EUROPE'S WAR FUND

Millions Held in Reserve for the Inevitable

Struggle.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POWERS

CLEVELAND GOES IN

Thrice Nominated and Twice Inaugurated President of the United States.

SEVERE STORM MARS THE CEREMONIES

Snow, Followed by a Biting Wind, Interferes with the Published Program.

FOLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

What is Intended to Accomplish Foreshadowed in the Inaugural.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY

Winter's Biting Blasts Braved by Thousands of Interested People-How the Oath Was Administered - Ex-President Harrison Leaves for His Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.- The proverbial "Cleveland weather," which has been the commentary of the past eight years, failed the president-elect today. Whether it augurs good or bad to those who see in every manifestation of the elements an omen for good luck or misfortune, is a question which each soothsayer must settle in his own mind, for the flercest weather of the day began an hour before the conclusion of President Harrison's term of office and raged for an hour after President Cleveland had been inducted into office. Thus the Harrison administration went out in storm and the Cleveland term was ushered in with icy wind and sleet.

Soon after 2 o'clock the snow and sieet ceased entirely, but with every hour the cold increased in intensity, and by nightfall a sweeping wind gave the national capital all the experience of a western blizzard.

Opened With Blustery Weather. Wednesday and Thursday were almost ideal days of brisk, bracing sunshiny spring weather, which led to the entertainment of the hope that "Cleveland weather" had set in before the end of Mr. Harrison's term. These anticipations were not realized. Rain on Friday morning was followed in the evening by a colder rain, which during the night developed into a snow storm sufficient to once more cover the streets with a thin coating. But the expectant multitude, beholding the untoward signs in the early morning, recalled the fact that on the day of Garfield's inauguration snow was falling at 9 o'clock and the sun was shining and the dust was blowing soon after the noon hour. They hoped for similar good fortune today, and proceeded with their preparations with unabated arder. But the morning opened with a heavy fall

of wet snow, melting as it fell, and the throngs presented a wintry appearance with snow covered overcoats. The guns of the artillary were covered with tarpaulins, and show covered. The people who were in the streets were almost all under umbrellas, which were little protection against the snow driven before the wind. A force of men was kept at work on the inaugration stand clearing the snow, it having been announced that the ceremonies would be held out of doors in spite the weather. At 11 o'clock the senate committee on inaugural arrived at the Arlington hotel and soon after a magnificent four-in-hand appeared. Into this at 11:30 Mr. Cleveland entered, accompanied by the committee. There was a thrilling scene just as he appeared at the entrance to the hotel. Mrs. Cleveland, as he was on the point of departure, threw her arms around his neck and rissed him godspeed repeatedly. It was all ie so simply and with such wifely devotion that there could be not a thought of Intentional theatrical effect.

From the White House.

President Harrison did not retire till midnight and was up and dressed at 5, making final preparations for his departure from the white house. When Cleveland and Stevenson arrived he received them in the blue room and shortly afterwards emerged with them, entered the carriage and the march to the capitol was begun.

The snow was falling fast when President Harrison and the president-elect entered their carriages under the white house portico. The president and Mr. Cleveland entered the first vehicle, an open carriage belonging to President Harrison. It was drawn by four handsome bays from the white house stables, and was driven by Willis, the white house coachman. Mr. Stevenson and Senator McPherson were in the second carriage, drawn by four big white horses, with white trappings. Albert Haw kins, who has driven Grant and every president since from the white house to the capitol and back, held the reigns. Following in the carriages in the order named came Senators Ransom and Teller of the senatorial committee and Mr. Harry Vall. clerk to Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster of the Treasury department and his suc cessor, Mr. Carlisle; Secretary Tracy, At torney General Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Noble, Secretary Rusk, Acting Secretary Wharton and Admiral Gherardi, the senior officer of the navy; General Schofield, commanding general of the army; Lieutenant Riddley Hunt, aide to Admiral Gherardi, and Lieutenant

Schoffeld, aide to General Schoffeld. Roused by the Long Roll.

At 10:20 this morning a long roll was unded in the little park in front of the white house. It was a significant signal in the events of this day, for it marked the organization of the escort that was to usher out the old and welcome in the new. The custom of a century has been for the retiring president and the president-elect to procoed to the capital under the escort of military organizations, and the latter then to take the cath of office and the former to lay down to his successor the responsibility of the chief magistracy. This time-honored custom was carried out today with all the solemnity due to tradition, and the dignity of the occasion was heightened by the presence of the thousands of visitors who witnessed the imposing spectacle. The escorting division, composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army, drawn from the garrisons of Fort Monroe, Fort Meyer, Fort McHenry and the arms from Washington navy yard, with the admirable drill of the national guard of the District, the High school cadet regiment and other local organizations, assembled in the neighborhood of the white house and the war, state and navy buildings and formed in columns of sections of twelve each promptly at 10:30. They marched from the white house to the capitol prior to the inauguration. All the rest of the parade assembled below the capitol and marched

inauguration ceremonies were over, a distance of fully two miles, to the point of disbandment, Washington circle, near Twenty-third street.

Welcomed with Shouting.

There was a wild huzza from a thousand throats as the carriage bearing the president and president-elect came in sight, preceded by Grand Marshal McMahon and staff. President-elect Cleveland and President Harrison both raised their hats in response to the popular salute, but the only effect was to redouble the enthusiasm of the multitudes. Slowly the first brigade of the escort division in advance of the presidential party started in measured tread up the historic Pennsylvania avenue toward the capitol, the vice president-elect and the senate committee on arrangements following in carriages in rear of the president. Another wild cheer greeted the appearance of Vice President-elect Stevenson and it was repeated with such vigor and prolonged with such enthusiasm as almost to challenge Cleveland's distinction of being the most popular of living Americans. The members of President Harrison's cabinet, Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and the senior admiral of the navy followed in the order named, and the second brigade of the escort division brought up the rear. In this order the president, president-elect and vice president-elect were escorted to the cap-Inaugural Addresses Reviewed.

Capitol hill, as far as the eye could reach from the eastern front of the capitol, was an undulating sea of humanity, assembled to witness the administering of the oath of office to the new president by the chief sjustice of the United States, and to henr, as many of them as could get within earshot. the inaugural address. The picturesque and thoroughly republican practice of taking the eath of office and delivering the inaugural address in the open air in the presence of the people was begun by Zachary Taylor in 1849. Previously the inaugural address had been read in the senate chamber. Jefferson was the first president to be inaugurated in Washington city. Washington read his inaugural in New York, Adams in Philadelphia. Washington's first inaugural was 1,300 words in length, his second only 134; John Adams' inaugural was 2,300 words tong, Jefferson's 2,180, Madison's 1,100 on both oc easions, Monroe's 330 and 440, J. Q. Adams' 2,900, and Jackson's first and second each. Van Buren employed 3,800 words and William Henry Harrison, the most voluminous of all, 8,500. John Tyler, on entering upon the duties of president after the death of Harrison, addressed his inaugural of 1,600 words to the public and published it in the newspapers, congress not being in session. Polk employed nearly 5,000 words; Taylor, 100; Fillmore simply announced the death of Taylor in a message of 260 words sent into each house of congress and delivered no inaugural; Franklin Pierce's address was 3,300 words; Lincoln's, on his first election, 3,500 words: on his second, only 580. Johnson took up the reins of government after Lincoln's death in a brief message of 360 words; Grant's first inaugural was 1,100 words long; his second, 1,300; Hayes employed 2,400 words; Garfield, 2,900. Arthur followed the custom of other vice presidents in succeeding to the presidency through death by giving only a very short address of 400 words. Cleveland's first inaugural, which he committed to memory, was 1,600 words. Benjamin Harrison entered with an inaugural of 4,500 words.

How Presidents Have Been Installed

The installation of every president, elected as such by the people, has been attended more or less by civic and military parade, the firing of a cannon and manifestations of public rejoicing. The story that Jefferson rode unattended to the capitol and hitched his horse to a fence is simply one of three contradictory accounts of the event and the one bearing least evidence of authenticity. Contemporary newspaper reports represent him as being escorted from his lodgings to the capitol by a body of militia and a procession of citizens. In the matter of weather the inaugura

tions of William Henry Harrison, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison alone were marred by storms and rain. All the other presidents were favored with sunshine; some even with balmy warmth. Thus the popular idea as to the prevailing inclemency of March weather in Washington does not seem to be borne out by facts. The exceptions, however, have been of great severity. At Grant's second inauguration some of the troops nearly froze at their posts and many deaths were directly attributable to the cold, drenching rain, which accompanied the late president's entry into

Great Crowds in the Senate.

The senate began to fill early, and the galleries were packed long before the hour for the ceremony to begin, and many distinguished persons filled them, including the wives and families of the chief actors of the inauguration episode about to be enacted on the floor, the diplomatic corps, supreme court, officers of the army and navy, mem bers of the senate and house and other distinguished persons.

The presidential party arrived at the capitol shortly after noon and was given a rattling voiley of cheers as it entered the milding.

President Harrison went at once to the president's room and began work on the pile of bills requiring his signature. The time was so short that it became necessary three times to turn the hands of the clock back to show that it was not noon. Meantime Cleveland and Stevenson went to the vice president's room and spent the time hatting with callers.

About I o'clock Mr. Morton delivered his farewell address, and declared the senate of the Fifty-second congress adjourned sine die. Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

Vice President Morton's Farewell Speech. Senators: The time fixed by the constituion for the termination of the Fifty-second ongress has arrived and I shall soon resign the gavel of the president of the senate to the ored son of Illinois who has been chosen

as my successor.

I cannot, however, take my leave of this distinguished body without offering my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred by the resolution just adopted, declar-ing your approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the chair and expressing my deep sense of the uniform courtesy and kindness, even in critical and com-plicated situations, extended to me as the presiding officer, by every member of this body. If I have committed errors, you have refrained from robuking them, and I have sever appealed in vain to your sense of Justice and have ever received your support.

My association with the representatives of

the forty-four states of this great nation in this chamber will be among the most cherno better wish for my successor than that he may enjoy the same relations of courtesy and kindness that have never been limited by party lines or controlled by partisan affiliations and which have so happily marked my intercourse with senators may be extended to him.

And now, senators and officers of the senate, from the capitol up the avenue after the from whom I have received so many good

offices in the discharge of my duties, accept a feeble expression of my grateful appreciation of your kindness, with my heartfelt wishes for your future welfare, happiness and prosperity in life.

Is the vice president-elect now ready to take and subscribe to the eath of office? The special session of congress was then opened with prayer by the chaplain and Mr. Stevenson said:

Address of Mr. Stevenson.

Senators: Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity. I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the 104 years of our constitutional history have been statesmen eminent alike for their tal-ents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during early days of the republic. while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a later period of our history shed luster upon the office of president of the most august

deliberative assembly known to men.
I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with a grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance and the charity of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the senate.

The clerk then read the president's proc lamation convening an extra session. the new senators took the oath of office. Twenty were re-elected and five were new, viz.: Lodge of Massachusetts, Murphy of New York, Roach of North Dakota, Smith of New Jersey, White of California.

Then, on motion of Hoar, who said the question of regularity could be considered later, Martin of Kansas was allowed to take the oath of office. The procession then formed and proceeded to the east portico of the capitol, escorting the president and president-elect.

Winter's Chilly Winds.

On the outside the snow storm had subsided towards noon, but the temperature had lowered and the northwest wind blew bitterly. The sun made several ineffectual efforts to pierce the clouds, with only partial

The troops arrived at the noon hour and filled up the place reserved for them, while several photographers planted themselves in the box house enclosing the Washington statue and prepared to take a picture of the wintry scene.

The patience of the crowd was at last rewarded, and about 12:30 o'clock the arrival of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Perrine and other members of the presidential party betokened the early appearance of the president-elect. There were about fifty ladies and gentlemen in the Cleveland party, and they were shown to two rows of chairs reserved for them immediately behind the presidential enclosure. At about 12:35 o'clock the doors leading into the rotunda to the central portico of the maugural stand swung open and Marshal Dan Ramsdell of the District of Columbia and Marshal Wright of the supreme court appeared heading the procession. Ex-Vice President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller and the justices of the supreme court, except Judges Blatchford, Field and Harlan came next. Then came Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine and Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom of the committee of arrangements preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side Behind the incoming and outgoing president followed members of the senate and an unusually large contingent from the diplomatic corps, members of the house of representatives, governors of states and other official persons.

On the Platform.

The president and president-elect, Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller and the committee of arrangements were shown to the front of the platform, where, within a railed enclosure, had been hald a bright green carpet, upon which had been placed large, leather covered chairs, several tables, a writing desk and other furnishings, which gave a bright touch to the scene.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, and, after a few minutes of delay, stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago, of delivering his address first and taking the oath afterwards. This was pursued by Buchanan and Lincoln. On the other hand, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garffeld and Harrison took the oath first, and delivered their inaugural afterwards. A curious compromise between these opposing customs was made by President Harrison's grandfather, who stopped in the middle of his inaugural and took the oath and then resumed and finished the reading of his address.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather Mr. Cleveland removed his silk hat and with bared head addressed the multitude. He kept his overcoat on and secured what warmth he could for the fingers of his right hand by keeping it in his overcoat pocket, keeping his hat at his side in his left hand, which was protected from the weather by the glove. The wind had been rising and turned colder ever since noon, and Mr. Cieveland's task must have been attended with considerable personal discomfort, but he gave no sign of it and steadily continued his address until the close.

Dedicated to His Country's Service.

My Fellow Citizens: In obedience to a mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no setter return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to briefly refer to the existence

integrity and usefulness of their govern-While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and anthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the efficiency of our institutions, which have stood against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of m-

of certain conditions and tendencies

among our people, which seem to menace the

tional vigor. The strong man, who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

sidious infirmity that threatens our na-

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous schievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to heedless-[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

SUNSHINE IN BERLIN

Bright Days Bring Out Promenaders in Throngs to the Thiergarten.

PRINCES SEE THE ANIMALS FEEDING

Visit of the Kaiserin to the Zoological Garden with Her Four Sons.

WILHELM'S SERIOUS FACE

Grave Looks of the Emperor When He Rides Abroad Generally Remarked.

POLITICS OFFER LITTLE THAT IS NEW

Government Supporters Still Pushing the Cause of the Military Bill-About the Jesuits and the Russian Treaty -Some German Gossip.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gerdon Bennett.] Braun, March 4 .- [New York Heraid Cable-Special to THE BEE. | . The early part of the week was summer like, but it ended in a heavy fall of snow. The few days of bright sunshine brought out the Berliners en masse to parade their beloved Thiergarten walks. These have been crowded with the familiar German nurses, with their short, bright colored, full skirts showing to advantage their plump legs, well blacked boots and characteristic huge linen headgear, accompanied by any mumber of children. The Wilhelmzelt, the favorite Thiergarten restaurant, has been already considerably visited.

A few days ago I was in the zoological garden when the kaiserin arrived, accompanied by her four boys. It was just the time when the beasts were fed. They had come specially to witness this. A simpler, more interested family party could not be imagined. The visit was entirely without ceremony, and very few people were in the garden at the time. Those who were there were principally children. The four royal boys were dressed in nice, loose fitting serge sailor suits, very open at the neck, sailor hats and high military riding boots. Each carried a paper bag of food for the animals. Thad a good opportunity of observing them, having them very closely and hearing all they had to say. All have fair hair, except Prince Eitel, the sec ond son. The crown prince is a very deli-cate, thoughtful lad. Eitel, though fourteen months younger, is as tall as his elder brother, a nandsome lad with wavy brown hair, full of animation, reminding one perhaps most of Emperor Frederick, but they are all bright, intelligent lads, and did not miss an item of what was to be seen. They took special interest a the three young lions born in the garden, and in the monkeys, more especially the chimpanzee. All the time they asked constant questions of the director of the garden as to the habits of the animals, where they came from, etc.

Kaiser Withelm's Outing. ing through the Thiergarten, I met the kaiser riding his thoroughbred favorite light chestnut horse. The emperor wore a hussar uniform, and was in eager conversation with one of his generals, from time to time waving his right hand as though describing some new project, probably the new drill ground at Spandan. The kaiser had a particular grave look on his face as though tired, which is possible, as he works from early morning all through the day, and sleeps but little. Lately he has been taking the keenest interest in the railroad regiment, which has built a road to Schamberg, and is engaged there in building a bridge. There are three such regiments and they have arrived at a point of sach perfection in laying lines and building bridges, and the kaiser is so pleased with the results, that he has during the week decorated the most energetic of the

officers in reward for their work. In his rides in the Thiergarten the kaiser's party always consists of five, including a general, aide-de-camp, a guardsman and a royal servant. He salutes all who salute him punctiliously, glancing keenly at those he salutes from under Ris raised hand. His scrutinizing look and his extreme seriousness of countenance are much remarked upon The kaiser always rides the best of horses, and also has exquisite carriage horses, which is more than can be said of other royalties.

Germany's Naval Pride.

It has been settled which of the ships will represent the German navy at the New York naval review. They are the corvette ruiser, Kaiserin Augusta, and the cruiser Seeadler. The former represents everything most modern in her class, both in elegance and as a war ship. She has engines of 12,000 horse power, and is reckoned not only to be the swiftest ship in the Ger man navy, but the fastest of her build affoat. She makes twenty-two knots driven by three cylinder compound engines of the newest construction, and has three screws, two behind and one in the center of the ship. The latter can be raised when not in use. She is armed with twelve long fifteen-centimeter cannons, eight eight-centi meter quick-firing gans and five machine revolving guns. You will recognize her in the distance by her three funnels. The kaiser will very shortly visit Kiel for final inspection of the ship. Possibly the third ship will be chosen, as the kaiser has expressed to Admiral von der Goltz his desire that Germany should be worthily represented. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia will probably command the Augusta and will take as their guest Count Waldersee.

Pushing for the Bill.

Politics is decidedly quiet. The military bill drags its weary way through the commission, and correspondents who gather their crumbs of information from official sources are told that the feeling of the country in favor of the bill is gradually coming round. This they telegraph as news, but the wish is merely father of the official expression. No impartial writer could be found to say the cill is popular or growing popular among the masses. Whether the bill in a mutilated form can be engineered through and become a law in the course of time is quite another matter. At the present moment the politicians seem more engaged in comtemplating the near approach of Easter vacations than bothering much about the military bill, but we shall have at least one exciting debate before the session is over, when the center brings up the Jesuit mestion.

I interviewed yesterday a delegate of the Federal Council of Saxony. According to him the kaiser, having seriously studied the question, is no longer so opposed to the Jesuits; that among the Federal Council several government members appeared willing to admit the return of the order, and that the Prussian representative refused to

commit hunself.

"But," said my informant, "a concession in this matter will soften the sentiment as regards the military bill," meaning, of course, the vote of the center. But that party would not, even with this sop, dare to defy the electors, who are strongly against the bill, above all, in the most powerful state, Bayaria. Dealing with the Anarchists.

The Italian ambassador has sounded the cabinet on the possibility of combined action of the powers against the anarchists. It is understood that the government is inclined to entertain the proposition, and the support is expected of Austria and Spain. At present these negotiations are in embryo, but it is possible that during the summer, Italy taking the initial move, more concrete negotiations will take place to stem the rising

tide of the anarchists. The anti-Semite Paach has been released on the count that his arrest was arbitrary, whilst Hertwig's candidature at Leighmitz has proved a flasco. Hertwig will be re-

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity— Fair, slightly warmer.

- 1, Grover Cleveland Formally Sworn In Events in Germany's Capital. When Europe Goes to War.
- 3. Heath Reviews the Inaugural.
- Ball in Honor of the President.
 4. Last Week in Omaha Society. Women of the New Administration.
- 5. Legislative Progress at Lincoln. What South Dakota Solons Are Doing. Lincoln and Nebraska News.
- 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Carrier Superintendent Platz Arrested. 7. School Board Planning Great Things.
- What the Switchmen Ask For. 10. Plagues and Public Health.
- 11. Condition of Omaha's Trade. Commercial and Financial Copies.
- 12. Editorial and Comment.
- 13. Expert Opinions on Convict Labor. Matters Among Secret Societies.
- 15. What the Women Are Doing. 16. Meat for the Sporting Men. Griswold at a High Joint Ball.

keep arriving, the epidemic, according to the latest private news, having broken out in

that he will be succeeded by Count

Mouraview, first counsellor of the

embassy, who is very popular at court. It is

also said that General von Verder, German

ambassador to Russia, will shortly be sum

moned here. This, in some quarters, is re-

meeting of the kaiser with the czar.

garded as the first step of the much desired

Colonel Clark E. Carr, the United States

epresentative at Copenhagen, has been stop-

ping here for a few days at the Reichhoft

hotel. He returned to his post on Wednesday.

MADE NO HEADWAY.

Von Loe's Trip to Rome Shows No Especial

Returns So Far.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

-Special to THE BEE. |-It is now plain.

even to the most dense and unobservant.

that if General von Loe had a mission of

man envoy extraordinary has had a

special audience of the holy father

Although all passed off pleasantly

enough, -it would not seem much

was done on the occasion. The pope

was courteous, the general was courteous,

General von Loe did not venture to re

this kind. Diplomacy has many de-

be looked upon as tolerably sare that before

the general's arrival Cardinal Kopp or som-

one else of less importance had been taking

soundings for the German emperor, his

chancellor and foreign secretary. Had they

revealed the slightest unwillingness on

Leo XIII's part to repeat the mistake of

1877, the special envoy would have been

far less reserved. As it is, Kopp

the French, quite like to unsettle

the devotion of Cardinal Ledochowski to the

papal policy, and to estrange that prelate

from Cardinal Rampella, the able scoretary

of state, of whom he was till lately held to

be the firmest ally in the Propaganda.

Cardinal Ledochowski's department has how-

ever, no power to thwart the plans of the

Holy See in so far as they touch its atti-

tude toward France and the democracy

Were we to have a conclave soon, the action

of the Prussian cardinals might have results

of considerable importance, but the conclave

Elaborate plans for the entertainment and

amusement of Queen Victoria are being

made on paper by the Italians. There

is some talk of a visit of King Hum

bert and Queen Margherita of Florence

during the stay of her Britannic majesty

at the Villa Palmieri. It has also been pro-

posed to give an Indian fete at Theater

has lit on and done more

vious ways, though, and it

There, I am assured, the matter ended.

Rome, March 4 .- | New York Herald Cable

CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET.

Germany's Emperor Carefully Guards the Great Treasure of His People.

HOW THE NATION REGARDS THE IDEA

Much of Her Political Success Attributed to This System.

FRANCE HOLDS THE BALANCE OF POWER

Indications That the Republic Can Maintain Peace on the Continent if Her Citizens So Desire Without Much Difficulty.

[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, March 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Let us leave today the subject of the Panama canal affair, Although the judgments pronounced yesterday in Bordeaux upon M. Deynarouze for having libelled M. Raynal, a former minister, proves that the public opinion in the provinces is that we have had enough of the scandals, we shall have much more to say about the subject again next week.

The real trial for corruption will commence on Wednesday, when, perhaps, we may learn the real truth about many things.

"Les tresors de guere," as the reserve funds to provide for the expense of a war are called, which have been formed in every country, are causing great auxiety in the financial world by the forced immobilization of such colossal sums. These treasures, which do not come under the inspection of the military attaches, are nevertheless the most formidable warlike instruments in existence.

Germany was the first country to create such a reserve fund, which has been the cause of her success for a century past. At present the treasure is locked up at Spandau in the old Julius tower and amounts to 1,500,000,000 francs. The key of the treasure house is kept by the emperor himself, and rather than allow one single piece of gold to go out he would allow Germany's signature to be protested. France, which possesses a war reserve of

,000,000,000 francs, would have the greatest advantage over her neighbors, because nearly four-fifths of the money spent would be expended in this country, while Germany would get barely two-fifths.

Notwithstanding the famine and the disturbed state of her finances, Russia has a reserve of 2,125,000,000 francs.

Secured by Great Efforts.

Austria has barely 750,000,000 francs, and even that was formed with the greatest difficulty. It was only upon the adviceamounting almost to an order-from the Berlin government that Austro-Hungary decided to make the names are sacri

Italy is the poorest power of Europe, and specialists do not believe that she could find the 250,000,000 francs necessary for the mobilization of her army. If she did there would be nothing left and the army would be obliged to live either in the enemy's territory or at the expense of her allies. Thus there is a sum of 6,525,000,000 francs lying idle and awaiting the moment when it would serve for the destruction of a large part of the youth of Eu-

In Germany commercial crises are becoming common and salaries are diminishing, while the cost of living is increasing. Russia can no longer plant her crops, and Italy is daily approaching inevitable bank-

The population is beginning to get tired of this grand policy. France alone can support with relative case the necessary sacrifices, and that is what other powers reproach her with, and amongst the causes which threaten the maintenance of peace

this is not the least. But France desires peace and the time to work for herself. What is taking place in Italy clearly indicates that the triple al-

liance cannot last much longer. JACQUES ST. CERE.

AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS HEARD FROM. Delcomme and Bla's Forces Reach Stanley Pool and Report.

and kindly words and more or less explicit [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] hopes were interchanged between the two. STANLEY POOL, Congo Free State (via St. Thomas and Eastern Telegraph Company), Feb. 6. - [New York Herald Cable-Special quest the pape to exercise any influence with to THE BEE.]—The Delcomme and Bia expe the center. He therefore has not met with dition arrived here today from Katauga via a rebuff, which would perhaps have been Lusambo. They left Katauga July 11 and the pontiff's answer to a direct application of arrived at Lusambo on January 7. Hackanon and Bia are dead and 490 soldiers and orters have perished.

Lieutenant Frangin put the plate sent by the Royal Geographical society in 1890 over the place where Livingston died, at Lake Bangreels.

The expeditions have traveled 40,000 miles in thirteen months. Katauga is a rich ageicultural country. No information concerning the existence of gold will be given. The Arabs are strongly fortified in Katagua and slave trade has begun.

Jacques still alive on the Tanganyika Lippens and Brown were massacred at Kassongo.

The state expedition leaves Stanley Falls or the south to make war against the Arabs. All members of the expedition are n good health, and leave for the coast on MOHUN.

FEAR IT IS THE CHOLERA.

Southwestern Russia Invaded by a Strange and Fatal Epidemic.

ST PETERSBURG, March 4.-Advices re cived from the province of Astrakhan, in southwestern Russia, adjoining the Caspian sea, are to the effect that a strange epidemic. of a character as yet unknown, is killing thousands of people in the transcuspinn region. It was partly by this route that cholera entered Russia last year. The news has created great consternation upon the European shores of the Cuspian sea, and there the question is being considered as to whether the later information may not show

WATERTOWN N. Y., March 4 .- One of the groups of the state hospital building for the asane at Ogdensburg caught fire this mornng and was partly destroyed.

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 4 At New York-Arrived-Obdam, from tottendam. At Brow Head—Passed—Belgenland, from

New York for Antwerp.

political caracter apart from the conveyance of his sovereign's gifts and congratulations to the pope he has not succeeded. The Ger-

Schouvaloff in High Favor. The kalser, who is determined on the

nurses have been arrested.

ver the report that Banker Bleichroder left 100,000 marks to the poor.

After leaving the zoological garden, stroll. membered as the defender of Rector Ahl- the governments of Czernichow and Jekatreinoslav. Pleased with the Kaiser's Speech It is rumored that Count Schouvaloff. Russian ambassador here, is destined to a high official position in his own country, and

The kaiser's speech at the banquet given him by the president of the province of Brandenburg has been received throughout the country with the utmost satisfaction as the simple outspoken declaration of devotion by the kaiser to Germany and the Germans. From a court source I understand that the speech in manuscript had, previous to being made, been submitted to the chancellor, who expressed his warmest approval of it. In certain quarters an attempt has been made to twist the kaiser's words into a rapprochement with Friedrichsruhe, because at the end of the speech he used Bis narck's famous words, "Wir Deutsche furchten Gott und nichts sonst in der Welt." He also spoke later of the traditious of the state, evidently giving us to understand that as far as the new-old regime is concerned, traditions were the same. But as regards Bismarck, I have it on good authority that not the least idea of his personality entered any part of the speech. On the contrary the kaiser feels more than ever angered against the exchancellor since the fierce attacks of the Hamburger Nachrichten against the Russian commercial treaty and Count Caprivi

personally. Once again I hear the first opportunity will be taken of still further honoring the present chancellor, who will donotless receive the title of prince.

passage of the Russian treaty of commerce, has personally thanked Schouvaloff for his efforts in the matter. Times have changed, indeed. Two years ago Schouvaloff's visit to Friedrichsruhe at the request of the exar brought down upon him the displeasure of the entire court. The kalser had even in the presence of the indiscreet diplomat used terms far from complimentary about him, which on being reported to the care nearly caused the recall of the Russian diplomat. Now Schouvaloff is the pet of the diplomatic corps, overwhelmed with attention and as you remember was pre sented with a portrait of the kaiser. In court circles we are told that Schouvaloff is destined to replace de Giers In the spring. Schouvaloff has now started for Russia, bearing with him the most cordial salutations from the kaiser to the czar, and, I am given to understand, a letter couched in the warmest terms of friendship, wherein are thanks to the czar and good will as re gards the treaty.

Germany's Gossip.

A revolting case of cruelty is reported from the mad house at Preissburg. An inmate named Nagy was ordered to have ; warm bath. The nurses threw the un fortunate man into boiling water, where they held him down in spite of his shrieks until he was terribly scalded. The two At every point we are reminded

Chicago. The Royal porcelain manufactory has been holding an exhibition of what it will send, the most interesting exhibit being a series of plaques representing histor ical naval subjects which will serve hereafter in the decoration of the yacht Hohenzollern. One of Karl Hagenbeck's exhibits, also here being acclimatized, is Lili, the smallest elephant in the world. She is a native of Sumatra, is ninety centimetres high, and weighs 156 pounds. I visited Lili. She is years old, very hairy and quite a pet.

left them 1,000,000 marks. I hear no confirmation of this. Bleichroder has, however,

Disquieting rumors of cholera in Russia

be left to enjoy the rest and change of air she needs in her own way. The waiters of Berlin have been excited ich regret is felt at Nucles at the deati

is not yet in sight.

Nicolini in the queen's honor. This last arrangement would please her Hindoo suite much more than her majesty, who does not leadly than usual in its effects. as a rule, love the pomp and glitter. Th chances are that the official courtesies will have only a small place in the royal program at Florence, that the queen and empress will

of Mrs. Twells. The wife of the United states consul at Palermo is I hear, alarmingly ill of fever to which Mrs. Twells succumbed. It is hoped, however, she will It is hoped, however, she will MELTZER.