

Oregon City Courier.

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY.....OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events
In Condensed Form From
Both Continents.

Political excitement is intense in Brazil and martial law is in force.

Koon Sang, a Chinese priest, was killed by highlanders in San Francisco.

J. R. Sovereign, the recently retired master workman of the Knights of Labor, has declared his intention to run for president of the United States in 1900.

The blue and gray have met again on common ground. Military triumphs were honored at Orchard Knob, Tenn., Monday, and monuments to the achievements at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge accepted.

Secretary Alger has requested the secretary of the interior to instruct Alaskan officials to gather about 800 head of reindeer from the government herds for use of an expedition for the relief of the icebound whalers in the Arctic. It is expected that the Bear, which is now at Seattle, will be ready to sail in about ten days.

A. J. Sage, a well-known rancher, living a few miles below Sand Point, Idaho, was shot and instantly killed while out hunting. An old acquaintance, named John Snyder, who went out with him hunting, and who became separated from him for a short time, seeing what he supposed to be a deer moving among the trees, fired at it, and upon reaching the spot was horrified to find that he had shot his friend dead.

Rev. Myron W. Reed, pastor of one of Denver's leading churches, during his discourse Sunday created somewhat of a sensation while discussing the killing of the Ute Indians by deputy game wardens in Colorado recently, by declaring that he intended to see that Warden Wilcox and his deputies are tried for murder. He also denounced the preachers who have remained silent in the matter.

Fifty-two families have arrived in North Yakima, Wash., from Polk county, Minnesota, to make new homes. Many have already selected lands along the Yakima valley canal, west of the city, and others will locate in the vicinity of the Moxee artesian wells. The colony is made up almost wholly of French people, and they will be the means of bringing many more settlers to Yakima county if their experience proves satisfactory.

The state supreme court of Montana has sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance law passed by the last legislature. The law imposes a tax of 5 per cent on bequests to any beneficiary, not a relative, where the estate amounts to over \$100. The tax on estates directly inherited, where the value of the estate is over \$7,500, is 1 per cent. It is estimated that the decision will yield the state \$40,000 from estates already in process of settlement.

The Wyoming supreme court has decided that foreign-born citizens must be required to read the constitution in the English language in order to vote. One hundred and fifteen Finns, who voted the Republican ticket at the recent election in that state, could not read the constitution in English, but their votes were accepted, as they could read it in their own language. The decision will put the Democratic candidate in office, and settles an important constitutional question.

The labor troubles which have been brewing in Randsburg, Cal., for some time culminated Wednesday, when about 100 members of the miners' union went in a body to the Roxie mine and peremptorily drove superintendent Clarke and five men out of the camp for working below the schedule of the union.

A new industry has started in Owensboro, Ky., with 100 employees. It is to utilize cornstarch cellulose for lining battleships. Materials for making an imitation of silk and for making celluloid are among the products. Paper is another product. W. W. Gibbs, of Philadelphia, is president, and the stockholders are Easterners.

The owners of the German ship Potrimpos, stranded at Long Beach, Wash., have bought 20,000-pound anchors of the United States warship Vandalia, which was wrecked at Samoa several years ago, and will ship them from San Francisco at once, for use in floating the Potrimpos next month. It is expected that the ship will be put into deep water in less than a month.

A remonstrance against allowing Chinese coal miners to be imported into the state for the purpose of mining coal at Wilmington and other towns in place of the striking miners, will be placed before Governor Tanner in the name of the United Mineworkers of Illinois. The governor will also be asked to co-operate with the secretary of the miners' federation in keeping out the coolie labor. Secretary Ryan says if the Chinese come bloodshed will surely result. If Governor Tanner refuses to interfere President McKinley will be appealed to.

Consul Ducster, at Crefeldt, Germany, reports to the state department at Washington a discovery made there which it is said revolutionizes the methods of illumination. It is an incandescent gas lamp. Single jets of ordinary size can emit a light of much more than 1,000 candle power, and fine print can be read at a distance of 100 feet. The inventor says the cost for a light of 1,500 candlepower is only 4 1/2 cents per hour, while that for an ordinary electric light of 40 candlepower is 14 cents per hour.

FOUGHT LIKE HEROES.

Gordon Highlanders Great Charge at Dargai Ridge.

London, Nov. 17.—The newspapers of this city have received graphic details by mail of the recapture of Dargai ridge by the Gordon Highlanders, on October 20, during which the regiment exhibited remarkable dash and courage. On Wednesday, October 20, General Biggs sent the second division to dislodge the tribesmen from the Dargai ridge. The position was a very strong one, the enemy occupying the summit of a precipitous hill. The top of the hill could not be reached except by a single path along which the attacking force, first consisting of a Ghoorka regiment, the Derbyshire regiment, and the Dorsetshire regiment, were obliged to climb in Indian file, while three batteries shelled the breastworks of the hillmen. Dargai ridge, from the direction of the assault, presents a frontage of about a mile, the left end of which is sheer rock for 200 yards. In spite of the difficulty of the ascent, the movements of the British troops were fairly well covered, except in the case of a low dip, or small valley, from 100 to 150 yards wide about half way from the summit of the cliff.

As the Ghoorkas, supported by the Derbyshires and Dorsetshires reached this fire zone, the tops of the cliffs burst into flame, for 1,000 tribesmen had reserved their fire until that moment. Though decimated, the Ghoorkas struggled across the dip and reached the shelter of a few rocks, where they lay down under cover of the cliffs. But the others could not follow, and the enemy, with true military instinct, reserved their fire. Though the remainder of the Ghoorkas, the Derbyshires and the Dorsetshires appeared on the fringe of the dip, yet to step into the fire zone was to court death. But the Dorsetshires again tried to advance to the support of the Ghoorkas, and 13 men struggled into the open space, only to drop before the far side had even been reached. Then, reluctantly, the senior officer signalled down to the main body of the British that the passage could not be made.

At this juncture General Kempster ordered the Gordon Highlanders to the front. The time had arrived for desperate action, for it was then 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the dead and wounded were lying thick on every side. But the Gordon Highlanders had yet to be reckoned with. Rapidly forming his men and after his now historic speech—"Men of the Gordon Highlanders, our general says that that position must be taken at all costs. The Gordon Highlanders will take it!"—Colonel Matthias, commander of the Highlanders, dashed out at the head of his gallant regiment, and in a moment they were across, carrying everyone with them in their onward rush, storming the ridge with a resolution that was resistless. When Colonel Matthias gave the order to advance, he and his officers led into the open, the piper following, striking up "Cock of the North," and with a shout the leading company was into the fire zone. A stream of lead swept over, through and past the bullets churning up the dust which half hid the rushing bodies.

Piper Findlates, blowing his loudest and best, was among the first to show the way across that deadly stretch of ground, and when, after traversing but a few yards he was laid low by a shot through both legs, he managed to prop himself and continued, with unabated energy, to play "Cock of the North," animating his comrades by the familiar, stirring music of his pipes. But the fire of the enemy was most deadly, the leading line men melting away, and it seemed that the Gordon Highlanders would be annihilated. More men, however, sprang into the passage and the leaders struggled across the center. Then, with a second cheer, the troops streamed across and the enemy, seeing that the barrier had been swept away, left their loopholes and fled precipitately.

Piper Findlates has been recommended for the Victoria cross. Captain Robinson, of the Ghoorkas, also acted with the greatest gallantry. After leading his men across the fire zone to cover, and finding it insufficient, he returned over the death trap alone, and was mortally wounded while leading the second rush of Ghoorkas.

NOT ONE ESCAPED.

Bad Accident to a Russian Wedding Party.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—A terrible accident has occurred near Bielostok, Russian Poland, resulting in the death of 30 persons. A wedding party was returning from the church to the house of the bride. All were in one wagon, a huge vehicle, drawn by eight horses. The road along which they drove crossed the railway track on the level, and the driver, either through carelessness or ignorance of the train schedule, pushed his swiftly moving horses upon the crossing, just as the express was coming up. The locomotive struck the vehicle squarely, killing many members of the party outright and maiming others so that they soon expired in frightful agony. Not a member of the party escaped.

Rear Admiral Alexander Golden Rhind, U. S. N., is dead at his home in New York city. He had been confined to his bed for five weeks.

Guerra Is Safe.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The state department has finally refused the application of the government of Mexico for surrender under extradition proceedings of Jesus Guerra, who was one of Garza's lieutenants in his attempted revolution some years ago.

One of the lazy farmers of Utica, Neb., has a rocking chair attachment connected with his harvesting machinery.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Strong Effort Will Be Made to Secure Its Repeal.

OPPOSITION IN WEST AND SOUTH

Sufficient Number of Senators and Representatives Pledged to Insure Its Abolition.

Washington, Nov. 16.—A strong effort will be made during the coming session of congress to secure the repeal of the civil-service law. The supporters of this movement say that they have had promises from a sufficient number of senators and representatives to co-operate with them to insure its success, provided that all those members who have heretofore favored the repeal are still of the same mind.

Thomas R. McKee, the journal clerk of the house of representatives, who has long been a bitter opponent of the existing law, and who has taken pains to ascertain the views of many of the members on the subject, said today that he was confident that if the opportunity offered for a direct vote on the question of repeal, it would be carried by a large majority.

"While it is not true," said he, "that I have been engaged in making a canvass of the house on this matter, it is true that I have talked with a great many members about it. I am convinced that for such a proposition my own state of Indiana would give its entire 13 votes, and I believe that Ohio and Illinois are just as much opposed to the law. As for the Western states I do not believe that they will furnish a single vote for the retention of the system, and in the South, both Democrats and Republicans, with only a few isolated exceptions, would welcome its abolition. It is purely an Eastern institution, and it is entirely un-American."

It was originated by the college professors and educators of the East, especially of New England, the center of our educational system, for the express purpose of providing easy and comfortable berths for such of their graduates as were not physically able to stand the strain of the professional life for which they were trained, or who found the professional ranks already well filled. The manufacture of college graduates went on so fast that it became necessary for the professors to find some outlet for the young men whom they were turning into the crowded fields of law, medicine and theology. So they turned to the government and, with Dorman B. Eaton at their head, himself a life-long educator, induced it to require of applicants for government positions a preliminary examination, which, in many cases, they knew only men fresh from the colleges could pass successfully.

"It is a fact that President McKinley is now having as much trouble in satisfactorily filling the 300 or so places he has to give away as Grant did to dispose of 200,000 places. There is almost as much eagerness and strife around the White House today over little \$600 positions as there used to be over the appointment of the minister to Germany. This shows that the desire for office is still as strong, and it is a natural desire. Representative Grosvenor made a strong point when he said in his speech that the right of a man to participate in the affairs of the government in other ways than by merely casting his ballot was one that could not be constitutionally taken away from him. The heads of the government department should have the right to make the appointments of their subordinates, and they should be held responsible for their actions. The president would then have less of his time wasted on small matters of patronage, and after filling the larger and more important offices would then be able to devote himself to affairs of state."

"That there is a strong sentiment in the country at large in favor of the repeal of the law I am sure, and I am satisfied, also confident, that the sentiment will find expression in congress during the coming session. The only recent vote that has been had upon the subject which gives any foundation upon which to base a calculation as to the result, was had towards the close of the last session of the 54th congress. A proposition was made by Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, to extend the operations of the civil service law in a certain particular. The question was as to the consideration of the bill, and it was defeated by a two-thirds majority. While this was not a direct vote it afforded an indication, if not of the strength of the repeal movement, at least of the weakness of the supporters of the civil service system.

"It is my opinion that if nothing else is done, the civil service commission will be abolished with all of its cumbersome machinery. In its stead a departmental examination to determine the fitness of applicants for appointment in the government service will be substituted. This would be very proper, so far as the Washington departments are concerned, but I would not require even this in offices outside of Washington, and I would limit all office-holding tenures to four years each. The civil service commission costs the people now \$150,000 a year."

A number of others have spoken in a similar strain recently.

Confessed to Drowning His Child.

Kansas City, Nov. 16.—At Livesley, Mo., the trial of William Carr, who confessed to drowning his 3-year-old daughter in the Missouri river, was begun today. No defense was attempted, the lawyer appointed by the court urging that the state hasten the prisoner's fate. Judge Broadus reserved his decision.

ANNEXATION HER HOPE.

Hawaii Anxious to Have the Pending Treaty Adopted.

New York, Nov. 17.—A dispatch to the World from Honolulu, dated October 28, says: "Sanford B. Dole, president of the provisional republic of Hawaii, and Chief Justice Judd are anxious to have the Hawaiian annexation treaty adopted as soon as possible. Said President Dole to the correspondent: 'The people will never again submit to a monarchy. In fact, there is no one sufficiently enjoying the confidence of the people of the islands to conduct the affairs of state under a monarchy.'"

"Why do they not desire to continue as an independent republic?" he was asked.

"As the islands are so far away from other countries, and as the Asiatic population is fast increasing in numbers, it is a serious question if they are left alone whether the republic could survive with the willing consent of the foreigners. Besides, if the United States has constantly to protect the islands under the government at present, why should not the United States take them altogether?"

"This is a great country for commerce. It is the natural land for American ownership. To all intents and purposes it is an American colony, anyway, so far as business, capital and industry is concerned, and it should be a part of the body politic of the United States."

Chief Justice Judd said in an interview: "During the reign of King Kalakaua there were two cabinets, so dissatisfied was the state of the kingdom. The only branch of the government that was not disturbed was the judiciary. The restoration of the monarchy is an impossibility. There is no material to make a monarch of."

"Nor can we hope to maintain a republic independently. We must look to the United States. We have come to the turning point, and we must either become Asiatic or Anglo-Saxon; we are within the zone of American influence, and to assume responsibility for us, they ought to have something to say about how our affairs are directed."

The news that has reached here from San Francisco that Samuel Parker, a prominent native leader, and heretofore a strong royalist, has declared in favor of annexation, has created quite a sensation among the natives, who are still opposed to annexation.

RELIEF FOR WHALERS.

A Reindeer Train Will Go Overland to Point Barrow.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Secretary Alger has requested the secretary of the interior to instruct Alaskan officials to gather about 800 head of reindeer from the government herds for use of an expedition for the relief of the icebound whalers in the Arctic.

It is expected that the Bear, which is now at Seattle, will be ready to sail in about 10 days, and within 20 days thereafter will reach some point on the northern sound, where a large party will be engaged for the trip overland to Point Barrow.

The herd of reindeer which will be killed for food, if needed, will be driven overland, and it is confidently expected that the herd will reach Point Barrow and the imprisoned whalers before the middle of February.

The country through which the herd will be driven is said to abound with moss, upon which the herd will feed.

It is said the scheme for the relief of the whalers is perfectly feasible and will be attended with little danger. No apprehension is felt regarding the outcome of the enterprise.

A Valuable Discovery.

New York, Nov. 17.—William A. Eddy, the kite experimenter of Bayonne, N. J., made an interesting experiment Saturday night. He is satisfied that by means of observations taken at various altitudes, indications of approaching thunder storms and other meteorological data can be secured. About 200 feet below his kites a thermometer was hung, and near it a collector of electric sparks. The results obtained Saturday night led Mr. Eddy to believe that the electric condition of the air shown by the varying height of the collector when the first spark is drawn may reveal the approach of storms in even a cloudless sky. In particular he thinks it will prove advantageous in determining the approach of local storms.

Father and Daughters Insane.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—A pathetic scene was enacted in Judge Carroll Cook's courtroom today, when John Durr and his three daughters—Kate, Theresa and Sarah—were adjudged insane, and committed to the Ukiah asylum. The family has been living for many years in a little flat at 172 Clinton Park, renting the basement floor, on which money they have existed. Recently, they had been unable to collect the rent, and were on the verge of starvation when their condition was discovered. The family was at one time very wealthy, the father being of the firm of Kennedy & Durr, who, in early days kept a large dry goods store at Third and Howard streets.

Mushrooms generally consist of 90 per cent water, but the remaining 10 per cent, is more nutritious than bread.

Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 16.—At Ashland, 20 miles west of here, W. H. Harrison, editor of the Ashland Register was stabbed to death last evening by J. L. McDonald. The men had some words about a notice in the paper of an approaching lecture, McDonald charging that if Harrison had been a Methodist instead of a Baptist, the notice would have been more extended. Harrison replied through his paper in a way to incense McDonald, and the tragedy resulted.

RESPITE FOR DURRANT

Condemned Murderer Given Another Lease of Life.

LAW ALLOWS 60 DAYS OF GRACE

Supreme Court of California Hears His Petition and Grants a Stay of Execution.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—William Henry Theodore Durrant will not be hanged at San Quentin tomorrow morning, after all, the supreme court of this state having granted him another respite at the eleventh hour.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the news was flashed over the wires from Sacramento that the court now in session there had granted a writ of probable cause, and had instructed Warden Hale not to carry out the execution of Durrant until further orders, there was apparently no further hope for the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont, as his attorneys, Messrs. Dickinson and Boardman, had made a futile effort to secure another writ of habeas corpus in the United States circuit court, and had not even been granted permission to appeal from that decision to the supreme court of the United States.

Meanwhile, however, Attorney Duprey hastened to Sacramento and applied to the state supreme court for a writ of probable cause for the purpose of staying the proceedings against his client, upon the grounds that no official knowledge of the action of the supreme court of the United States in the matter of Durrant's appeal from the decision of the federal court had yet been received; that the superior court had acted too hastily in sentencing Durrant to be hanged tomorrow, as the law required that he be given at least 60 days of grace, and, consequently, that the pendency of another appeal in the supreme court affecting the condemned man is of itself sufficient cause of a stay of execution.

The matter was partially argued in chambers, and later argued before the full court and taken under advisement. Shortly afterward the court announced its decision, granting the writ applied for, in which all the justices concurred.

Shortly before midnight, Attorney Eugene Duprey, of counsel for Durrant, arrived from Sacramento, having crossed the bay in a steam launch. The purpose of this trip was to make personal service on Warden Hale of a certified copy of the order of probable cause issued by the supreme court at Sacramento. The precaution was taken that there might be no pretext for executing Durrant tomorrow. The warden was asleep, and was deaf to all efforts to arouse him. Captain Edgar accepted the service and agreed to deliver the documents to his superior in the morning. Warden Hale had stated in the evening that he was in doubt as to what course to pursue. He said that, in any event, he would delay the execution until the latest legal limit of time—noon tomorrow—but that he had been advised that he should proceed to hang the prisoner, as he had received no personal service of the stay of execution. However, he finally decided to act on the following dispatch, received from Prison Director Devlin, of Sacramento:

"Supreme court made an order and has stayed all proceedings until further orders of the court. Accordingly you will postpone the execution."

After reading this, Warden Hale said he would retire, and there would be no hanging in the morning. No further developments are expected tonight.

ON THE HOOTALINQUA.

A Rich Strike Has Been Reported Near the Passes.

Skaguay, Alaska, (per steamer Farallon to Seattle), Nov. 15.—Rich gold discoveries are reported on the Glinstock river and branches of Hootalinqua, some running as high as \$40 a day to the man. There has been quite a rush to the new fields, which will be prospected during the winter.

The Canadian government has recalled a number of customs officials who have been stationed at Tagish house, between Lakes Bennett and Tagish, and the British Columbia authorities have also reduced the number of provincial police who have been stationed at Lake Bennett and Tagish house, since the great rush to the Klondike country began last July.

Deputy Collector of Customs Fred W. Davey, who has just returned from Tagish, said to a press correspondent that duties had been collected during the season on 400 outfits. Each outfit represented from four to seven men. The duty collected on each outfit averaged \$60, and the total amount collected aggregated \$25,000. Duties were levied upon everything belonging or in any way pertaining to an outfit, even the clothes that a man wore were not exempted. Several cases of attempted smuggling were detected, the goods being confiscated in most instances.

Travel down the lakes has practically ceased, and Mr. Davey says that hundreds of people will be caught in the ice and forced to go into winter quarters wherever they may happen to be when the ice surrounds them.

Philadelphia Naturalization Frauds.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—United States District Attorney Breck has sent to Washington for assistance in running down the naturalization frauds which were recently unearthed in this city. Mr. Breck has also notified Secretary Gage that the frauds have assumed gigantic proportions. While Attorney-General McKenna may not personally take part in the trials, some member of his official staff will be here when the defendants appear in court.

THE CRIME AVENGED.

Murderers of the Spicer Family Strung Up by a Mob.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 16.—Alex Coudol, an Indian half-breed, and Paul Holytrack and Philip Ireland, full-blood Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February, and had just been granted a new trial by the supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Wood county last night and lynched by a mob.

The lynching had apparently been coolly planned, and was carried out without a break. Sudden and swift retribution was meted out. Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about 40 miles from this city, and off the railroad. The news of the lynching was received here this afternoon. The men had been in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Kelly. They were taken from him by the mob and hanged to a beef windlass several yards from the jail. Their bodies were left hanging during the entire day, the coroner not having arrived, and no one else volunteering to cut them down.

About 40 men were concerned in the lynching. They rode into Williamsport on horseback late at night, and tethered their horses a short distance from the city, that they might secure them again as speedily as necessary after the deed was done. The jail is a substantial stone structure, and was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kelly. Since the confinement of the prisoners there, so great has been the fear that they might escape in some way, that one man had watched the prisoners all night. Last night Kelly was on watch. There was a meeting of the lodge of Woodmen in a building near the jail, and as Kelly was a member, he expected to meet some of the members of the lodge after the meeting had adjourned. To while away the time during the night hours, he was playing solitaire in front of the cells in which the murderers were confined. About 2 o'clock there was a rap on the outer door of the jail, and Kelly rose quickly and turned the key in the lock, thinking that the persons he expected to meet had arrived.

No sooner had he opened the door than the mob crowded into the corridors. All of them were masked, and the leaders carried ropes. Kelly at once realized what the mob had come for. The lynchers were quiet but determined. The leader presented a revolver at the head of the deputy sheriff and told him they wanted his prisoners, and demanded that he open their cells. Kelly demurred, but saw that resistance was useless, and unlocked the door. Two of the prisoners were confined together, and the other in a separate cell. They had been aroused from sleep by the entrance of the mob, and sat up, half awake and trembling in terror. Holytrack and Ireland were pulled from their beds, ropes were fastened about their necks, and they were dragged out on the ground, after being told to prepare for death.

The men were then dragged to a huge beef windlass which had been erected to suspend carcasses of slaughtered beefs, and were strung up on a cross-beam. Coudol was the first man to be hanged. It is reported that he was asked before he was hanged whether Blackhawk and Defender had also been concerned in the murder for which he was about to be hanged. He answered in the affirmative. "The rope, which had been fastened about his neck, was then thrown over a crossbeam, and he was suspended in midair. Holytrack and Ireland were treated in a like manner and the mob then quietly dispersed.

IN A SNAKE'S COILS.

Museum Watchman Severely Injured by an Anaconda.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—A huge anaconda on exhibition here today severely injured Samuel Masher, the museum watchman, and crushed to death a valuable trick pony. The pony was tied to a feed box alongside the anaconda's cage. Masher saw the reptile had worked one of the boards of its cage loose and had stretched out a short distance. He pushed the board to, believing the anaconda would pull within its cage again. Instead, it wriggled out and wrapped itself several times about Masher. The latter screamed for help, and the pony, frightened by the big reptile, began jumping about. This saved Masher's life, for the reptile unwound himself from him and completely encircled the pony. Masher fell to the floor unconscious. When a number of employes reached the scene, the snake began to unwind itself, and appeared to be getting ready for the fight. The men kept aloof until a lasso was obtained and the snake finally made secure. Several of Masher's ribs were broken, and he was taken to a hospital.

Marching on Havana.

Key West, Fla. Nov. 15.—Riano, in Havana province, has been attacked again, the insurgents making no effort, however, to enter the town. The insurgents were under Juan Delgado. The Spaniards made no resistance. Calixto Garcia is said to be marching toward Havana through Matanzas province with a large insurgent army, many large guns, and plenty of ammunition, arms and dynamite.

London, Nov. 16.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: Baron von Bullow, the newly appointed German secretary of state for foreign affairs, in an interview with the pope, has warmly complained against the sympathy of the vatican with the Franco-Russian alliance and its hostility to the triple alliance. He declared in the name of Emperor William that if the vatican persisted in such a policy the German government would retaliate on the Roman Catholics.