

A PLEASING MAJORITY

MINISTERS DELIGHTED WITH THE REICHSRAT VOTE.

General Conviction That the Government Will Carry the Main Paragraphs of the Anti-Socialist Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The majority which referred the anti-socialist bill to the committee yesterday was large enough to delight the ministers. It consisted mainly of national liberals and conservatives, against whom were arrayed the social-democrats, South German democrats, radicals, and a few Guelphs and independents. The emperor was much pleased with the result of the first reading, although it gives no guarantee of the future of the bill. He congratulated Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, and commended highly General Erosart von Erosart's energetic and progressive speech. His majesty is said to have heard with his own ears how his minister defended and reproached the socialists. He is supposed to have sat in the recess of the imperial box, where, unseen by the members, he could hear all that was said in the debate. The social-democrats have revived from the inactivity of previous weeks, and have mobilized all their forces against the bill. Friday evening they held meetings to protest in every district of Berlin. Ignatz Auer, August Heter, Paul Singer, William Liebknecht and several other deputies made speeches. Most of them seemed to expect defeat. They warned their adherents to prepare for the era of repression to be inaugurated upon the passage of the bill. They advised all to destroy all letters, lists, accounts of proceedings and plans of agitation which have been collected in socialist societies since the expiration of the Bismarckian laws, and thus make ready to face without fear the hour of repression and espionage of the police. In Hamburg similar meetings have been held. Both there and in Berlin the meetings were remarkable for the number of women present. Conversation in the streets of the reichstag after yesterday's sitting revealed a general conviction that the government would carry the main paragraphs of the bill. The clericals will modify a few provisions, but it is believed will not change the measure materially. The social-democratic leaders were especially loud in their declarations that an amended bill would surely pass. The clericals have obtained priority for the debate on their bill for the return of the Jesuits. The bill will pass its first reading Wednesday.

In court and diplomatic circles, there is a firm conviction that many chances in German embassies are imminent. Count Münster, the ambassador to France, will arrive here tomorrow. He comes ostensibly to attend the Chapter of the Black Eagle, but really to consult Emperor William as to the increasing difficulties of his post in Paris. He has many complaints to make of the virulent abuse heaped upon him by the Paris press, especially since the arrest of Drayfus. Count Herbert Bismarck has come in favor on the wave of reform and is expected to replace Count Philip zu Eulenburg in Vienna, in case he should not enter the cabinet. Count Philip is named to succeed Freiherr von Marschall in the foreign office, and the latter may go to London to relieve Count Hatfield, whose health is in the frail condition usually preceding official retirement. What does this general up-breeze mean? The question is discussed with much anxiety in the diplomatic corps, but no positive answer has been given. Herbert Bismarck's appointment to Vienna, the embassy will be due partly to a desire to please the old chancellor. It would imply a revival of a more militant policy in the triple alliance, which the emperor thinks did not occur enough in diplomatic calculations during Caprivi's regime. Although no whisper has been heard regarding the withdrawal of the Paris ambassador, the emperor is known to be in bad humor, owing to M. Hanotaux's laxity in dealing with the newspapers which libeled the German embassy. The Drayfus scandal has already convinced the emperor that Rissman, the Italian ambassador, from Paris, who felt that he could no longer endure the insults which French editors flung at him and his government throughout the last year's campaign. In leaving the Paris embassy vacant, Crispien is known to have acted with the explicit approval of Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe. There is every reason to believe that the chancellor will not be less eager to resent the treatment accorded by Paris editors to Münster.

The press correspondents made repeated inquiries this week as to the possibility of a tariff war between the United States and Germany, but have found everybody in official circles absolutely dumb on the subject, although two or three weeks ago the matter was discussed with little constraint. Freiherr von Hammerstein, the agrarian leader, was asked what Germany would do if the United States took an unfriendly course. He answered: "We should retaliate by shutting out American cereals and woods, and should look up new outlets for our merchandise. Doubtless for a time German industries would suffer, but new markets are always found when sought. Anyhow, we cannot submit to bullying, especially when we have the absolute right on our side." Deputy Aichlecher, vice-president of the clerical party and the owner of a large estate in Bavaria, said decidedly: "We do not want any American grain, anyhow. If the United States insists upon violating its treaty with us, we shall protect ourselves by shutting out grain now. The German farmer cannot raise stock and grow wheat at profit under present circumstances."

Chancellor Hohenlohe left Berlin this morning for Friedrichsruh to visit Prince Bismarck. He was accompanied by Count Herbert Bismarck and Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, his youngest son. Dr. Kayser, director of the colonial department, left the capital some time ago. He was to be one of the party, left the Friedrichsruh section with Prince Bismarck to welcome the other guests. The meetings between the chancellor and Bismarck were very cordial. The Koelnische Zeitung said this morning of Hohenlohe's pilgrimage to Friedrichsruh: "The visit is in harmony with the just desires of all patriotic Germans, for the estrangement of the founder of the empire and the leading men in Berlin has long spoiled all pleasure in political co-operation for many good Germans."

The court came in from Potsdam Thursday. The emperor, accompanied by one aide-de-camp, rode in a sleigh, covering the 21 miles in about two hours. The court functions and the most noteworthy social gatherings will be crowded into a month or five weeks, and the emperor will begin a visiting tour toward the end of February. The emperor will go to England to see her mother, and the emperor and the imperial princes will return to the new palace.

Count von Moltke, who went to Friedrichsruh last week in behalf of the emperor, took several hampers of flowers, which were to be placed round the portrait of the Princess Bismarck, accompanied with most of the emperor's sketches of coast defenses and warships.

CABLED FROM LONDON.

A Warning From the National Liberal Federation.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The annual report of National Liberal Federation was given out yesterday. It contains this statement regarding the issues in the next election: "Unless a bill be passed before the general election, abolishing plural voting and shortening the period of qualification to three months, grave reverses await the

LIBERALS IN THE ELECTION WHICH IS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE LORDS SHALL LONGER OVERRIDE THE COMMONS."

The News correspondent in Vienna says the triple-alliance treaties will end in 1896, and negotiations for its renewal will be carried on this year. Italy wishes to have her military obligations lightened, and doubtless her wishes will be granted. Emperor William will meet King Humbert in the spring or autumn, when the arrangement will be made. It is almost certain that the czar, Emperor William and Emperor Franz Joseph will meet this year.

The Chronicle says: "It is regrettable to find that the sunnier trust has friends in President Cleveland's cabinet, but it cannot be wondered at when Attorney-General Olney refuses to set in motion the Morgan trust law. The almighty dollar appears to be still much more formidable potential than the president."

A dispatch from Cairo to the News says the deserters attacked the Egyptian outposts, 100 miles west of Wadyhalfa yesterday, several Egyptians being killed. The camel corps, under Captain Treddaway, is pursuing the deserters.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Notes From Paris. PARIS, Jan. 12.—M. Barthou's retirement is the result of an adverse vote in the cabinet on a matter in his own department. He decided recently that the southern and the Orleans Railway companies must indicate on their bonds that the government's guarantee of the interest would terminate in 1914. Both companies appealed from this decision and the ministry supported the appeal.

President Guichard, of the Suez canal board, started from Marseilles for Cairo yesterday to lay before the khedive a proposition to rename the canal after its constructor, the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Crispien Among His Friends. ROME, Jan. 12.—Premier Crispien arrived here this morning. He left Naples for Rome last evening, four hours after the court adjourned. Crispien surrounded the Naples railway station and cheered him incessantly, from the moment his carriage came in sight until his train departed. Three hundred popular societies in Naples presented to the premier addresses of congratulation. In the evening Crispien meetings were held today, and some 20 deputies spoke in defense of the premier. All the speakers censured Giolitti for having manufactured a scandal for the sole purpose of ruining Crispien politically.

Russia's New Year's Day. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—This was New Year's day, according to the Russian calendar, and was noteworthy in official circles for the distribution of the usual presents. The committee of ministers, received the decoration of the order of St. Vladimir, first class. In a splendid receipt, the czar spoke warmly of the sincerity and wisdom with which M. Dunge had fulfilled his duties. General Vannovsky, war minister, received the decoration of the order of St. Andrew, and in an imperial receipt, was congratulated.

The Socialist Chosen. PALERMO, Jan. 12.—Bosco, a conspicuous socialist, who was sent to prison by the court martial at Palermo in connection with the revolution, last winter, has been elected to the chamber of deputies in Rome. He polled 400 votes more than did his monarchist rival.

Another Quake for Greece. ATHENS, Jan. 12.—A severe earthquake occurred today at Patras, the principal port of the foreign trade of Greece. The shock caused a panic among the people of the city.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

A Strike Will Occur Today on the Brooklyn Street Railways. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the board of the District Assembly Knights of Labor tonight, Master Workman Connelly gave out the brief statement that the employees of all the street railways in Brooklyn, with the exception of the Smith & Jay line, would strike tomorrow morning. In explanation he said President Slocum, of the latter body, had agreed to accept the terms as proposed by the men. Previous to the meeting Connelly said that in the early evening 1000 electric-workers, employed by the various companies, had been asked by the officials, if, in the event of a strike, they would take the places of the motormen and conductors, and that they had refused. Thereupon they were told there was no further work for them. As the conductors and motormen were to be on strike, the men were sent to study in Japan; the unification of the national policy is requisite in order to establish the independence of the country on a sound basis and effectively to reform home affairs.

The Tai Wun Kun, until recently the aged president of the Chinese labor union, has been deposed for sending letters to the Chinese generals in Peking. Yang, has apologized to the Japanese representative and declared, by way of showing his repentance, that he would not take any further part in the active politics of the country.

A difficulty at present on the horizon of Korean politics is said to be the insatiable ambition of the queen to interfere in state affairs. Obligated to curb her ambition while her inveterate enemy, the Tai Wun Kun, was at the head of the administration, she is now forming an opportunity to regain her position, and such an opportunity has presented itself in the gradual wane of the old statesman's power and his ultimate retirement.

A correspondent describes the intense distress that the Japanese army is laboring under in the province of Shih King, China. The army of over 20,000, the corresponding supply is almost on the point of starvation, thirst and cold is intense, and there is no wood to cook their rice with or water to drink. Many have been forced to death from their inability to face the cold and insufficiency of food and clothing. The greater number of these being coolies.

The Tong Hak Insurance. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Tokio correspondent of the Central News says: In a dispatch from Pusan, Captain Takubakan yesterday reported that the Tong Hak insurance in Jun Sen Do has been suppressed. A captured spy declared that the insurgents would prove the sincerity of their surrender by beheading their principal chiefs and 40 others. The captain and the Korean authorities examined the Tong Hak prisoners, who declared that divisions had occurred among them when the Japanese sailors and Korean soldiers attacked them and completely terrified them.

Electricity for Canada. Probably for the reason that their country has one of the largest and finest canal systems in the world Frenchmen are taking great interest in the application of electrical power to canal operations. More attempts have been made to run canals electrically in France than anywhere else, and one hears of new experiments and trials almost every month. The latest attempt in this direction has been the application of what is known as the Bonis system to the fifth reach of the St. Denis canal. A series electrical motor on the canal-boat revolved the towing chain that is picked up from the bottom of the canal and given a three-quarter turn around the pulley-drum. In this respect the electric motor took the place of the steam engine used on the canal-boat to operate the drum and chain mechanism. A two-wire circuit running along the bank of the canal was connected to and took

IN DEFENSE OF CHINA

MANCHURIAN PRINCES WILL ACT IN THE FUTURE.

They Find This is Necessary in Order to Prevent the Intrigue of Chinese Officials.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Times has this dispatch from its Tien-Tsin correspondent: The Manchuria princes have taken the defense of the country into their own hands. The intrigues of the Chinese officials, who to thwart them; hence a conflict that paralyzes the executive power. Li Hung Chang, though relieved of all functions, except that of governor of the province, still indirectly influences the government. Chinese arriving from Manchuria report that the country between the rivers Yalu and Liao-Ho is desolate. No houses are standing. The timber has been burned and towns and villages, erstwhile the pride of the province, are without a vestige of life. Only scattered groups of frozen corpses are seen. Food and fuel cannot be gotten. The wounded suffer terribly. The movements of troops on both sides are hindered by the exhaustion of the supplies which the country people at first supplied through fear. The stragglers from the Chinese army, who have taken refuge in the hills and forests, have become savages, lost to all human feeling.

The Armies in the Field. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Central News correspondent in Tokyo quotes a dispatch, dated at Hai Chang, yesterday, from Lieutenant-General Katsura, who represents that one portion of General Sun's army left Yung Kou January 8 for Kai Ping, and another portion marched in the direction of Hai Chang. The enemy's main force retreated January 9 to Ku Ho Hee. The Japanese cavalry is now scouting for the Chinese.

Dating his dispatch at Kai Ping, yesterday, General Kato reports that scouts say General Fung, with some 10,000 Chinese, is in the vicinity of Tansho. Other Japanese commanders report a large force of Chinese in the vicinity of Yeh Kow and Lao Fa Ten.

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The Chinese peace envoy, Chang Tin Hoon, arrived in Shanghai this evening with a suite of 50. The Cantonese oppose his going to Japan and declare in their placards that he will disgrace China.

A Declaration From Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The Novoe Vremya says today, in a leader on the Eastern war: "If the friendly and peaceful representations of Russia's diplomacy be not considered, she will be compelled to support her claims on Corea with force of arms."

MORE MAIL ADVICES. The Reform Programme of the Korean Government. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Late newspaper advices received at the Japanese legation are to the effect that the reform programme presented to the Korean government by the Japanese is making satisfactory progress. The programme, according to the Kigi newspaper, was presented to the king of Corea, November 20, and was approved by him. The propositions included, among others, the following:

That the administrative power should center in the hands of one man; court affairs should be distinctly separate from the general administration of the country—the courts and state affairs having hitherto been mixed up; a sovereign is bound to obey the laws of his own country; the court should be systematically organized; the functions and competence of the cabinet and the various departments of state should be determined; taxes should be unified by the finance department; a military system should be established, and after this has been placed on a sound footing, the adoption of a navy is expected; useless extravagant displays to be done away with, it being a standing fault in Corea, from the court to the lowest office, to indulge in unnecessary display and extravagance; a criminal code should be enacted; the police authorities should be unified; the discipline of government functionaries should be rigidly enforced and any such practice as that of venality abolished; the prerogative of pardon should be limited; the authority of local officials governed by statute and the power centralized; appointment or dismissal of government officials should be arranged according to fixed systems; public opinion should be sent to study in Japan; the unification of the national policy is requisite in order to establish the independence of the country on a sound basis and effectively to reform home affairs.

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BILL COOK CAPTURED.

The Notorious Oklahoma Outlaw Run to Earth in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 12.—United States Marshal Hall today received a dispatch from Sheriff C. C. Perry, of Chaves county, who yesterday captured Bill Cook, the notorious outlaw of Oklahoma, stating that the prisoner had become safely landed in jail at Roswell this forenoon. The outlaw's capture was effected at an isolated cattle ranch, a few miles south-east of Old Fort Sumner. Perry and two deputies in a scrub oak grove, three miles east of Fort Sumner yesterday, when Sheriff Perry met and recognized Cook at the first glance. Quicker than a flash Perry and his men had their Winchester rifles leveled at the outlaw, and although he had two six-shooters about his waist, his hand went up at the command of the sheriff.

Harshuffs were put on his wrists and he was mounted and strapped on his own horse, which was found tied on the plains near the cabin. One deputy led the animal, while Sheriff Perry and his other deputy rode behind them. Thus the trip to Roswell was made, a distance of 45 miles. Marshal Hall expects to hear from the United States district attorney of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, to whom he wrote announcing Cook's capture. It is said that with the state, express and railroad companies' officials, there are rewards amounting to \$15,000 for Cook's capture. In an interview with the captured bandit at Roswell, he acknowledged himself as Bill Cook, and said that when captured he was on his way to Mexico and meant to quit the highway.

"The officers have me, and will take me back where I am known, and there is no use for me to deny it, but don't give me hell like the other fellows have, for I have committed the crime, that I am charged to me. I have done all my work on the open highway, never killed anyone, nor have I ever robbed a poor man, unless it was of a horse or food, and I am not a bad man. I have never connected with my train-robberies, and I did not have anything to do with the Rock Island or Texas & Pacific hold-ups. I was at Santa Fe and Fort Worth, but did not rob the 'Frisco' at Red Fork, last July. Five other boys were with me. I had nothing to do with bank-robberies. I was in but one robbery, and if in Colorado, I will give the name of Bill Cook, will plead guilty."

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS. Prices Realized for Livestock at Chicago and Omaha.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—There was no change of importance in the cattle market. There were buyers for most of the offerings, and prices were nominally steady at \$3 25-35 for dressing and shipping steers; \$2 50-55 for stockers and feeders; \$1 50-25 for cows and bulls, and \$3 00-4 35 for fed Texas cattle. This week's receipts amounted to 51,500 head, against 45,752 for last week, and 68,000 a year ago.

Today's hog receipts were estimated at 10,000 head, making 215,824 for the week, or about 42,000 more than for last week. There was a fairly steady market at \$4 90-74 for heavy weights, and at \$3 90-94 for lights. Most of the business was done at \$4 20-4 40.

Sheep—Receipts were estimated at 2000, making 70,400 for the week. The total for last week was 50,500, and for the corresponding week last year 66,724. There was a good demand, and the market was steady at standard prices. Quotations for sheep range from \$1 20 to \$3 50 for poor to choice, and sales of lambs on a basis of \$2 50-3 25 for poor to prime.

Receipts—Cattle, 1200; calves, 100; hogs, 10,000; sheep, 2000.

OMAHA, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1700. Prices were 10c to 15c lower than yesterday. It was the same with the cow stock, only more so. Fat cows and heifers sold very nicely as well as yesterday, but on the common and culling grades prices ruled all of 10c to 15c off. Light and medium weights, including steers, bulls, stags, etc., sold fully as well as yesterday. There was the usual Saturday dullness in feedstuffs, but prices showed very little change.

The Manchester Markets. MANCHESTER, Jan. 12.—The market was more cheerful than with increasing inquiries, but mostly at impracticably limited prices. China, Corea and Japan have been good buyers of cloths. India broadcloths have good inquiry, but mostly at impracticably limited prices. A moderate business was done for the staple materials. The home trade distribution was somewhat interfered with by the wintry weather. Yarns sold readily, but prices were unsatisfactory.

STORY OF INGERSOLL

How He Renewed Friendship With His Confederate Captors.

During Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's recent visit to Memphis, Tenn., an incident occurred that served to remind him of his war experience. After the lecture he attended a reception given in his honor by Colonel H. M. Williams, R. M. Co., of the guests that were presented to him, he regarded one with an eye or vague recognition.

"Surely I have seen you somewhere before," said the colonel, with a friendly smile. "Was it about 30 years ago?" asked the other. "That is to say, in December, 1862."

"I have reason to remember that month," said Ingersoll. "It was then I was captured by the Confederates."

"And so have I," replied the guest, "for it was then that I had the honor of capturing a certain Federal colonel. Don't you remember, Major G. V. Hambaum, of General Forrest's command?"

The colonel did remember, and the two ex-warriors sought a corner and recalled the details of the event.

Colonel Ingersoll, in command of an Illinois regiment of cavalry, had undertaken to prevent a large force of Forrest's men from crossing a certain deep stream. Leaving the greater part of his command to destroy a bridge, Ingersoll moved up on one side of the stream with a few men and a field piece, in order to annoy the Confederates on the other side before the latter could reach the bridge. But Forrest got to the bridge, crossed it, and by superior numbers routed its defenders. Then he proceeded after Ingersoll. The Union colonel was unhurt while leaving a fence, and the enemy, led by Major Hambaum, was on him, and he could not immediately after the capture of Ingersoll, General Forrest rode up.

"Who is in command of those troops?" cried Forrest, pointing toward the flying Illinois cavalrymen.

"I don't know," replied Ingersoll, jocularly.

"Who was in command?" amended the general.

"If you'll keep the secret," said Ingersoll, blandly, "I'll tell you. I was, and Colonel Ingersoll's good humor pleased Forrest, who treated him well, and eventually exchanged him. After the war Forrest and Ingersoll renewed their acquaintance in Washington, and became warm friends, but the colonel did not again meet Major Hambaum until his recent visit to Memphis, 20 years later.

Dr. Talmage will renew his clerical work by a sermon every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the New York Academy of Music. He will continue to reside in Brooklyn.

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Third Week OF OUR Annual Sale

PLUMS WORTH PICKING

We note in these columns today a few items gathered from our Dress Goods, Lace and Embroidery sections. They merely serve to give you an idea of our annual sale prices, for you will find as great reductions in all departments as those mentioned here:

DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES

Our 50-cent Line of 38-inch All-Wool Suitings 25c YARD

Our 50c line of 38-inch Changeable French Diagonals 25c YARD

Our 50c 38-inch Heavy Wool Cheviots 25c YARD

Our 50c 38-inch Ladies' Cloth 40c YARD

Our 50c 38-inch All-wool Ladies' Cloth 40c YARD

Our 50c 38-inch All-wool Suitings 25c YARD

Our 50c 38-inch All-wool Suitings 25c YARD