

NOT READY FOR WAR.

Englishmen Very Willing to Change the Unpleasant Subject.

THE PEACEFUL FEELING.

British Subjects Glad to Think That the Trouble Has Blown Over.

QUITE ANXIOUS TO REASON.

Americans in London Will Meet and Express a Desire for a Harmonious Settlement.

Copyright, 1895, by the New York Times.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 28.—There could be no better commentary on the situation than the fact that the Times to-day give the first place on its telegraphic page to two columns from Johannesburg and Berlin about threatened trouble in the Transvaal and relegates its New York dispatches to a secondary rank. This quite typifies the feeling here that the Anglo-American difficulty has practically blown over.

It also helps to explain why the English are so glad to think that it has blown over, illustrating as it does the enormous range of their facilities for getting into hot water with everybody in every quarter of the globe. It was Armenia a fortnight ago; it is the Transvaal to-day; it will be the Mekong to-morrow, the Niger next week, Egypt all the time, and so on in an endless circle of frontier friction and imperial risk.

That was why I said a week ago that on no account short of being bodily pushed into it would England consent to view a conflict with America as in any way possible. It is too conscious of being already overloaded with responsibilities to willingly take on such a portentous added burden. No doubt a good deal of pathos is mixed up in the professions of friendly emotions toward America with which England has been teeming this week, but it would be unfair to suspect in them any large element of insincerity. The English have been an imperial race so long that it is ingrained in their blood to like people who can be of use to them and automatically to reserve their dislike for others. There is no conscious deceit in it, but only imperial instinct. They have fastened in their minds the dim but resplendent ideal of a time when English-speaking people shall rule the world and as America naturally assumes the larger part in this vision they think that they like Americans more.

Of course, such a manifestation as the so-called appeal from the English authorities may be treated as a wall of people terrified about their copyrights and there have not been lacking other interested contributions to the less dignified side of the discussion, but the main spirit of the week's expressions has been, if not disinterested, still honest enough.

The message of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York was, of course, officially sanctioned by the Foreign Office. Constitutional princes are trained from childhood to walk a political tightrope with painful solicitude, and they could not have dreamed of sending such a telegram without the consent of the Prime Minister. The fact that such a step is unprecedented in English annals shows the very importance which official England, on second thought, attaches to preventing a rupture with America. Nobody here caviled at its being sent, which, perhaps, even more eloquent a sign of the popular willingness to let it be understood that a mistake had been made and that they were ready to meet the American views on the matter in any reasonable way. The whole controversy might indeed have been robbed of most of its bitterness and Englishmen might be frankly saying to-day that no harm has been done in making them up rather sharply to the fact of their negligent remissness in dealing with Venezuela if concerted outrageous abuse of President Cleveland had not been imported from America into the affair at the very outset. The mails will be bringing this back to you, and you will find that from the beginning Englishmen were told that the President of the Republic had deliberately prostituted his office and conjured up the specter of war to secure a term for himself; that only hoodlums supported him, and that every decent element in American citizenship stood aghast and revolted at this criminal behavior. When Congress revealed itself unanimously at his back we were told that they were corrupt, cowardly politicians, who were striving to outstrip the President in a race for the votes of the ignorant jingo mob.

Now that a deadlock on the tariff and revenue measures has arisen between the Capitol and the White House, we are informed that Congress discovered that the country was solid against President Cleveland and so hastened to retract its steps. For ten days the British mind has been fed exclusively on this sort of thing, with hardly a correcting note of any kind, and, though I dare say it has contributed to allay British apprehensions and evoke British amiability, these ends seem to me to have been bought at a larger price than any self-respecting community ought to be asked to pay.

The American Society in London is to hold a meeting Monday to consider a resolution expressing the earnest hope and confident expectation that all existing differences will be harmoniously and amiably settled. The secretary and moving spirit of this society is a second cousin of Joseph Chamberlain, who was born here, but lived for many years in the United States.

Everything has its funny side, and the Prince of Wales suddenly finds himself being used by the Liberal press of Germany and Austria as a club with which to belabor his nephew, the Kaiser. These editors point out that Emperor William has always spoken contemptuously of the press, publicly called newspaper men candidates for starvation and otherwise vented his spleen on journalism, whereas his broad-minded uncle actually answers "replied" telegrams from newspapers of foreign countries and uses the press as a means of peace and good feeling. There ought to be grounds for some majestic comparison in some of these Berlin comparisons, which would give the Prince of Wales a place in history that he could never have expected for himself. There is

no possibility of knowing anything about Russia's official view of the Anglo-American dispute, and the rumors afloat about it are entirely valueless.

It is more certain than ever that England has pulled out of the Levantine imbroglio bag and baggage, which lessens the chances of Russia's desiring to make a combination against her in other quarters. It is understood among politicians here in touch with the Foreign Office that Russia is guaranteeing a fairly large Rothschild loan to Turkey, part of which Russia is to take on the old war indemnity account, and the rest of which is to be used by the Sultan to pay salaries and working expenses, which are terribly in arrears. Then he is to have time till spring to pacify his dominions as roughly as he likes, and if the job is incomplete when the snow melts, Russia is to consider whether she has not a moral mandate to finish it. Apparently there will be fewer Armenians then than there are now.

Gladstone's departure for Biarritz, where he will spend his eighty-sixth birthday to-morrow, has operated further to depress the Armenian sympathizers here. Although he has done rather more for them than would have seemed decorous in an opposition leader occupying a less unique position, they have been clinging to the hope that he somehow would be induced to do a great deal more and actively lead a popular agitation which should force Salisbury's hand. He is reported to have said that if he were Premier he would run the risk of coercing the Sultan, as he did in 1880 on the Greek and Montenegrin question, but that, being in private life, he had no right to insist that another should assume what was undoubtedly a great risk again. He has taken with him huge boxes of books, but one of his young men says that they are time chiefly novels, and nothing has been heard of any special literary work that the Grand Old Man has laid out for his holiday.

In his lifetime nobody could have seemed less likely to affect the politics of a nation than the poor feather-headed little Max Lebaudy, whose pranks as the millionaire "petit sucrier" diverted Paris for years, but his death has stirred up a deep popular feeling, which may easily influence a considerable section of the electorate, and in turn produce results in the Chamber of Deputies. It is clearly enough proved that he was treated with exceptional rigor while undergoing military service, and, finally, when it was demonstrated that he was very ill, was deliberately refused the care which any peasant conscript might have had and put in a hospital ward with fever patients from Madagascar, contact with whose malady killed him offhand. It is shown, moreover, that Mme. Severine and other journalists pursued his superior officers and other authorities with threats, if any favoritism or mercy were shown to him, that a press campaign would be begun, alleging corrupt trucking to the rich man. The question was raised in the Chamber yesterday, and, though the question was passed over without action, War Minister Cavaignac's answer pleased nobody, nor is the position of the socialist papers, that such a worthless youngster could do nothing better than die, likely to commend itself to the Bourgeoisie on second thought.

New Panama disclosures are understood to be due next week, and will be put in such form that action of some sort will be imperative. Already a partial list of the incriminated Deputies is published in a radical paper which has friends in the present Ministry, and within a few days the air will be thick with denunciations. This prospect revives the talk of making a last desperate effort to get the majority nerved up to the point of throwing this minority Ministry out before a great catastrophe comes, and Meline is being put forward to make a fight about Madagascar with that hope in view. He is the spokesman of those who resent the consideration shown to the foreign residents of the island and to the treaty engagement with other powers. They demand immediate denunciation of these latter and the establishment of an unqualified French rule at Antanarivo. If M. Bourgeois cannot be beaten on this no one sees how he is to be defeated at all. The attack will appeal to all who wish domestic policies to be left alone and who find profit in keeping the public excited about foreign and colonial affairs. M. Bourgeois has undoubtedly drawn in the Foreign Office horns, established much friendlier relations with other countries than his predecessors dared to maintain and concentrated attention on the internal affairs. A conflict between the two policies was inevitable from the beginning, but his opponents thus far have been frightened by the Panama threats, and whether they will now get courage from despair remains to be seen.

Hungary, which by ethnological rules ought to be in the rear guard of human progress, continually sets the rest of the Continent an example of civilization. Its Liberal Ministry has now addressed a decree to the universities of Buda-Pesth and Klausenburg, ordaining that hereafter women shall be admitted to academic studies and be allowed to fit themselves for the profession of teachers in secondary female schools, physicians for women and children, and dispensing druggists.

The circumstances of Stepiak's death have raised an immediate suggestion of suicide in the minds of the general public which the inquest can hardly be said to have dispelled. His immediate friends earnestly repudiate the idea, and very likely they are right, but the suspicion will cling nevertheless. His latter books have been commercial failures and he had fallen into bad odor with one section of the Russian revolutionary party, which would furnish reasons for his supposed suicidal act.

Owing partially to the ridiculously warm weather and still more to the perturbed state of the public mind, Christmas this year could hardly have recognized itself in England. More people stayed in town than I have ever seen before, and, except for the fact that everybody whose duties refer to the ordinary necessities and comforts of life quit working for most of the week, the holiday atmosphere was almost wholly wanting. Never, too, have correspondents on the Continent had so little to say about Christmas observances there. From their meager notes one gleams a stray picture of Emperor Williams' three-year-old daughter receiving the present of a washbasin, flatirons and the general laundry outfit of a good hausfrau, but doubtless more will remember another picture of Sarah Bernhardt presiding over a large Christmas tree lighted by electricity and radiant with trinkets for her granddaughter's school friends.

Mrs. Olliphant's outspoken attack in the January Blackwood's on Hardy's latest novel, Grant Allen, latter-day books and the whole school of imitators, whom she describes as the anti-marriage league, is distinctly the literary event of the season. She is the oldest of the British novelists, with perhaps a larger record of honorable, painstaking good work behind her than any other writer in our language, and she has never been given to scolding nor to saying unpleasant things. This frank, scathing onslaught, therefore, comes with a novel force, and everybody is talking about it. HAROLD FREDERIC.

DESERVED A TRIBUTE.

But Editor Hofrichter Was Imprisoned for Exposing Barbarities.

AROUSING A COMMOTION.

Indignation in Germany Over the Prosecution of a Socialist.

THE JUDGMENT CONDEMNED.

All Parties Menaced by Enforcement of the Law to Suppress Political Associations.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Dec. 28.—The recent sentence of imprisonment announced against Herr Hofrichter, editor of the Rhine Gazette, a Socialist newspaper, for having denounced barbarities practiced upon the inmates of the House of Correction at Brauweiler, has aroused a violent public commotion, which is certain to redound in favor of the Socialists. Outside of ultra-Conservative circles there is absolute unanimity in condemning the sentence. The Tageblatt declares that Herr Hofrichter deserves a public tribute instead of imprisonment for exposing cruelties upon the helpless which were paralleled only in the middle ages. If his conviction was the result of the existing law, the paper says, then the law must be altered. "It is no wonder," the Tageblatt continues, "that the German people are turning Socialists in masses, when the horrors of the Brauweiler institution are defended by law."

The Vossische Zeitung condemns the finding and judgment of the court in much the same language as that employed by the Tageblatt. The National Zeitung, which has now become a pronounced reactionist organ, attempts to mitigate the popular effect of the sentence by maintaining that it was not altogether for disclosing the horrors of the treatment meted out to the inmates by the authorities of the institution that Herr Hofrichter was convicted and sentenced, but for other offenses as well. Besides revealing the deplorable abuses practiced in the Brauweiler House of Correction, the Zeitung says Herr Hofrichter made an assault upon the Director of Prisons personally. But as the judgment of the court is notoriously based upon editorial criticisms of a public institution the contention of the National Zeitung has not any weight.

The fact is that it is not the Socialists alone that dread the new forms of applying the law. The suppression of political associations by the authorities and the continuous prosecutions of the press for free expression of opinion alarm the Centerists and the Freisinniges also. The fact is now recognized that all parties are equally menaced, as against all party organizations an article VIII of the ordinance of 1850 be used, this article being the one which Herr von Koeller, late Prussian Minister of the Interior, applied in dissolving the Socialist electoral committees.

The temper of the Conservatives is carrying them to the length of proposing the expulsion of the Socialists from the Reichstag. Die Grenzboten, a high-class journal which was notably influential during the period of Prince Bismarck's power, urges the Reichstag to adopt a provisional act, or Nothgesetz, empowering the President of the Reichstag to question every deputy suspected of Socialism as to whether he has renounced all revolutionary agitation. If the deputy shall refuse to answer or to pledge himself that he has renounced Socialism, his mandate as a member of the Reichstag shall be declared void.

The Conservative newspapers favorably criticize the proposition as a desirable one, but express doubt of its efficacy upon the ground, as they declare, that as the Socialists would not hesitate to commit perjury in the interests of their party before courts of law they equally would not hesitate to verbally make false renunciation of their principles if they were forced to do so before the Reichstag.

The sensation of the week has been the absconding of the great Berlin lawyer, Fritz Friedmann, for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued for bribing a police officer to allow a woman client whom the officer was taking to prison to escape. Friedmann has the reputation of being the ablest lawyer in Germany and he certainly has the greatest practice and receives the highest fees. As an instance of the latter, it may be mentioned that he received 60,000 marks for defending Banker Polke some time ago.

It is said that his income averaged 500,000 marks a year. He was last seen while attending a Masonic dinner with his wife. In some way he got wind of the fact that a warrant had been issued for his arrest and he vanished after realizing all the cash he could. He took with him, besides all available money, the documents in the case of Lebercht von Kotze, formerly court chamberlain, and other secret papers which had been entrusted to his care by high personages. The Von Kotze papers included many of the letters which the chamberlain was alleged to have written to high personages, and for which he was for a time in deep disgrace. Herr Friedmann left a wife and five children in poverty, his creditors having seized all of his effects immediately after his disappearance. It is now learned that he led a double life for many years.

The recent sharp changes in the weather, involving rain, sleet, snow and chilling winds laden with moisture, have led to a resurgence of the influenza throughout Berlin and vicinity. The Kaiser has suffered from a cold, but it was promptly checked and he was enabled to take part in the Christmas fetes of the imperial family. Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, has a severe attack of influenza, and a number of other Government officials are also suffering from the malady. Among the numerous presents which Christmas brought to the Emperor the best was from the Empress, consisting of a set of porcelain plates with paintings on them of naval subjects, six drinking cups with a golden spoon attached to each, and two great landscapes painted by a German artist. The Empress received a costly antique necklace with pendants, and the Crown Prince a complete uniform of the Gardes du Corps. The other princes got guns and drums, and Prince Eitel Frederick got also a pony. The little princess, Victoria Louise, received a washing tub, a set of flatirons and an ironing board. United States Ambassador Runyon will

give a dinner on January 2, at which Chancellor von Hohenlohe, Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and all of the foreign Embassadors will be guests.

Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding ex-editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, was arrested yesterday in Athens by a Berlin police commissary. He was taken at once to Brindisi, and is now on his way back to Germany by railway train.

GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.
It Will Be Duly Celebrated To-day by the Grand Old Man.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 28.—To-morrow Right Hon. William E. Gladstone enters his 86th year. He has the vigor and vitality of a man twenty years younger. His recent release from the burdens and perplexities of public life, giving him leisure to return to his beloved books, has wonderfully restored him. Mrs. Gladstone, his life partner, is 83, and bears her years as easily as does her distinguished husband. They had seven children, and surrounded by them and their grandchildren, will hear "the birds of joy and love sing once more in the leafless branches of the trees of age."

Progress of Japan.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Dec. 28.—The Japanese Parliament opened to-day with the reading of the speech by the Emperor. His Majesty expressed joy at the glorious ending of the war with China. The Emperor announced that the relations of Japan with foreign countries had become more intimate. The empire has already made striking progress, he said. Measures would be introduced to increase the empire's defenses.

Killed by His Wife.
NEWCASTLE, NEBR., Dec. 28.—Lewis Bokoski, who owned a farm four miles from here, was shot and killed by his wife to-day. The cause is not known.

REVOLUTION THREATENED.

Struggle of the Foreigners in the Transvaal to Secure Civil Rights.

Unless the Boers Act Prudently There Will Be a Popular Rising.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 28.—The struggle of the Uitlanders, who are Englishmen, and other foreigners in the Transvaal to secure from the Boer Government the concession to them of the civil rights enjoyed by the Boers has not even an approximate reference to the absorption of the Dutch republic into England's regimen.

On the contrary, the malcontents, who are threatening a revolution unless their demands are granted, include many Americans and Germans, who aim to consolidate the republic by a liberal franchise.

The Boers, who now form a minority of the population of the Transvaal, wish to retain their rule over the Uitlanders, and continue to levy taxes and regulate the mining industry through Boer cliques. The foreigners claim that mining operations are worse than hampered by the restrictions placed upon them by the Boers. The Government refuses to allow the teaching of English in the schools, with the result that English-speaking children, of whom there are now 10,000 in the republic, are debarred from obtaining an education in their mother tongue.

The outlook is threatening, as the Uitlanders are determined to obtain what they hold are their rights, and a popular rising is within sight unless the Boers act prudently in the matter. The foreign residents have formed a

national union, which will meet in convention on January 6 to decide what course they shall take to secure rights equal to those enjoyed by the Boers.

DISREGARD ALL LAWS.
Peculiar Practices Among the Amish People in Indiana.

DECATUR, Ind., Dec. 28.—Thirteen Amish ministers and prominent members of that church have been charged with committing various crimes, the worst being immorality and the rude manner in which they bury their dead. The Amish are a very peculiar class of people and are known for their odd modes of worship and religious beliefs. They believe only the Bible, and they hold that all laws made by men are contrary to the Bible. They also believe the earth is flat, and recently dismissed a schoolteacher for trying to teach their children that the earth was round. Another of their beliefs is that the dead should be buried in wheatfields and that wheat should grow over their graves.

These people live in colonies, never separating or moving from a place unless the entire colony moves. There is a colony of 500 in the southern part of this county and the arrests have caused great excitement, as they have resided here several years unmolested. They marry and intermarry without procuring marriage licenses. In several instances they have married cousins and half-sisters. Christian Schwartz and Joseph Schwartz, their leading ministers, are charged with solemnizing marriages without a license. Jacob J. Eicher, Peter Mazelin and Peter Schwartz were charged with marrying first cousins.

They buried a corpse near a farmhouse. A hole two feet square and three deep was made and the corpse thrown into it without coffin or box. They refuse to come to court and aver that if they are molested they will move their colony elsewhere. They own much land and are quite wealthy. All those arrested were released on \$500 bonds.

MARCH OF THE CUBANS.

Gomez Asks All Sympathizers to Leave Havana Next Month.

Government Forces Claim to Have Defeated the Insurgents in Several Battles.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 28.—Cuban advices by the steamship Olivette to-night state that Quintin Bandera is at La Moca. All the railroad stations between Jevanlanos and Matanzas have been destroyed by insurgents.

Maximo Gomez has issued a manifesto asking all sympathizers with the Cuban cause to leave the city of Havana by the 15th of next month. Gomez and his forces have entered Los Palos and Aguante, and are steadily approaching Havana.

No battles of any importance are reported in Havana the past two days. HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 28.—A Spanish column has dispersed two parties of rebels at Rival.

Advices from Sagua are to the effect that Government troops have had an engagement with and defeated a force of 1000 rebels commanded by Gortina at Viana Calabazar. The insurgent loss was eleven killed and many wounded. Two rebels were captured. A Government force operating from several points in the Oriental provinces has had three days' fighting with rebels. Several insurgent camps were captured. The Spanish loss was one killed and six wounded. A prisoner states that fifty rebels were killed. During the fighting the rebels consumed all their ammunition.

NEW TO-DAY-CLOTHING.

IT WAS A NORTHER.

It was one of those cold north winds that sends its piercing cold shafts right through one. It was one of those days, Saturday, that make an Overcoat a double comfort. Had we double the force Saturday, in our Overcoat Department, we would not have been able to cope with the crowds that kept filing in and out of that big Overcoat Department of ours; especially since we put in those fine Blue and Black English Kersey Overcoats of ours, that were selling at \$18, NOW

\$10.00.

Again on Monday we offer you the pick and choice from some of the very handsomest Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters that were ever shown in this town. We started the sale last Monday and will continue it again this Monday, and such an opportunity of getting the very highest grade of clothing, garments that were made by first-class tailors, trimmed and tailored in an excellent manner, at

-\$10.00-

Isn't one of those things that is offered every day.

A single glance into our big Kearny-street window will tell the tale with better effect that we can attempt to tell in print.

RAPHAEL'S

(INCORPORATED).

9, 11, 13 AND 15

KEARNY STREET.

KING-PINS FOR OVERCOATS

