

GOING TO POT FAST

Italy as a Nation is Bankrupt and Her People Are Almost So.

INWARDNESS OF THE PRESENT CRISIS

Crushed Under Taxes, the People Can No Longer Pay for Additional Armament.

SAD COST OF PLAYING AT GREATNESS

Deplorable State of Affairs to Which the Dreihund Has Brought King Humbert.

RUIN OR WITHDRAWAL THE SOLUTION

Unless Italy Leaves the Alliance She Will Be Compelled to Go Into Bankruptcy—Status of Affairs in That Poor Country.

Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, April 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The B. Z.—] You will recall that I have said many times in the last three months, that politics in Europe are not run by sentiment, but in the interest of financiers who create crises. Financiers in some countries are more important than all the political combinations which may be made.

In lovely Italy is a proof of the truth of what I say. About three days ago Minister Rudini handed his resignation to the king. The news was unexpected to the public at large, but those who are in the inner and secret circle of politics knew three months ago that the existing situation was daily becoming more difficult. When last week the accounts of the Italian minister of finance had not been able to place Italian treasury notes in Paris, London or even at Berlin, even at a loss of 15 per cent, a crisis became inevitable. If it were a question merely of an ordinary ministerial crisis the situation would be without importance. One minister goes and another takes his place, that is all. But it is a changing of the whole political aspect on a credit of 15,000,000 lire for new loans.

That was the sum demanded by the minister of finance and refused by the king. If Italy continues to increase her armament she will be doing only what the other members of the triple alliance are doing, but if she increases her armament it will be to go to the verge of bankruptcy. It is a question of life or death. Italy is a bankrupt, and she is doing only what the other members of the triple alliance are doing, but if she increases her armament it will be to go to the verge of bankruptcy.

It is not necessary to be perfectly familiar with politics and finances to see that Italy cannot stand an increase of taxation. The custom house system, which is bad, produces less than was expected and poverty increases. The great Roman princely families are ruined. Prince Sciarra is almost a bankrupt. He secretly sold his pictures against his will. Louis, prince of Borghese, lives in the country. His whole fortune, which is inalienable, consists of 12,000 acres, which produce an income of the Borghese family was 1,000 a day. The fortunes of the Bourbons are also diminishing. Seven hundred Roman families sold their horses and carriages in 1891, 60 did the same thing in the preceding years, besides property in Rome is losing its value. Numbers have sold their houses because they have no tenants and can no longer pay their taxes, and especially is this true of the new quarter.

From the provinces emigration is increasing more and more. From the northern provinces it has grown ten fold in the last year. The peasantry are fleeing to the Argentine Republic, in spite of the official warning. They say they prefer to risk the gloomy situation in that country to staying to die of hunger in their own.

Everybody Needs Money. This unfortunate condition of affairs is caused simply through Italy becoming part of the dreihund. Italy is obliged to increase its armament continually, spending \$30,000,000 a year more than she ought to in order to play the role of great military power. Reassuring Italians, and they are many, quite understand the necessity for a change of policy. The people also want a change. The republican party is beginning to grow. It declares that Italy ought to give up the German alliance for the French alliance. Nevertheless the policy will not be changed unless the country has been completely ruined or until King Humbert can say to the emperor of Germany that Italy cannot go on arming unless Germany foots the bill. If Germany does not hand over some cash, and she is not in position to do so, the alliance will be disrupted. Then the unfortunate Italian people must go on paying the piper and must suffer.

In the new condition of Europe the tendency of nations is more and more to divide into two classes. The humbler classes are pacific and the upper classes warlike. The king and queen of Italy and their whole court and surroundings belong to what I term the military party. They always stand by each other. It is a question whether the situation will be broken before or after the next war. It is not necessary to pray that Italy may go into bankruptcy, for that would bring the absolute rule of too many poor people, but on the other hand if Italy would only give up the triple alliance it would be the making of her, for then a war would be rendered still more difficult to inaugurate. As she will not, and as financial embarrassment is at hand, the other solution is inevitable.

Rumors and Gossip. Rumors consequent on the presence of the English ambassador in Paris are afloat. It is said that Lord Dufferin has put in circulation a rumor to the effect that there is a difference between France and Russia. Nothing has happened to disturb the alliance, even if the czar is going to Berlin, as it is said he will. He will give sufficient guarantee to tranquilize the mind of the French public.

Little Bulgaria is beginning again to make herself heard. After having given evidence of wisdom for six months, Minister Stambouloff demands that the porte recognize Prince Ferdinand. He demands what is contrary to even treaty. Bulgaria ought to be squelched by somebody. It is not necessary to pay much attention to this matter just now, but difficulties are always possible with a people as restless as the Bulgarians.

Business Troubles. RICHMOND, Va., April 16.—Edel Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in liquors and cigars, have made an assignment. Liabilities about \$100,000; assets about \$90,000.

EFFECTS OF A STRIKE

England's Coal Miners' Strike Seriously Affecting the Industrial Activity.

ENGLAND'S COAL MINERS' STRIKE SERIOUSLY AFFECTING THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

London, April 16.—Daily the effects of the strike of the Durham coal miners, inaugurated March 12, are becoming more apparent. The stocks of fuel are either entirely or nearly exhausted. Never in the history of the industry in the north of England has there been so grave a crisis. It is impossible to estimate the number of men who will be thrown out of work.

Huge iron yards, in which the clank of iron and steel is deafening under ordinary circumstances, are now silent and almost deserted. The latest effects of this strike are given by the iron companies at Middlesbrough, one of the great iron manufacturing centers. The flaming of that place has damped its furnace, and all the other iron firms are preparing to suspend operations. Next week not a single furnace producing Cleveland pig iron will be at work. This situation of affairs is unprecedented in the history of the industry.

The miners' strike was inaugurated on March 12. Almost immediately after the effects of the scarcity of fuel began to be felt in the ironing of Cleveland pig iron. It was only 63,440 tons, a decrease of 50,000 tons on the previous month and 61,041 tons on the corresponding month of last year. The make of hematite, basic and other kinds was 53,239 tons, a decrease of 34,212 tons in February and 48,992 tons in the preceding March. The total make was only 113,285 tons, a decrease of 35,133 tons in February and 133,250 in the preceding March. The total stocks of the stocks and stores of Cleveland pig iron amounted to 103,033 tons, a decrease of 23,959 tons, and warrant stocks to 143,193 tons, a decrease of 20,500 tons, the total stocks of Cleveland being 248,130 tons, a decrease of 43,569 tons in February.

Among the miners and their families there is much suffering and many of them are in a deplorable state. They are said to be firm in their determination not to accept any reduction in their wages, but at a ballot recently taken as to whether they should return to work about 35,000 of the strikers did not vote. Whether the men would return to work under some compromise is not known, for the only question which the ballot decided was not to return to work at the reduction proposed by the mine owners.

Grand Duke George of Russia III. St. Petersburg, April 16.—The condition of the Grand Duke George, second of the czar, who has been ill for some time, has become worse.

BEHEADED AT THE ALTAR

Awful Murder of a Priest in a Crowded Spanish Church.

MADRID, April 16.—A horrible deed was committed yesterday in a church at Angelas. The assassin, a man named Albert, was holding God Friday services, kneeling at the altar, when a man armed with a revolver and sword sprang out, struck the priest, nearly severing his head from his body, and cutting off one hand. The priest fell dead and his blood flowed down the altar steps.

The assassin then turned and began firing into the crowded congregation right and left. The people fled in panic toward the exits. One woman was hit by a bullet and fell forward dead. Women shrieked in terror and many fainted away. A number of others were hit by bullets and seriously injured. Some will die.

The assassin, having emptied his revolver, sprang into the fleeing crowd, wounding his blood sword and slashed right and left, dangerously wounding many. The crowd parted in terror and the assassin, having reached the street, started on a run, and soon vanished. All efforts to capture him so far have been unavailing. It is believed he committed suicide. It is not doubted that he was insane. It is thought he was a retired soldier.

ENGLAND'S WINTER WEATHER

LONDON, April 16.—Telegrams from various parts of Great Britain report that the winter weather, which set in a few days ago, continues. A dispatch from Ventnor, on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, notes for the mildness of the climate, says there are four inches of snow there. The telegraph wires of England are greatly interfered with by the snow, which, with sleet, has broken many wires.

Will Investigate Alleged Boondoggery. OTTAWA, April 16.—It is understood that the alleged "boondoggery" charges in connection with the St. John railway against Sir Adolph Caron, postmaster general, will be investigated.

A TORNADO STRIKES VIRGINIA

Houses, barns and other buildings in the district of Great Britain report that the winter weather, which set in a few days ago, continues. A dispatch from Ventnor, on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, notes for the mildness of the climate, says there are four inches of snow there. The telegraph wires of England are greatly interfered with by the snow, which, with sleet, has broken many wires.

At Norfolk the wind attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour. At Lambert's Point, where a new round house is being erected by the Chesapeake and Potomac estuary, a wall 200 feet around and fifteen feet high was blown down as though it had been paper.

The three masted schooner Captain Insley, of Philadelphia, encountered the gale near Craney Light and lost all its top masts before it was driven to pieces. It is said that one sailor was blown overboard and drowned, but this rumor cannot be confirmed.

Immense other portions of the state report immense damage to small buildings, fences, trees and early crops.

Brake His Arm in a Fight. COLUMBUS, O., April 16.—The McHugh-Norton bantam weight prize fight took place at the rooms of the Columbus Athletic club last night. It was 10:45 when the men entered the ring. McHugh was the favorite at the ring side. He had odds in the betting of 20 to 1 in his favor. McHugh fractured his arm and the fight was taken from that out. At 12:25 a. m. in the fight was during a draw the referee was knocked down by the contest.

Commissioner Thompson Resigns. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Hugh S. Thompson called on the president this morning and formally tendered his resignation as a member of the civil service commission, to take effect May 15. He has been appointed controller of the New York Life Insurance company.

Winter Wheat Prospects. TOLEDO, O., April 16.—During the past four days C. A. King & Co. have received 2,000 crop reports from the grain dealers of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, which raise two-thirds of the winter wheat crop of the United States.

REAR WINDS

The reports show that the present prospects are for an average crop. Michigan reports the best prospects, being above the average, while Indiana and Illinois show nearly as well. Only a few states below the average, as do Kansas and Missouri.

ECHOES FROM THE WYOMING WAR

Dr. Penrose Taken to Cheyenne—Newspaper Men Under Arrest.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 16.—[Special Telegram to The B. Z.—] Dr. Penrose was brought in last night from Douglas. He had accompanied the stockmen to Tisdale's ranch and there left them. He was making his way across country to Cheyenne when arrested. Judge Scott issued a writ of habeas corpus which was placed in the hands of United States Marshal Rankin. Both men arrived in town last night. Penrose is in the custody of Rankin at the Cheyenne club. He will be given a hearing Monday. Dr. Penrose came out here from Philadelphia for his health about five months ago. He was not engaged in practice here.

A telegram from Gillette states that Ed Towse, city editor of the Cheyenne Sun, was arrested here yesterday for holding a press conference. He also accompanied the stock party as far as Tisdale's ranch and was there taken sick. A writ of habeas corpus has also been issued for him.

Dr. Watkins whose funeral took place in Buffalo, was the Johnson county coroner. He was in poor health, but went out to the T. A. ranch on the 10th of April. He died over the remains of Champion and Ray. He was there taken sick and died. The secretary of war has ordered the prisoners at Fort Tilden to be taken to Cheyenne by the Barber. They will probably be removed to Fort Russell, near this city.

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He Cannot See Any Need for Maintaining an Effortless Navy.

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Holman of Indiana addressed the house in opposition to that section in the bill providing for the building of additional war vessels. He criticized the appropriation made for the construction of the navy during the past few years, and the maintenance of the naval establishments. He asked who was demanding a great navy? Who was asking for it? What class of our people? What was the emergency that required the expenditure of this vast sum? What was the use of the money which was being expended on the navy? He said that the navy was not needed for the protection of our commerce, and that the money would be better expended on the education of our people.

Mr. Holman said that our vessels which had been successful in the past were built on the spur of the moment and in case of another war this process could be repeated. He contended that in a brief space of time American ingenuity and American industry could improvise vessels that would win any ship of any navy of the world. He said that he wished for a plain government, which would approve of the policy of taxing them for a navy which was beyond their needs.

Mr. Fellows Wants a Good Navy. Mr. Fellows of New York was glad that the issue had been brought up, and that he hoped the country, through its representatives here, would become compelled to place itself on record at once and forever as to whether it desired to keep a navy, and if so, what class of a navy it desired. He said that the navy was not needed for the protection of our commerce, and that the money would be better expended on the education of our people.

The North German Zollverein denies the existence of a new military bill. Semi-official communications given to the press before the government decided that a denial of it would be a political announcement, of which the most striking proposal is that the amount of service shall only be two years. Besides the increase in the number of men the bill entails larger estimates for the artillery branch of the service. The federal government will produce two immediate results. The introduction in the Reichstag of the new military bill, adding 60,000 men to the army, will be postponed and the question of the salary of Count von Eulenburg as president of the Prussian ministry will be dodged in the Landtag by giving him the ministry of the interior.

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RARE INTOLERANCE

Revival of the Anti-Semitic Agitation in Germany's Capital.

DEMANDS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Conditions Under Which It Will Become Friendly with the Government.

CLERICAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION

Von Walderssee Negotiate with the Leaders at the Instance of William.

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS WILL DO MAY DAY

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