

PRIMARY EDUCATION

It Almost Causes a Ministerial Crisis in the German Government.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED BY THE EMPEROR

Attempt to Arrange a Modification of the Proposed Educational Bill.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO SATISFY ALL PARTIES

Count von Zedlitz's Futile Efforts Results in His Resignation from the Cabinet.

EMPEROR WILLIAM RETIRES TO THINK

He Retires to His Hunting Seat to Give Thought to the Measure Which Threatens to Disrupt His Cabinet—German News.

Since the committee having in charge the Prussian primary education bill began its sitting, Chancellor von Caprivi and Count von Zedlitz have been offering liberal opposition to the tentative amendments to the measure. Only last week the government seemed to be bidding for an arrangement of the difficulty which had arisen over the bill...

Part first establishes in Scotland a legislative body, which shall have jurisdiction over all matters except those properly belonging to the imperial legislature. The Scottish parliament is to consist of Scottish members returned to the imperial parliament, excepting those returned for the Scotch universities. It will meet in autumn and consider all bills, public and private, and all business executive relating to Scotland. Bills passed become laws under sanction of the queen and will not require the sanction of the imperial parliament nor of the House of Lords. Neither the imperial parliament nor the government shall have any power to vote on measures passed by the Scotch legislative body.

Then there is a provision that the "power and authority of the imperial parliament shall in no wise be diminished or restricted by anything herein contained." A clause obviously inserted to soothe the feelings of centralists, who attach much meaning even to a verbal recognition of the sovereignty of the Westminster parliament.

Some points of these provisions are notably worth comparison with Mr. Gladstone's first home rule bill. First, probably there is only one legislative body proposed. The Scotch parliament will be a democratic body, having no check upon its legislation, except the retention of the imperial parliament, which will determine as to the validity of any bill on the simple issue whether it is within the constitution or not.

On the house today business was irregular and prices were depressed on the par selling of Russian securities, which declined here five eighths of 1 per cent.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that another important item is in financial difficulties, but, it is added, powerful efforts will be made to avert the suspension of the firm in question.

The contemplated Austrian currency agitation, the Bland silver bill and the movement of the British bimetalists have awakened interest in the silver question. The report of the Reichsbank for 1891 shows the total stock of coin held by the institution to be 898,700,000 marks. The separate totals of the gold and silver are not given, but the amount of silver is estimated at 400,000,000 marks. Experts have estimated that the silver held in Austria-Hungary amounts to 430,000,000 marks.

In the criminal court today eight persons, who had been convicted of rioting on the streets on February 29, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen months to three years. One of the prisoners was charged with having incited the emperor and vilified the police, and was condemned to two years' imprisonment at hard labor. Others who were charged with only resisting the authorities, were sent to prison for from two to twelve months.

wages, choosing the time when immense quantities of grain are arriving here for making their demand.

R. S. Waring of Pittsburgh, Pa., the inventor of the Waring cable system, is in Berlin. His visit is made with a view to starting a factory here. He has conferred with several European bankers and found them anxious concerning the results of the American silver legislation, which has partly caused them to draw heavily upon America for gold.

Exhibits for the World's Fair.

Orders have been sent to the mining districts that a complete collection of samples of ores be made for an exhibit at the Chicago Columbian exposition.

An investigation of the trouble which occurred at Mitchell, Ga., on the 16th inst. between parties of Austrians and Russians shows it to have been a casual collision between Austrian and Russian gendarmes and to have had no political significance.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

Bill Introduced in Parliament to Establish a Scotch Legislature.

LONDON, March 19.—Twelve of the leading Scotch members have introduced in Parliament a bill for the creation of a Scotch legislative body. All the liberal members resigned from Scotland, and their only adhesion to the measure, and many English members, including some conservatives, have privately signified their approval.

The interest of the world at large in legislation for Scotland, whether relating to home rule or anything else, is only fractional, but the bill now before Parliament will attract attention outside of Scotland, in that it bears upon the question of the union of the Scotch members who have prepared it are all steadfast. Gladstone has in mind throughout the inception of the bill, the probable application of its main proposal to Ireland.

The executive government of Scotland shall be in the queen and carried on in the legislature of Scotland, with such officers and council as may be provided for by the Scotch legislature. For the purpose of administering the Scotch legislature may impose taxes other than duties of customs or excise; shall create a Scottish consolidated fund, separate from the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom. All taxes imposed by the Scotch legislature, with all other public revenues under the control of the government of Scotland, shall be paid into the Scotch consolidated fund and appropriated to the public service of Scotland.

The amount annually payable by Scotland towards maintenance of all imperial establishments and of paying imperial charges shall be proportioned to the population of England and Wales, having regard to their relative wealth and population.

Part second, referring to the appointment of judges or "lords of sessions," as the Scotch term is, provides that all existing civil and criminal courts shall be maintained, subject, however, to abolition and alteration, and that the emperor may be removed from office on an address to her majesty from the Scotch legislature.

At the same time, once the more urgent Irish bill is disposed of, the Scotch members will brook no delay in the acceptance of their proposals.

ATTACKING THE PORTUGUESE.

Natives of Mozambique in Revolt Against the Portuguese.

Mozambique, March 19.—An alarming condition of affairs prevails at Quilomane, the Portuguese colony on the Quilomane river. There have been several revolts against Portuguese authorities among the natives on the Zambezi. A short time ago the native soldiers attached to an expedition under Lieutenant Cantino revolted and pillaged the country and killed all the traders who fell into their hands. The natives continued to gain strength and formally determined to make an attack on Quilomane itself. A force numbering 6,000 natives now surrounds the town and an attack is momentarily expected.

tions, about 1,000 men being engaged on each side.

During the warfare a fire broke out, but the struggle was continued with the utmost fury, many being killed or burned to death.

At Matamoros the ballot box was protected by some 3,000 liberals.

PARIS' BIG BANK FAILURE.

Suspension of the Banque Generale de Paris Institute—Suicide of a Director.

PARIS, March 19.—The Banque Generale de Paris, which was founded in 1852, has failed. One of the directors has committed suicide, two have absconded and one has been arrested. The bank speculated in French, Spanish and Russian securities. The liabilities amount to 21,000,000 francs and the assets to 5,000,000 francs. The failure had no effect on the bourse.

The reason assigned for the suicide and flight is that the authorities were about to institute legal proceedings against the directors of the bank on the charge of fraudulent bankruptcy and of obtaining money under false pretenses.

The bank dealt largely in the French national loan of 1871, and received subscriptions to the loan for upwards of 2,000,000,000 francs. It is alleged that instead of applying the money thus obtained to the purpose of purchasing shares of the loan, the directors of the bank used the funds for other purposes, generally in industrial and mining speculations. In July next the bank would have been obliged to pay over to the subscribers of the fund the stock certificates, the money for which the directors had spent in speculation. As the directors had no other securities to meet the deficit and the capital of the concern amounted to only 6,000,000 francs, the bank would be placed in a very embarrassing condition when the time arrived for settling with the creditors.

The bank did a considerable business, its dealings being spread over a large part of the country. It had branches in sixteen provincial towns and had two branches besides the central office in this city. Its clientele was very extensive and the suspension of the bank has caused much excitement among the large number of persons who had invested their money in the hands of the bank for investment.

Stogalar Fatalities.

VIENNA, March 19.—A singular casualty attended the suicide of an artillery man in the barracks here today. The man shot himself with a rifle. The fatal bullet, after passing through the suicide's breast, ploughed through the head of a second soldier, standing near, killing him, and then embedded itself in the arm of a third soldier, inflicting a serious injury.

Will Return on Monday.

BERLIN, March 19.—It is expected that the emperor will return from Haborstock on Monday. The lower house of the Prussian diet today continued to discuss the education estimates. Count von Zedlitz was absent.

GENERAL PALMER ENTERTAINED.

Omaha and Council Bluffs Veterans Greet Their Commander-in-Chief.

The reception of General Palmer, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, last night at the Continental block by the Grand Army of the Republic posts of Omaha and Council Bluffs, was attended by fully 300 veterans of the war. Captain Robert S. Wilcox was master of ceremonies and introduced the general, who spoke for half an hour very entertainingly.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WEST.

Interesting Discourse by Mr. E. Rosewater at the Y. M. C. A.

The first of a course of lectures on "Our Country," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association, was given last evening in the spacious concert hall of the Y. M. C. A. The speaker, Mr. E. Rosewater, whose text was "The Star of Empire, or the Greater West," the president of the association, Mr. A. P. Taylor, in introducing the speaker, said that he was reminded of the old saying that nothing succeeds like success, and he was very certain that the audience would agree with him when he said that to no man, certainly to no man in Omaha, or, for that matter, in the whole of the great west, was this saying more applicable than to the gentleman he had the honor and pleasure of introducing to them, Mr. Edward Rosewater.

After some remarks of an introductory nature on the history of the western country, beginning with the century and extending up to the present time, embracing an area of territory reaching to the Pacific, the speaker, Mr. Rosewater, included a compendium of statistics regarding railroad construction and extension, the growth of the western country, the California gold discoveries, the immense wealth of the "greater west" in cattle and sheep, the growth of the mining and farm, immigration and population movements and the political growth of the region west of the Mississippi.

The lecture was well attended, elicited frequent bursts of applause and laughter.

At the conclusion a resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted requesting Mr. Rosewater to print the address in full, and also tendering him a vote of thanks for favoring them with such an interesting and instructive presentation of the subject.

The lecture will be published in full in Monday's issue of The Bee.

ON HIS SORE EAR

Emperor William's Eccentricities Laid to the Account of His Affliction.

HE HAS SUFFERED EXCRUCIATING PAIN

Physical Agony Has Affected His Mind and Rendered Him Dangerously Irritable.

HOW THE CABINET CRISIS CAME ABOUT

It Was Purely the Result of the Emperor's Nervousness and Inscrutability.

GERMANY ALL UPSET BY THE MATTER

People Are Tired of the Way Things Are Going—Startling Rumors from St. Petersburg—What Will He Do Next?

Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, March 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A crisis in the affairs of Germany is coming on more quickly than was expected. The people are complaining, because they wish to live in peace with their neighbors and with themselves. They are beginning to complain of being governed by a sovereign whose least defect is want of connected ideas. The resignation of the chancellor is not brought about by his disorders in Berlin, but by the policy pursued by the emperor. If we accept the official version, there are no disorders. The emperor and other ministers resign because the emperor wants to withdraw the loi sociale. Is not this the best proof of the ill balanced mind of Emperor William?

There has never been seen such a spectacle as this, of a sovereign nibbling at the treasury in an affair of this importance in order to get out of a difficulty, and leaving all the responsibility on his ministers. He presented this bill and expected the judges to observe. Just imagine a sovereign coming away from the capital at a critical moment in politics. The gravity of the situation may last four days, the emperor having gone to a hunt, and nobody being able to get in communication with him.

His Health is Very Bad.

But the excuse of Emperor William for the resolutions arrived at in the last cabinet meeting is a perfectly sufficient one. He is a man who is tired of the way things are going. He is tired of the way things are going. He is tired of the way things are going. He is tired of the way things are going.

At any rate it is certain that the court at Vienna has been disturbed for the last fifteen days about William's health. The emperor stated that the emperor has a new disease in the ear, much more serious than anything else. He would have suffered much more than from any preceding attack were it not for the fact that for three days and nights he was completely under the influence of morphia. It is only natural to suppose that such a prolonged suffering has had an effect on his brain. This will explain to a certain extent some things otherwise inexplicable. For example, his determination to snuff himself the royal yacht at the Cannes regatta because Queen Victoria did not receive him officially this year; and putting an interdict upon London Punch because it entertained a caricature of himself.

While in a delicate position, everything is possible. Certainly the crisis which has occurred was unexpected, but it is explicable. Nobody, however, can tell how it will end—not even the emperor himself. If he withdraws the loi sociale, he will have the whole nobility arrayed against him; if he does not, then he will have the whole bourgeoisie, the whole people against him. If he refuses to accept the resignation of his minister, he will have the whole of the cabinet against him. If he refuses to accept the resignation of his minister, he will have the whole of the cabinet against him.

Should he accept the resignation, which will be the next chancellor? If he should be a general, the best subject for Europe will be bad. Should he be Dr. Mignot, the minister of finance, how can a simple citizen hope to rule the empire and wield a uniform play the principle role in it? The future, therefore, is gloomy for poor Germany. She is no longer happy.

With the sovereign ill, the chief of her army under a cloud, it is just as easy to imagine a large sum of money if he would allow her to obtain a divorce without defending. The judge again refused to allow evidence in this point to be taken.

"You think, do you not, that the case was conducted in an extraordinary and irregular manner?" "I think the case was bristling with irregularities, I have just received a letter from Messrs. Couderc Brothers, in which they say it seems to me plain that any fair man must set aside his judgment. The exclusion of proof and the refusal to permit amendment of the answer constitute, we think, such abuse of discretion as to justify, indeed to call for, interference by the higher court."

"That do you say, Mr. Cachard, about the charges of cruelty?" "De Steurs repeatedly denied to me all the charges of cruelty brought by the plaintiff. In addition to his statement upwards of twenty witnesses, mostly people of high rank and of the greatest respectability, testified that he was only too kind and good towards Mrs. de Steurs. Mr. Vanier, counsel general of the Netherlands, who lived in the same house with Mr. and Mrs. de Steurs for five years and saw them every day, emphatically declares that de Steurs was always kind and full of attention for his wife. Far from treating her badly, he acted towards her in the kindest and most forbearing manner. Their servants are all of the same opinion. Their servants are all of the same opinion with the two exceptions mentioned."

"I have never seen a case in which the result seemed more certain. I cannot understand to this day how Mrs. de Steurs managed to obtain a divorce. Perhaps the reason will come out later."

IT IS A FARCE.

Taney County, Missouri, Officials Not Trying to Discover Sheriff Williams Murderers. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 19.—J. S. Johnson of Ottumwa, Ia., who came up here for the last week, says that the inquiry in the murder of Deputy Sheriff Williams is a complete farce. All testimony that would implicate the guilty parties is being carefully excluded. Officers, court and witnesses seem intent only in closing the affair as much as possible in order to prevent the criminals from being sent to justice. He attended the examination for

Cable-Special to THE BEE.—A call was made by the correspondent at the legation of Netherlands, 230 rue de la Beck. Chevalier de Steurs said he would rather not speak of himself on the subject of his divorce case, but referred me to Henry Cachard, who has been his legal adviser in Paris. I saw Cachard and asked him whether he believed baron de Steurs capable of such conduct as was charged against him by Madame de Steurs. Cachard replied:

"I have been in constant intercourse with de Steurs since the beginning of the case. I have attended the examination of all the witnesses on the continent." I asked him: "Do you believe from a legal point of view that Mrs. de Steurs' case was well founded?" Cachard replied: "It seemed impossible that Mrs. de Steurs should get a divorce. She had no testimony at all in the city where she lived, and where she formerly has many strong and influential friends. The only two witnesses she called in Paris were a cook and a butler. To the cook she had given a gold watch and had allowed him to make extravagant charges for provisions, for the purpose of securing his testimony. This cook spent about 55,000 francs a year for provisions. The butler admitted on cross examination that he was a habitual drunkard. The judgment, therefore, was based on the exclusive testimony of two witnesses, which was not supported."

"Why, if Mr. de Steurs made violent exhibitions of ill temper in the presence of other guests, did not secure the testimony of trustworthy persons to support her allegations?" On the other hand de Steurs brings the testimony of upwards of twenty witnesses amongst whom were own members of Mrs. de Steurs' family, such as Walter de Steurs, Mr. Vasey, who took a ride with Mr. de Steurs. Mr. de Steurs has distorted events in such a way as to accuse her husband of things which she had done herself. For instance, she once threw a book at his head in the presence of two persons. She testified on the stand that Mr. de Steurs was the one who had thrown the book at her."

"Did this come as a surprise?" "The fact has been many surprises in this case. The testimony disclosed a fact which forced de Steurs to amend his answer. It is usual for a court to allow great motions to amend an answer for good cause shown. Here there could be no doubt about the justice of de Steurs' demands until the judge refused it. Within a week the judge forced a trial, even before the original papers, consisting of letters from Mrs. de Steurs, doctors' certificates and other important exhibits, arrived. Mrs. de Steurs' correspondence with her husband stretches over a period of fifteen years, when they were traveling or otherwise apart from each other. No woman would write her husband in such a manner, and a perfect stranger would be cruel to her. In one letter she says: 'I feel much regret and remorse for all the times I have been cross with you.' In another she says: 'You cannot regret as much as I do my naughtiness.' In 1884 she writes: 'I hope you will return Wednesday, for I will not conceal from you that these eight days I have been in a state of great anxiety. I am very sad at being separated from you, dear husband. How happy I shall be to see you again.' On the 10th of August, 1885, she writes: 'My dear, dear husband—As I suppose that I shall be asleep when you arrive, I wish to leave these words to tell you how happy I am to know that you are near.'

"Do the letters as time goes on become less affectionate?" "No. For instance, on October 19, 1889, she ends a letter by the words, 'Thousands and thousands of loving messages from your loving M.'"

"That was about the last letter before they separated?" "The manifest object of these proceedings is made apparent by the second marriage which Mrs. de Steurs contracted before the divorce was made final."

"Is this second marriage legal?" "We have every confidence in appeal and it seems impossible that the judgment rendered in the case which has been so irregularly tried, and in which a great part of the evidence of one of the parties was excluded, should not be set aside on appeal, which is a bona fide domicile at Sioux Falls, and I understand she has already left South Dakota. Mr. de Steurs' attorney at Sioux Falls is getting a divorce to marry Zeigler."

"Your side is able to set aside these proceedings, would de Steurs take up the divorce proceedings on his side?" "That is a question I would prefer not to answer at present. It might prejudice de Steurs' future action. A reply should be read in answer to the complaint in which Mr. de Steurs charged his wife with collusion in having offered him a large sum of money if he would allow her to obtain a divorce without defending. The judge again refused to allow evidence in this point to be taken."

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several hours Thursday afternoon. From what he saw and heard it will be no trouble to find out who was the mob if an honest effort is made.

MURDER IN THE FIBS. REE. Cuyler Shultz Found Guilty of Killing His Neighbor at Grand Island.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The jury in the Cuyler Shultz murder trial was instructed at 9:30 tonight. The testimony in the case was closed at 9:30 this morning. County Attorney Ryan opened the argument for the prosecution at 10 o'clock and spoke for three hours. He was followed by W. H. Platt, for the defense. Attorney Thompson closed the defense and was followed in this evening's session by W. H. Platt.

During W. H. Platt's address for the prosecution the wife of the defendant interferred, and it found response in a call for order from Judge Harrison.

Cuyler Shultz, the defendant, seemed more restless tonight than ever before during the trial. The court house was packed to its full capacity, many judges sitting in the audience.

At 10:45 the jury retired. The attorneys were once more called in to give their verdict. The verdict, which was promptly handed in as "murder in the first degree," Shultz took the matter cool as usual. After the verdict was read, he said to the prosecuting attorney: "Thank you gentlemen, and as my attorneys came up said 'you made a d—d good bluff, but it was a bluff.'"

ST. LOUIS POLICE AGITATED OVER A SENSATIONAL KILLING. ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The police here have been set on edge upon a remarkably peculiar case by a letter from the Knoxville, Tenn., chief of police. On the 5th inst. a corpse was shipped through here to Knoxville by an unknown man, whose peculiar actions at Knoxville and afterwards at Maryville, where the body of what the fellow alleged to be a woman, was shown to a committee of the police. It was then found that the corpse was that of a murdered man, marks on the skull showing that the man had died from a blow behind the ear. The man who had charge of the casket gave his name as Hill, and said his "son" had died of consumption in Colorado. The police here can do nothing, as the corpse and escort were simply in transit, not even buying tickets here, but traveling on through tickets.

ASSAULTED BY TRAMPS.

Cruel Treatment of a Pretty Plainfield, N. J., Servant Girl. PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 19.—Bridget McKeogh, a pretty girl, 19, for the most part, has been employed as a domestic by Harold Ferrill of Plainfield, was criminally assaulted by two tramps this morning. She went into the cellar for a basket of wood. When she opened the door two men were standing on the threshold demanding food. The man who was with her, whereupon the woman was confronted with a loaded revolver held by one of the miscreants, while the other man, who was armed and naked, left her unconscious. The police were notified. Two tramps were arrested in North Plainfield this afternoon on suspicion of being the woman's assailants. They were held.

Handled Confederate Money. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—A letter was today received at the postoffice from the Italian director of posts, enclosing a \$55 confederate note, and asking if it was still valid that it be redeemed and the value transmitted to him by a money order.

EDUCATION.

New York city has 9,000 children unprovided with school accommodation. The Chicago Board of Education asks for \$25,000 to enforce compulsory education. The city is now unable to accommodate all children seeking education.

The cap and gown will soon see regulation uniform at Johns Hopkins. The matter has been under discussion for two years.

Yarina Anne Davis, the youngest daughter of Jefferson Davis, in her second article upon "The American Girl's Home Journal, makes a strong plea for American training for American girls.

Prof. Arthur Fairbanks, who has been called to Harvard University, is to be an instructor in the divinity school.

General Isaac T. Wistar of Philadelphia has given \$100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania for the purchase of a biological and anatomical museum. It was designed to keep the identity of the giver a secret; but one of the trustees carelessly betrayed it.

The examinations for admission to the undergraduate department and professional schools will be held on June 25 and 30 and July 1 and 2. The examinations will be held in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities, under the direct charge of university officers.

The will of General Cullum of New York makes several bequests of great public interest. He gives \$50,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts and smaller amounts to various worthy institutions. He also bequeaths \$250,000 for the establishment of an memorial hall in connection with the West Point Military Academy. The American Geographic Society has announced that it will be used for the erection of a building for this society.

A coterie of Spruce street maidens have agreed to forego chewing gum during Lent. The choir of an uptown church is composed entirely of women, basses, baritones and an alto.

ON FIRMER GROUND

Balfour Finds His Leadership of the House Getting Better Support.

RECOL OF THE ATTACKS UPON HIM

His Reputation is Again Being Made by Injudicious Abuse from Opponents.

ARE IN NO HURRY FOR DISSOLUTION

Conservatives Very Well Satisfied with the Aspect of the Present Parliament.

GLADSTONE SHOWS HIS USUAL SKILL

He Continuously Refrains from Becoming Entangled in Any Futile Attempts to Overthrow the Ministry—His Ability as a Walker.

Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, March 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The position of the government has upon the whole been considerably strengthened during the past week. Supporters rallied round it in great numbers and a much bolder front is being shown to the enemy. The attacks upon Balfour were too vehement to last, and many of them were seen to be unjust. The consequence is that a reaction has set in, even among a section of the Gladstonians, where the conservatives are determined that the leaders shall receive fair play. As a family matter when acting as Irish secretary, he was made a great man by the unmeasured abuse heaped upon him by the Irish members. Now he is going to make another reputation through the exaggerated complaints of his leadership in the House. He has shown a great deal of fiery spirit the last few nights, and when he has risen to speak the conservatives have cheered him long and heartily. Once more his star is in the ascendant.

What the Government May Do. The ministry altogether seems likely to go bravely on till the close of parliament. Labouchere made a futile attempt to force the hand of the government with regard to the date of dissolution. He wanted to stop supplies of money until the ministry revealed the fatal day. Balfour parried the inquiries modestly by saying: "Laborers know the number of the days of the year, but the government has no fixed plan. It will push on its program and when that is completed it will talk about dissolution. Its majorities have greatly risen, owing to the return from Nice and other places of many of its followers. A blessed change in the weather also helps it by enabling sunbathers to get in an appearance. Once more for a time winter has vanished and the murderous east winds have been exchanged for a gentle breeze from the west. This has been of immense assistance to the ministry."

Had Two Good Majorities. A tremendous raid upon the government was planned for Saturday night but it went all to pieces. Gladstone was too knowing to compromise himself by taking any open part, but covered in the background, ready to come in at the scaling time that never arrived. Harcourt opened fire with heavy artillery on the financial question, but was easily repulsed by the chancellor of the exchequer. The opposition brought up all its forces and was beaten by 71, the largest majority the government has yet had this session. Later the same night it raised that number to 102 in the background, ready to come in at the scaling time that never arrived. Harcourt opened fire with heavy artillery on the financial question, but was easily repulsed by the chancellor of the exchequer. The opposition brought up all its forces and was beaten by 71, the largest majority the government has yet had this session.

These victories have put the ministerial officers all in the highest good humor and I think will certainly have the effect of postponing the appeal to the country till late in the summer, perhaps in autumn. There is no necessity for the government to give up when it receives a majority of 102 in its favor. To be sure this happened on St. Patrick's night when many Irish members were absent, but in any case the Gladstonian army must have been smitten hip and thigh. If Gladstone's advice was followed by the ministry, these premature attacks upon the ministry would not be made, but the radicals play little regard to the nominal leader.

Gladstone is Very Vigorous. He wisely keeps out of the house and takes as much exercise as he can get. On Wednesday I met him in the street, pushing along at a rate of four miles an hour, with a fresh color in his cheeks and looking about him on every side, the very picture of a sound, hearty, alert old man. Everybody turned round to look at him. One cabman shouted to another: "There goes old Gladdy," and a second cabman drove after him to get a good look. His great coat was all unbuttoned, though the day was not warm, and his shabby hat was well on the back of his head.

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