

THE HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.

An Impression Prevailing that the Present One is Doomed.

EFFECT OF ANDRASSY'S DEATH.

Graf Apponyi Will Probably Be the Next Premier—A Firm Foreign Policy Needed—Russian Encroachments.

Hungary's Prospective Leader.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Budapest, Feb. 23.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—All Austria-Hungary and indirectly all Europe is being interested in the changed condition of Magyar politics, which the disappearance of Count Andrássy from the political arena has occasioned. This morning I applied for and was accorded an audience by Prime Minister Tisza and Graf Apponyi, leader of the opposition, whose advent to power, according to the political prophets of progress in the party, is now only a matter of a few weeks. By the premier I was received in a magnificent apartment in the ministerial building at Ofen. It was introduced through a series of stonily chambered by a number of lackeys, wearing the quaint costume of a few centuries ago, and finally found the premier in his study, a small room overlooking the Danube and affording a superb view of Pesth, on the opposite shore. The premier was dressed in a black broadcloth, and the short-sighted expression of his eyes suggested Francisque Sarcey. The premier seemed very depressed. He had just returned from the palace, where he had had an audience with the emperor. Although only in his sixtieth year, the minister looks at least eighty. He has evidently paid a great physical penalty for those sixteen years' premiership.

"In Andrássy," he said, "Hungary has lost her noblest son. He was beloved by all his compatriots, and better still, he was respected and esteemed by every woman in the land. And his loss has been most trusted and worthy counselor. In this our loss is great, but I do not think his death has changed in the least the political situation of parties in Hungary which we have heard so much about in the last few days. Yes, I have been in office sixteen years. I, too, have been, as Andrássy expressed it, that the ministerial position in Austria-Hungary is not a pleasant one. My own opposition is right. I am not a popular minister, but in the old school of statesmanship in which I was educated we were taught to follow the dictates of patriotism and let our popularity take care of itself."

"Do you expect to remain in office for many years to come?"

"I still remain at my post as long as the king desires it and as long as my countrymen continue to approve my policy." "The premier then related into a discreet silence. Foreign politics, the Balkan peninsula and the little Decatur seemed to interest him but little I withdrew to see Graf Apponyi, the leader of the opposition. I can readily understand his amazing popularity among his countrymen and the verdict of his majority, which is the same as Adam has instituted in France. He greeted me in faultless English, though he never crossed the channel. He stands six feet high and is built like an athlete. His voice is beautifully modulated and he is reported to be a champion of the salon as well as of the forum. He is barely forty, is of noble family and is a member of the house of lords, but he prefers the more plebeian atmosphere of the lower chamber. One wonders that he should have elected such a stormy career when pleasant ways were open to him.

"On our foreign policy the loss of Andrássy will be most felt," he began. "As prime minister and trusted friend of the emperor, Andrássy's energetic representations often corrected our want and vacillating foreign policy and stiffened the backbone of his majesty's constitutional advisers. In my opinion, peace or war in the near future depends entirely on Russia, yet our weak policy in the Balkan peninsula should also in a measure be responsible should a European war ensue owing to the petty quarrels in these little states. The difference is that in these states the commission, ours of omission. Our negative foreign policy allows Russia to drift along, doing very much as it will with the Balkan states. A day that comes when we shall awake to the fact that our peace at any price foreign policy has transgressed the line of national self-respect. Then there will be a revision of national feeling, which the present is not. Alliances will be called upon to withdraw out of these states or fight, and you may be sure they will fight. And yet if we had given Russia to understand once and for all that her constant interference in the Balkan states would lead to war with us, believe me, she would see that she came to her senses and would desist. We Hungarians want a more energetic well-defined foreign policy because we think that it would tend to preserve peace, and we want it fully understood that though we seek not to extend our territory in the peninsula or our sphere of influence, we will also not permit Russia to do one or the other. We would soon fight. I like Count Kalnoy very much as a gentleman but do not like him as a prime minister. We suffered his back three years ago in the delegations at Vienna, but we still find that his calculations and his sagacious are carried to excess. He dislikes nervousness and we find that he is not nervous enough. I should have to have recourse to my imagination to construct the hypothetical political move which would route Count Kalnoy from the Olympian heights. Russia has at her command swifter forces for attaining her ends owing to our occupation of Herzegovina and Bosnia. Our claims of disaster neediness in the Balkan peninsula are laughed at. When we reproach Russia we are requested to leave their note alone and to take care of our own optical bank. I have always considered the occupation unfortunate but in the end being and prosperity of the inhabitants it really is a moral justification. Since our occupation Christians and Mohammedans have been treated scrupulously alike. Do you think that would have been the case had Servia and Montenegro occupied the province proposed? Hardly. I don't know that Tisza's position is weakened by the death of Andrássy. Perhaps it is a little strengthened. His position, however, during the last few months had become simply impossible. Had the fall of his ministry, which was at the most a matter of a couple of months, come while Andrássy lived, the government might have persuaded that great statesman to return to power. But Andrássy is gone, with no man available between Tisza and the progressive opposition. The government may cling to him more closely than formerly. We have found it difficult to upset a ministry

GOVERNOR BIES' INAUGURAL.

The Traditional Jeffersonian Simplicity Will be Lacking.

PROLONGED THE DEADLOCK.

Railroad Agents Encourage the Recent Tie-up in the Iowa Legislature—An Anti-Prohibition Movement.

A Big Blowout.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—For a "Jeffersonian simplicity" event, the democrats intend that the inauguration of Governor Bies shall be the biggest thing of the kind that Iowa has ever seen. They have asked for twice the number of outside troops that have ever been furnished before, and they expect the state to expend three or four times as much money as usual to inaugurate their governor. Military companies have been ordered out from Ottumwa, Burlington, Dubuque and Sioux City, making, with the regular troops, a force of nearly a full regiment for the military display. Thus the regular troops will be increased to St. Joseph and nearly all the large cities of Iowa, to swell the parade and increase the simplicity of the affair. It is proposed to conduct the festival on the grandest scale of the well kind at \$5 a ticket in the evening.

The directors of the Des Moines ball team are going to win a trophy this year to increase interest in the game and to benefit the club. They will organize a junior baseball team to be known as the Des Moines juniors. The club will play in the small cities of the state with amateur clubs. They will thus help to advertise Des Moines and the regular team, which are playing for players for the future. So, as a school for players even, it is believed that the scheme will justify the expense and trouble required. It is probable that another school will be organized and that Macular will be installed as secretary and manager, when the season opens, and not play at all, except as a substitute.

A NOVEL QUESTION. The supreme court is to be called upon to decide a novel question affecting the rights of insurance companies. The question is whether a company which is prohibited from doing business in this state may do so in another state. If they are prohibited from doing business in this state, they cannot against their will do so in another state. This is the second experience of the kind that the Mormon missionaries have had in the East and within the last six months.

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THE GERMAN UPHEAVAL.

A Reaction Against the Tyranny of Bismarck.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 23.—Major Kaufman, editor of the Anzeiger and a life-long student of German politics, talking today about the recent election in Germany says the great victory of the socialists was due to Bismarck's anti-socialist law. The law was a reaction against the tyranny of Bismarck, which was renewed every two years since the request of the government. The natural consequences of such a law followed in the form of a revolution. The result of the election will be that instead of eleven members of the rightist party, the socialists will have twenty-four members. The anti-socialist law will fail. They will have liberty in organizing openly and a chance will be given them to develop a program for the future. Bismarck or the emperor will try to get a majority by making a change in the constitution, but the government will resist. The result of the election can dissolve the reichstag if he desires, but he must first give a new election. It is likely that Germany will drift more and more into a parliamentary government and the rights of the crown will be lessened. There is no danger that the socialists will become the ruling one, but the result of the election means that Germany will be more liberally governed and the working class will have more influence. The socialists are not anarchists. They are as bitterly opposed to anarchy as any other party.

A Comparison.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—The Carlel parties have not secured only 74 seats, as against 213 held previously. A comparison between the strength of the parties in the last reichstag and the present body, so far as known, shows the conservatives formerly 78, now 48; imperialists 29, now 20; national liberals 92, now 101; centerists 103, now 80; freemasons 30, now 20; socialists 11, now 20.

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KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.—A dispatch was received here this evening that Walton, who stole the \$30,000 from the Pacific Express company at Dallas, Tex., was captured by the police in Kansas City. The amount is not extant.

St. Johns, N. H., Feb. 23.—Walton, the escaped convict, who was arrested at night, arrived here several days ago in company with John Laird and Frank Brady, two notorious Montreal gamblers, to whom it is claimed he gave a large sum of money to get him out of Canada. They also got more money from him by gambling. They are now in jail here and went to Montreal, where they have been arrested for aiding and abetting Walton in bringing stolen money into Canada.

Into the "Big Four" Maw.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—The re-organization of the Ohio, Indiana & Western railway was completed yesterday and the property passed into the full control of the "Big Four" system. The name of the re-organized company is the Central & Eastern railway. John A. Harshard was elected president.

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THE BEHRING SEA MATTER.

Blaine and Pauncefote Reach an Agreement.

AN INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Recommended by the International American Conference—Amnesty for Deserters—Morton Joins an Athletic Club.

WASHINGTON HERALD THE OMAHA HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—It may be definitely announced that Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote have reached an amicable agreement upon the Behring sea fishery controversy, and that the question of damages sustained by British vessels will be submitted to arbitration. The details of this agreement cannot be ascertained, but it is known that the government of the United States will not under any circumstances permit foreigners to catch seals even in disputed waters during the seasons when its own subjects are prohibited from catching them, and it is not believed that Mr. Blaine would yield the exclusive right to the fisheries in this position. The Behring sea which is enclosed entirely by the territory of the United States. When Alaska was purchased from Russia the boundary between the United States and the Russian empire was fixed by an imaginary line drawn from the center of the Behring straits southwest to the furthest island in the Aleutian group, and thence to the north pole. It is not believed that these waters are a closed sea. Therefore British fishers had nominal or moral liberty to enter these waters, as they have to enter all waters from which they have not been formally prohibited. The United States revenue, marine and naval vessels had, therefore, no right to seize vessels engaged in such fisheries, and this government has no right to demand compensation from their owners. Hence the natural conclusion is that in his agreement with Sir Julian Pauncefote, Mr. Blaine concedes the right of the United States to prohibit poaching on the Behring sea. In other words, the United States will pay whatever damages the poachers have suffered in the past, and England guarantees that they shall not be renewed.

It is not known who the arbitrator will be, but the usual custom is for each nation to select a representative, and the two representatives, one from each nation, and a single arbitrator can be selected. In the dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica over the right of the United States to prohibit poaching on the Behring sea, the arbitrator was the sole arbitrator. President Cleveland acted in a similar capacity to settle the boundary dispute between Mexico and Canada. The arbitrator was the president of France or the king of Italy will be selected. This agreement is a great triumph for Mr. Blaine and his policy of international relations for the purpose of creating a situation for political effect, there is no doubt that the agreement will be more sincerely earnest in establishing universally the principle of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes. It has not only exemplified this policy in the dispute with England over the fisheries and with Germany over the Samoan difference, but from the beginning it has been a powerful influence with the delegates to the international American conference to secure a definite and permanent plan for the settlement of all international disputes. It is a difference among the republics of this hemisphere, and it may be said that he has been successful.

AN INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The committee on railways of the international American conference has made a report which will be unanimously adopted by the conference and is likely to create a great talk and result in more permanent good than any other action of that body. The committee recommends the construction of an international railway to connect the cities of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, and to extend to the Atlantic coast of the United States. The project is a grand one, and it is believed that it will be carried out in the near future.

AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS.

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Table with columns: CITIES, CLEARINGS, PERCENTAGE. Lists cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., with their respective clearing amounts and percentage changes.

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Comment by Railroad Men on President Blaine's Black and White Paper.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Commenting on President T. B. Blackstone's recent paper on the condition of the railroads of America, Vice President J. C. McCullough of the Alton road said that here was but one road besides the Alton in the United States over five hundred miles long that is now paying an annual dividend of 10 per cent. He said that the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, and also the Erie, all other roads fall below that figure. Chairman Aldace F. Walker of the Interstate Railway association, said that Mr. Blackstone's paper is a masterpiece of the one, worthy of the closest study and the most careful attention. Mr. Walker thought that the railroads ought to be done to protect the public interest and to prevent the control of the railroads by a few individuals. He said that the railroads are a public utility and should be controlled by the public. He said that the railroads are a public utility and should be controlled by the public. He said that the railroads are a public utility and should be controlled by the public.

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At Baltimore—The Western, from Bremen. At Philadelphia—The Maryland, from London. At London—Sighted: The Gellert, from Hamburg, and La Bretagne, from Havre; each from New York. At New York—The Adriatic, the Queen and the City of Chester, all from Liverpool; the Illinois and Pommern, from Antwerp; the Saale, from Bremen.

COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION.

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EXPLOSION ON A CANAL BOAT.

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THE DEPUTY DEADLOCK.

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Although Greatly Changed He is Instantly Recognized by Parties With Whom He Has Had Dealings.

A Man of Iron Nerve.

At the Missouri Pacific railway station known as West Side, just beyond the city limits, waiting for the train on which was Neal yesterday evening, were Police Captains Cornack and Mostyn, County Attorney Mahoney, Chief Detective Blum, Sergeant Ormsby and Sigwart, Bernard Hizo, proprietor of the "Beacon" house in South Omaha where Neal boarded; G. Davis, proprietor of the livery stable where Neal kept the Pinney horses that he had stolen; Jeremiah Dee, one of the young men whom Neal hired to help drive the stock into South Omaha, and Christian A. Melcher, from whom Neal bought the pocket book, memorandum, etc. The South Omaha gentlemen were there at the solicitation of The Bee, and were accompanied by a Bee representative, whose presence was so complete a surprise as to almost dumbfound the officers, several of whom expressed themselves with the greatest emphasis as being totally unable to account for The Bee's knowing that the train was to be met at that point. No other party was represented.

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Financial Transactions of the Country for the Past Week.

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Table with columns: CITIES, CLEARINGS, PERCENTAGE. Lists cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., with their respective clearing amounts and percentage changes.

ATROUS DISCUSSION.

Comment by Railroad Men on President Blaine's Black and White Paper.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Commenting on President T. B. Blackstone's recent paper on the condition of the railroads of America, Vice President J. C. McCullough of the Alton road said that here was but one road besides the Alton in the United States over five hundred miles long that is now paying an annual dividend of 10 per cent. He said that the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, and also the Erie, all other roads fall below that figure. Chairman Aldace F. Walker of the Interstate Railway association, said that Mr. Blackstone's paper is a masterpiece of the one, worthy of the closest study and the most careful attention. Mr. Walker thought that the railroads ought to be done to protect the public interest and to prevent the control of the railroads by a few individuals. He said that the railroads are a public utility and should be controlled by the public. He said that the railroads are a public utility and should be controlled by the public.

STRENGTHENING ARRIVALS.

At Baltimore—The Western, from Bremen. At Philadelphia—The Maryland, from London. At London—Sighted: The Gellert, from Hamburg, and La Bretagne, from Havre; each from New York. At New York—The Adriatic, the Queen and the City of Chester, all from Liverpool; the Illinois and P