OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1893-TWENTY PAGES.

# STILL BADLY MIXED

Uncertainty Concerning the German Election Not Yet Dispelled.

Social Democrats Acknowledged to Have Made Large Gains.

They Expect to More than Make Up their Losses on the Reballot.

FATE OF THE ARMY BILL IS UNDECIDED

. Noticeable Increase in the Growth of Socialism-Austrian Com-

BERLIN, June 17 .- Returns from 348 of the

bill can yet be inferred from the ascer-

tained results. In calculating what accession of strength the socialists will gain in the Reichstag the sanest heads of the party, predicted that forty of his colleagues would appear in the new Reichstag.

quite as much as the increase of the social-

Chancellor von Caprivi held conferences with the emperor on last Thursday and last

schisms do not appear likely to seriously affect their strength. The party may lose fifteen seats and still remain the most solid party in the house, If after the reballot the centrists in favor of the bill appear fif teen strong, it will not greatly affect the

Both the conservatives and national lib tion in order to defeat their common enemy The national liberals have the best chance in the rich manufacturing districts like Elberfeld, Darmen, Mannheim, Darmstadt and Bochum, where they succeeded in pull-

directions giving minute instructions as to how the members of the party should vote broad moral principles alone should guide the party who stand in the reballots pledge army and an increase of the taxation affecting the masses, the socialists may vote for

results of the election are alarming. The Deutsche Zeitung says: "Germany can only be saved by a strong hand. It is time that Caprivi should show that the future of

turing town of Prussia, is sinking in consequence of the boring of an artesian well. The inhabitants of the district in danger, which covers several squares will be compelled to leave their homes. Three government engineers have gone to the scene to try to prevent the rain of the town.

Dr. von Rottenburg and his wife, daughter of Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-minister to Germany, have returned to Berlin. They have taken a residence on Neue Withelm

### Latest Returns.

The returns have almost ceased coming in almost 200 districts. The returns received so far have not been complete enough to render possible accurate predictions of the result. Of the thirty-four districts from which all the figures bearing on the second pallot have been received, it appears certain that the

clericals will win twenty-five; the social democrats two: the national liberals, conservatives and agrarians six, and the particularists one. Radical unionists are expected

All the day reports from the constituencies have continued to give evidence of the collapse of Eugene Richter's radical party The South German democrats, with whom the Richterists Joined hands at the opening of the campaign to fight more effectively against the army bill at the polls, have secured five seats, one of them won from the national liberals. Not a dispatch has been seceived to indicate that the Richterists have carried a constituency on the first ballot. This failure is due partly to the fact that the radicals, who deserted Richter to make a government campaign under the banner of the radical union, were the cream of the old party. Excepting Virchow, hardly a conspicuous deputy stood by Ri chter after the dissolution of the Reich stag, Rickert, Broemel, Hinze, Barth, editor of the Nation, Siemens and Hamel deserted at once to the government. The dissidents are known to have elected two deputies and to have the best chances of electing seven or eight more on the second ballot. The Richterists, who constituted two-thirds of the

pected to more than counterbalance the gains of the social democratic opposition. Success of Blatant Demagogues.

parliamentary party of sixty-seven, will

bring probably a few more than twenty men

to the new Reichstag. This state of affairs

is distinctly favorable to the government,

as the loss of the radical opposition is ex-

The anti-Semites are believed to be in a way to procure twelve seats. Ahlwardt and Goeck, the most blatent members of the last parliamentary group have already been returned. The aggregate vote of the anti-Semites has increased amazingly since 1800. The national liberals, according to latest reports, are likely to return to Berlin with, approximately, three of the delegation of

The opposition clericals, under Dr. Lieber, have retained virtually all their old constituencies as far as can be ascertained and will return to Berlin probably with nearly 100 deputies. The government clerical-agrarian movement under Freiherer Scholemer-Alst and Freiherer von Huene has shown few evidences of success. Nine independent clericals have been elected, but of this number only five are declared advocates of the army bill.

Conservatives and free conservatives, as was expected, are suffering no losses. They will enter the Reichstag with about eightyfive seats together.

The social democrats are still triumphant at the expense of the Richter radicals.

Hopes of the Government. In general the advantages gained by the government are to be found in the prospect that some ten radical unionists who voted against the army bill and who would now favor it, have good prospects of sitting in the next Reichstag and that the anti-Semitic representation, partially favorable to the government, bids fair to be greatly increased. If the national liberals, free conservatives and the conservatives make a binding cartel in all close districts they will be able to rally fully 175 votes for the government at the opening of the Reichstag. Both Chanceller voh Caprivl and Couet Botho von Eulenberg, Prussian minister presiding, have been roused from their apathy and have set the bureaucratic maery of the government in operation to this end.

Late Returns. The returns received since 2 o'clock this

Mecklenburg-Strehtz - Count Schwerin-Wolfshagen, conservative, elected. This seat was represented in the last Reichstag by a radical, who voted against the army bill, although in the present campaign he favored it. The result therefore is a gain

for the government. Arnsborg-Olpe - Editor Fusangle, inde endent clerical, against the army bill, elected to succeed himself.

Landsen-Herr von Dent, national liberal. elected to succeed himself. Wolmistedeil-Jacob Hosang national

iberal, elected to succeed himself.

Aachen-Dr. Bock, clerical, elected to ucceed himself. Delmenhorst-Count von Galen, clerical,

lected to succeed himself. Haddersleben-Gustav Johansen, elected to succeed himself. He is a bitter opponent of the army bill. Baden-Dentan-Landen, clerical, favor

able to the bill, elected to succeed himself. His re-election was bitterly opposed by the Lieber clericals because he voted for the army bill at the last reading. He was elected virtually by national liberal votes. Landau-Dr. Buerklin, national liberal, elected to succeed himself.

Neuwedel - Hermann Baber, clerical, elected to succeed himself. Waldshut-Pastor Schuler, clerical, elected

o succeed himself. Reutlingen-Freiderich Pacheyer, leader of south German democrats, elected to succeed himself.

Elected a Rabid Anti-Prussian. Ketheim-Dr. Siegel, elected to succeed a clerical. Dr. Seigel has been the most picturesque figure of the campaign. He is a rabid Prussian hater and he wrote so virulently in his paper, the Fatherland, during the campaign, that Chancellor von Caprivi made his anti-Prussian editorials the subject of a protest to the Munich government. His majority was 1,070.

elected to succeed himself. Schleiden-Prince von Arenberg, clericat for the bill, elected to succeed himself. He voted for the bill at the last reading.

Ingostadt-Josef Aichbichler, clerical,

Augermunde-Herr von Winterfeldt, conservative, elected to succeed a conservative. Naugard-Dewitz, conservative, elected to succeed a conservative.

Wittenberg-Herr Leibsiger, conservative, elected to succeed Dr. Dobren, a radical, who voted against the bill. This is a gain for the government. Strasburg District-Dr. Bostetter, favor-,

able to the bill, elected. His predeessor, a national liberal, was absent from the last reading of the army bill. Saarburg - Peter Kuechly, Alsatian

against the bill, elected to succeed himself. Landshut-Michael Mayer, cierical, elected to succeed himself. Braubach-Dr. Lieber, leader of the cler-

icals, elected to succeed himself. Another Government Gain, Pfarrkirchen-Herr Bachmacher, peasants agarian league, elected to succeed Herr

Haberland, a clerical who voted fagainst the bill and contested the seat against him. Bachmacher is likely to vote for the new army bill, and thus gave the government the gain of another seat. Thann-Pastor Winterer, Alastian, who

roted against the bill, elected to succeed himself. Kaibe Aschersleben-Last reports show

that Herr Kessler, social democrat, at first [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE].

Europe Waits with Bated Breath for the German Emperor's Next Move.

PERSONAL INCENTIVES TO DISTURBANCE

Family Differences as Potent as Disappointed Ambitions with the Kaiser.

ADVANCE OF SOCIALISM IS DREADED

Growth of the Idea Threatens Revolution in Germany or War.

SERIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION

Results of the Late Elections Settle the able Doubt and Leave the Future Uncertain.

[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, June 17 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-All European political interest now centers in the results of the German elections, which are impatiently waited for in all the capitals in

There are two disquieting symptoms. The first is the defeat of the emperor, who unnecessarily took a personal part in the electoral struggle, and the second is the constant progress of socialism, which is gaming ground everywhere in Germany, both in the rural districts and in the cities.

The question everybody is asking is: What will the kaiser do? This no one can answer, probably not even himself. Advices from Berlin state the emperor has been deeply affected by what he calls "the ingratitude of the people." In addition, it is now a public secret that his majesty is on very bad terms with his grandmother, Queen Victoria, because of the projected marriage of the czarewitch. These facts are giving statesmen much anxiety because they are well aware that personal motives have always an influence over the emperor.

May Resort to War to Cure Them. But more especially does the progress of socialism increase their disquietude. All are convinced that William II is of a pacific temperament, but nearly all believe that if socialism continues to advance, and more especially if it extends to the army, the emperor will be forced to resort to a war in order to win by means of military glory all

the adoption or rejection of which has become a matter of no importance. All realize that the very social fabric of the empire is at stake. It is the general opinion that the army bill will be rejected.

making great efforts to secure a similar treaty with Russia, and is doing so unsuccessfully.

To sum up the situation, the result of the elections diminishes the chances of peace, because it has increased the general anxiety, and yet everybody, the people, their sovereigns, the socialists themselves, desires JACQUES ST. CERE. peace.

Re Gives His Views of the Recent Elections in Germany. Berlin, June 17 .- Here is an interview

with Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, the man who occupies the most attention in Germany at this time. It is the only ministerial statement at this crisis and is important.

Dr. Miquel was asked: "What does your excellency believe, judging from the election returns now known, is the prospect for a government majority in the Reichstag?"

replied promptly, "but it may be that we shall not have a majority in the next Reichstag. There are now few absolute majorities in our favor, and it is possible that on the second balloting all other parties may combine against the government candidates This would mean defeat in many cases. But his majesty's court is determined that a military bill shall finally become a law. We, of government circles, not only suppose, but know, that to uphold German unity, so hardly earned, this law is essential. We have France and Russia on either side, not n a defensive, but in an offensive position. If we are not stronger than one, at least, of these powers, we can have no certainty of maintaining the unity of the empire. We may be strategically, scientifically, stronger in a military way, but it is not wise to take chances against numerical superiority France has thrown herself at the feet of

Course of the Government.

"What will the government do in case the law is rejected the second time!" "I cannot now state what means will be taken, but they will be constitutional. When his majesty stated that he would use all means in his power to pass it he meant constitutional means. What trivial reasonings are urged against the bill? I know that the financial strength of the empire can bear this and much more. Germany pays only 21 marks taxes, direct and indirect, which is the lowest rate in the world. France pays 51 marks a head; Belgium and Holland pay far more than Germany. The Germans now pay 6 marks direct taxes. The new law, if passed, will require only one additional mark per head. The opposition is ridiculous. We could raise all the money needed out of tobacco alone. The stability of our great commercial and banking institutions inspires the utmost confidence. Commerce and industry are showing signs of improvement. The recent banking faitures in other parts of the world had no injurious effect upon Ger-

many. Why Germans Fight the Law. You ask me why Germans fight the law

Because Germany is not yet completed. The force of national sentiment is not yet distinctly pronounced. Germany has not been united for 1,000 years. The Roman empire was only united at various times under an unusually strong kaiser. Germany is always inclined to crawl back into small statehood. of the Catholic church.

Eighty years ago Hesse-Nassau and Hesse-Cassel were created, and now they are be-having like two different nations. Germany has not the national sentiment of France, Russia. England or America, but we shall eventually have perfect national unity, though we may have to go through another

"How does the nation regard the present chancellor!!! "It is not easy to be Caprivi after Bis-marck," Dr. Miquel said, "But the chan-

great catastrophe to bring it about."

cellor's prestige has steadily risen, never de-"Will his majesty ever be reconciled with

Bismarck?" "It is impossible to say."

On 'Change in London. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, June 17. — [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Abnormal heat continues to restrict business on the Stock exchange greatly. Very little was doing today, but the tendency was firm. The strength of Union Pacific, which is now rather fancied by speculative investors.

was the only feature in the American railway market. Grand Trunk is still advancing upon various rumors, amongst others that George Gould and his associates are trying to acquire control. The latter is not credited, but the feeling is that he or others can have all the stock avanted, as the company's future is regarded as hopeless in London. Home securities are quiet and steady. There was no feature in foreign stocks. Silver remains at 3814 d. There is nothing new at the Bank of England.

MATTES' MISSION.

How a-Nebraskan Will Advance Interests of the Farmer Abroad,

Cnicago, June 17.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-An unusual effort will be made during the current year to increase the exportation of the food products of this country into European countries. Hon, John Mattes of Nebraska, special commissioner to Europe, leaves Chicago Tuesday morning for Germany and France to work for this end. Acting under the instructions of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, from whom he received his appointment. Mr. Mattes has just completed a thorough investigation of the system of meat inspection in vogue in this country, having spent the last three weeks at the Armour and Swift packing plants, and he, therefore, goes thoroughly equipped for his work.

It seems, despite the law providing for inspection of meats for the export trade, that both Germany and France exact reinspection of these products before they are permitted to enter into competition with like products of the home market. This action is justified by the municipal authorities of these countries by the assertion that ment inspection in this country is imperfect; that it is not made in a scientific manner and that the home law would become practically inoperative if reinspection was not exacted. This assertion has not been received by the Department of Agriculture with the best of grace.

Meat inspection, it will be remembered, was inaugurated in this country at an enormous expense and to meet the requirements of the German and French governments especially. Instead, the law has fallen' short in its intent. Last year, January to June, meat exportations to Germany and France did not aggregate quite \$4,000,000, while to England, where meat inspection is not required, they exceeded \$30,-000,000.

This government therefore seeks to have the expense of reinspection cut off, or will have the bureaus for meat inspection abolished throughout the country.

Duri w a talk with Mr. Mattes on his important mission, he said: "When Secretary Morton sent me my commission as special commissioner to Europe with instructions, I sought the best knowledge of my prospective work obtainable. While the inspection bureaus at Omaha, Kansas City, and other minor stations afforded me much valuable information, it was not paramount with that obtained here in Chicago, because they were not so extensive and perhaps not so perfect in their several departments. Still I found that inspection of meats in this country is made in a thoroughly scientific manner and believe that I shall be able to convince the authorities of the countries that I visit that reinspection is unnecessary. If I succeed in aging this it will reduce the cost of exportation and increase the profit for producers. My success in this, however, may depend upon municipal relations of which I

have no knowledge. "Cattle and hogs are inspected in hoof in the shamble. This is as perfect as it is possible to make it. A scientific retinue of microscopists is employed at all stations under direction of a chief, a practical veterinarian, and the work is such that it could not well be otherwise than thoroughly scientific and in accord with the inspection

laws of any country. Quite an Important Item. Germany is my native home, and my knowledge of the Reichstag leads me to speak advisedly. The country probably prepares from 100,000 to 200,000 cattle for the export trade each quarter. Hence the importance of lopping off export expense or abolishing the inspection bureaus can be

But my mission has to do with another matter, as important to the producers of my adopted country as the one cited. It is known here that corn can be employed in the manufacture of peer with as good if not better results than barley. Being a practical brewer, I think I shall be able to convince any native countrymen that this is true Success in this direction means the exportation of millions of bushels of corn to Germany each year, and consequently a largely increased price for this cereal. Corn has become an important factor in the manufacture of beer in this country. There is no good reason why it should not become an equally important factor in the manufacture of beer for the German browers. It makes a delightful beverage, equally as healthful as barley, and its producing quality is even

greater. "The time I employ in my work will depend upon my success. Secretary Morton does not intend that I shall burden the taxpayers of the country with unnecessaay expense. My work will be to extend the exportation of the products of the farm to European countries to the fullest extent possible. I shall not confine myself to Germany and France alone.

"Another matter will invite no little of my attention. Since coming to Chicago I have made a careful study of the Columbian exposition and I shall endeavor to induce every person to visit is that I can, especially my own countrymen.

## WILL OPEN SUNDAY

Every Gate of the White City by the Lake

JUSTICE FULLER'S OPINION

Appeals Agree with Him.

VIEWS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY

Can Yet Find a Way to Close Down the Exposition on the Sabbath. CHICAGO, June 17 .- Chief Justice Fuller

He Seems to Think that the Government

this morning overruled the decision of the federal circuit court which issued the injunction restraining the directors of the World's fair from opening the gates on Sunday. He decides for the United States court of appeals and remands the case to the circuit court for the reversal of its action.

The court room was crowded to the utmost and the interest at the outset gave place to the utmost satisfaction at the close, The decision settles the matter finally, as the only appeal is to the supreme court, which does not meet till October, when the fair will be ended.

The opinion rendered covers only the material points, owing to lack of time. A full decision will be rendered later. The opinion began by overruling the motion of the government counsel to dismiss the appeal from the circuit court on the ground of the nonjurisdiction of the appellate court, as untenable. It was also held that the gift from the United States to the fair was in no sense a charity trust; that, when the grant was made in consideration of a local corporation having expended upwards of \$16,000,000 toward a public enterprise, it was not done for the purpose of obtaining control in whole or in part. The restraining order of the circuit court preventing the opening of the gates Sundays must therefore be set aside and the case remanded.

Justices Bunn and Allen concurred in the decision, making the court's action unani-

The court further made the point against the action by the injunction that it had not been shown how any interest which the government might have in the fair would be irreparably damaged by opening the fair on Sundays.

OLNEY ON THE DECISION.

What the Attorney General Has to Say About Justice Fuller's Ruling. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- The opinion of the court of appeals in deciding that the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago shall be opened on Sunday was received here by a | ceased, there was a puff of blue smoke forpress bulletin early in the afternoon. Atevening had received no official announce ment of the fact. He said that his department had a clear record in the case, and had exhausted every legal means to enforce the mandate of congress in the matter. It congress in regard to opening the World's fair on Sunday was couched in language sufficiently dubious to make its intent doubtful, and that both those who favored the opening of the fair on Sunday and those who were opposed to it had plausible ground to stand upon. It seemed to him that the end had now been reached, though he was not entirely sure, not having carefully examined the law, but that an appeal should be taken to the supreme court of the United States. This, however, would seem to be useless as

the court did not meet until October, and before the case could be heard in that tribunal the fair would be closed by limitation. He could not see that any injunctions should be thrown in the way of opening the fair on Sunday, but, as the matter was in the immediate charge of United States Attorney Milchrist and two able assistants, he had no doubt that they would exhaust every legal means known to law to uphold the intent of congress. While he saw no means in sight, perhaps those who had been more intimately associated with the case than he, would yet discover them.

Other matters of a complicated character he said, would undoubtedly grow out of this decision. For instance, the donation of congress of \$2,500,000 to the fair had been coupled with the condition that the fair should not be open on Sundays. The decision of the Court of Appeals that the fair could open on Sunday, and the well known intent of the local directory to open it on Sunday would seem to imply on their part a disregard for the condition upon which the money was granted. The local directory had already received in round figures \$1,900,000. Could not the government, he asked, now proceed by legal means to collect the money advanced, as the condition upon which it had been received had been forfeited? It was certain to his mind that the government could not now give to the World's fair authorities the \$500,000 still retained in the treasury, but which has been appropriated on certain conditions. The condition was that security for the \$500,000 should be given. Up to today this money would have been paid by the government had the security been furnished. It had not been furnished, and so had been retained in the treasury. But now, in view of the decision, even if the security was furnished, the government could not pay out the money to the World's fair people. Doubtless he would be confronted with a proposition to take steps to recover the \$1,500,000 already paid.

He had not yet seen the text of the cdeision or seen published the application upon which the decision was granted. Perhaps the gate money could be impounded to reim burse the government. Still, he was not entirely clear as to this, and would have to consider the matter more in detail.

Another question affected by the deceision was the government exhibits. All the de partments of the government had exhibits at the fair and all the appropriations made for them were coupled with the condition that the exhibits should not be opened on Sunday. It was entirely clear that the government exhibits could not be opened on Sunday, but the conditions posed might have gone further and might prevent the government exhibits being opened on any day, now that it has been decided that it is legal to open the World's fair on Sunday. He hardly thought, however, days off.

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; continued Hi\_h Temperature; South Winds,

1. Germany's Election Still Unsettled. Europe Waiting on William. World's Fair Remains Open. Peruvian Politics Warming Up.

2. Lamplighter Still the Favorite. Athletes Who Sport for Pleasure. Two Iowa Train Robbers Taken.

3. Condemning the Washington Contractor Bunker Hill Day at the Fair. 4. Last Week in the Social World.

Staves of Poverty. Among the German Societies.

5. Lincoln and Nebraska News. Confidence Game Neatly Blocked. 6. Council Bluffs Local News.

Affairs at South Omaha. 7. Risks the Firemen Run. Mosher Pleads Guilty. Colonel Hitt Cinched Neatly.

8. Where the School-ma'ams Are Going. 10. What an Omahan Saw in New York.

For the Wedding of Princess May. 11. Side Lights on a Busy Life.

Among Recent Books. 12. Editorial and Comment. 13. John J. Invalla Dissects Parties.

Echoes from the Ante Room. 15. Omaha's Local Trade Reviewed.

Commercial and Financial News. 17. What Ainsworth Did in the Building, 18. Where Stang Originates.

Henry Stanley Tells Some Stories.

19. Griswold's Weekly Grist, 20. Ways and Wants of Women. Charms of the Dear Ones.

that the law would bear that construction Numberless other cases of minor importance would come up for decision and action in view of the opinion rendered today by the Court of Appeals.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIKING.

Captain Anderson and His Hardy Crew of Norsemen Reach New York. NEW YORK, June 17 .- Hardy Norsemen. Captain Anderson and his crew, after journeying down the coast from the banks of Newfoundland, today sailed into the port of New York with the counterpart of the Viking ship of old and were given a reception far different from that their ancestors received years before Columbus landed on the shores of the new world. Rough weatherbeaten citizens as they are, tears came to their eyes when they were welcomed in their native tongue by Norwegian-Americans at City Island, where their queer craft dropped anchor this afternoon.

The Viking came down the sound from New London, Conn., in tow. Off Sands Point she was met by the steamboat Laura M. Starin with the committee of reception from this city on board. There was a great blowing of whistles and dipping of flags and the band played the Viking march, composed for the occasion. Captain Anderson stood in the stern of the queer looking craft and took off his cap repeatedly to the salutes of the many steam yachts and tugs which

The Viking sailed from Sands Point to Coney island, where the Miantonomah lay at anchor awaiting to give the visitor a national salute of welcome. It was 1:45 when the Viking passed Uncle Sam's crack monitor. When the boom of the big guns had ward on the Viking, and a sound like that of orney General Olney at a late hour this a big firecracker came across the water. The Norsemen answered the salute from six little cannon. The Viking swung around and dropped anchor alongside of the Miantonomah. Captain Secard of the Miantone mah boarded her and paid an official visit. was generally acknowledged that the act of Then the crew, who have imitated the cruise of Leif Ericksen and crossed the ragng ocean in an open boat, were taken on board the Laura M. Starin, where they were welcomed to America by the committee and many of their own countrymen, who

The naval reserves were drawn up on the forward deck when the Norwegians went on the committee boat. The band played the Norwegian authem and the committee stood ready to receive the voyagers. After luncheon Prof. Boyesen delivered an

ddress of welcome. Captain Anderson replied as follows: "In behalf of the Norwegian citizens who have had this exact reproduction of the Old Viking ship built and sent here under my command I sincerely thank the American citizens for this hearty welcome they have given the Viking. It makes my heart beat quicker than it ever did before to know that our new Viking ship is being given an almost royal reception, and I am sure that that is the feeling of my crew also. We are very proud of being the chosen ones to bring the ship over, and we bring the thanks of Norwegians to all American citizens who have joined in this welcome. I wish to say that the Viking is sent by the people of Norway alone; the Swedish union has nothing

to do with it." Joseph H. Choate then spoke briefly and was followed by Seth Lowe of Columbia college, Captain Secard and ex-Commodore

Kain of the New York Yacht club. Then Captain Anderson returned to the Viking and the procession of escort was formed to take the ship to New York. The police patroled. The tug John Fuller with the naval reserve followed. Then came the Miantonomah and after her was the navy yard tug Nurkata towing the Viking. After the Viking came the committee boat and the Crystal steamboat with the Norwegian societies from New York and Brooklyn, the steamboats and a score of tugs and steam yachts. The boats passed through Hell Gate at 5 o'clock, went down the East river cheered by thousands of people on both banks, under the Brooklyn bridge and rounding the Battery passed up the Hudson to Twenty-third street. Here the Viking cast off the towing line and putting out her thirty-two oars, rowed to Twenty-fourth

street, where she dropped anchor. HIRED GIRLS TRIUMPHANT.

Chicago Domestics Boycott Aristocratic Evanston. CHICAGO, June 17 .- The hired girls of the aristocratic suburb, Evanston, have boycotted a number of the most prominent ladies of that place and not only will not work

in the households that are under the ban, but are doing all they can to prevent places being filled. It is stated this evening that the domestic freeze-out is proving almost effective. The motive of the boycott is revenge. The hired girls are getting back at the women who tried to do away altogether with hired girls some time ago by organizing the Evanston Co-operative Housekeeping as sociation. The co-operative association was a failure, a high-priced chef and irregular deliveries of cooked edibles resulting in financial disaster. Now the woes of the fair stockholders in the m-starred association are at flood tide, the hired girls' combination having so far proved relentless, they scorning all offers of higher wages and numerous

## IN PERUVIAN POLITICS

NUMBER 364.

Lots of Life Exhibited by the Presidential Campaign Now in Progress.

ONE EDITOR WAS ALMOST ASSASSINATED

He Wrote Editorials that the Official Party Took Decided Exceptions To.

BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION STILL IN ACTION

Rebels Make Things Warm on Both Sides of the Uruguayan Border.

PRESIDENT PENA IS AGAIN HARD PRESSED

Prominent Men Refuse Cabinet Places and the Opposition Hopes to Secure His Resignation-President of Peru Takes a Wife.

(Copyrt thted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) LMA, Peru, (via Galveston, Tex.), June 17.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. ]-There was considerable excitement in this city last night on account of the effort to assassinate Barrigas, the editor of a political paper whose attitude concerning the approaching election was not satisfactory. Guards appointed by the Caceresta club, which supports Caceres, the official candidate, patrol the city. It has been more quiet today, but great anxiety still exists concerning the political affairs and more trouble is feared between now and the end of July. A revo-

lution may be started at any time. La Union Civica, the Peruvian congress sional party, has withdrawn Rosa, its candidate, for the present, and has joined the democratic junta in proclaiming Pierola, the exiled ex-dictator, as the combination candidate. Candamo is their candidate for vice president. Popular demonstrations are being made all over Peru against Caceres, the official and military candidate, and fierce fights have resulted from every attempt by the police to interfere with them.

President Bermudez Marries. President Morales Bermudez of Peru was married tonight in the chapel connected with the president's palace, to Senorita Justa Masias, a handsome and intelligent lady, who is highly esteemed in all circles. The marriage was an event of great social interest, for which extensive preparations were made. The president and his bride received many handsome and valuable pres-

Sent Back to Europe. VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.), June 17 - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-Colonel Goldsmid says that 900 Hebrew colonists have been taken back to Europe, because they were not considered the proper persons to be received into the colonies. which are being arranged under his direction. The colonies and entrerias hold lands aggregating 150,000 acres each. There are 700 families in each colony, and every head of a household now owns a homestead, The lands are being devoted to the cultivation of wheat and the success of the colonies

s assured. Colonel Goldsmid will soon return to England.

Progress of the Revolution? The Herald's correspondent in Rivera telegraphs that the revolutionists in the north. ern portion of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, have invaded the province of Santa Catharing, where they took possession of the city of Parahando, The ranche of Dr. Assiz Brazil was sacked. D'Artaguan, a Castilhista chief, has arrived at San Baptista, with arms for the national army. A large body of revolutionists has again crossed the Uruguayan frontier to unite with General Saraiva's forces. It is an open secret that Argentina sold the chiefs of the revolution 500,000 cartridges for \$40,000 in gold and that the transaction was carried out in Monte. video. A rumor has reached Rivera that a hard battle has been fought near A.1 greta.

but it is not known which side won the advantage. Named for the Presidency.

From Montevideo the Herald's corresponds ent telegraphs that El Razon proclaims Tajes as its candidate for president. The president himself favors the election of Elluri, while the socialists favor General

Perez. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that Pseulante has resigned from the cabinet. Cane has been appointed minister of foreign affairs. Seats in the ministry were offered to Quirina, Costa, Zabroesta, Zopata and Garcia, but all of them refused. The ministerial crisis, therefore, continues, and it is believed that the

president will be forced to resign. Picrola Starts for Peru.

PANAMA, Colombia. (via Galvesten, Tex.) June 17.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-I have received word from Guatemala that ex President Pierola of Peru has sailed for the south. It is believed he will land at some secluded place in Peru or in northern Chill and conduct his fight for the presidency of the country from which he is now in exile News has been received from Port au Prince that the Haytien congress has disapproved the treaty signed by President Hippolyte, under which it was agreed that

indemnity should be paid to Santo Domingo.

Experts and Imports of Specie, New York, June 17 .- In regard to rumors of gold imports, a member of a firm which has been most conspicuous in facilitating the efflux of the precious metal, says it is too soon to talk about gold imports positively. The exchange market is not settled at all, and it is liable to violent fluctuations as long as the money market is so disturbed as at present. No one can say positively that gold will or will not be imported in thirty and sixty days time under the present cir-

cumstances. The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$192,452 of which \$111,146 were gold and \$70,679 silver. The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were \$882,443 of which \$14.817 were gold and \$807,845 silver. Of this amount \$802.120 silver went to Europe and \$14,817 gold and \$1,725 silver went to South

America. End of an Outlaw. DUNKIRK, N. D., June 17 .- An unknows owboy entered the Turtle Mountain bank, held up the cashier, robbed the bank of

\$1,000 and escaped to the mountains. He re-

turned and fatally shot James McRae, a clerk in a store, without provocation. The citizens gathered. Mayor McKee shot the bandit's horse and the citizens ran the rob-ber down and killed him.

to gain several more seats. Poor Showing of the Richterrists.

ANALYSIS OF THE RETURNS RECEIVED

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS ARE HOPEFUL

Cessons Which the Election Have Taughtment on the Balloting.

districts where elections for members of the Reichstag were held on Thursday, received up to 5 o'clock this evening, show the election of forty-nine centrists, thirty-seven conservatives, twenty-four social democrats, seventeen national liberals; nine centrists in favor of the bill, four volkesparte, thirteen Poles, six Alsatians, three anti-Semites and three Wilde, with 108 reballots necessary. No Richterists have yet been elected. Analysis of the Reballots.

An analysis of the reballots shows that the social democrats and national liberals will figure chiefly in them, with the Richterists and centrists a long way behind. The defeat of the Richterists appears to be irretrievable. Their organs admit the crushing character of the disaster, but the Berlin Freisinnige Zeitung finds comfort in predicting that the ultimate poll of the party, combined with the volkesparte, centrists and socialists, will form an overwhelming plebiscite against the army bill and the Huene compromise. It is certain that if the plebiscite were to decide the fate of the government the enormous socialist vote already cast would determine that. But the army bill will depend upon filial party combinations, regarding which it is still hazardous to attempt to form any definite conclusion. Herr Richter himself says it is doubtful whether a majority against the

fact must be remembered that the whole force of the party has always hitherto been polled on the first ballot, whereas other parties, through anti-socialist coalitions, show the greatest strength on reballot. It was thus in 1890, when the freisinnige party won in all thirty-five of the rebailots between them and the socialists. About eighty socialists will stand in the coming reballots and it is a rational estimate to credit them with securing twenty-six more seats. Before the elections Herr Volmar, one of the

Increase of Socialism. What ought to concern the government ists in parliament is the development of socialism throughout the country.

evening, reporting to his majesty the character of the returns. It is rather significant that the semi-official organs today recur to suggestions as to how to curb the popular Regarding the centrists, the recent

fighting power of the main section of the erals are coming out better than it was expected they would, both having to fight numerous reballots against the socialists. These two parties must rely upon co-opera-

ing their candidates through to a reballot. Social Democrats. The socialist leaders purposed issuing on the reballot, but decided today that them in their tactics. If the candidates of themselves to resist attacks upon popular suffrage and to oppose an increase of the

or against them, or, if they abstain from voting, the socialists in Vienna will make a demonstration in celebration of the success of their German brethren. The Austrian official papers hold that the

Germany is safe in his care." A portion of Schneideimuhl, a manufac

although reports from thirty districts are still lacking. At 12 o'clock the army bill parties and Guelphs had eighty-three scats, the opposition parties eighty-five. All de pends upon the second ballots. The government has decided to exert all its influence to induce all the factions favorable to bill to unite against the Richterists, social democrats and clericals in the bye elections, which will be held about one week from temorrow. Second ballots will be necessary, it is estimated, in

# WRATH OF WILLIAM

Fate of the Army Bill Beyond Reason-

the old world.

those who are not yet attacked by socialistic ideas. All the great cities are already lost. If the rural regions are attacked in their turn a revolution will break out in Germany inside of twenty-five years. The situation has been so changed by the success of the socialists that no one now talks about the adoption of the army bill,

Another Sore Spot for William. As if it had been done purposely, the Franco-Russian treaty of commerce was signed at Peterhof yesterday by the czar. This is the first treaty of the kind signed by Russia and France since that of 1859, and it is especially significant because Germany is

MIQUEL INTERVIEWED.

"I am not at all certain as to result," he

Russia, for what purpose! To make an alliance which can menace only Germany."

> Leo on the School Question. Baltimore, June 17 .- Cardinal Gibbons has

received the long expected letter from the holy father on the school question, with the request to send copies of it to all the episco pates of the United States. The cardinal says it is a long and voluminous document and is eminently worthy of the august head

Decision of the United States Circuit Court

in the World's Fair Case Set Aside. FINDINGS FOR THE LOCAL MANAGEMENT

Will Be Open Today.

His Associates on the Bench of the Court of