

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

POLITICS IN GERMANY

Ministerial Changes and the Effect They Will Have on Different Parties.

SOME COMBINATIONS THAT MAY BE MADE

Emperor William Will Prorogue the Reichstag and Landtag Soon.

PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL BILL DEFEATED

It Will Not Be Pushed to Passage by the Government.

WILLIAM ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHEERED

How He Was Greeted on His Return by the Berlin People—Patriotic Words from a Socialist—Arrested for an Unnatural Crime.

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[Written by J. M. G. B.]
The emperor means to give himself and his new ministers a period of rest from parliamentary worries by the prorogation of both the Reichstag and Landtag. The former body will be prorogued next week for an indefinite period. The Landtag will be nominally prorogued until the end of October, but it will not meet again for business until a new house is elected.

In view of the suspension of parliamentary life it will be futile to study how the political groups will rearrange themselves under the Prussian ministerial changes. The members of the center party in the Reichstag are already in a state of confusion. They vote any way so as to defeat the government, but they are powerless, as the remaining business stands, to do more than assist in the rejection of minor items of the budget. When Count von Eulenb. the new president of the Prussian council of ministers and Dr. von B. the new minister of ecclesiastical affairs, passed in the Reichstag, the Prussian diet on Monday their attitude, it can be predicted, will be distinctly friendly toward the conservative and centerist groups. Count von Eulenb.'s whole record is inconsistent with any policy tending to the alliance of conservatives with the national liberals under conditions giving a liberal impetus to government legislation. Both he and Dr. von B. are sent to find some method of reconciling the Catholics between the adjournment of the Landtag and the elections. The ministers can hope to renew the compact with the clericals, and then appeal to the constituencies. This may alter the balance of the parties as to enable Count von Eulenb. to defy, if possible, liberal coalition.

Will Fix up a Combine.
Count von Eulenb.'s enemies say that he has the suppliance of an eel, and that he will work to win with a conservative and moderate liberal coalition. In the meantime it is ascertained that means to try to prevent an estrangement with the clericals concerning his relations with Chancellor von Caprivi. Nothing is surer than that the latter is opposed to the appointment of Count von Eulenb. as his successor as president of the council. Dr. von B. hopes that the emperor will name Eulenb. Prussian premier would be a dangerous rival for the imperial chancellorship. Prince Bismarck, when chancellor, found Count von Eulenb. too astute and of too strong a personality. He picked a quarrel with him and ejected him from the ministry of the interior in 1881. After an interval of some months Prince Bismarck appointed him president of the council of the Hohenzollern-Nassau. The count is an able orator than General von Caprivi, and will make a bigger figure in the Prussian Diet.

The duration of the present provisional arrangement after the Prussian elections is improbable. Those best acquainted with Count von Eulenb. back him in assisting in ousting General Caprivi from the Prussian ministry and from the imperial chancellorship within the current year.

He is an All-Around Reformer.
The emperor selected Dr. von B. as being sympathetic with his social and religious reform. He is pious without being a pietist, conservative but not a reactionist. Dr. von B. is an able supporter of the anti-drinking legislation. He is an anti-duelist and a social purity man.

There was a highly interesting discussion at the Reichstag today on Herr Richter questioning Chancellor von Caprivi regarding the attitude of the government on the clerical view as to the possible abandonment of the primary education bill.

The chancellor replied that he found it impossible to carry out the policy of barter implied in the declarations of Prince Bismarck. He said it would be signing against the German empire to purchase benefits for it at the expense of Prussia. The anxieties he had endured as president of the Prussian ministry had been the greatest of his life. It would strengthen the stability of the empire to make the imperial chancellor independent of Prussian affairs. Germany, he declared, would come out of the present crisis with renewed force arising from the ministerial changes.

Had Cases for Reopening.
Herr von Honnigen next took credit for leading the opposition to success against the education proposals. The national liberals and the members of the free-lance party heartily applauded his reference to the agitation against the bill.

Herr Liebnicht expressed for the socialists their rejoicings over the collapse of a measure which had menaced religious freedom in Prussia. He concluded with the rather irrelevant declaration that despite the strong party and political divisions, Germany, if attacked by France or Russia, would rise as one man to repel the invaders.

General von Caprivi remains as the representative of the Prussian ministry in the Bundesrat.

The emperor returned to Berlin this evening from Hubertusburg. He was met at the station by the empress and General von Wittich and other officials. He was enthusiastically cheered by the people on the streets as he drove to the castle. He looked well, and showed no traces of his recent illness. His attendants state that the cold from which he suffered only slightly affected his respiration. He daily took hand baths through the forest roads. He has not been troubled with his ear malady, the attendants say, for weeks.

The Descent on Gosslawitz.
The Rothschilds of London, are making arrangements to issue in May an Austro-Hungarian gold loan of 100,000,000 florins.

Arrested for a Horrible Crime.
The case of the American, W. R. Whitney,

KIND YOU HAVE READ ABOUT

Yesterday's Storm Was a Real One of the Old-Time Brand.

DAMAGE DONE TO ALL KINDS OF WIRES

Telegraphic and Telephone Communication Entirely Suspended—Street Railway Traffic Blocked and Electric Light Service Discontinued.

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Motors Gave It Up Early.
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ANGER OF WAR

England Would Rather Not Disturb the United States' Seals.

CANADA CAUSING THE TROUBLE

Her Majesty's Subjects Do Not Comprehend the Situation.

ANXIOUS TO SEE THE CORRESPONDENCE

Nothing Official Yet Given to the English Public.

DETAILS PROMISED FOR TOMORROW

Disposition of the Aristocracy of Great Britain to Provoked Strife Offset by the Amicable Feeling of the Common People.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]
LONDON, March 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The strained relations between the United States and Great Britain on the Bering sea question begin to cause a good deal of uneasiness among well informed persons here, but for some reason or other the Philadelphia correspondent of the Times publishes the whole controversy day after day and says: "The subject has failed to arouse much interest among the American people."

This encourages the advocates of the dogged policy of "no surrender" to persevere in their course and confirms them in their belief that the president and senate are merely engaged in carrying out an electioneering device. The statement of the Times correspondent is certainly not confirmed by the quotations from the American press, which some members of Parliament obtained from friends. These clearly show that the controversy is regarded as one of the greatest importance by the people of the United States, and it is a pity this fact is not put in an authoritative manner before the British public.

I have reason to believe, however, that the government is not underrating the dispute. They are very anxious to arrive at a settlement and think they would be able to do so if it were not for the "jingoism" in Canada as well as in the United States. This class is not largely representative in England. The certificate of disability which Lord North mentioned would look upon the probability of war with the United States without horror.

Where Canada Figures.
Canadian pressure is very strong and naturally must have some effect upon the ministry as well as upon Parliament. There is absolutely no political advantage to be gained for any party in this country by quarreling with the United States. On the contrary, the ministry which places two countries in peril of war on such a question as the seal fisheries would undoubtedly wreck itself and that speedily.

But much is to be feared from the ignorance of the great body of the English people concerning these questions at issue, for they cannot be expected to read the blue books containing the correspondence, and they accept the newspaper version of what is going on. That, as a rule, represents the United States as having no case, and being determined only to force England into a humiliating position. Meanwhile none of the correspondences between the two governments has been allowed to see the light, although it has been published in the United States. We are all in the dark as to the true nature of the counter proposals made by Lord Salisbury, and as to his reasons for refusing to renew the modus vivendi of last year. The whole affair is represented as part of the "tail twisting business," which always goes on with redoubled vigor whenever a presidential election is pending.

Believe the Storm Will Blow Over.
The question put on Friday afternoon in the House of Commons will at least have the effect of accelerating the publication of the official correspondence. In fact it is now promised for Monday, although not a word was heard of it before. The under-secretary for foreign affairs also stated that Lord Salisbury's reply to the latest note received from the American government is still under consideration. As to the note, nothing seems to have been said at Washington or in any of the communications since the note was sent, rather indicating that the correspondence had been closed and the result had been laid before the senate.

We now learn, for the first time, of the note from the president still remaining unanswered. I may add that the belief is strong in official circles that the storm will blow over and that a fair and reasonable compromise will be reached.

We hear of no threatening naval preparations on the part of the American government, and consequently it is not generally thought that the warlike expressions which find utterance in various quarters are likely to be translated into action. It must be distinctly reported that no party or section of a party in this country desires to see a serious misunderstanding with the United States on any subject whatsoever.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.
Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted and transfers of officers are ordered: Colonel Alfred Mordacoe, ordnance department, will proceed from the Springfield armory to the Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., public business in connection with the equipment of the new workshop, etc., and upon the completion of the same will return to his station. The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability from Captain Emerson H. Liscum, Nineteenth infantry, February 19, Department of the Missouri, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

In Congress Yesterday.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The house today proceeded to the consideration of pension bills reported favorably from the committee of the whole. After passing seven pension bills, the colleagues of the late Congressman Spinoia proceeded to pay tribute and respect to his memory. After speeches by Cochrane, Curtis, Cummings, Wheeler, Belden, Hooker and Cooper, the house, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid Sail.
HAVRE, March 26.—Minister Whitehall and Mrs. Reid sail for the United States this morning on the steamer La Champagne.



BETWIXT THE RIVAL WAVES.