoolboys trooped down to the dining hall singing. Yesterday morning the head master sent for the ring leaders, five in number, and expelled them. When this became known the whole school was in a state of ferment. Messengers were observed darting across the yards, and at a signal the boys of the upper, middle and junior schools struck up cries of "coups-puce" coupled with the names of the masters in the dining hall. The boys began to break plates and smash window panes. Twenty-six boys have been sent to the rector's office, and the parents of the other of the upper school boys have been asked to withdraw their sons. This, meantime, has put an end to the rebellion that has excited some concern in Paris, the Lycee Louis Le Grand ranking first among the great public schools of France.

INDIAN TRADESHIP REPORTS.

Washington, March 2.—Majority reports were submitted to the senate by Messrs. Platte and Chandler, from the special committee on Indian trade ships and Chippewa lumber contracts, and minority reports by Messrs. Sherman and Fairbank. The majority report charges inexorable neglect of duty and serious administrative incapacity on the part of the late commissioner of Indian affairs, J. C. D. Atkins, and willful and deliberate disobedience of orders, and gross abuse of official powers on the part of the Chippewa Indian agent, James T. Greaney. The boys were sent to the rector's office, and the parents of the other of the upper school boys have been asked to withdraw their sons. This, meantime, has put an end to the rebellion that has excited some concern in Paris, the Lycee Louis Le Grand ranking first among the great public schools of France.

ETERNAL CITY NOTES.

Rome, March 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The king has ordered Crespi to form a new cabinet. This is difficult, as it must be done from the extreme left, the ministers of which are opposed to Crespi on many points. The pope made a speech to-day in which he bitterly attacks the alien governments. Glen Miller has arrived in Rome on his pedestrian tour around the world. Libel Action Dismissed. DAKOTA CITY, Neb., March 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The case of The State versus E. B. Wilbur, for criminal libel, instituted by Attorney Thomas King, in consequence of an item in the Argus of the 22nd, came before Justice Jay to-day and the action was dismissed. It is understood that a civil action for damages will be commenced in the district court.

ELECTED MANAGING DIRECTOR.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Joseph A. Corby, of this city, has been elected managing director of the postal telegraph lines west of St. Louis. This summer the company will build lines from St. Joseph to the chief points in Kansas and a through line to Denver. A new copper wire is now being strung to Omaha and will be in working order by next Tuesday.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair, warmer, followed in Nebraska by slightly cooler, variable winds. For Dakota: Fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

AN UNCROWNED KING.

He Is Yielded the Reverence Reserved For a Sovereign. HIS RECEPTION IN THE HOUSE. The Most Extraordinary Incident of an Eventful Week. DEBATE ON THE IRISH QUESTION. Parnell's Speech Regarded by the Unionists as Ominous of Evil. THE GLADSTONIANS SURPRISED. They Are Confronted by a Majority Much Greater than Had Been Anticipated—The Situation Unchanged. Parnell's Reception. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, March 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Of course the Gladstonians knew they were sure to be beaten on Friday night, but perhaps the strength of the majority surprised them. The truth is that Mr. Morley's amendment was not skillfully drawn if its object was to invite any support from the outside. There was a sweeping vote of censure on the government for all its acts, past and present, and had it been carried the ministry must have followed. Many members of the unionist party object to the rough treatment of the Irish prisoners, but they are not prepared to precipitate another dissolution upon the country. No man, however independent in spirit, can be expected to rebel to that extent against his party and his constituency. A resolution condemning the treatment of the Irish prisoners and indefinite postponement of the local government bill for Ireland would have been far more menacing to the ministry. Some unionists could not have brought themselves to vote against the bill. The general position of the constituents remains therefore, what it was before. Neither side is much elated or much depressed. The debate was not a particularly good one. The honors were carried off by Mr. Gladstone, who made a truly amazing speech of two hours and a quarter in length, full of animation, dash and vigor, and never inferior to his adversaries, and abounding with dramatic touches, which the most consummate actor in the world might have envied. It is wonderful that a man in his eightieth year should be able to endure the physical fatigue of delivering a speech of such length, and to account for it the marvelous faculty of composing extemporaneously over so long a time, for he used very few notes. In the grand parliamentary manner of the old days there was no one to approach Mr. Gladstone. His face is full of expression, there is dignity in his bearing and manner which is unusual in a man of his age. He is a rival. Differ widely from him as some of us may, we must all feel that when he is gone we shall never see his like again. The next greatest impression was produced by the short but remarkable speech of Mr. Parnell. He rose a few minutes after 11 and delivered with much more emphasis than is usual with him, a pungent, forcible, but withal singularly moderate address. He evidently had the general election, whenever it may come, well before his mind; hence his declaration that a scheme may be devised to give Ireland the management of her own affairs, leaving England to adopt such safeguards as she might deem necessary for her own protection and security. There need not be the slightest shadow of danger or risk to the interests of the empire. All this is well calculated to produce the greatest effect on the popular mind, and especially at this moment, when Mr. Parnell stands vindicated from an abominable charge concocted by a professional blackmailer and forger. A most dangerous speech, said the unionists, one to another, when Parnell sat down, and doubtless it is so for them, but the most striking incident after all in connection with this debate was the extraordinary reception Mr. Parnell met with when he rose to speak to all hearts by his speech. He has also, how to the Irish leader, followed by nearly all the party. It was indeed a curious spectacle. If the queen had entered the house Gladstone and his friends could not have more, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Fowler and one or two more remained seated; otherwise the whole Gladstonian party made an obeisance to the uncrowned king. Mr. Gladstone bowed low and repeated it more than once. Lord Hartington never moved an eyebrow or muscle. His head reclined on the back of his seat, as usual, and he seemed entirely unconscious of what was going on. It takes a good deal to arouse him from his lethargy; in fact, I have never seen it done. He is the embodiment of British sang froid. Certainly, if anything could astonish him it would be to see the aged leader of the liberal party making reverence to Mr. Parnell such as is reserved for a sovereign. The whirligig of time does very truly round its revenges. Mr. Parnell himself seemed utterly unconcerned. All receptions seemed to come alike to him. He has endured calumny and can put up with like no other, however, he has his feelings like other men, only he never lets them be seen. He is a sort of Lord Hartington in his way, the only two men in the house whose countenances tell no tales. Mr. Chamberlain goes in for the same line of business, but he can only supply an inferior article. He never also cultivates an imperturbable manner, but it is a good deal inferior. He is always fidgeting about, trying his forelegs in a knot and untying them again. As for Mr. Goschen, misery and nervousness are depicted on every line of his face. It is to be hoped that he enjoys his retirement, but he is no one who ever guesses it. The most uproarious cheering during the whole week was evoked by the appearance of Dr. Tanner. He has been dodging the Irish police so long that he was almost forgotten, but he was determined that his vote should not be lost by his party on any important night, so he was smuggled into the house and suddenly stood before his countrymen and colleagues who burst into a wild yell of delight when they saw him. The doctor was curiously headed and radiant, and took a corner in a position where all four could see and admire him. His derisive sneers at the Irish secretary were frequent during the rest of the evening, although Haifour got slightly the best of it. Tanner was bagged, but he cast his vote first.

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WENT ON THE WARPATH.

A Crazy Indian Attempts to Clean Out the Camp. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—News has just reached here from Okobeechee of a bloody affray among the Seminole Indians in the Everglades. Jim, a young buck, went crazy, and with a Winchester rifle started out on the war-path through the camp and settlement. His first shot was a bullet which struck Waukeo Mico, a chief of the Miami, killing him instantly. He then killed Old Tiger, Young Tiger, son of Old Tiger, sprang on the mania and a hand to hand fight for the possession of the rifle followed. Tiger was finally shot dead. The mania then killed two more of the Miami, and attacked bucks, squaws and children indiscriminately. He was finally cornered and shot dead by Billy, another Seminole brave. In less than half an hour eight Indians were killed.

THE CABINET.

As It Appears in R. B. Harrison's Report. The Record. HELENA, Mont., March 1.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A special Washington telegram which may be regarded as coming from official sources, was printed in the Record (R. B. Harrison's paper) this morning, announcing that the president-elect had finally decided upon the selection of his cabinet, and that no changes would be made. The list is as follows: Blaine, secretary of state. Noble, secretary of the treasury. Wainwright, secretary of the interior. Wainwright, postmaster general. Miller, (Indiana), attorney general. Proctor, secretary of war. Rusk, secretary of agriculture. Tracy, secretary of the navy.

EVICTING THE STRIKERS.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A strike of bricklayers and masons at the limestone quarry at Carleton and Hillside is unabated. Early this morning it was discovered that four wire cables used to haul trucks on an incline were cut in several places. Two of the cables are owned by the Carleton Limestone company, of which John A. Logan, jr., is manager. Thirteen men were arrested and served on Knights of Labor tenants of the company houses. Yesterday the authorities, acting under orders of John A. Logan, jr., evicted twelve families, setting their household goods out in the highway. Women with children were compelled to find shelter with neighbors. Five deputy sheriffs are now guarding the property of the companies.

SOMEONE HAS BLUNDERED.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A great sensation has been created in fashionable circles here, owing to alleged blundering in issuing tickets for the state ball on Monday. Some of the oldest families here have not received invitations although they have been going to the governor's house for over twenty years. Many French Canadian members of parliament have been overlooked, and their colleagues of the same nationality are talking of staying away. Hon. W. Laurier, it is stated, has been asked to make representations of the case to the governor general. Two thousand tickets were issued. The affair is the talk of the city.

THE SANTS LOSE THEIR CASE.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The territorial supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the matter of compensation of the receiver in the case of the United States the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints. Receiver Dyer was allowed \$10,000 for his first year's services; his attorney, P. L. Williams, \$5,500, G. S. Peters, \$4,000. The charge of contempt of court brought against the school trustees was settled by the withdrawal of contemptuous papers and the payment of costs.

A COUNTY SOT WRE.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Governor Humphrey to-day received a telegram from Horace, stating that an armed mob from Tribune had visited the town to carry off city property. The telegram said the mob was prevented from accomplishing its mission, but that serious trouble was feared. The governor telegraphed to the sheriff of Greeley county that he has ample power to preserve the peace, and directing him to do it fearlessly and impartially. The trouble grew out of the county seat fight which has been in progress in Greeley county for the past two years. The rival towns are only two miles apart.

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THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Over One Hundred Patients Treated in January. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, March 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—During the month of January 142 patients have been treated for rabies at the Pasteur institute. The bites were in 133 cases inflicted by mad dogs, in six cases by mad cats, and in one case by a mad sheep. The whole number have been reported during the month. The first case of death was that of a little girl named Blanche Druaux, of Amberville, near Paris. Blanche was fifteen years old. She was bitten by a dog subsequently proved by a veterinary surgeon to have been mad. This occurred on December 23, 1889. The bites were on the left cheek, three centimetres below the eye. The wounds were washed with antiseptic five minutes afterwards. The treatment at the Pasteur institute began on January 1 and continued until January 28. The girl was taken in on February 6. She was placed in the hospital Terriblerie, where she died on February 11. Her rabies manifested themselves, and death occurred on February 11. The rabies in this instance declared itself in nine days after treatment. The second fatal case was that of Jean Louis Dufour, seventy-two years of age, a native of Veveys, in the Aneche, Dufour was bitten December 23, 1889. The head of the dog that bit him was sent to the institute December 31. Animals inoculated with matter taken from the dog's brain died of rabies January 19. Dufour's bites were twenty-three in number. They were on the right hand, arm and wrist and shoulder. The wounds were very deep. Dufour underwent treatment at the Pasteur institute from December 25, 1889, to January 12, 1889. Dr. Merlet states that Dufour, immediately after he was bitten, and during his treatment at the institute was continually subject to hallucinations. On February 9, immediately after dinner, he was seized with oesophageal spasms, accompanied with hydrophobia. He experienced sharp pains in the right arm. When called to see him, says Dr. Merlet, I found that he was suffering from rabies. Violent symptoms ensued during the night of February 12. The patient tried to bite everybody about him. He tore away the flesh of his right arm with the finger nails of his left hand. He slunk from light and was terrified at the slightest noise. Death occurred on February 13 at 1 o'clock.

THE DIAMOND KINGS.

The Touring American Base Ballists to Play in Paris. PRESIDENT CARNOT WILL SEE IT. The French Ruler Admires Our National Game. ENGLAND WILL BE TAKEN NEXT. From Where They Will Probably Make a Home Run. FRENCH POLITICS ARE BOILING. An Exciting Debate in Which the Left and Center Cheers While the Right Sits and Laughs. The Patriotic League. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, March 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The interpellation La Guerre came off yesterday in the chamber of deputies. There were scores of pretty women present in the galleries, and the usual Lord Lytton Count Munster and Count Hayes, who never miss a parliamentary primour. The call opened by M. Meline, president of the chamber, announcing with a pleasant smile that he had received from M. La Guerre the demanded interpellation against the minister of justice, and the suppression of League des Patriotes. M. Meline asked the government when they desired the discussion to commence. M. Tirard rose in his seat and said immediately. M. La Guerre then mounted the tribune with a brisk elastic step, drank something that looked very much like milk, and a glass of brandy and water, or perhaps it was cold tea, and with a ringing voice said: "My friends and myself are delighted to see the government enter upon a career of violence. My friends and myself are delighted to see M. Tirard, our best ally, at the head of the government, and we shall never forget that it was M. Tirard who made General Boulanger emperor. I don't come here to talk to you about the violence you have committed against the league des Patriotes, for all you deputies are more deputies in name. Your power, your mandate has long since vanished, but I come here to obtain personal explanation from the minister of justice, and to ask him why he will not include the league des Patriotes, Melin and Richard, when I also signed the document for which they were arrested." M. La Guerre was regarded with a storm of indignation from the left and center, the right smiled, but neither a plaud nor interrupted. In the confusion M. Tirard mounted the tribune to reply to M. La Guerre. He began with the words: "The Honorable M. La Guerre."

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