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NEWS FROM BERLIN.

Bismarck May Expect to be Defeated on the Grain Tariff Question.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION AGAINST THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Gen. Von Moltke's Prediction A Great Conflict Cannot be Long Delayed.

By Telegraph to the News.

GERMAN TOPICS.

Reduction of the Tariff on Breadstuffs—Other Letters.

BERLIN, May 30.—Emperor William, before deciding upon a reduction or temporary suspension of the duties on grains, asked Von Boetticher, secretary of the Imperial home office, to submit to him a report upon the crop prospects and upon the general economic position bearing upon the subject. The substitute tariff will be used tomorrow to table definite action touching the matter. The ministers maintain the utmost reserve, but it is the official opinion this tonight that there will be neither a reduction nor suspension of duties before the commercial treaty between Germany and Austro-Hungary comes into force. The Cologne Gazette states the government will declare its decision on Monday.

Lately gossip has it that the Landtag will be opened by the special session of the Reichstag for June 11th, but this report is in direct variance with that generally believed in ministerial circles.

The commission appointed by the government to consider the matter of grain supplies has not yet completed its report, although a preliminary report has been supplied by it to the ministers in order to assist them in their deliberations. Only the most urgent measures will come the convening of the Reichstag. A decision of the grain tariff question would open the whole question, touching the negotiations of treaty of commerce with Austria, and would force the government to awkward disclosures, which might assist Prince Bismarck in forming the opposition coalition, which he is now actively at work constructing.

The Progressists announce that Bismarck will appear in the Reichstag to propose a reduction of the grain tariff and the prince will certainly meet with humiliating defeat, as nearly a score of members will support him. The Conservatives admit that a temporary remission of tariffs may be advisable.

The status of the Agrarian party generally deny that there is any present necessity for dealing with the tariff, but admit reluctantly that there is a possibility that the government will be compelled to intervene. The position may be summed up as follows: If the ministers declare that a reduction is inexpedient, the party will dare oppose measures of relief.

ITALY AND THE CHRISTINES.

The *Fist* unofficially announces that Marquis di Rudinl, Italian Premier, has formally communicated to the German and Austrian governments the determination of Italy to adhere to the Dreibund.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION AGAINST RUSSIA

because of the treatment of the Jews is becoming more intense. Hundreds of the city have similar evidence of the condition of the Hebrews who are being driven from Russia in the hundred or more exiles who arrive daily at Charlottenburg in a state of absolute destitution. The letter from Gladstone, affirming that the Czar knows nothing of the horrors inflicted on his Jewish subjects, differs widely from the facts. The truth is, the Czar is himself the chief instigator of the increasing severities practiced on the Jews, and his Majesty's Greek Duke Serghis, now governor of Moscow, is the willing instrument for the carrying out of the brutal treatment. Jewish soldiers from St. Petersburg and Moscow concur in the statement that the most powerful influences have been brought to bear upon the Czar, but that the condition of the Jews is hopeless.

FURTHER PROGRESSION.

Saale Zeitung states that Von Moltke, just prior to his death, concluded an exhaustive study of the European armaments, ending with the assertion that France was ready for war and Russia nearly so, and that a great conflict could not be delayed long.

At the Tomb of General Grant.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Business was practically suspended here today, and all the civic and governmental celebrations closed. The parade was largely impromptu. The graves of the soldiers in the cemeteries were decorated and all the soldiers' monuments covered with flowers.

The programme for the afternoon included services at the tomb of Gen. Grant, under the direction of U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn. The United States man-of-war "Enterprise" was anchored in Hudson river opposite the tomb and fired minute guns during service. A number of ex-Confederate soldiers were present as guests, including ex-Governor John S. Wise of Virginia, who delivered an eloquent address.

The day was generally observed throughout the State and in New Jersey.

Wise in his speech, paid a most eloquent tribute to the memory of the great commander, whose fame, he said, was world-wide. "His life and character are known to the furthest ends of earth," which fact proves his greatness. He had particular stress on Grant's magnanimity and then, speaking of Lee, said it may be true that he never came with the North can reconcile it to a sense of loyalty to honor his memory. Still, it would be very strange if, with the American love of valor and self sacrifice, their grandchildren, when the bitterness of the day is past, shall deny a share of fame to him whose sword never bowed to any for but Grant. Still, be this as it may, there stands old Confederate at Grant's grave, no longer sectional partisans, but vanquished, disappointed, irreconcilable foes, side with one hopeless now yet sacred purpose of citizens of the whole Republic, sharing a full share in the glories of Grant, and the title to honor is his memory."

The Year of the Retaking Sea Bill.

LONDON, May 30.—The text of the Behring sea bill introduced in the Commons yesterday is in substance as follows: "The Queen may, by order of the council, prohibit the catching of seals by British ships during a period to be fixed by the order of the council. While the order of the council under this act is in force no person belonging to a British ship shall take, take or hunt, or attempt to kill, take or hunt, any seal within Behring sea during the period stated in the order of the council. No British ship, or any equipment or crew thereof, shall be employed in such killing, taking or hunting. If there is any contravention of the act, any person contributing, abetting, aiding or assisting such contravention shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor within the meaning of the merchant shipping act, and the ship, equipment and everything on board shall be forfeited to her Majesty.

"Any commissioned officer on the navy list should have power during the period limited to stop and examine any British ship in Behring Sea and to detain her, or any person in her equipment, or any of her crew, if in his judgment it is being or preparing to be used or employed in contravention of this act.

"If a British ship is found within Behring Sea, having on board fishing or sealing implements, or seal skins or bodies of seals, it shall be with the owner or master of such ship to prove that she was not used or engaged in contravention of this act. This act shall apply to the seal known as the fur seal.

"In order that the above provisions may be carried into effect, it shall be lawful for any commissioned officer in the naval or military services of Her Majesty, or any British officer of customs, or British consular officer in Behring Sea, and British any ship which had wholly or in any share herein become subject to forfeiture, or attempt, and bring her to adjudication before the high court of admiralty in England or Ireland, or before jurisdiction within her Majesty's dominions, and such court may thereupon make such order as it may think fit and award the officer bringing in the same for adjudication such portion of the proceeds of the sale of any British ship or other as it may think fit.

"Every offence by this act declared to be misdemeanor will be punishable by a fine or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor."

The bill then quotes the various articles of the merchant's shipping act to be applied to the new act. It is expected the bill will be passed next week, and that afterwards the Council will proceed to set the time over which it is to extend.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

DENVER, May 30.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning some debate arose as to the advisability of dropping from the regular roll and keep separate the list of ministers who are not regularly attached to their presbyteries, but it was not adopted.

Another proposition was to forbid the retainment of secretaries of boards on a salary when for all in service further. This was opposed as making an order distinction between home and other clothed ministers, who have served the church faithfully and long, and it was lost. It was committed to the committee.

A telegram was received respecting the meetings of the assembly in the of the United Presbyterian assembly.

The report of the committee on comity with other denominations, the special subject of which is to prevent the organization of rival churches in small communities, was read by Dr. Kip, of the state of Iowa. It reported that such comity had done much good in recent years and recommended further action in the same direction. It recommended that the proposition of the last National Council of Congregational churches be seconded to the General Assembly, which has proposed to unite benefit during recent years, also that the committee be continued. Accepted and referred to special committee on church extension. The vacancy in that committee caused by the death of Judge Dominguez was filled by the appointment of Judge Ely.

Dr. Hayes of Kansas gave notice that if the assembly did not go to the Pacific coast, Kansas City wished to enter the competition, as against Saratoga Springs.

It was voted view now to meet on the Pacific coast, and by a ruling vote Portland was fixed on as the place, and May 19, which was then made unanimous.

It was voted that if the railroads do not at least three months before the next assembly make proper concessions the permanent officers of the assembly have the right to arrange for Kansas City.

The report of the committee on board of publications was read. A large advance was made in the amount of work done by the 141 persons and stated that the work is in good condition.

Dr. Hayes read the report of the special committee appointed to arrange for the reunion of Judge Breckenridge in St. Louis, which closed the resolutions emphasizing the high character and great services of Judge Breckenridge, and thanking General Alger for the special train. These were adopted and entered upon the minutes. Adjourned.

KNOXVILLE, Ills., May 30.—The standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Quincy has unanimously decided to call Rev. Dr. Kip, of Boston, and Rev. Phillips Brooks as bishop of Massachusetts.

Temperance and Patents.

EDINBURGH, May 31.—The International Temperance Conference today discussed the status of Catholic societies, and resolved that it was not a violation of the Templar obligations for a member to communicate the work of the lodge to communicate the work of the lodge in order to obtain support under the seal of the confessional.

BISHOP IRELAND

Says Odendorf Wants to Harness the American Catholics into the Service of Germany.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LUCERNE MOVEMENT.

The Foreign Agitation Confined to a Comparatively Small Number in America.

By Telegraph to the News.

CATHOLIC AGITATION.

The Recent Memorial Attracts Great Attention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 30.—The recent memorial of the Catholic congregation at Cleveland to the Pope requesting him to follow national lines in the work of the hierarchy in America, has attracted great attention. The *Pioneer Press* today called on Archbishop Ireland and asked a statement regarding the matter.

The archbishop said: "So far as Mr. Odendorf and his friends and followers are concerned, they have a well defined object in view. They mean to work for it with might and main. It is to harness the church in America into the service of foreign interests, primarily those in Germany, other Catholic interests in the country being apparently looked upon as quite secondary. There demand to be seen on the opposition that bishops and priests of America are true and engaged the Germans. We have to note here the natural consequence of Catholics are to the condition of the German speaking Catholics in America. In asserting that they are engaged in a work of positive injury to the fathers of the country, where constant efforts have been and are to provide for all the Catholics of the language priests of their own nationality.

"There is a singular malice, too, in this attempt to represent the Catholic Church in America as Irish. As a matter of fact, citizens born in Ireland are few in the American hierarchy, and those few have spent nearly all their lives in America and have thoroughly identified with the country and its institutions. The bishops of America are to boast and said Americans. They have to be proud that such prelates Irish than they have of claiming it to be made Germans. The mass of our Catholics today have been born in America, and, whether their parents were Irish or Germans, they are one now, and they resent with indignation any effort to make them as Irish or Germans, or Englishmen of any stripe.

"What is a most strange feature in this whole Lucerne movement is

THE INFLUENCE OF THE JEW

in undertaking to unite, under any leadership, the Catholic people of America, which is already quite cosmopolitan, and all American Catholics will resent to the utmost for future action. We acknowledge the Pope of Rome as our ecclesiastical spiritual superior, we are glad to receive directions from him, but men in Germany or Switzerland or Ireland and valid their own business and we will do the same.

"One of the most irritating fact in the movement. The inspiration of the work, Europe, Europe, the Jewish bill, its, from a stage in America. Even if the dispatches had been stated on this author, we would have known that the author is a Jew. For the last five or six years there has been a determined effort on the part of certain foreign-born Catholics in America, who are Jews, to unite the Jews in a union of Catholic leaders in America.

The Poles in the West, the French-Canadians in the East, and the German Jews in the South, have been at work in this direction. The German Jew in 1886 a representative in Rome to obtain the Jesuit legislation. They have also formed societies, notably the Deutsche Amerikanische Priester Verein, for the same purpose. I am quite sure that when I bring home to this verein the whole gossiping of the Lucerne proceedings.

THE FOREIGN MOVEMENT

in America, it must be well understood, is confined to a comparatively small number. The great mass of Catholics, including Catholics, laymen and priests, are totally opposed to all plans and intrigues to retain foreign nationality, and are most hostile to anything with everything that is American. We have catholics born all countries of Europe, yet they all work together with equal unanimity and are all united in patriotism, as they are in the faith.

"The promoters of German foreignism in America are certain journalists whose trade is gone if the German language lose its hold, and certain priests, who, moving in a sphere of a few years, or more hours much English and scarcely know that there is in America a country outside the German village or quarter sufficiently good to be worth knowing. Of course, where these men are allowed to work they have a following who, misguided and misled, whose spiritual faithful infidelity and talented persecution.

"There is not the slightest possibility that any result will come from this Lucerne conference, except it be to lead to the utter extinction of all foreign nationality among us. The bishops of America are fully able to ward off all foreign intrigues and to maintain the church on thorough American lines."

After speaking of foreign domination in civil affairs as an excuse for this petition, the archbishop concludes: "When we are more American in civil and political matters there will be less petitions from venue in America and conference in Lucerne for the foreignizing of the Catholics of America."

A Stock Swindler.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—A Seattle, Wash., special to the *Pioneer Press* says: One of the greatest all-round swindlers is now en route east, having corralled everything in sight in the section. Last fall N. W. Finley formed a partnership with Peter Basmer in this city as agents for the Garden City Billiard Table company of Chicago. As early as the December Finley was in the city more than a month, during which time he made a number of trips and spent considerable money in the city. Finley's proceedings day and night were watched by Basmer, who, it appears, was the victim. Finley, it appears, was the victim. Finley, it appears, was the victim. Finley, it appears, was the victim. Finley, it appears, was the victim. Finally Finley left for the east, and Basmer, after the expiration of a few days, followed him