



CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Outline of the Proceedings in the Senate and House This Week.

The Tariff Bill Will Come Up in the Upper House To-day.

The Effort to Change the Elective Officers of the Senate Likely to be Made During the Latter Part of the Week—The Silver-Coinage Bill Will be the Principal Topic of Discussion in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Although the present Congress has been in session for more than two months, without the customary holiday recess, the Senate will only this week get down to the actual business of the session, and begin the consideration of the appropriation bills.

Hansbrough's seed resolution is the unfinished business, and he expects to have a hearing upon it within a few days, although the understanding is that it is to be laid aside temporarily whenever appropriation bills are ready to be considered.

Quay's amended resolution to recommend the tariff bill to the Senate, which was laid over until to-morrow, will come up early. Quay says that while the vote will be close, he believes it has an even chance of passing. The Populists, however, at their recent conference, decided to vote against recommendation, and if they do so, together with the entire Democratic vote, the resolution will not prevail.

Smith of New Jersey will address the Senate to-morrow on the Monroe resolutions, now pending. It is believed that he will take ground between the ultra-conservatism of his colleague, Seawell, and the radicalism of Davis of Minnesota.

The fact that Smith has conferred with the President on the subject, and his speech, to a certain extent, is believed to reflect the views of the Chief Executive, will give it interest. Blanchard of Louisiana will also speak on the same subject Tuesday.

The effort to change the elective officers of the Senate may be made during the latter part of the week, but there is more or less conjecture owing to this, while there is abundant work before the Senate in the shape of appropriation bills, those having been reported to the Senate being the urgent deficiency, pensions and consular and diplomatic bills. In none of these have many additions been made, save in the urgent deficiency bill, to which, at the request of the Treasury department, a large amount for unprovided expenses of the Department of Justice has been inserted.

The House will further discuss the bond silver coinage bill until 12 o'clock Tuesday morning. Notice has been given that a large number of amendments will be offered, and it is not certain when a final vote on the Senate free coinage substitute will be reached. It was hoped that it may be had on Wednesday. The silver advocates concede that the Republican vote in favor of the substitute will not be as large as was that given against the passage of the bond bill last December. It is variously estimated by them at from 35 to 40.

After the financial matter has been disposed of, appropriation bills will again come to the front. There are two of them—the agricultural and military bills—now on the calendar, and the Indian bill is ready for report to the House.

The Elections Committee have two or three cars of contest ready which they can bring in at any time.

THE PISTIO CARNIVAL.

Stuart Condemns the Fights Will Come Off as Scheduled.

EL PASO (Tex.), Feb. 9.—The trains arriving in the city continue to bring in a goodly number of visitors to the larger share of whom are coming to see here during the time set for the great fiesta carnival. Among others arriving to-day was Adjutant-General Mabry of this State, Captains Brooks and Rogers and ten picked Texas Rangers.

The Adjutant-General states that he is here with these men for the purpose of seeing that the fights are not brought off in any disputed or undisputed territory to which Texas lays claim. He will have his headquarters at the Pierson Hotel where Governor Thornton of New Mexico is stopping.

Governor Thornton and Adjutant-General Mabry had a conference to-day and mapped out their line of procedure to keep the fight from coming off in Texas or New Mexico. Governor Thornton will return to Santa Fe to-morrow, and through the proper authority make a request that the troops garrisoned at Fort Bliss be used to patrol the border of New Mexico near the point where Texas, New Mexico and Old Mexico meet.

The preparations made by Texas and New Mexico Governors since the passage of the Catron bill will certainly prevent the carnival from taking place on United States soil near this place, if the principals would think of trying such a thing, which is not at all likely. Notwithstanding the preparations made by developing to keep the fight from being pulled off on United States soil, Dan Stuart is offering to wager 4 to 1 that the fight will come off as scheduled. If he is making a bluff, he is certainly a nifty sport.

It is reported that Governor Ahumada of Chihuahua came up to Juarez last evening, but is "not at home" to newspaper reporters. It is also reported that he has secured a leave of absence which covers the time of the carnival, and that his presence here has nothing to do with his gubernatorial duties.

Stuart certainly manages to keep this entire community guessing as to the point at which he intends to have the great battles.

DIED IN POVERTY.

Demise of Edwin Fields, Who Once Counted His Money by Millions. CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—All that was mortal of Edwin Fields, who once counted his money by the millions, lies on a dissecting table at the School of Anatomy, 285 Washington boulevard. He died a pauper, and his body was turned over to the Demonstrators' Association.

GERMAN TOPICS.

The Official Press Suddenly Ceases Its Blasts Against Great Britain.

Supposed to be Due to the Influence of Austria and Italy.

The Vote in the Bundesrath on the Government's Sugar Bill Causes Serious Comment in Political Circles—For the First Time Since the Formation of the Empire, the Vote of the Bavarian Members is Thrown Against Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Within the past week the officially inspired German press, which formerly had been pounding England as hard as violent language could go, have suddenly ceased their blasts against Great Britain, but it cannot be ascertained that there has been any change in the course of the policy of Germany, except from some cause, which is generally supposed to be representations on the part of the other parties to the triple alliance—Austria and Italy.

The Emperor has put a check upon German diplomatic activity in quarters where there have been jealousies upon the part of England, based upon the supposition that Germany's attitude was hostile.

The debate in the Reichstag on Friday upon the naval estimates gave Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the members of the Reichstag, who are in touch with the Government, an opportunity to make declarations which were decidedly friendly to England, and the occasion was made the most of.

Apart from the reassuring speech delivered by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, the most notable of the statements made in the chamber was the declaration of Prince von Arenberg, Councillor, the President of the Colonial Society of Germany, that at no time has there been any reason for the anti-German excitement which has prevailed in England. This utterance was received with applause, in which members of all parties joined with earnestness.

These reassuring utterances and their general acceptance, have made it almost certain that at the next session of the Reichstag, when the Government's naval scheme is introduced, instead of its being opposed as a warlike project, it will be met with a view to taking advantage of public excitement, it will receive the support of a majority of the chamber if it is framed upon the moderate lines indicated in the statements made on Friday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The debate has made an astonishing showing of opinion expressed by the leading newspapers, admitting that an increase of the number of cruisers for the defense of the German trade and commercial marine is necessary. The vote in the Bundesrath on the Government's sugar bill has caused a great deal of serious comment in political circles. For the first time since the creation of the empire, the vote of the Bavarian members of the Bundesrath was thrown against Prussia, the vote being 36 for and 21 against the measure, Wurtemberg and Baden, besides Bavaria, being included in the negative column.

Apart from those who are identified with the sugar interests, the general public are opposed to the measure and when the bill comes before the Reichstag all the members of that body from the south and northwest of Germany will be solidly against it, while the eastern and northern sections are generally in favor of the measure. According to the "Freisinnige Zeitung," the originators of the bill are Baron von Wedell-Piesdorf, Count von Alvensleben and the other owners of large sugar works throughout Germany.

Dr. Stoeker, formerly Court Chaplain, who was expelled from the Conservative party, has announced his intention to found a distinct group, to which several members of the Reichstag will approve the Christian socialist program which he adheres to.

The journalists who attended the reception given by Prince von Hohenlohe at the Chancellerie last Wednesday agree that the affair was distinguished for more eating and drinking and less political talk than usual on the occasion of last year's reception. More than 500 guests were present, but there were among them fewer members of the press than have been present upon similar occasions previously.

AN OUTLAW CAPTURED.

Chief of a Band of Hard Characters Taken into Custody.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A special from Durango, Mex., says: Several days ago a band of brigands attacked the ranch of Miguel Hernandez, southwest of here, and robbed the place of a large sum of money and many valuables, besides killing three cattle drivers, who attempted to defend the ranch. A posse of stockmen and soldiers was present at the capture of the chief of the band of outlaws and the killing of several of his followers. The chief proves to be an American named Loomis, who drifted into Mexico from Arizona several years ago and became an outlaw. He will be shot.

Senator Walcott Denounced.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—Members of the Trades Assembly denounced Senator Walcott in severe terms at their regular session to-day and resolutions of censure and a request for his resignation were severally offered, but failed to receive votes enough to be passed. Some wanted to hang him in effigy, others to give him a drubbing with clubs upon his next visit to Colorado. He was called a Judas and a Benedict Arnold and one wanted the records of the assembly revised so that his name might be expunged wherever it appeared.

An Extensive Ice Gorge.

CLARKS (Neb.), Feb. 9.—An extensive ice gorge in the Platte River here caused a dangerous overflow. The bottom lands are under water for miles. A number of farmers who occupy an island near here are threatened, with their entire families. The river is higher than ever before known and so full of ice that no boat can be floated. Much stock has perished, but so far no lives are known to have been lost.

A Church Destroyed by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Grave Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Ridge and Goodfellow avenues, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, \$50,000, insured for \$25,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue in the furnace.

his bills for sale at 50 per cent. discount. The Emperor gave a banquet at the Schloss Thursday evening, at which the Empress Frederick, his mother, Prince and Princess Frederick of Hesse, Prince and Princess Arlberg of Anhalt and others related to the imperial family were present.

I. G. Squires, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, gave a dinner last evening to the leaders of the American colony in Berlin. Among the guests were Messrs. Gordon, Cummings, Trowbridge, Carter, Parsons, MacGe and Murray and Dr. Nutal. On February 12th Mr. Squires will give a farewell dinner to Colonel Swaim, the military attaché of the British Embassy, to which all of the military attaches to the embassies and legations in Berlin, and all of the members of the staff of the American Embassy have been invited.

Louis Stern of New York, having had the sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment which was imposed upon him by the court upon the charge of insulting Baron von Thuengen, the Deputy Commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, revoked by proclamation of amnesty promulgated recently by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, lodged a claim for the return of the 50,000 marks bill, which he forfeited by his failure to appear and serve his sentence. The court has decided that Mr. Stern's claim is not well founded, holding that his bill was forfeited by Stern's neglect to surrender himself before his pardon was proclaimed. Mr. Stern's friends now suggest that he make an appeal directly to the Prince Regent for the return of the money.

The body of Hon. Theodore Runyon, late Ambassador of the United States to Germany, will be removed to-morrow from the vault in which it has been temporarily resting, and conveyed to the railway station, en route for Bremen, whence it will be taken to New York by the steamer Havell, which will sail on Tuesday. The removal and placing of the body on board the steamer will be made without any ceremony whatever. Mr. Haskins, son-in-law of the late Ambassador, will supervise the removal of the body, and accompany it to New York.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, Minister of the South African Republic to Germany, France and the Netherlands, was in Hamburg yesterday, where he was given an enthusiastic reception by the Chamber of Commerce and the municipal authorities.

The "Vossische Zeitung" prints an article referring to the dispatch which was sent to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, by Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, reviewing the causes which led to Dr. Jameson's raid, enumerating the grievances of the Uitlanders; suggesting a scheme of reform, including a limited autonomy of the Rand, etc., and inviting President Krueger to England to discuss the questions at issue.

After expressing opinions, seriatim, upon the points contained in Mr. Chamberlain's message, the "Zeitung" says that the Boer minority is not bound to sentence itself to death, but, on the contrary, it is bound to defend its position with German obstinacy. President Krueger, the paper says, is certain to reply to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1884.

Herr Hahn, editor of a newspaper at Embsay, Prussia, leaped from the second-story window of his house yesterday, falling in front of a passing street car, which passed over his body and killed him.

MURDER OF PEARL BRYAN.

Friends of Deceased Swear to Avenge the Crime. GREENCASTLE (Ind.), Feb. 9.—This town was the scene to-day of the most intense excitement, when it became known that the headless trunk of Pearl Bryan had been brought from Cincinnati at a late hour last and deposited in the vault at the cemetery near town. During the day large crowds went to the cemetery and viewed the casket through the iron gratings of the vault door. Among these were many who had known the murdered girl from infancy and strong men shed tears of sympathy when the father, mother, brother and sisters arrived at the cemetery and entered the vault. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were almost prostrated and the cries and wails of the young and middle-aged brothers and sisters could be heard on the outside of the vault.

Many present were the younger associates of the dead girl, and as the terrible affair was discussed the excitement was as intense as yesterday, when Will Wood fled from town to avoid summary vengeance at the hands of the exasperated populace. While the parents were in the vault there was a separation of the older from the younger class of men and when the associates of the dead girl got together there was a whispered conversation, whose import was kept from the others who had assembled at the cemetery. It was learned later in the day that the parents were in the vault and the men of the city had pledged themselves by a solemn promise to avenge Pearl Bryan's death by their own hands if the law failed to mete out death to the murderers. The organization formed to-day is but the nucleus of one that is to be organized for the purpose of avenging the crime.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

QUINCY (Ill.), Feb. 9.—The southern St. Louis, Keokuk and Southwestern passenger train, which left here at 11 a. m., was wrecked while entering Hannibal at noon. The passenger was passing the tunnel just as a Wabash freight was coming out of the tunnel onto the bridge which spans the Mississippi. The freight train crashed into the middle of the passenger and sent two of the coaches down the bank to the water's edge. Seven passengers were injured, but none fatally. The cars were badly wrecked.

A Count Shoveling Snow.

IRONWOOD (Mich.), Feb. 9.—Ironwood has a genuine Russian Count at work shoveling snow off the streets. His name is Count Polinski, and he claims to be a Russian nobleman who was obliged to leave his country to escape punishment for conspiracy against the Government. The Count was arrested for vagrancy and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

Death of a Police Judge.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), Feb. 9.—Judge John A. Dolman, Police Judge of this city for eight years, died this morning. He was born at Jadesville, Ohio, February 1, 1822, was a Captain in East's Missouri Regiment during the war, and later on the staff of General Craig.

TO CONTROL KRUEGER.

Cecil Rhodes Enters into an Agreement With Chamberlain.

Plan to Give the Uitlanders a Freer Scheme of Home Rule.

The Attack on Zetoum by the Turks Not a Success—The Armenians, Although Fighting Against Superior Numbers, Favored by Their Impregnable Position and by the Winter Season—Losses to the Turks Given as Ten Thousand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A special to the "Times" from London says: Something absolutely unexpected by anyone has happened. Cecil Rhodes, instead of remaining and making sport in the gladiatorial arena with Chamberlain, as all England took for granted he would do, has merely had a long talk at the Colonial Office, and is forthwith hurrying back to South Africa. A more unlooked-for and puzzling surprise hardly could be imagined. At one stroke it throws all the imagined forecasts out of gear. The chartered company must hold its annual meeting within a fortnight, and the public has been waiting for the great speech that Rhodes was to make as the grand opening move in the campaign between him and Chamberlain, which was to eclipse everything since the time of Warren Hastings. It entered into nobody's head that the battle could be avoided. Now we are calmly told that the fight is off, and in men's minds there is room for only one question, "What does it mean?"

The coincidence of Mr. Chamberlain's long and elaborate official statement appearing at the same hour as the news of Rhodes' swift return has to answer the question, "What has been the move to strike a balance between the exigencies of Chamberlain's political career and the colossal political, financial and social influences that the chartered company is able to command in its defense. A compromise has been arranged and apparently the scheme adopted is big enough to afford ample elbow-room for both Rhodes' and Chamberlain's ambitions. When two such predatory geniuses combine to work together it may be assumed that some third party is to pay the bill. In this instance it scarcely needs a prophetic eye to discern the probability that Krueger and his Boers are marked for the sacrifice. In other words, the plan is plainly open to be feared that England, having behaved with scrupulous correctness up to the present point of the Transvaal business, is now about to do an unlovely thing. Perhaps it is manifest destiny, but it will wear an ugly aspect none the less.

Chamberlain's lengthy recital of events from the starting point of Mafeking tells us that it is new. It throws the pettiness of Jameson's behavior into rather a stronger light than before and coldly hints that Sir Hercules Robinson's innocent ignorance of what was going on needs some further investigation. But the really strong parts of the document are not reached till he begins to disclose the policy of the British Cabinet. England's rights of entire control of the Transvaal's external relations and its intention to maintain them in their integrity are affirmed in the plainest possible language that has been done before; but now, in addition, comes the statement that England will be geographically and otherwise considered, is justified in tendering its friendly counsels on internal matters also. Then, after a long narration of the grievances of the Uitlanders, comes what Chamberlain describes as merely a suggestion of one way of meeting the difficulty, but which will be read alike in Pretoria and Berlin as a British ultimatum.

The entire Rand, embracing the whole mining district, is to be erected into a semi-autonomous province, with a Legislative, Supreme Court, police, educational system, mining management and so on of its own. Plenty of safeguards of the Transvaal's supremacy in large matters are suggested, such as a power to veto and the like, but, in substance, Chamberlain proposes to give to the invading Uitlanders on the Rand a rather freer scheme of home rule than what he broke up the Liberal party for attempting to secure for the Irish in their own island.

The announcement that Rhodes on his return will live in Rhodesia, instead of Cape Town, may be taken as signifying that he is to stand on the frontier of the Transvaal as the representative not merely as the head of a huge private financial syndicate, but as the more or less official representative of England, which the Uitlanders be allowed to manage the Rand in their own way.

That Krueger will accept this solution without a violent protest, or that his Boers will not encourage him to resist by force of arms and appeals for European aid, is entirely unlikely. One may look with confidence, too, to see Germany foam over again with exultation at the vague notion of blocking England's felonious progress, but when it comes to reality what can either Krueger or the Kaiser do? England is on the ground and holds little Transvaal as in a thumb-screw. One twist of its giant hand and the Boers pass into history, while with its other hand the German navy and mercantile marine could be mauled beyond recognition, and so the British Empire goes on being made.

As a rule the week preceding the session of Parliament is made vocal with speculations and rumors about the Queen's speech. This year nobody displays the faintest curiosity on the subject. It is supposed that there will be a request for a large naval grant, which will not be seriously resisted, and a clause devoted to education. It is said that this latter is the subject that the Tory leaders have most at heart, and that it will be put through at all hazards. It is their measure for strengthening the church's grip on the schools. Some Irish land legislation must be introduced, and there will be the usual gags about agriculture. But, save in the matter of schools, no one cares much, and even there the majority is too huge to be hopefully opposed. Much more fighting interest attaches to foreign questions, and to Armenia in particular. There will be a direct and immediate assaunt on this point by Rosebery in the House of Lords, and a battle between him and Salisbury is expected to claim first place in the public attention.

ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

The Attack of Turks on Zetoum Not a Success.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—In spite of the satisfactory reports spread abroad by the Turkish Government regarding the attack on Zetoum, it has not been a success. The Zetoum Armenians, fighting against superior numbers, were favored by their impregnable position and by the winter season. In one battle alone the Turkish losses are given as 10,000, although this number does not seem possible.

The Zetoum Armenians are said to have enough ammunition to last until July. Whatever may be the result of the mediation, no further attack can be made until after March. Regarding the numerical strength of the Zetounis, nothing can be said definitely. That the Turks are waging a war of extermination against Zetoum is shown by their treatment of the villages around. Furnace is situated about nine miles east of Zetoum, and with the approach of the Turkish army the Christians had fled into Furnace from the surrounding villages, until finally there were at least 4,000 people crowded into the town. They had watchers out on the approaches to give warning of the arrival of the Turkish army, with the intention of fleeing to Zetoum. In some way the Turkish army eluded these watchers, and surrounded the town by night, so that the unfortunate Christians awoke to find a cordon around them.

Three hundred women and children were brought by the soldiers to Mafab. They say that all the rest were killed. These two days' winter journey over the snow was especially hard on the children. Many of them dropped down on the way from exhaustion, and were left to die. The soldiers would not permit the mothers to delay the march.

TRAGEDY IN A CHURCH. A Deacon Shot While Trying to Eject a Disturber. LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Feb. 9.—Price Reed, the deacon of the African Methodist Church on Burnett avenue, was fatally wounded in the church to-day by John Breckenridge, also of color. Breckenridge and a companion entered the church and occupying a pew, soon became boisterous. The minister could not proceed with the sermon, and Deacon Reed went to where the two men were seated and asked them to be quiet. They refused, and he proceeded to eject them from the church. Breckenridge's companion was thrown from the building out into the snow with considerable force, but when Reed advanced on Breckenridge, he was confronted with a revolver. Breckenridge fired twice at close range, and fled. When the panic in the church had subsided it was found that Reed had been shot in the arm and also in the stomach. Members of the church pursued Breckenridge and he was arrested. His companion was also arrested later.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

A New Society Founded to Enforce Its Principles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—General M. A. Dillon of this city, who was the founder of the Union Veterans' Union and the Medal of Honor Legion, has organized a new patriotic semi-military organization having for its main object the cultivation of a spirit of Americanism and the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The organization is called the Oriental Order of Zouaves. It is national in its scope and will admit citizens of all ages and good character to membership. The uniform adopted by the order combines the national colors and is of a very showy design. The relief of members in distress and of their widows and orphans is a part of the plan of the organization.