

GENERAL GRUMBKOFF DEFENDS THE SULTAN.

Says He Could Not Fulfill the Powers' Demands.

Without Danger That Mohammedans Would Annihilate Christians.

Official Wet Blanket Thrown Over the Armenian Agitation—Intense Indignation at the Ignoring of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris During the Czar's Visit—Nore Wholesale Arrests of "Haberers"—Trying to Divert German Emigration From America.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—(Copyright 1896 by the United Associated Presses.)—The full in the excitement over affairs in the East continues, the newspapers having decided to await developments which are expected to follow the departure of the Czar from France before resuming their campaign of agitation. It is understood that the Czar will shortly give an audience to General Grumbkoff, the German officer in the Ottoman service who is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Sultan to the Kaiser. Mr. Grumbkoff is accompanied by the Sultan's Ambassador, Ghalib Bey, who will also be received by the Kaiser. The mission of General Grumbkoff according to the semi-official Berlin "Post" is one of great political importance.

In the meantime an interview with General Grumbkoff appears in a Berlin paper in which the Turkish Commissioner vigorously defends the action of the Sultan and the leading Turkish officials, contending that no man occupying the Turkish throne would fulfill the demands of the Powers unconditionally. The Sultan of Turkey, he maintains, must always take into consideration the probable effect of the fulfillment of such demands upon the Mohammedan populace, otherwise there would be great danger of Moslem fanaticism, leading to a manifestation of the Christians in the empire.

"Abdul Hamid," the General says, "is a wise man and in all his actions he invariably looks carefully forward to the probable or possible result. If the Sultan could follow his own desires Turkey would be a happy country, but his most excellent aspirations are fettered by empty public coffers. The true need of Turkey is financial assistance."

The pro-Armenian movement in Germany is making little progress. Although the official wet blanket which has been cast over the movement wherever it has extended has not had the effect of quenching the flame of agitation altogether, the movement itself has not been seized with any degree of ardor by the public. Doctor Pepsius, the leader of the Armenian agitation, has been summoned to the Foreign Office and requested to desist from further activity in the matter, he being informed, it is understood, that as the movement was a strongly political and in no respect a philanthropic one, the Government could not countenance it.

The Hamburg "Nachrichten," the personal organ of Prince Bismarck, in its discussion of the Armenian question, argues that the Armenians are rebels, while Germany and Turkey have the most friendly relations. Therefore, the German aiders and abettors of the Armenians are liable to punishment under the German criminal code.

The circumstances of the ignoring of the entire diplomatic corps at Paris in the matter of extending invitations to the various functions upon the occasion of the Czar's visit to Paris, which caused feelings of intense indignation among the diplomats themselves, is being much

discussed in official quarters here. At the outset of the entertainment of the Czar the diplomatic body only received invitations to the gala opera performance and were not asked to be present on the occasion of the Czar's entry into the city or to attend the luncheon at the Russian Embassy, the religious ceremony at the Russian Church, the banquet at the Palace of the Elisees, the laying of the foundation stone of the bridge Alexander III., which was really the beginning of the preparations for the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1900, the visit of the Czar to Versailles or the performance at the Comedie Francaise.

After all, or nearly all, of these functions were by the diplomats received invitations to attend the grand military review at Chalons, and the attaches of the various embassies and legations only obtained these in consequence of the remonstrance made by Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador to the Foreign Office. It is possible that the officials of the Foreign Office did not relish the quarter from which the demand for invitations to attend the great military spectacle of the review of the French troops came, for they promptly disclaimed any responsibility for the omission to send invitations, and requested the Ambassador to the Russian Palace, from which quarter the invitations eventually emanated.

According to a special dispatch to the Cologne "Gazette" from St. Petersburg, President Faure will not pay a visit to the Russian capital, as has been suggested, but Emperor Francis Joseph will return the Czar's visit to Vienna, and the Emperor and Empress of Germany may also visit St. Petersburg concurrently with the Austrian Kaiser, unless the expected accouchement of the Czarina should compel a postponement of the imperial visit.

The German Colonial Council will hold a meeting on October 9th. The programme of the meeting embraces discussion of the colonial budget and the questions of slavery and slave-trading, the military obligations of settlers in Southwest Africa, the training of colonial officials and the matter of penal procedure regarding natives.

In addition to discussion of these questions the recent events at Zanzibar, including the matter of the removal from Zanzibar of Said Khalib, the usurping Sultan, by a German warship, will be discussed. The German Colonial Council regard the removal of Said Khalib to Dares-Salam as an important score in favor of Germany and against Great Britain, and are chuckling at the furious language of the English jingo press in regard to the incident.

The extremists profess to regard the Said Khalib affair as being fraught with most valuable results to Germany, and believe that something serious is imminent from the facts that the British warship St. George, the flagship of the British West African Squadron, which sailed southward from Zanzibar on September 24th, has been ordered to return to Zanzibar, and the cruiser Gibraltar from Salonia has been ordered to join her. The Gibraltar is now passing through the Suez Canal.

Colonel Trotha, commanding the German troops in German East Africa, has had another engagement with the Wahhe tribe, with the result that he has completely routed them, making a prisoner of the Wahhe chief and carrying him off to Dares-Salam.

The Burgomaster of Sauerlich, Bavaria, who was recently arrested in connection with the endeavors of the authorities to break up the "haberers," or "moonlighters," of Upper Bavaria, has been released upon the strength of a medical certificate showing that his health was being impaired by imprisonment. A large number of additional arrests of "haberers" have been made this week and the prisoners conveyed to Munich for trial. The persons arrested include every male between the ages of 20 and 60 residing in the village of Grub. The trial of the prisoners will begin in Munich in November.

The Munich socialists resolved to move at the Socialist Congress which met at Schieblichen, near Gotha, today, that the congress hereafter meet only biennially as the results of the meeting are in no degree equivalent to the enormous cost of holding congresses annually.

Dr. Nansen, the Swedish Arctic explorer, will pay a visit to Privy Councillor Neumayer in Berlin in a few days and will be entertained at a banquet by the German Geographical Society.

A dentist has been arrested and fined in this city for displaying upon the door of his office a plate describing him as a doctor of dentistry with the approbation of an American dental college. The court held that it was against the law for him to use a foreign title in practicing in Germany.

The "North German Gazette" says that Germany has become convinced that Russia has no intention to exploit her entente with France for warlike purposes. Germany, the paper adds, has no political interests which are opposed to those of Russia.

The "Vorwaerts," the socialist organ, says that the Czar's last speech in France was a great political event and stamps the meaning of his majesty's entire European tour.

John Philip Sousa, director of Sousa's Band of New York, conducted the Berlin Exhibition orchestra at an entertainment given by the band last night. The members and attaches of the American Embassy and Consulate and the American colony of Berlin were present. The "Washington Post March" was enthusiastically cheered and the composer-conductor was presented with a wreath.

JOHNSON'S MAJORITY. Will be Greater in Sacramento County Than Anticipated.

(From the Sunday News.) We think we will have to revise our original estimate of 3,000 majority for Grove L. Johnson, the "Sunday News" has been showing a great change in the sentiment of the people of Sacramento in regard to the Congressman from the Second District. We refer especially to the sentiment among those who for political reasons thought that they ought to vote for De Vries. These people realize that party bars are down this year as they never were before and they agree with us that we ought not to miss the chance to elect a citizen of Sacramento to Congress. With hundreds who would ordinarily vote for De Vries this opinion is now settled and Grove L. Johnson will get more than 3,000 majority in Sacramento County.

It is so clearly the advantage of Sacramento to elect Mr. Johnson that we are not surprised to find so many citizens willing to set aside their political preference and unite to insure his election. Men have the right and it is proper for them to vote in their personal interest when that interest is the unquestioned interest of the community, and a heavy majority of the people of Sacramento are going to assert that right in the case of Mr. Johnson next month. We are able to make this announcement because we take with the people and have probably more communication with them than most persons in this vicinity.

The election of Mr. Johnson means so much to Sacramento that it is difficult to give it more than the merest enunciation in the limits of an ordinary article. It would be the utmost folly, for example, to thwart the splendid system of river improvement under contemplation for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. There is no doubt in the world that these improvements are absolutely needed to preserve the rivers as navigable streams and the great natural drains of the State. A hundred thousand acres of land with wonderful fertility will be redeemed in this immediate region, and the rivers made secure in time. A vast sum of money will have to be expended for labor, and nearly every dollar will come to Sacramento that is paid out within thirty miles of this city.

We have on other occasions adverted to the close relations between the debt and the immediate prosperity of Sacramento. We know it is popular to talk or write about a possible removal of the railroad shops, but there are times when the truth ought to be told and this is one of them. We realize full well that if the Government seizes the Central Pacific instead of refunding its debt to the United States the Southern Pacific work will no longer be done here. So we think that the plain duty of Sacramento people is to do their level best for a funding arrangement. As Mr. Johnson has well said the railroad debt to the Government is a business, not a political matter. There is no politics about it. Shall the Government take the road, first paying off the first mortgage, which about equals its full value, and thus lose every dollar it has loaned the corporation? Or shall it by refunding put it in the power of the road to pay the debt? Unfortunately for the Government it can hold only the Central Pacific for the debt. It cannot seize the other property of Messrs. Huntington & Co. to satisfy the debt of the Central Pacific.

Common business prudence demands that it accept the best possible terms to get its money back. Long before the issue of funding or seizure got into its present shape the "Sunday News" avowed itself in favor of funding as a business measure, as the best that the Government could do under the circumstances. With the prospect of direct and disastrous consequences to Sacramento as an added incentive we will not cease to advocate funding. The interests of the people of Sacramento are with a funding measure and with the election of Grove L. Johnson.

Concarneau. The sardine-oileries of Brittany is Concarneau, which lies ten miles South of Rosorden Junction, on the Orleans line from Landernaut to Quimper.

It is one of the most interesting places in the country. The old walled town is completely surrounded by water at high tide, and communicates with a bridge with the newer town built round the harbor. This harbor, when the boats are in, is a very beautiful sight. The sardine nets are all hanging from the masts to dry in the sun; they are made of a coarse material which they look like silk gauze. Some are brown, others a delicate blue-gray and they wave in the wind they give exquisite masses and blendings of color.

Sardine fishing and all the processes of preparing and packing the dainty little fish form a big industry which employs many thousands of men and



Gladness Comes

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women. It is a fine sight to see the fleet of boats go out or come in when the tide is up, but when the tide is down there are certain drawbacks to Concarneau.

French harbors at low tide possess peculiar powers in the way of smells. Indeed, they are absolutely unrivaled in this respect. A harbor smell is large and powerful; single-handed it could put to flight all the small army of Cologne. It is something you can almost see, and you can certainly feel it. When you run up against it accidentally round a corner you feel sad, and go away and kill it. It's a sort of smell that you can bear trying to climb under your bedroom window at night, and you get out of bed hastily and try to push it off with a stick. But we must console ourselves with the reflection that sanitary science and picturesque of old walled towns and harbors do not go much together.—Westminster Gazette.

HELD HIS BRIDE TOO CHEAP. Objected to Paying More Than 50 Cents for His Marriage.

A tall shiny negro, with a giggling mulatto girl clinging to his arm, slowly walked past the Recorder's office in the Courthouse Tuesday about noon. There was a wistful, embarrassed look in the negro's face that bespoke the object of his quest says the Kansas City "Star."

Several attaches of the Recorder's office passed the couple and one said to the negro: "I suppose you are looking for a marriage license?" "Ya, ya," answered the negro; "you've struck it de fust time."

The couple were piloted to the marriage bureau and soon thereafter a neatly folded paper in the man's pocket proclaimed that Thomas S. Kinney and Mattie Mae Harris were licensed to wed.

"Look a hyar," said Kinney, as he left the Recorder's office, "I doan want no publication ob dis business. We wants to 'sprise de odder niggers.'" "All right," answered the clerk, "it won't be published until after the ceremony."

After some inquiries the two appeared before Judge Scarritt of the Circuit Court to be married. When the simple words of the civil ceremony were over and Thomas stood silently contemplating his yellow bride Judge Scarritt said:

"Well, Thomas, why don't you kiss the bride?" "Lard, Jedge, I dun kissed her more'n a million times already, an' de nigger an' me wore off."

The two negroes giggled and looked at each other sheepishly. When all the papers had been made out and safely stowed away in the man's pocket the two started to leave the room, when the clerk said:

"Hold on a minute; there is a fee attached to this ceremony." "A which?" said the negro, looking mystic.

"It will cost you \$2 to be married," said the clerk. "Ain't we dun married?" asked Kinney. "No, not until the \$2 is paid. The marriage will not be binding until the fee is settled."

"Good Lard, I ain't got only a half-dollar. Here's de half," and the negro started to walk away.

"That won't do," Judge Scarritt doesn't marry people for nothing. You'll have to pay \$2."

"I ain't got it." "All right; you are not married—that's all," and the clerk walked back to his desk.

During this conversation the bride clung close to her sable lover, and when she saw the marriage ties dissolving for want of the proper financial stimulation she seemed much distressed.

"Wat does dis mean, Tom," she asked, apprehensively. "It means that we ain't married, that's all."

"Oh, Tom," sighed the bride, her eyes suffused with tears. "Ain't I worth another dollar and a half? It's worth dat much to be married by such a handsome Jedge."

At this Judge Scarritt beamed, but made no sign. "It's all durned foolishness to pay any more, but I reckon dat you doan git married ebery day. Here's yo' money," and Thomas produced an additional \$1.50. "Come on, honey, let's git outen here 'fore some other feller comes along and holds us up for de other dollar I saved for this heah marriage."

Advertisement for 'READY RELIEF' medicine, listing ailments like Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, etc.

Advertisement for 'SUMMER COMPLAINTS' medicine, listing ailments like Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, etc.

Advertisement for 'ELASTIC STOCKINGS' by 'ING & ALLEE', located at 712 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

Advertisement for 'CATHOLIC GOODS' including crucifixes, statues, and prayer books.

Advertisement for 'COTTON' and 'Wool' products, mentioning 'COTTON' and 'Wool'.

Advertisement for 'NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE' regarding the estate of William Beckman.

Advertisement for 'CURSE OF THE POOR' by 'The Experience of Men Who Ought to Know'.

Advertisement for 'THEIR THREE WISHES' by 'Three street urchins'.

Advertisement for 'Gladness Comes' by 'California Fig Syrup Co.'.

Advertisement for 'JOY'S VEGETABLE SASSAPARILLA'.

Advertisement for 'Full of Life' by 'Dr. Sanden's Electric Bell'.

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