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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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PRINCE BISMARCK

Will Again Make His Appearance in Parliament, Opposing the Government.

A PAMPHLET INSPIRED BY THE CHANCELLOR.

Alarm Excited in Ministerial Circles.—Caprivi Has a Difficult Part to Play.

By Telegraph to the News.

GERMAN TOPICS.

Ex-Chancellor Bismarck Coming to the Front Again.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The Reichstag will reconvene Tuesday, November 17th. It can be predicted that the leading feature of the speech from the throne will be congratulations upon the formation of a commercial union between Germany and Austria and Italy. It is also expected that his majesty will refer hopefully to the outcome of the pending negotiations with other powers looking to the widening of Germany's commercial relations.

It is now definitely determined that Prince Bismarck will again make his appearance in Parliament. He has been in communication with the leaders of the Conservatives and the Radical party in regard to a combined action against both the international and the external policy of the government. Bismarck's attitude towards the commercial treaties and upon the labor question has long been known. His announced opposition to the government's policy in these matters occasions no surprise. The indications of his intention to challenge the government's foreign policy and even to go to the length of revealing the secrets between himself and the Emperor, has alarmed both his friends and the government circles. The Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten*, Bismarck's organ, declares that the Prince is seeking upon a Parliamentary conflict between himself and the Kaiser.

A pamphlet written by Lothair Bucher, undoubtedly under the direction of Bismarck, has made its appearance. It is already in complaints and threats directed against the Emperor, as also on Germany's foreign policy to the peril of the existence of the empire. What tends to excite alarm in ministerial circles regarding the prince's scheming is the knowledge of the fact that the ex-chancellor has the backing of the plenipotentiaries of Bavaria and Wurtemberg and the partial support of Saxony in the Bundesrath. Count Von Caprivi is endeavoring to secure the support or open sympathy of the federal governments with the ex-chancellor, and has a difficult part to play. Every one expects that some painful and exciting scenes will be occasioned through the attitude of the prince during the course of the session.

The Cologne Gazette reports that Dr. Von Holleben, German minister to Japan, has been appointed German minister to the United States, to succeed the late Count Arnoulphy.

Meetings of the master printers have been held to consider the compositors' demands for nine hours for a day's work and other demands formulated by the unions, and the action taken at these meetings will, it is believed, tend to avert the threatened strike by arriving at some sort of a compromise. The German Printers' Union, acting in concert, have given the employers a fortnight's notice that if the demands are not conceded a general strike will be ordered. The employers have sent emissaries to Austria to engage compositors to fill the vacancies in the event of a strike. The Austrian printers are recommended this move to the unions, and the latter in turn took action to prevent the scheme being carried out. As a compromise was agreed upon by the German and Austrian printers, by which the latter made a simultaneous demand upon their employers, and gave notice of a strike. If the compromise idea fails, an extraordinary spectacle will be presented of the whole printing trade of Germany and Austria on a strike.

The Emperor recently sent to the ministry a public communication regarding the growth of the public debentures in Berlin, and pointing out the necessity of measures to suppress it. This communication has lead to activity on the part of the police, and public morality has been greatly promoted.

At the conference of the Social Purity Society held recently at Dresden, resolutions of protest were adopted against the government's tolerance of impurity. The meeting also approved the Emperor's project for the suppression of drunkenness, the bill to which act will be among the first matters considered by the Reichstag.

The circular issued by Herr Wermuth, German Imperial commissioner to the Chicago Columbian Exposition, to the chamber of commerce, industrial associations and art societies, exhibiting arrangements made in Chicago, both as regards the buildings and the opportunity for a fine display of exhibits, has lent much favorably upon the idea. Herr Wermuth says that the arrangements provide ample space for German exhibits. Every trace of German interest in opposition to any part in the Fair has disappeared. Herr Wermuth will make a tour of Germany in the interests of the Fair.

A Wronged Wife.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Bella, wife of August Nau, a wealthy retired furniture dealer of Brooklyn, was this afternoon released from a private insane asylum by order of Justice Cullen of the Supreme court, on the ground that she was not insanely committed. The woman has been in the asylum four years. Her lawyer alleged that she is perfectly sane and was deprived of her liberty in order to enable her husband to enjoy his mistress in peace in certain resorts. August Nau is well-known in Brooklyn social and political circles.

Beaudry's Libel Suit.

MEDICINE HAT, Oct. 24.—The jury in the libel suit of Ignatius Donnelly against the *Pioneer-Press* for $100,000 damages, tonight brought in a verdict giving Donnelly $1, and allowing him to pay counsel fees. The trial has been probably the most famous in the legal annals of the Northwest. Ignatius Donnelly sued the *Pioneer-Press* for $100,000 personal damages on account of the publication of a letter from Colonel King, formerly postmaster of the House of Representatives, first published in the *Pioneer-Press* three years previously. It was on account of allegations of bribery made in the letter that Donnelly brought the suit. The jury was out three hours. At one time it stood 11 to 1 in favor of the *Pioneer-Press*, but in view of the fact that one line of the alleged bribery in Congress could not be proved, owing to the death of a witness, they returned the verdict stated, making the damages nominally awarded, solely on account of a single failure of proof.

The "Thetis" Case.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 24.—In the trial of Bishop Trumbull, George Hoff and Caldwin James Farrell, charged with violating the neutrality laws of the United States in loading the steamer "Alaska" with cases for Chile, C. J. Foster of the firm of Foster & Co., New York, testified yesterday that Trumbull called upon him last March and stated that his object was to purchase arms and ammunition. Witness introduced him to W. W. Reynolds of the New York firm of Hastings, Graham & Co. Reynolds was called and testified that Trumbull purchased from him one Remington rifle, 200 Lee rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of cartridges, paying therefore $60,000. The arms and ammunition were shipped to Oakland, Cal., and were consigned to a man of eight names, witness did not remember what action. United States Marshal Gard testified concerning the seizure of the "Alaska," and after government counsel had stated that the government didn't intend to prosecute the case against Captain Farrell of the firm of "Hubert and Minnie," Farrell testified to the shipment at Oakland and of a number of cases of freight which were afterward delivered by the schooner to the "Thetis" outside San Diego harbor. Two of the crew of the "Thetis" who directed the vessel at San Diego, testified that the vessel had guns on board and fifty Chilean soldiers who had doffed their uniforms before the vessel reached the coast of California.

Russia Declares War on the Bolo-chinese.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—The police have given notice to the bankers that no dealings with or through the house of Rothschilds will be permitted in Russia.

A Interesting Tennis Battle.

There is something superb about the brilliance of the average British amateur when he is in the presence of "visitors." In the recent tennis tournament for the championship of the maritime provinces of Canada, Halifax sent the flower of her majesty's officers to contend for tennis laurels. The subaltern men proposed the idea that the "terrible" lad of making a fight worth talking about with British colonists. "Now, if you had any military men here," said one, "it might be different." They stalked round with a majestic array stride before the nonnegs lagers. These two young men, hardly more than boys, who had heard the talk about the "cool Canadians," tightened their belts and went for the whole British army.

They defeated all her majesty's players save two, the "crack" pair of Halifax, and when their turn to meet came the humiliated Canadians found both men smiled once more in a superior way. "Now let these youngsters beat them, if they can," they said. And the youngsters did beat them. They played tennis that made the officers stare, and thrashed them beautifully. The military men couldn't explain it, but the boys could. "I would rather have beaten those fellows than the best player in the world," said one of them, and the young "civilian" shut his teeth, "and I'd like to do it again."—New York Tribune.

Demand for Heavy Engines.

At no time in the history of railroads have the efforts to improve the work of engines received more attention than at the present. Mechanics are attempting to determine the most perfect combinations of speed and strength, and at the same time economize in the use of fuel. Each year the standard of locomotives in this country is raised higher, and the engines of the present time are a great improvement on those of even ten years ago.

Some master mechanics are of the opinion that the heaviest locomotive now built is as heavy as it is practicable to build one, while others predict that still heavier passenger and freight engines will be built and the roadbeds of the country so improved as to admit of high speed with safety, even if an engine weighs one-third more than the heaviest passenger engines now in use. What the future of mechanism will bring forth to increase the speed and power of engines is a problem of interest to others than mechanics.—New York Telegram.

A Bad Joke on a Bashful Couple.

A pretty girl from out of town had been staying for some time with a young lady friend in Buffalo, and as the time for her departure drew nigh a young man from her town learned of it and volunteered to attend the young girl on her homeward journey. The knowledge got a liberal lunch for the travelers, and then filled in all the crevices with the choicest fruit he could find. He stuffed pocket pockets, slid some into the young lady's parasol, and likewise deposited some in the depths of the young man's umbrella. Both boarded the train without noticing these suggestive additions to their traps.

The result is not yet known, but as the young man is slightly bashful, and the young lady is known to blush on slight provocation, the consequences when the two fall all over the car floor, can be imagined.—Buffalo Enquirer.

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INSULT TO OUR FLAG.

The Valparaiso Incident Calls for the Most Vigorous Diplomatic Treatment.

THE POLICE TOOK PART IN THE OUTRAGEOUS.

The President Insists Upon a Proper Redress for the Supposed Insult to our Honor.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE VALPARAISO AFFAIR.

Evidently of a More Serious Nature than at First Supposed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Further persistent inquiry of the officers of the government in regard to affairs in Valparaiso shows conclusively that the administration does not regard it as a simple street brawl, for which a full apology should be made and a fine be imposed, but as an insult to the honor and the flag of the United States, calling for the most vigorous diplomatic treatment.

The official report of Captain Schley shows clearly that not only was the attack upon the men from the navy cowardly and unprovoked, but implied power by the hatred of the sailors they were and the country they represented, so that it could not stop at an attack on them as individuals, but as representatives of the United States.

The report also indicates that the local police, instead of protecting the Americans from the violence of the mob, in several instances took part in the outrage.

Thus, the report says, is demonstrated by the fact that several sailors were arrested by the mob, such as were usually carried by the Chilean police. The fact that the only persons arrested were men of the American sailors who escaped injury at the hands of the mob strengthens the view that the assault was intended as an insult to the United States. It is believed that the fact that so far none of the Chileans concerned in the attack have been arrested, and, as far as known, no steps have been taken to punish them in any way for their actions.

The authorities at Washington are very outspoken in the belief that the offenses imposed by the Chilean government, and Minister Egan has been instructed to take prompt and vigorous measures to secure proper reparation.

He has been fully advised of the position of the government and instructed to acquaint the Chilean government therewith in the hope that the matter may be amicably adjusted without discussion to the honor of either country. It is understood that the President insists upon a proper redress for the supposed insult to our national honor, and unless given within a reasonable time, Minister Egan will be recalled and all diplomatic relations with Chile suspended.

Secretary Tracy said this afternoon that no orders to recall Minister Egan to Chile, and he did not know that any would be sent. The "Yorktown" is now on the way there and the "Baltimore" starting. Neither can reach there within a month. The "San Francisco" is at Callao, only four days' sail from Valparaiso, but has not been ordered there. Neither has another available vessel—the "Thetis"—now at San Francisco.

The sailing orders of the "Boston" and "Yorktown" were issued before the attack on the sailors, and the main purpose of their cruise was to relieve the "Baltimore" and "San Francisco," which vessels are to go to San Francisco when relieved, to be docked and overhauled. It would seem, therefore, that the government does not care to make any belligerent demonstration toward Chile, but prefers to show its displeasure through diplomatic channels.

The Utes Wantonly Slaughtering Deer.

DENVER, Oct. 24.—Word is received from Meeker that at Lily park two large bands of Utes are encamped and are wantonly slaughtering the deer, hundreds of carcasses being left to rot on the ground. Further down the Divide and clear on to the Bluc mountains, parties of Utes are engaged in the same pursuit.

The Scarlet Will Case.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 24.—At the opening of today's hearing of the Scarlet will case this morning Burley began the cross-examination of General Hobbard. Witness had thought and still thought that the opportunity papers were perfectly legal and valid. Subject to the laws of New York. Witness did not know whether Mrs. Scarlet ever had independent legal advice before signing the papers. There never was any direct statement to Judge