

ARE NO LONGER ONE.

States of the German Empire Are Gradually Drifting Away from Prussia.

BISMARCK'S WORK IS BEING UNDONE.

Many Signs of Dissatisfaction and Disintegration Appear on the Surface.

INCIDENTS SHOW PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Actions of the People in Various Quarters Indicate Plainly Their Feeling.

ALSACE-LORRAINE FOR FRANCE AGAIN.

Repeal of 1870 to Be Compensated for by Generosity Soon—Treat of Public Utterance on the Subject—Other French News.

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Paris, Jan. 9.—[New York Herald Cable.]—Special to THE BEE.—For years France made the grave mistake of denying the greatness of Germany. She paid dearly for that blunder, though, in 1870. It looks as if Germany were falling into a similar error by shutting her eyes to certain symptoms which show that her power has passed its apogee and is now waning.

Whatever the official supporters of the little emperor may say to the contrary, the unity of Germany is less assured now than it was two or three years ago. The progress of socialism is undeniable and constant. The blind respect once entertained by the people for the imperial person has diminished even on the Rhine. The German magistrats are, for the first time, showing signs of independence.

Much comment has been caused in Berlin by the recent trial of a workman for less majesty. The man in question had omitted to stand on some occasion while the emperor's health was being proposed. He was acquitted. From this we may get some idea of the popular feeling in Prussia. And while this verdict proves that the person of the emperor is criticized and judged in certain quarters, it is no less evident that all classes are beginning to grow tired of the imperial valet. The minor German states are growing restive under Prussian domination.

Bismarck's Empire Crumbling. I repeat that the German unity, which was so laboriously built up and so firmly maintained by Prince Bismarck, is less solid than was fancied. Facts which have occurred within the past fortnight have given rise to much discussion. The Bavarian princes, who were in the habit of proceeding to Berlin at New Year's to offer their good wishes and congratulations to the emperor, have this year omitted this courtesy, and it is no secret that the Bavarians approve this abstention.

Bavaria feels hurt by the attitude which the young emperor has assumed toward their princes. It was agreed some time ago that one of them should be appointed inspector general of the army. When the time came for signing the appointment, William declined to confirm the arrangement except on the express condition that the princes should live in Berlin. The Bavarian regent, Prince Luitpold, replied that he would not permit his sons to leave Munich. On that the emperor declared that he would appoint the staff, including the Bavarian regent, as usual leave Prussia. In Munich this assumption was regarded as humiliating. Negotiations were stopped, and since then the relations between Munich and Berlin have been much strained.

Mecklenburgers Grumbling. While these events have been taking place in south Germany, some dissatisfaction in the north has become noticeable. The governor of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg complains of violations of the military treaties. Several soldiers who had been sentenced by the Mecklenburg courts have been released by the Prussian authorities.

On the emperor's birthday, too, the Mecklenburgers received orders from Prussia to celebrate the festival, and this despite the fact that the German emperor has no sovereign rights in the grand duchy. Like all weak nations, the Mecklenburgers are proud of what remains of their rights. They have resented this interference with their liberties. One of their papers remarks: "Prussia seems bent on systematically wounding the susceptibilities of the other German states, and by so doing she is arousing a dangerous enmity." The natives do not hesitate to express the regret they feel for Bismarck's downfall, and their conduct seems the more significant if we remember that the Mecklenburgers have always been most friendly to Prussia.

For the Peace of Europe. A movement of opinion in favor of the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France is visible. Its advocates are not Frenchmen or Ultrarians, but men of eminence in neutral countries. In an article which he contributes to the Revue de Louvain, the well known writer M. Talcheur, who has earned a world wide reputation by his moderation and the influence he holds in Switzerland, declares that the Prussian military system is crushing to Europe. As, even after twenty years of subjection, the Alsations and Lorraines still desire to be German, it would be best to content them. Germany is the one cause for anxiety in Europe. She holds peace in her hands.

Prof. Bessey, the distinguished English politician, in the course of an address at Oxford, lately, said that no power had the right to rule a people in spite of itself.

Greatest Crime of the Century. After reminding his hearers that Germany had succeeded in forming what was called a league of peace, and that she was always protesting she had no desire for war, he denounced her for her hypocrisy. Nothing, he maintained, was sacred in treaties which violated the idea of justice. And the handing over of 1,500,000 of Frenchmen to Germany was an outrage on the public morality, the greatest crime and one of the great misdeeds of the century. This blunder, he said, must be corrected. The only nation which threatened European peace was Germany, who persisted in keeping what she seized in 1870. Therein lay the great danger which kept Europe in a constant state of fear. By aggression, he asserted, Germany has offended all Europe and Europe had a right to call her to account.

Justice Will Be Done. Yesterday in making a speech at Mulhouse, Bebel, the well known deputy, said that the German workmen and socialists had always protested against the annexation of Alsace. His speech was applauded to the echo.

In 1874 Gambetta expected France to be

patient, and foretold that soon or late the hour of justice must come. This hour seems near at hand. All the spiked helmets of the little emperor will not stay justice. Europe has now come to see that France does not want war. She has taken alarm at the increasing power of the monarch's heir.

A revolution of public feeling in favor of France has become manifest, and if Frenchmen will but steel themselves to patience, who knows whether, without having to fire a single shot, they may not score a splendid triumph and assure the peace of Europe for a century.

The minister of commerce has entrusted M. Hux, the wealthy chemist, with government expert, with a special mission to America. He will sail shortly for the United States to study and report on the methods of extracting, working and refining petroleum. His journey is connected with the important question of the petroleum duties in France.

Jacques St. Cyr.

TOLD BY THE BALTIMORE MEN.

Further Details of the Valparaiso Assault on American Sailors. VALPARAISO, CHIL., Jan. 9.—Today was the third day of the investigation into the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore. Judge Advocate Romy presided alone, District Attorney Garter being absent. Nearly all the crew have now testified, and Monday the officers will probably take the stand.

In the case of the United States as stated by President Harrison in his message has been fully made out. There can be no longer any doubt that the mob was organized beforehand. Nearly every sailor was warned by at least one person that the Baltimore's men would be attacked at dark. The clerk of the bank where the manager of the ship was located, stopped others on the street and warned them, and many others in all classes of society also gave warning. As a result, many of the sailors kept away from the low part of town and went to the fashionable residence and business part, only to be followed and attacked there by the mob at about midnight. The sailors who were not warned, or who were warned but did not heed the warning, were attacked in the lower quarter of the city. A large number of the sailors had gone to the Plaza Victoria to attend an opera in the theater there. The opera had been postponed late in the day, and it was soon after this was known that the row began. The story of James Gillen, the crew member who was shot, is corroborated by Carson's account. The second witness, James Stewart, a fireman, testified that when his boat was being towed by the crew, the men of the Chilean warship Esmeralda. The men of this ship were running along the side shaking their fists and knives at the Americans. A young fireman, named Stewart, told the same story as Gillen.

Warned of His Danger.

John Carson testified that he went into White's saloon, where the bartender warned him to remain quiet. He was told not to mean to attack them. Later he and others were warned that they would be attacked as soon as it was dark. He then thought there would be no trouble, but he was told by seven others of the Baltimore's men to return to the cruiser. They found a mob at mole assault on the sailors. The sailors acquiesced themselves with the mob began to stone them. The sailors separated and fled. Carson found the mob still at his heels. He said: "I entered the Hotel Colonna, one of the best hotels in the city, for refuge. The crowd began to break in. I went to the room, but was refused. I then asked for a meal, but was again refused and ordered to get out. I then ran across the street into a cigar store, with the mob following me, but the door was shut against them. A young fireman, named Stewart, told the same story as Gillen.

Whipped Condition of the Peasants in Some Parts of Russia.

St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—A telegram from the province of Voronezh gives an account of an interview in regard to the famine with a member of the provincial assembly. The latter stated that the district of Voronezh, one of the richest in Russia is suffering terribly. He said: "The majority of the peasants' huts are deserted. There has been a general emigration to other provinces, especially to Siberia. The death rate has doubled. Marriages have almost ceased. The receipts of the bank shops have declined 25 per cent. Four per cent of the population have been sold to knackers. The town of Voronezh is infested with haggard beggars. The town folks are doing their utmost to relieve the distress. Charitable performances are given at the theaters nightly, and free bakeries and kitchens have been established. Ladies' committees are being formed in the country to organize measures for the relief of the pauper. The lot of these people has for a long time been growing worse, owing to the decreasing yield of the soil, due to the continuation of crops without manuring. At the same time receipts of what have fallen off, owing to the increased American supply to the market, and the falling price of wheat. The latter fact the system under which every peasant is expected to hold land is a serious evil, as the peasants are thus unwilling to be hired except at a rate making farming unprofitable. Another evil is that German and other foreign estate agents and engineers have been driven from the country and there is no one to replace them. I do not think that the government discourages technical education, but the schools are for the most part closed on account of insubordination of the pupils. The government is building railways in regions where those already existing are not used, while the great grain producing district of south and central Russia is neglected."

Peace for the Present.

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—[New York Herald Cable.]—Special to THE BEE.—The sailing of Marco Polo has ordered the departure of the Cashaw, whose action provoked the revolt of the Klaxuyite tribes. This seems to avert further danger for the present. The important feature of the incident was the desire of the British minister to occupy the town with the Indian power of the English war vessels. This was only prevented by the vigorous action of the Spanish minister, who informed Sir Evan Smith if the town was occupied it must be jointly. This protest was reinforced by the arrival of a French ship, which was very well. An Italian cruiser has just signalled.

Arrested of Kidnapping.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John M. Johnson was arrested here today on the charge of kidnapping. She says she got a divorce from her husband at Indianapolis in October last, and was married to a man named Johnson, who was a boy, aged 7 and 9 years. Her husband left Indianapolis, taking the boys with him. She located him at LaCrosse, where he had again married. She found one of the boys at school and brought him to Dubuque.

Six Years for Larceny.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—Herman Rieger, the 10-year-old son of ex-convict Rieger, has been sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, charged with larceny, by Judge Anthony.

Cousin's Chilian Officer.

Joseph Wiggin was attacked near the

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In measure, if it becomes a law, will inevitably give rise to a host of malicious informers and blackmailers, who will continually busy themselves in laying traps for the keepers of places of public resort, and who always stand in readiness to blast the reputations of private individuals. When the bill was before the Bundestag Chamber of Deputies in Bavaria, it was intended to discriminate between the various forms of drunkenness. It was found practically impossible, however, to classify drinkers of comparatively harmless beer and wine apart from the drunkards who are poisoning themselves with potato spirits.

Prosecutions under the bill will follow when the courts begin to open and will denote the culprit, and should the measure ever come into active operation in this city there will be a mighty swarm of convicts.

The center party is divided upon the question of the wisdom of the measure, the majority leaning toward the bill as moral legislation approved by the Vatican. The result depends upon the centerists, and therefore the bill is likely to pass.

William Will Open the Landtag.

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The czar at present is collected that Europe should remain neutral and the port is adverse to fresh interference. Regarding a regency, on the subject the French press is greatly excited. The Sultan's firm establishment of the succession of the eldest sons of the khedive also provides that if a deceased khedive has not duly appointed a regency the ministers shall elect a regent from among themselves, the royal order also states that the regency. Any regent appointed will be a mere instrument of British policy.

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The report of Dr. Pfeiffer, which was recently read at the Charly hospital, details how the doctor traces the influenza bacillus and describes its special character as distinct from that of other bacilli. The report concludes with the single practical recommendation to combat infection by removing and destroying the sputum of persons suffering from influenza and by keeping the surroundings clean and thoroughly disinfected.

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