

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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FREE FROM ANARCHY

Beds and Their Dangerous Doctrines Find Little Favor in Germany.

RIGOROUS LAWS AGAINST THE PESTS

Their Ardor and Wild Vapors Restrainted by Police Vigilance.

GETTING MORE FRIENDLY WITH RUSSIA

Rumors that the Czar Contemplates a Visit to the Emperor.

ITALY'S PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION

Statements by the Italian Minister of Finance Not Taken with Good Grace in Germany—Prof. Waetschold on American Public Schools.

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BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The anarchist scare which is disturbing England and France creates only the smallest impression in this country. Germany is engrossed with its own difficult political matters, and the activity of the police and the severity of the laws since the anarchist outrage at Frankfurt and elsewhere some ten years ago has made the few known anarchists become moderate and harmless. Even the usual cry of "Destroy social democracy and anarchy is destroyed" is seldom heard and has little echo, the truth being that the stern discipline of the socialist party keeps anarchism in salutary check. International action against anarchists, if it could be brought about, however, would be generally approved and welcomed.

The rumor, fostered by dispatches from Vienna, saying that at the passing of the Russo-German commercial treaty the czar will pay a visit to Emperor William, is much discussed in political circles. The press correspondent hears from a trustworthy source that the matter has not been broached by either of the two courts or either of the two governments.

M. A. J. de Notthoff, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, recently took on his way to St. Petersburg, and the fact that he had chosen the Berlin route is commented on as showing the improved relations existing between Germany and Russia since the treaty was signed. Should the imperial meeting be decided upon later it will probably occur upon the occasion of the czar's return from his annual visit to Copenhagen and while the emperor is attending the east Prussian army maneuvers.

It now appears that the statement widely published to the effect that the emperor is going to Abazia is incorrect. The emperor is going there purely for the sake of the health of her younger children, who are less robust than the older children. The rumor that the emperor himself is suffering is unfounded. The emperor has chartered the English ship Crestalbat, and will visit the empress at Abazia after the Russian treaty has passed the Reichstag.

WILL ACCEPT THE TREATY.

It is now estimated that the Russo-German treaty will be carried by a majority of twenty-five, and that the national liberals having decided to support the government or to abstain from voting.

Emperor William privately has expressed the greatest indignation at the tone of the speeches of the Agrarian league here Saturday last.

At a meeting of Iron and Steel Manufacturers it was stated that Russia had already placed large orders for locomotives and rails with German firms, and it was added these orders would be filled immediately after the passage of the Russo-German commercial treaty.

Count von Mischak has resigned from the committee appointed to inquire into the silver question, claiming a majority of the members of the committee are staunch adherents of the gold standard, and that there are only six through going gold men. Other newspapers assert that Count von Mischak resigned because he sees there is no solution of the question possible.

The committee has adjourned for a fortnight in order to study the many documents which have been submitted to it that is likely to bring about a solution of the vexed silver question.

ITALY'S FINANCES.

The statement of Sig. Zonino, the Italian minister of finance, which was submitted to the Italian Chamber of Deputies, with the budget on Feb. 21, showing an estimated deficit of 177,000,000 lire (about \$35,000,000) has made a very bad impression here. It is remarkable that there are no stanch bimetallicists and that there are only six through going gold men. Other newspapers assert that Count von Mischak resigned because he sees there is no solution of the question possible.

The plan of the Italian finance minister, which finds so little favor here, proposed retrenchments amounting to 45,000,000 lire and demanded full power for the reform of internal administrative affairs. The budget proposed to raise 100,000,000 lire by fresh taxation, increasing the land tax 17,000,000 lire, the tax on shares and stocks by 22,000,000 lire, the succession duties by 4,000,000 lire, the duties on spirits by 3,500,000 lire, and provided for the creation of a general income tax to produce 10,000,000 lire, taking effect in January, 1895. It also announced a decree would be issued raising the duty on wheat from 5 to 7 lire per quintal, doubling the spirit duty and ordering the coinage of 20,000,000 lire in nickel 20-centime pieces and the issue of 60,000,000 lire in 2-lire treasury notes, tallying with the same silver coin in the treasury vaults.

Sig. Zonino also favored a conversion scheme in the present condition of the currency by proclaiming the inconvertibility of state notes and the adoption of octroi duties on flour, bread and macaroni, the deficiency being covered by the increased duty on wheat. According to the Italian minister of finance the budget would thus be balanced for several years to come, and

the state finances be improved by 150,000,000 lire per annum.

AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Prof. Waetschold, German commissioner attached to the educational bureau of the World's fair, has been lecturing here on the American educational system. While he highly praises the efforts of the communists, churches and states to secure free education for every child, he deprecates the absence of legislation to compel children to attend school, and he also deprecates what he classes the low standing of the teachers in public life. He also holds that the change of teachers following a change of political power prevents qualified men from selecting that profession. According to the professor, the average term of a teacher is only five years, while he asserts 23 per cent of the children only attend school about one to four years. Thus, on the whole, the professor thinks the German system is much preferable.

After a sojourn at the castle on Thursday Emperor William presented Min. Althaus with a miniature portrait of himself set in rubies and diamonds and mounted in a beautiful bracelet.

Emperor William was a guest last night at the dinner given by the secretary of state for the interior, Von Boetticher, and remained until 1 o'clock in conversation upon various subjects. The emperor expressed the earnest desire to see an improvement take place in the conditions of the agricultural class. At the same time the emperor repeated that it was absolutely necessary that the Russo-German treaty of commerce should be adopted.

Emperor William has presented Chancellor von Caprivi a rummer, or drinking cup, and two smaller cups made of green glass, the rummer and the two cups were made especially upon the emperor's order for presentation to the chancellor.

Emperor William this evening attended the annual dinner of the Brandenburg Diet. The president of the province, Dr. Achenbach, proposed the health of the emperor amid a storm of "Hoehs."

The kaiser in responding to the toast referred to the intimate relations of the Hohenzollerns with the Mark of Brandenburg, recalling all that the great elector had done for the province. He mentioned the episode in Dutch history connected with the death of William of Orange and recounted the services by William in 1841, 1866 and 1870. The Brandenburg flag floats over the Bilo sea as a tribute to the great elector.

President Manteuffel of the Diet thanked the emperor for his gift and asked the guests to testify their gratitude by another cheer. This was done with great heartiness.

CONTROLS HER MILLIONS.

Princess Chimay Gets Her Share of Her Late Father's Estate.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 24.—(New York World Cable—Special to The Bee.)—Princess Chimay, wife of Prince Chimay, who in fourteen years of marriage, gave a dinner Wednesday in celebration of her 21st birthday, and incidentally of the partition of Captain Ward's estate. Nine millions of property were divided between the widow, the princess and young Ward, whose exploits have made him notorious. Shortly after her husband's death Mrs. Ward offered his shares of stocks and other investments for \$50,000, but she could get no purchaser. Today they will realize \$50,000.

The princess has been the mingled wonder and despair of American colonies in Europe during the last five years. Exceedingly beautiful and pliantly unconventional, she is the object of most varying gossip. A year or two ago her marriage with Prince Chimay, who is fourteen years older than she, eclipsed her eccentric gaiety. The prince is a member of the most ancient nobility of France and Belgium. At the time of the death of Prince Baldwin, heir to the Belgian throne, current gossip associated a Chimay with the mysterious tragedy, resembling not a little the end of Crown Prince Rudolph. Baldwin was an adored prodigal and at the age of 19 boasted to his cronies that he would capture the princess Chimay, of whom he became insanely enamored on the first meeting. The Belgian press suppressed the details, but gossip had it that he was shot by Prince Chimay in an audacious invasion of the husband's domesticity. Another Princess Chimay married the disolute Duke of Brocton, whose recent death revived the most sensational scandal of the third empire.

Young Ward, the brother of the princess, not long ago eloped with his wife's maid and settled in Paris. He figured in a notorious scandal a year or two ago and underwent conviction. When his wife brought suit for divorce on the ground that she was a palm to his injured wife's feelings, and from these papers she has since drawn an income of \$10,000 a year.

DEFERRED THE DUEL.

Inconvenient Absence of One Principal's Seconds Results in a Postponement. (Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 24.—(New York World Cable—Special to The Bee.)—When Audinet Gilbert arrived here a week ago last Monday, Senor Santa Maria had his seconds "constituted" in anticipation of a hostile message. Mr. Gilbert in order to put the journals off the track made no sign until yesterday when his challenge was presented in due form. Santa Maria's seconds, however, were off late another mission in Switzerland, and the encounter has been deferred until next week. The scandal will have additional chapters as Senor Santa Maria proposes to divulge the contents of documents he refused to give publicity to in the New York courts.

MAURITIUS ISLAND CYCLONE SWEEP.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Port Louis, Mauritius, reports that a cyclone swept the island yesterday, doing almost incalculable damage to property and killing many persons. A crowd of railway trains was blown from the track and rolled down an embankment, killing fifty persons and injuring many others.

CONGRATULATED BY THE PRINCE.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The crown prince and Princess Hilda, Frederick and Adelaide visited Chancellor von Caprivi this afternoon and congratulated him on the 63d anniversary of his birthday.

KILLED BY A NATIVE PRINCE.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Advices received here from St. Louis, Senegal, French West Africa, say the son of the native king of Dagana has killed M. Vincent, the French administrator of Dagana.

ABANDONED WITH GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—Adolf Perles, chief cashier of the Austrian State department, has absconded. His defalcations amount to 102,000 florins.

THAT RIO EPISODE

Benham's Protection of an English Vessel Causing Much Criticism.

IT IS NOT RELISHED BY THE BRITISH

English Newspapers Greatly Worked Up Over the Affair.

OPINIONS OF WASHINGTON OFFICIALS

They Do Not Think the Admiral Has Laid Himself Open to Censure.

MUST HAVE BEEN REASON FOR HIS ACTION

Circumstances, it is Said, Will Justify the Course He Followed When the Facts Are Fully Known—Our Agreement with England.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The bitter comments of the English newspapers upon the report that Admiral Benham, in command of the United States naval vessel at Rio, recently conveyed a water boat to the British Steamship Nansmyth after the British naval commander at Rio had refused to undertake the task are believed here to be based upon an erroneous conception of the facts. It is not believed that Admiral Benham has done this, but if he has it is felt that there are circumstances which, when known, will entirely justify his course. It is said it would have been an act of questionable propriety if he had done against the wishes of the British admiral. Heretofore the British and American forces have worked in perfect harmony in South American waters and have never failed to protect a merchantman of either nation when a warship of its own nation was at hand. In the Pacific squadrons this practice has gone to the length of an agreement by which the two squadrons take turns in guarding American and British interests at the different posts. But the rule has been to abstain from interference when a warship of the nationality of the merchant vessel affected is in port. It does not appear, even if Admiral Benham has broken this practice, that he has given the British government any ground for a formal protest. If he has assumed any undue responsibility it is toward the Brazilian government, which authorized him to protect American interests, and even if the insurgents had resisted his attempt to relieve the Nansmyth and his bearing upon the conveying vessel had led to a hostile demonstration the result might have been seriously entangled the United States in an international difficulty. Up to this time the official advice received at the State and Navy departments fail to mention the incident, and therefore the conclusion is drawn that it has no importance.

WILL HAVE NO WAR.

Ecuador and Peru Decide a Boundary Question.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) QUAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 24.—(New York World Cable—Special to The Bee.)—Ecuador has accepted Peru's proposal for the arrangement of the boundary question. This averts the threatened war. The boundary dispute originated early in the century and has already been the occasion of two wars, which was about 1825, a couple of years or so after the country was freed from Spanish rule. Under the Spanish rule the territory comprised in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and part of Bolivia, constituted one province, governed by a viceroy. About 1752 the king divided it, making the river Marañon the dividing line between the north and south provinces, the former being governed from Bogota and the latter from Lima. Nine or ten years later the king issued a decree changing the line and bringing the boundary of the Peruvian province nearly up to Quito, the present capital of Ecuador. Before the decree could be put into effect, however, the wars for independence began and the boundary line was never changed. Peru and Ecuador have always contended that it was. The war ended with an agreement to regard the Marañon as the boundary line, but Ecuador alone accepted.

BONILLA'S FOES Routed.

Eighty of the Nicaraaguans in Honduras Killed and Many Wounded.

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 24.—Reports from Central America all for the day on Thursday the forces of Bonilla were completely routed, eighty being killed and 150 wounded. The Nicaraaguans are greatly discouraged.

DECLARES FOR Bimetallism.

LONDON FINANCIAL NEWS CALLS FOR A REOPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Financial News says: "Guatemala today and other silver countries tomorrow. Default with most of them is only a question of time. The world's commerce is reeling to a crisis, yet the mischievous convention of gold and silver has been struck and some horrible scenes were witnessed during the attempts of the insurgents to escape from the ship. A number were drowned while attempting to swim ashore and others were captured by the government forces.

Telegraph communication with Bahia has been cut off and this caused considerable sensational comment in and about this city. According to the most generally credited report, the Peixoto fleet has finally left Rio de Janeiro and Bahia. This is believed to be the reason why the government has cut off telegraphic communication with Bahia. According to another report there has been a battle there and the insurgents are supposed to have gained some kind of advantage.

MARCHING FROM THE SOUTH.

Brazilian Insurgents Are Making Gains and Peixoto Closes the Wires.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 24.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro state that President Peixoto has stopped all telegraphic communication between that city and Bahia. This is supposed to have been done owing to the recent events in Bahia, which have weakened the acting president's position.

It is reported here that the government squadron has mutilated and that the insurgents from the southern part of Brazil are advancing without meeting any opposition. The government troops sent to meet the army are said to have been seized with panic and to have fled.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 24.—The Messageries steamer Saigon, says a dispatch received here, is ashore at Puloombic and will prove a total wreck. The passengers were landed. The Saigon was engaged in trading in the China seas.

WILLIAM VISITS CAPRIVI.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Emperor William visited Chancellor von Caprivi at 9 o'clock this morning and congratulated him upon his birthday.

McKANE'S INCOME.

His Source Disclosed by a Suit Against Him for an Accounting. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Some light was thrown on the source of John Y. McKane's income by the legal paper filed today in the King's county clerk's office by Catherine Bauer, widow of Paul Bauer of Coney Island, who has sued McKane for an accounting from McKane for money received as trustee of the Paul Bauer estate. The papers set forth that Paul Bauer died in January, 1885. Mrs. Bauer and McKane were appointed administrators. Bauer was owner of an equity in redemption at the time of his death of property on Coney Island. The property was sold at public auction on February 7, 1889, under foreclosure in a supreme court action, in which Herage K. Thurber was the complainant. McKane became the purchaser of the property on behalf of the defendant, and he has since then, but now holds it for the plaintiffs, who are the real owners. After he so acquired the property, on which was built the Casino hotel and other buildings, they were deeded and built houses and raised money by mortgages on the property. The widow alleges that McKane has never accounted to her for the money he has received and still holds in his own name. On the contrary, he has kept the money for his own use, to the amount of \$60,000 per year, except \$20,000, which he has paid her in small amounts. Mrs. Bauer demands an accounting.

TEGUCIGALPA CAPITULATES.

Honduran Capital in the Hands of the Nicaraaguans—The War Ended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Guzman, the minister of Nicaragua to the United States, has received a telegram to the following effect from the minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua:

The capital of Honduras (Tegucigalpa) was captured last night. (Publish this telegram. Our victory puts an end to the war in Honduras. "So," said the minister smilingly, "Nicaraagua came out victorious." This message contained all the information known here concerning the very latest developments in Honduran affairs. It is believed here that the army of Nicaragua will now withdraw from the soil of Honduras after the provisional government, which Bonilla and his Honduran associates will establish, is firmly entrenched in

power and able to put down any disorders that might arise. It is not positively known, of course, but it is still regarded as practically certain that the new president of Nicaragua will be Benjamín Vasquez, the ousted president. This will be natural, now that the insurgents are victorious. Vasquez, it is supposed, will leave the country and Nicaragua will permit the people of Honduras to settle affairs in their own way.

Polcarpo Bonilla has achieved fame as a revolutionist outside of his country by avoiding arrest and his entanglement in a diplomatic incident last September. For the past two years he has been known as a leader in revolutionary movements in Honduras, but last summer he was compelled to fly from the country for safety. He went into Nicaragua, and complying with the easy requirements of the country, by taking up his residence there, he was declared to be a citizen and was elected a member of the Nicaraguan congress. In this position he was still engaged in helping along the revolutionary movement in Honduras, and while a passenger on the Costa Rica, flying the United States flag, the Honduran officers sought to arrest him as the ship touched at his own ports. The captain of the vessel, however, refused to surrender his passenger and ran away from the port under fire from the officers, several shots being discharged after the ship. For this attack upon the American flag the Honduran government offered an apology, which was accepted by the United States government. So Bonilla escaped, and he is now in his own country, gathered a revolution party which at last succeeded in overthrowing Vasquez's government.

It is not believed that Admiral Benham has done this, but if he has it is felt that there are circumstances which, when known, will entirely justify his course. It is said it would have been an act of questionable propriety if he had done against the wishes of the British admiral. Heretofore the British and American forces have worked in perfect harmony in South American waters and have never failed to protect a merchantman of either nation when a warship of its own nation was at hand. In the Pacific squadrons this practice has gone to the length of an agreement by which the two squadrons take turns in guarding American and British interests at the different posts. But the rule has been to abstain from interference when a warship of the nationality of the merchant vessel affected is in port. It does not appear, even if Admiral Benham has broken this practice, that he has given the British government any ground for a formal protest. If he has assumed any undue responsibility it is toward the Brazilian government, which authorized him to protect American interests, and even if the insurgents had resisted his attempt to relieve the Nansmyth and his bearing upon the conveying vessel had led to a hostile demonstration the result might have been seriously entangled the United States in an international difficulty. Up to this time the official advice received at the State and Navy departments fail to mention the incident, and therefore the conclusion is drawn that it has no importance.

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