

ANGERED BY VON BUELOW

LONDON JOURNAL WARMLY DENOUNCES THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

London, Jan. 9.—The stinging rebuke administered to Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, by Chancellor von Bülow in the Reichstag at Berlin yesterday, as a result of the former's references in his speech at Edinburgh, on October 2, to the conduct of the German Army in the East, with France, 1870-71, has caused intense and widespread irritation here, and has markedly increased the bitterness of the Anglo-German discord.

His offensive speech has brought the growing friction between the two empires to a dangerous sphere, and the Kaiser's telegram of six days ago was not more disastrous to mutual good relations than the studied affront on a British statesman, who is trusted by the country, and through him on the country itself.

"The St. James's Gazette" concludes with expressing the belief that the "Pharisaical imperialism of the German press is profoundly distasteful to the Kaiser, who is manfully striving to stem the torrent which is bearing his empire toward the Niagara of disaster."

"The Globe" accuses von Bülow of "deliberately pandering to the lowest and most ill informed elements of public opinion in Germany," adding: "It is inconceivable that the Chancellor spoke thus without the approval of the Kaiser."

"The Times" attacks Emperor William for "not checking the stream of foul lies and obscene caricatures in the German press," and, referring to the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to Germany, says: "It is a poor beginning of hospitality on the Kaiser's part to allow his Chancellor to indulge in such an intentionally offensive to the whole British Empire."

"The Westminster Gazette" alone deprecates regarding Count von Bülow's speech as a cause for further disturbing the relations between Great Britain and Germany.

Other comments on those quoted above are bound further to inflame the public, already angered in consequence of the snub administered by Emperor William a few days ago in the North Sea, in which a note appeared saying that the statement in the English press to the effect that Emperor William had pressed the Prince of Wales to attend his birthday celebration was untrue, and explaining that King Edward had sent an invitation.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The "Cologne Gazette," which says Chancellor von Bülow's speech in the Reichstag yesterday was distinguished for its character, and which suggests it was modeled after Mr. Chamberlain's own incisive manner of speaking, thinks the incident ought now to be regarded as closed, in the interest of the good relations between the two countries.

In the course of the debate on the estimates in the Reichstag today, several members welcomed the occasion to express their personal concurrence in Chancellor von Bülow's views of Mr. Chamberlain's utterances. In behalf of the Liberal-Progressive party, Herr Richter said the Chancellor's rebuke. He said the incident served to demonstrate the fact that in national questions all Germans are united.

"We know our army," added Herr Richter, "and we know that Mr. Chamberlain is like a bull in a china shop. We have more important things to attend to."

GERMANY AND THE DREIBUND. TRIPLE ALLIANCE GETS A BLACK EYE IN THE REICHSSTAG.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Regarding the Chancellor's statement yesterday that the Dreibund had less significance than formerly, Herr Richter said the remark was addressed less, perhaps, to the Reichstag than to another country. Germany's world policy, he added, increases the possibility of transatlantic disturbances.

The reference of Count von Bülow to the triple alliance to which Herr Richter referred was made in the course of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, when he said: "The Franco-Italian agreements concerning certain Mediterranean questions are in no way in opposition to the triple alliance. They are, on the contrary, further development of affairs with all the more tranquility, because the situation to-day is essentially different from that of 1879, when the Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy laid the foundations of the triple alliance. No one can now see the argument presented thirty years ago as if we do not choose a suitable moment for attacking Germany, which will choose her moment for attacking us." To-day, if any one should speak of warlike intentions on the part of the German Emperor and the German Empire, such calumny would fall to the ground.

The utterance of Chancellor von Bülow to the effect that the Dreibund is no longer an unconditional necessity to Germany, though, of course, a valuable guarantee of peace, is received as being of the first political importance, as the Dreibund has not yet been renewed for another term. "Germany, however," says that it is expected there that it will be renewed. Italy's friendliness with France excites some concern, and that the President of the Chamber of Deputies, who is expected to be essential to Germany's security.

The "Vossische Zeitung" regards von Bülow's speech as no less than a denunciation of the Dreibund.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL DEFCIT. THE EXPENSES 70,000,000 MARKS MORE THAN THE ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1902.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The Minister of Finance, Baron von Rheinbaben, in the lower house of the Diet today presented the Budget for 1902, in which the estimated revenue shows a deficit of 70,000,000 marks. This, however, the minister explained, had been covered without special difficulty, thanks, primarily, to the imperishable services of the late Finance Minister, Dr. Miquel, whose wise foresight had collected a surplus which at the end of 1900 amounted to 75,000,000 marks. Baron von Rheinbaben considered the deficit to be negligible. Any surplus to the State's finances that, in spite of the depression in trade of the last year, the demands of the exchequer were met without resort to extraordinary means. There seemed to him to be occasion for pessimism.

Regarding the Foles question, the Finance Minister reminded the Foles of the saying, "The wind reaps the whirlwind," adding that they were now going to reap the whirlwind. Recent events had only served to strengthen the government's determination increasingly to stiffen the back of Germanism. The funds available for this purpose had been satisfactorily augmented. Herr Richter is considered, even by the ministers, as knowing as much about economic questions as any statesman in Germany. He entertained the Reichstag for several hours to-day with ridicule of the German policy, while the simplest and most necessary home needs were neglected. Any surplus demanded in behalf of the colonies was voted unconstitutionally, under the illusion that such action

NOW IS THE TIME Seasons change. We can't change them. We can't prevent the coming of cold and damp airs.

But we can prevent the sore throats, the coughs, colds and lung troubles by taking Scott's Emulsion. Nothing does more to make the tender throat tough. Nothing gives such strength to weak lungs.

Don't take risks—when it's easy to be safe. Now is the season for taking Scott's Emulsion in season.

Will send you a bottle to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 406 Pearl Street, New York.

TZE HSI IN THE SACRED HALL.

RUDE DESTRUCTION OF OLD RULES OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Peking, Jan. 9.—The Empress Dowager of China asserted her complete supremacy to-day by giving an audience in the most sacred hall in the Forbidden City. The rules of the dynasty forbid women to enter this hall, and the Empress Dowager has never before violated its sanctity.

The Emperor will receive the foreign diplomats in this hall. Officials believe the Empress to be paving the way to be present upon this occasion, in order to prevent any communications between the diplomats and the Emperor except under her censorship. She is preparing to send letters to the ministers of the foreign powers here expressing her desire for the maintenance of friendly relations, and her willingness to receive advice in audience.

Progressive Chinese officials explain that the Empress disapproved of "Boerism," and wishes in this matter were overruled and her edicts carried.

The general in Kan-Su Province, who has been ordered by the Empress in an edict, has already been beheaded. The Tartar general in Kan-Su Province, who is imprisoned in Kan-Su Province, has been ordered to carry out this sentence, and is in his yamen, and asks for instructions. To this the general replied, ordering the Tartar general to carry out her edict.

SEVEN WENT DOWN WITH SHIP.

ALASKAN COAL STEAMER A WRECK—TWENTY-ONE OF THOSE ABOARD SAVED.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 9.—The steamer Bristol, one of the oldest heavy carriers of the coast, lies a wreck on the end of Green Island, forty miles from Port Simpson, and her captain, with six members of the crew, went to the bottom with her. The steamer was on her way from Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, to the Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, with 500 tons of coal. She was wrecked on the night of January 7, and was entirely out of sight at high tide. Passengers arriving by the City of Seattle give accounts of the disaster.

Green Island lies right in the path of Alaska steamers, and being low and small it is impossible to see it on a dark night. The steamer was sailing to make Duxbury's Entrance at the coast, when she went aground. It was 11 o'clock when she struck, and sea washed over her stern until she disappeared. Captain McIntyre, at first thought that she would float off at high tide. He sent Chief Officer Smith below to investigate, and found that the coal was going through the bottom and that the ship was probably ashore. Three were launched, and got away in the darkness. The rest of the crew were washed against the side of the ship. It has not been found, and there is no trace of the seven men who were heard of her and for whom all hope has been given up.

The steamer Cottage City came along at 8 o'clock in the morning, and picked up the survivors. There was still a heavy sea running. All the twenty-one who were rescued are coming down by the City of Seattle.

The Bristol was of 1,474 tons register. She was engaged to carry the Klondike trade, and was owned by Duxbury & Sons, of this city. She was valued at \$60,000, and was insured. Captain Roberts, her pilot, left a wife and family in this city. He took several vessels to St. Michael's, and since the Klondike rush has been piloting boats to and from Alaska.

PAPAL COMMISSION NAMED.

TO CONSIDER QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH BIBLE STUDIES.

Rome, Jan. 9.—The membership of the Papal commission on modern questions concerning the Holy Writ is officially announced. It consists of Cardinal Parocchi, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, president, and Cardinals Segna, prefect of the Vatican archives, and Viva y Tuto, assessors. Among the consultors chosen from various countries are Professor Garrigan, of the Catholic University at Washington.

The scope of the inquiry is to ascertain the limits of freedom to be allowed the Catholic exegetist in Biblical questions of the day, and point out the difficulties which must be met, and which must be rejected in the interests of orthodoxy, which are allowable and which are left to the discretion of the exegetist.

The commission, notably the president, is said to represent broad minded, progressive tendencies.

"The London Tablet" on January 3 announced that the Pope had appointed a special commission for the consideration of all questions connected with Biblical studies, to which Catholic scholars of the world would be invited.

Cardinal Parocchi, the paper added, was president of the commission, which would include eleven consultors chosen from different countries.

ISLANDERS DEFENDED THEIR PALMS. A NEW ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF A GERMAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—A correspondent at Samoa writes to the "Cologne Gazette" giving a new account of the killing of Dr. Menke, leader of a German scientific expedition in the South Sea Islands, and his party by natives of St. Matthew's Island, Bismarck Archipelago. The correspondent says that Dr. Menke and his party ruthlessly destroyed a number of palm trees which were but few on the island, and that the natives acted in defence of their property. The German punitive expedition sent to avenge the killing of Dr. Menke, which landed from the German cruiser Cormoran, near the scene of the massacre, killed eighty-one islanders.

THE FIGHTING AT NEW-CHANG.

AMBASSADOR TOWER CONFERS WITH COUNT LAMSDORFF ABOUT IT.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Charlesmen Tower, United States Ambassador to Russia, discussed the fighting at New-Chang between sailors belonging to the United States gunboat Vicksburg and Russian soldiers at length to-day with Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister. After this conference Mr. Tower said that no open questions remained in connection with this affair. Opinion here inclines to put the responsibility for all the trouble at New-Chang on the side of the American consul there to try to punish the American sailors when the first instance of disturbance occurred. The Russian minister said that with the administrator of New-Chang.

NEW-YORKER INSANE AT BERMUUDA.

HIS WIFE HAS GONE TO HIM AND WILL BRING HIM HOME.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 3.—Clarence Levy, a young New-Yorker, who came here on the steamer Trinidad, accompanied by a nurse, became suddenly insane shortly after his arrival. He was violent, and it took the services and strength of three nurses to restrain him. The proprietor of the hotel where he was staying arranged for his confinement on an island in the harbor. Levy had a ticket to New-York by the Quebec Line, but the agent refused to receive him aboard the steamers of that line. United States Consul Greene sent a cable dispatch to Levy's relatives in New-York, explaining the facts, and received a reply direct from the United States at the end of the month. His relatives said they preferred to have him kept in Bermuda. Levy gave his New-York address as West End-ave. and Ninety-sixth-st.

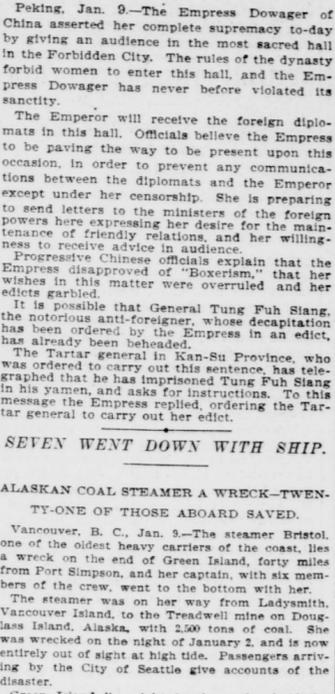
Mrs. Augustin Levy, Levy's sister-in-law, at her home, West End-ave. and Ninety-sixth-st., yesterday said she had received a dispatch from the American Consul at Bermuda a few days ago, followed by a letter received last Tuesday, saying that Mr. Levy, overcome by the rough voyage, in all probability, had become insane. Mrs. Levy said that her brother-in-law had been in bad health for some time, and, acting on the advice of his physician, had gone to the Bermudas, sailing about two weeks ago, taking with him a trained nurse. On receipt of the telegram Mrs. Levy, his wife, left the city to join him, sailing on Wednesday, and taking another nurse with her. They will bring Mr. Levy home to this city.

ORE MINES CLOSE IN SPAIN. CARTAGENA, SPAIN, Jan. 9.—In consequence of the heavy fall in the price of ore and the high taxes many mines in this district have shut down. The enforced idleness is almost certain to lead to disturbances.

THE HARTFORD FLOATED, UNINJURED. New-London, Conn., Jan. 9.—The United States training ship Hartford, which went aground in the mud on the west side of the channel yesterday afternoon, was floated to-day at high water. She was uninjured.

LARGEST ELECTRICAL MACHINE EVER BUILT.

Westinghouse alternator which generated current for operating the first electric train on Second Avenue Line of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, Thursday, January 9.



Capacity, nominal, 5,000 k. w. (6,700 h. p.); maximum, 10,000 h. p. Height, 42 feet. Diameter of revolving field, 32 feet. Weight of revolving field, 370,000 pounds. Peripheral speed of revolving field, 7,540 feet per minute. Weight of complete generator, 900,000 pounds. Foundations for units, 42 feet square and 21 feet deep.

INVESTIGATING GRAIN RATES.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION HEARS EVIDENCE AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9.—The Interstate Commerce Commission examined seven witnesses to-day regarding grain rates from Western points to the Atlantic seaboard and other Eastern destinations. They returned to Chicago to-night, after announcing that the investigation would be resumed in that city on January 24, when it is believed, several big railway officials will be called. The expected rush of railroad officials and grain shippers to-day to confess they had made and received freight rebates or cut rates did not occur. In fact, what information was elicited was obtained only after persistent questioning on the part of the Commissioners. The most direct admission was that of John A. Robinson, of the firm of Hall & Robinson, of Kansas City, which is said to control the export grain business of the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Robinson admitted that W. D. Sitt, freight traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific, made him a rate on export grain of from 10 to 15 cents a hundred below the published export tariff. Other testimony went to show that Kansas City was made to suffer from discrimination in freight rates because of the arbitrary rate on grain in effect here.

Only three members of the commission attended the hearing in Kansas City. They were George C. Charles, of Iowa, and James D. Yeomans, of Iowa.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC WILL TELL YOU THE DECISION IN THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY—DON'T MISS IT—IT IS THE ALMANAC—EVERYWHERE, OR BY MAIL, FOR 25 CENTS PER COPY.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TOPICS.

One more step on the road of progress will soon be taken by the Argentine Government under the pressure of public opinion. Several papers in Buenos Ayres, among them "The Standard," the organ of the British colony there, say that among the reforms urgently needed in Argentina is that of criminal procedure. They indicate that this procedure should begin with the preliminary investigation of a crime, and end with the punishment of the convicted criminal, for, as they say, "the whole actual system is bad and unfitted for a nation possessing a constitution, intended especially to secure the liberty of the subject. The worst features of the system are the secret investigation and the unlimited power of arrest granted to the investigating judge (here called Judge of Instructions) and to the police. The evils of the present system are the injury to innocent persons to whom it often leads have been repeatedly demonstrated."

Soon after the founding of "El Pacifico," a newspaper recently established at Tacna to further the views of the Chilean Government toward a prompt annexation of the provinces of Peru yet occupied by Chile, the Chilean printers of the paper were organized as a club. At the opening session the president of the club did not conceal the object sought. He said: "To-morrow, when Tacna and Arica shall have been definitely annexed to Chile, it will be from this club that will be chosen the first candidates to the Chamber of Deputies at Sanantiago. The success of the annexation scheme, unless brought about by sheer force, is not likely to arrive 'to-morrow' as the president of the club, devoted to their mother country. Thirty-two young Peruvians have recently given up their places in mercantile firms at Iquique, proceed to Lima, and join there as volunteers the ranks of the army of Peru."

The new President of Ecuador, General Pizarro, has given another proof of the liberal and popular policy which he has inaugurated in that country. He has ordered the suppression of the military guards of the government's palace and the Presidential residence. He proclaimed that a constitutional government like his, which complies with the laws, and is resolved to put in practice all the constitutional guarantees that are not needed to guard and to protect its President, since his safeguard is in public opinion and in the esteem of his countrymen. "The armed force," he added, "is designed for the maintenance of order in the interior and for the protection of the integrity and dignity of the nation on the outside, and not for that of the person of the First Magistrate of the republic."

Monsignor Bayona, Delegate Apostolic of the Vatican to the Republic of the South Pacific, was elected dean of the diplomatic corps in Peru by his colleagues, with the exception of the Brazilian representative. He could not accept the honor, for he had decided to abandon his post of Papal Delegate after the vote of the Argentine Chamber refusing to sanction the concordat which the prelate had concluded with the government as a condition of the recognition of the Republic.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Continued heavy buying of eggs and consequent high prices on the Produce Exchange gave rise to-day to the belief that the egg market is being cornered. South Water-st. merchants said that local packing interests had practically gained control over the local market and were pressing prices up. To-day fresh eggs were commanding 30 cents.

FINAL ELECTRIC TRIAL.

NEW SERVICE TO BEGIN REGULARLY ON THE SECOND-AVE. ELEVATED LINE ON MONDAY.

An official demonstration of the new electrical equipment of the Manhattan Railway Company's lines was made yesterday afternoon, when a train of six cars left South Ferry at 2 o'clock for a trip over the Second-ave. line. There was no interruption of the regular train service. About two hundred financial men, electrical engineers, and representatives of traction companies were passengers. Among them were Herbert H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Joseph C. Hendrix, president of the National City Bank of Commerce; Samuel Sloan, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould and Samuel G. Bayne, president of the Seaboard National Bank.

The start was made from South Ferry at 2:03 o'clock, three minutes behind the schedule time, and reached at 2:32 o'clock. Thus the run from the Battery was made in twenty-nine minutes. The train was started and brought to a stop with exceptional smoothness and speed. There was none of the plunging and lurching which is so characteristic of the steam driven trains. The cars are larger than those now in use and are well lighted with incandescent lamps. The arrangement of seats is the same in the new cars as in the old. The roofs of the new cars are higher than those of the old ones, and the floors have wooden racks instead of mats. There are just as many advertisements in the new as in the old. There are no mirrors.

Vice-President Skitt, of the company, said that in the rush hours six car trains instead of five car trains would be run, thus increasing the carrying capacity of the electric line at rush hours 30 per cent. Describing the mechanism of the train to the passengers, he said:

Each six car train will consist of four motor cars and two trailers, each of the four motor cars being equipped with two motors, which will develop 80 horsepower, the total weight of motors for each train being 134,000 pounds, and the total horsepower a train 1,200. The old style locomotive worked about 4,000 pounds, which is more than the weight of the eight motors, and the total horsepower 300 horsepower, or one-quarter of that of the motors. Eighteen hundred of the new motors have been ordered, and will operate more and heavier than the higher average speed, thus giving more satisfactory service to patrons of the line. Each of the motor cars is equipped with an electrically driven air compressor for working the air brake system.

It is interesting to note that the motorman of the train is protected from the weather. He stands at the head of the train inside the first car. From this point he controls all eight motors on the four motor cars of a six car train. Each of the motor cars is fitted with the General Electric Company's train controller, the main controller consisting of a number of switches operated by magnets.

The company has thus far found difficulty in securing enough motor car. Mr. Skitt could not say yesterday how long it would be before the entire system would be equipped with electricity.

The first regular electric service on the Second-ave. line will begin at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The power for operating the new electric trains on the entire system of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, including the Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth ave. lines south of the Harlem and the suburban line north of the Harlem, will be generated at a single power plant, located on the East River, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth sts.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE ITS GUEST.

HE AND EX-JUDGE OLCOTT RECALL AN OLD JOKE AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECEPTION.

The Chamber of Commerce gave a reception yesterday for Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to England, who returns to his post of duty on the St. Louis on next Wednesday. Nearly four hundred members of the Chamber were present. There were no formalities of any sort. Mr. Choate was received by Morris K. Jesup, president of the Chamber. At the reception proper Mr. Choate stood with his back to the rostrum, and Mr. Jesup, standing to his right, introduced to him those of the members he had not previously met.

When ex-Judge W. K. OLCOTT, who came as the guest of General Molinoux, took hands with Mr. Choate the latter recalled to him an incident in the trial of the Tobacco Trust directors when Mr. OLCOTT was District Attorney. Mr. Choate made an impassioned appeal to the jury for the conviction of the men indicted for conspiring to restrain trade. Mr. Choate remarked: "Mr. OLCOTT wants to get the majority nomination."

"No more than you want to be United States Senator," retorted Mr. OLCOTT, and as the retort was apropos everybody in court laughed. When Mr. OLCOTT stood up to make his majority nomination, "Well, you didn't get that majority nomination," Mr. OLCOTT smiled.

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ACID THROWN AT WRONG MAN.

Aurora, Ill., Jan. 8.—Charles Straussburger, of Chicago, a student for the priesthood, was the mistaken victim of an acid thrower at the Chicago Burlington and Quincy station here. The acid missed his eyes, but the right cheek and side of his nose were covered and burned. The thrower took a second look at his victim and cried out, "My God, I've got the wrong man and fled. Straussburger was able to return to his home in Chicago. There is no clew to the identity of the thrower."

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