

PEACE OF EUROPE DISTURBED.

The Present Situation in France is a Grave Menace.

Her Relations With Great Britain Drifting Toward a Crisis.

The Niger Negotiations in Paris Have Not Reached an Agreement and There Are No Signs of Them Doing So—Everything Tending to Take the Question Out of Hands of Diplomats and to Leave Its Settlement to the Soldiers.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—While the situation in the far East continues to progress peacefully, and there is every indication of an amicable understanding between the powers, the situation in France, in the opinion of well-informed persons, is a grave menace to peace, and in the present excitable state of the nation and shaky condition of the Ministry, something is likely to occur.

A note of warning has even been sounded by some of the French newspapers, which urge a cessation of the present agitation in France, pointing out that the country should not play into the hands of Germany.

The "Fett" journals, as the Government may soon be unable to prevent some one in authority from making a statement which is liable to occasion a conflict. We have certain proofs that Germany foresees the possibility of war, and is making arrangements accordingly.

The relations between France and Great Britain are also drifting toward a crisis. The Niger negotiations in Paris have not reached an agreement, and there are no signs of them doing so. In the meantime, everything is tending to take the question out of the hands of the diplomats, and leave it to be settled by the hands of soldiers.

The well-informed "Manchester Guardian" remarks: "If Lord Salisbury cannot come to an agreement with France, he cannot, without the loss of something more substantial than prestige, much longer defer the occupation of the disputed territory. Already British troops occupy parts of the Borna country, and while the International Commission is marking time in Paris, the rival claimants in Africa are drawing perilously near each other. This constitutes the real danger of the situation."

The returning animation in the West End streets between the approach of the parliamentary season and the hegira to the Mediterranean. The Monte Carlo carnival season has already set in. The battle of flowers at Mentone occurred this week, and the carnival at Nice will begin on February 10th.

Mrs. John W. Mackay has arrived at Nice from Rome for the season. Diplomatic privilege is still the subject of sarcastic comment in the press, owing to a member of an envoy's staff claiming this privilege for his dog, against the muzzling order of the Foreign Office. He has issued a note to all the Embassies, pointing out in the most polite manner that the muzzling order is purely a sanitary measure, and expressing the trust that the envoy's good sense will help its enforcement.

Signor Crispien, wife of the former Italian Premier, has set a new fashion in Italy by appearing at outdoor festivals accompanied by a tame calf, which, attired in a richly folded coat of velvet with ribbons, followed her like a dog. Other fashionable ladies have followed her example.

The Church of St. Helliers, Bishop's Gate, this city, is now the focus of a tremendous contest among the parishioners, owing to the ritualistic observances there. The Vicar, who is an old man, lives at Hastings, and he appointed a curate, who introduced holy water, the confession, the stations of the cross, incense, etc. Some of the parishioners objected to this, and a meeting on Thursday night at the church was turned into "a ritualistic heat garden." The vicar, supporting ritualism, but the fight will be continued, and the police will be called in upon the next occasion.

The lessees of the Dublin city theaters, under an old law of George III's, have issued a notice prohibiting amateur theatricals, as the Act referred to gives them a monopoly of theatrical performances. All Dublin society is in arms against the lessees, and they threaten not to attend the theaters.

The fashionable theatrical success at present is undoubtedly Arthur Wing Pinero's new comedy, "The Reluctant Widow," and all society is flocking to the Court Theater, chiefly to see Lord Rosslyn, who, under the nom de plume of James Erskine, has a part in the production, though the play alone would fill the theater for a long time.

Some of the London correspondents of the provincial papers having access to Government circles, point out that for some strange reason the action of Italy has been ignored as a factor in the far Eastern situation, though she is playing a part in it. She is diplomatically backing up Great Britain in her demand for free ports, and is prepared, in certain eventualities, to go further, namely, the Italian warships will act in concert with the British in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

MGR. MARTINELLI.

Experiences His First Difficulty in Administration of His Office. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A special from Washington says: Mgr. Martinelli, the papal ablegate, is experiencing his first difficulty in the

administration of his delicate office. It is the result of friction between Archbishop John Hennessy of Dubuque and the people of Corpus Christi parish at Fort Dodge, Ia.

Very Rev. Thomas Leunhan, pastor at Fort Dodge, was promoted ten months ago to the bishopric of Cheyenne, Wyo. As pastor of Corpus Christi, he was one of the irremovable rectors of Archbishop Hennessy's diocese. He was also the archiepiscopal dean for the counties of Boone, Storey, Marshall, Hamilton, Hardin and Greene. Upon his promotion, many applicants sought this desirable pastorate, but Archbishop Hennessy refused to appoint a successor.

Subsequently the Archbishop announced that the large and wealthy parish of Fort Dodge would be divided into three smaller ones. The citizens held an indignation meeting and forwarded a petition to Mgr. Martinelli, who notified Archbishop Hennessy to suspend the subdivision of the diocese until the delegate court could pass upon the merits of the case.

In reply Archbishop Hennessy wrote a long and angry letter, Martinelli stating that he declined to accept this advice as there was no necessity for outside interference, since he was vested with full authority as an Archbishop to decide all such matters for himself.

Mgr. Martinelli was affronted at this curt disregard of his authority and immediately wrote and commanded that the proceedings should be suspended immediately. No reply has been received from Dubuque.

It is maintained that while, ordinarily, an Archbishop is vested with plenitude of authority, his parishioners are entitled to full consideration. If the canonical reservations are not complied with, it is held that the delegate court is permitted to set aside a decree.

"Smith" Held for Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The young man languishing in jail under the name of "John Smith," who was arrested last Tuesday for holding up Judge Madill, President of the Union Trust building, at the point of a pistol and demanding \$2,000, was arraigned in court to-day. Through his attorney Jesse A. McDonald, the prisoner waived preliminary examination, and was held in default of \$1,000 bail for trial.

Rioting at Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The students made a riot in the streets before the offices of the "Progresso." They stoned the windows, but were eventually driven away by the police. A demonstration which the students are organizing for Monday will probably be suppressed.

Goes to the Manhattan Elevated.

OMAHA, Jan. 29.—George Pegram, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific, has resigned, to take effect at once. He will become consulting engineer for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad of New York. Mr. Pegram left to-day for New York to assume his new duties.

GEN. ARANGUREN BETRAYED.

A NEGRO GUIDES THE SPANISH TO HIS HIDING PLACE.

The Insurgent Leader Captured and His Life Ended by a Bayonet Thrust.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The following details of the death of General Nestor Aranguren, who was killed on Thursday last, have been received: It appears that the column under Colonel Aranjare, who had been operating in the neighborhood of Campo Florido, captured a negro named Morales, whom they tortured in order to extort from him information regarding the insurgent forces. For a long time the prisoner bore the torture and refused to make a statement, but finally, upon being promised a reward of \$500, he agreed to betray Aranguren.

General Aranguren, the negro said, was in the habit of visiting the house of a pacifico, called Cajagal, who lived in the Tapaste Heights between the town of Tapaste and Campo Florido, with his family, which consisted of his wife, a grown daughter of whom General Aranguren was enamored, and several younger children.

Colonel Aranjare, with three columns, numbering about a thousand infantry and cavalry, proceeded under the guidance of the negro Morales to the hut, where they surrounded it. When the hut had been completely surrounded, a squad of men was ordered to advance cautiously, which they did, arriving near the entrance before being seen. A child about 8 years old was playing outside the doorway, when she discovered the soldiers, and screamed in alarm, ran toward the hut to inform the inmates of the presence of the Spaniards.

A volley from the squad stretched her lifeless on the ground, and then a general firing was ordered by the Spanish commander, which resulted in the burning of Aranguren in the leg, the killing of his servant and the mortal wounding of his sweetheart and another woman, the latter of whom fled toward the woods and fell dead a short distance away. Aranguren's sweetheart died from the effects of her wounds while he was taken to Campo Florido.

Aranguren was in bed when the Spaniards arrived, and hearing the alarming cries by the child, ran out of the hut only partially dressed, crying: "I am Aranguren," and apparently meaning that he ought not to be killed. His captors seized him and made a close search of his clothing for documents relating to the death of Colonel Ruiz, which they secured. They also obtained a verbal declaration from his prisoner on the same subject, and then a bullet was fired through his breast, and he fell, but not instantly, a bayonet was thrust through his head, the weapon entering the mouth, ending his life.

The Spaniards captured a man believed to be the dynamite of Aranguren's band, and two boys, who said they knew the location of the grave of Colonel Ruiz. The boys, in charge of a Spanish column, left for the place where they say the grave is located.

While Aranguren's death is considered just vengeance for the execution of Ruiz, the killing of the children, who might have been taken alive, is generally condemned.

A number of prominent persons attended the funeral of General Aranguren, who was buried in the private tomb of his family. Among those who acted as escort to the body were three Generals of the insurgents in the last war.

ENGLAND SEES A RAY OF LIGHT.

Faint Signs of Improvement in International Problems.

Relieves That She is Soon to Secure About All She Has Asked.

Yet Mr. Chamberlain, While Appearing Satisfied That British Claims in West Africa Will be Upheld, and That France Will be Confined Westward of the Lagos-Dahomey Frontier, is Pushing Troops and Supplies to the Front as Rapidly as Possible.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—After unusually prolonged period of extreme tension, all signs point to an early improvement in, if not a complete solution of the various international political problems agitating the nerves of Great Britain. The Foreign and Colonial Offices are beginning to see daylight through the darkness, which has long been enveloping the Far East, West Africa, the Upper Nile and India, and unless signs fall and information from the best informed circles is faulty, the Marquis of Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will divide the honors and Great Britain will secure about all she asks.

So far as China is concerned, this view, in connection with the speech of Mr. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, at Bolton on Tuesday, and the reported acceptance of the British loan, is generally regarded as correct. Mr. Curzon foresaw the probable success of the loan negotiations, the achievement of Great Britain's purpose in keeping the port free to the whole world, and the maintenance of treaty rights whereby "spheres of influence are rendered impossible." The Russian proposal of a loan on the same terms as Great Britain was not taken seriously. It is understood that she has not the money herself without drawing upon her war reserve funds.

France's daily showing less inclination to burn its fingers in a game in which, even if successful, Russia would be the only gainer, while Germany appears to have set completely around to the British side. Throughout the situation has never been so alarming as sensationalists attempted to paint it. Hence the czar's peaceful assurances and Lord George Hamilton's statement in his speech on Tuesday, that relations with Russia were entirely satisfactory, will not have surprised America.

Turning to West Africa, an official of the Colonial Office informs the Associated Press that the impossibility of securing witnesses from the west coast earlier is the reason for the delay in the Paris negotiations. Some of the most important witnesses arrived only last week, and they are now in Paris. Thus far, all the British demands have been conceded nominally and "provisionally pending the result of the convention," but Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly satisfied that the British claims will be upheld, and that the French will be confined westward of a line prolonged from the present Lagos-Dahomey frontier to the Niger, and along the right bank of the Niger to Say.

In the meantime, he does not propose to risk being caught napping by a probable adverse decision of the arbitrator, so he is pushing troops and supplies to the front as rapidly as possible. A new regiment of 2,000 hussars has been enrolled at Baden during the last few weeks and detachments will be sent to the front as soon as the men become efficient.

In regard to the Upper Nile, the interesting news which Mr. Curzon dropped on Thursday to the effect that the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and King Menelik of Abyssinia have been exchanged, and that the Government hopes shortly to accredit a representative at the Abyssinian court, has given the greatest satisfaction as helping to solve the question of the Upper Nile. The terms of the treaty will not be divulged until it is presented to Parliament, but the hints dropped at the Colonial Office indicate that the agreement is based on the principle that friendly Abyssinia of the Upper Nile is preferable to hostile France.

Therefore King Menelik will be allowed to gratify his ambition in the equatorial hinterland in a manner not interfering with the Anglo-Egyptian plans.

As King Menelik is a trader as well as a warrior, the agreement also contemplates assistance in opening up the country, and it is understood that the British will acquire the right to traverse Abyssinia and other advantages which will become apparent as soon as Khartoum is recaptured.

In the meanwhile, young Henry Cavendish, a distant relative of the Duke of Devonshire, is preparing to start again for Equatorial Africa, accompanied by Lieutenant Andrews, eight British officers and Mr. Dodson, who was the companion of Dr. Donaldson Smith, the American explorer. Mr. Cavendish will take with him 400 armed men and a number of rapid-firing guns. As his objective point is the junction of the White Nile and the Sobat River at Sobat, the purpose of the expedition is, he readily has been seen, to cut off the French from reaching Fashoda, which is only a short distance north of Sobat. Possibly Mr. Cavendish may be able to take advantage of the new treaty with King Menelik, and get a short cut through Abyssinia.

While Mr. Cavendish is personally defraying the cost of the expedition, it is known that he has been in frequent communication with the Marquis of Salisbury, through the Duke of Devonshire, so it is safe to say the expedition is under Government auspices.

The news from Christiana on Friday last that the committee appointed to draw up proposals for the better regulation of the relations between Norway and Sweden has been unable to reach an agreement, indicates that the

tension between Sweden and Norway is fast approaching its breaking point, and it is stated that on the 27th inst., arms of both parties is rapidly progressing, both sides preparing for war.

The "Correro," organ of the Carlists, discussing the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Havana, expresses the belief that the Spanish public is justly alarmed, and that the fact, that it is the Government itself which is seriously alarmed, though every effort is made to disguise it. In spite of the official statement of Admiral Cerveras, the Admiral of the fleet on Tuesday last, at a conference with the Minister of Marine, when he asserted that the recent evolutions had demonstrated the perfect condition of the Spanish fleet, Admiral Cerveras in reality reported that there was not a ship ready for service; that the vessels not actually in dry dock ought to be there; that many of the boilers were defective; that some of the ships were not yet armed, and that most of the vessels require cleaning. In view of the perjury of the United States, it is not surprising that such neglect and helplessness create alarm.

According to the same paper, great importance is attached to the conference between M. Patenotre, the French Minister to Spain, and Senor Gullon, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, it is said, discussed the action of the United States, as "it is well known that these are grave matters in France at the course of events. The fact that M. Patenotre is intimately conversant with United States affairs lends additional importance to the matter."

EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Persons Killed and More Than a Score Injured.

OLD TOWN (Me.), Jan. 29.—The St. John train, No. 9, known as the provincial express, was wrecked in the cut at Orono Basin Mills at 3:35 o'clock this afternoon, and six cars, including the smoker, were turned over into the ditch. One of the passenger cars, in which were a number of persons, was also entirely demolished.

Two persons were killed and more than a score injured, several probably fatally. The dead: Jennie S. Murray, St. Stephen, N. B.; Mrs. D. Cunningham, Troy, Maine.

The seriously injured: Daniel Cunningham, Troy, Me., badly crushed about the head and legs; will die; Howard L. Maddox, Skowhegan, Me., student at University of Maine, fracture of skull, may die; Stanley Bear, Berlin Falls, N. H., compound fracture of skull, will probably die.

The deep snow and intense cold, for it was thirty degrees below zero this morning, greatly hindered the rescue of the work.

The townspeople threw open their houses, and the village inn was turned into a hospital. As fast as the injured were attended by the surgeons they were sent to the Bangor Hospital on a special train.

CAPTAIN CONCAS Y PULAN.

Will Not Command the Spanish Cruiser to be Sent Here.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—It is announced that the cruiser Vizcaya, which the Government has decided to send to the United States, will not be commanded by Captain Concac y Pulan, but by Captain Eubato. This change in the command of the Vizcaya is believed to be due to the feeling produced by an address delivered in 1896 before the Madrid Geographical Society by Captain Concac y Pulan, who commanded the caravel Santa Maria, sent over by Spain to the Columbian Exposition, giving his impressions of the United States in such a manner as to call forth from Hannis Taylor, then the United States Minister to Spain, a curt note to the Spanish Government demanding an explanation.

URFER'S STEALINGS.

Stole Goods Aggregating Twelve Thousand Dollars in Value.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Developments in the case of Fred Urfer, under arrest for robbing the J. Bolland Jewelry Company, by which he was employed as clerk, show that he stole goods aggregating \$12,000 in value.

Urfer kept a complete set of books, in which the goods were carefully entered, together with their disposition. There were perhaps 150 to 200 names in this book of persons to whom the stolen jewelry had been sold. These persons have been notified, and much of the Bolland property is being returned from day to day.

GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE.

The Czar Will Adhere to the Nomination of Prince George.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—The Sultan is much exercised in regard to the Governorship of the Island of Crete, and has repeatedly telegraphed to the Czar on the subject, to which the Czar replied through the Russian Embassy here adhering positively to the nomination of Prince George of Greece, which, it is said, is according to a promise his majesty made to the Dowager Czarina. Italy has endorsed the candidacy of Prince George, and it is believed that the Sultan will eventually yield.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, increase, \$4,334,250; loans, increase, \$2,395,600; deposits, increase, \$3,331,900; deposits, increase, \$8,011,400; circulation, decrease, \$124,500. The banks now hold \$35,600,450 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The imports at the port of New York for the week ending: Gold, \$30,116; silver, \$30,804; dry goods, \$2,721,930; general merchandise, \$5,050,700. The exports of special were: Gold, \$1,195,020; silver, \$846,282.

Condition of Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—To-day's report from Secretary Alger's residence was to the effect that there was no perceptible change in the condition of the patient.

Tennessee Senators.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), Jan. 29.—The balloting by the Legislature for United States Senator to-day showed no material change.

TOPICS AT THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Prospect of Reciprocity With the United States Very Remote.

Negotiations at a Standstill, With Little Chance of Being Resumed.

The Foreign Office Preparing a Way to Combat Competition in Industries Growing Up in South American Countries—The Imprisonment of Editor Trojan for Cartooning the Emperor Severely Criticized.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The introduction of the socialist bill for the extension of the limited right of coalition of workmen and the debate on the matter are regarded as being of special importance. Herr Geyer cited cases showing that different governments, notably the Saxon and Prussian, do not scruple to violate the slim political and trade right of the working people. Baron von Stumm, at one time an intimate friend of Emperor William, leader of the reactionists, favored additional curtailment of these rights.

There is not the remotest chance of the Reichstag adopting the bill or of the Bundsrath approving it, and that the Government recognizes this is evidenced by the fact that not a single Minister attended the debate on Wednesday. The matter is important, because the socialists propose to make it an issue at the coming elections.

It is learned at the Foreign Office that owing to the sugar quota conference at Brussels, the reciprocity negotiations between Germany and the United States are at a standstill, and it is doubtful whether they will be resumed.

Germany has announced that nothing tangible will come out of them. It is understood that the sugar conference will informally discuss the Dingley tariff law.

The Foreign Office next week will direct the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the South American competition, especially in cotton, growing up in South American countries, where German importers have so great interests. The officials of the Foreign Office are preparing a suggestion of the best way to combat this competition.

The peculiar apostrophes of the text of the sermon on Emperor William's birthday, namely, "Be Still and Know That I am God, I Will be Exalted Among the Heathen," has attracted a great deal of attention, and it is now explained that the Emperor himself selected it. It is suggested that the adding of the word "Chinese" would make the passage perfect.

An article recently in the "Hamburg Nachrichten" on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, bears unmistakable marks of Friedrichsruhe, and expresses Prince Bismarck's views, it says: "The monarch has stepped into the foreground of public view far more than his ancestors did. The policy of the Empire and of Prussia bears marks of imperial origin, and the strong individuality of the sovereign is ever perceptible in the most different spheres. He not only governs, but rules, and is in reality the actual leader of the nation and disposer of the destiny of Germany. If Germany is now animated by a higher spirit than a short time ago, if the confidence of the State Government increases; if the spirit of enterprise is impelled, we attribute it mainly to the fact that the Emperor has known in his ways whereby decided ends are attainable."

The most severe criticism has been aroused throughout the country at the sentence of two months' imprisonment in a fortress imposed upon Herr Trojan, editor of the "Kladderadatsch" on Tuesday last, for cartooning the Emperor in December last by representing Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Alexander the Great and Leonidas reading the speech of Emperor William, delivered on November 18th, when he swore in Germany. If Germany is now animated by a higher spirit than a short time ago, if the confidence of the State Government increases; if the spirit of enterprise is impelled, we attribute it mainly to the fact that the Emperor has known in his ways whereby decided ends are attainable."

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CHRISTIAN KLEIN DEAD.

The Mystery of the Shooting Not Satisfactorily Explained.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Christian Klein, who was found mortally wounded Thursday night on the street half a square from his mill, died to-day. The mystery concerning the manner of his death has not yet been satisfactorily explained, although there is a

strong belief that the dying man's reported statement that he was killed by robbers is the true one. It is corroborated by statements of witnesses that they heard the shots, saw Klein fall, but saw no one near him.

ALL WERE RESCUED.

Twenty-Four Men Taken Off a Sinking Vessel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, which arrived to-day, brought the captain and twenty-four of the crew of the British tramp steamer Dagn of Sunderland, who were taken off that vessel at sea while she was in a sinking condition.

The Dagn left Leith December 31st for Baltimore in ballast. On January 5th the steam pipe burst, and the machinery became disabled. The steamer fell off in the trough of the sea and rolled in the heavy seas. For twelve days the unfortunate crew laid in this condition. The bunker bulks were burst in by the terrific pitching and tossing of the vessel, and the coal fell through into the engine room and choked the pumps and shaft alley. The vessel became leaky, and the water was soon level with the main deck.

January 21st the Aller was in sight, and soon bore down to the sinking vessel. The Aller launched one of her large lifeboats, in which three trips were made to the sinking craft, and the whole crew was taken off, the Dagn being abandoned to her fate.

COTTON OPERATIVES.

Wages of Five Thousand at Lawrence, Mass., Reduced.

LAWRENCE (Mass.), Jan. 29.—The 5,000 operatives of the Atlantic and Pacific cotton manufacturing corporations finished their work at noon to-day under the old schedule of wages, and on Monday, if they return to work, their wages will be 10 per cent. lower.

There has been much talk of a strike at both places, but from present appearances it is believed that most of the employees will await further developments in other mill centers before taking any action.

A delegation of union men who came here to solicit funds in aid of the New Bedford strikers were at work to-day among the local operatives. The mill hands are anxiously awaiting the reply of the agents of the Pacific Mills to the request that that corporation take down the notices, but they do not expect a favorable answer.

The fortification appropriation bill was referred, on motion of Grout (R.), and the House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the bill.

The general debate was not confined to the subjects dealt with by the bill. It covered a wide range. The Teller resolution, the Cuban question, the Hawaiian annexation, the tariff and other political topics were discussed.

At the conclusion of general debate the bill was taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

King (D.) of Utah raised a laugh by offering an amendment to appropriate \$50,000 for the improvement of the White House, "to make it a suitable abode for Hon. Mark Hanna."

The amendment was ruled out of order on a point of order.

Simpson (P.) of Kansas commented upon President McKinley's speech at the Manufacturers' dinner at New York, saying that the attempt to make all the obligations of the United States payable in the hardest money in the world was "dress coat anarchy." He said it was now the fashion for Republicans to sneer at "backwoods statesmen," and he reminded the majority that all the Republican heroes of the past had come from the rural districts. The House public party, he declared, had at last become the open defender of plutocracy.

Tongue (R.) of Oregon, in a spirited reply, denounced the Populists and Democrats for being responsible, through the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, for the depression and poverty of the farming classes.

The discussion became very animated when the topic of prosperity was reached. Richardson (D.) of