

on us repeatedly, but our machetes were too much for them and they finally retreated. Our little force suffered terribly. Our cavalry, which were eighty strong, came out with only twenty-two men, and the infantry suffered almost in the same proportion. But for all that we were consoled by the fact that our brave brothers gave their lives for a good cause and to save the body of our lamented Masco from the desecration the Spaniards would have inflicted. We buried the body in a secret and secure place. Only myself and a few selected officers know the place. In due time it will be marked. It is known now, the murderous Spaniards would try to get it and parade it to show their great triumph. Poor Masco sleeps, but his brothers remain to avenge him. I have a great many important things to tell you in connection with this, but I do not care to put them in this, as I am not sure this letter will get through safely. ANDRE HERNANDEZ, Lieutenant-Colonel Regiment Guerra, Commanding Department of Havana.

FURTHER TIME FOR THE SULTAN

The Powers Unable to Agree Upon a Plan of Intervention. Incessant Festivity Follows the Opening of the Season at Berlin. Ambassador Uhl Gives a Court Reception—The Function is Conducted With Great Pomp.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Jan. 17.—Under instructions from the foreign committee, Baron von Jeltsch, German Ambassador to the Porte, has given persistent support to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, throughout the series of Embassorial conferences held in Constantinople which are to be terminated, but in the discussion of the financial and administrative reforms proposed by M. Nelidoff, however, Baron Saunra has taken no prominent part.

M. Cambon and Sir Philip Currie, respectively French and British Ambassadors, are understood to have obtained important amendments to Russia's proposals, which have now received the assent of the European Governments. These Embassadors have advocated a distinct plan of enforcement of the decision of the powers and argue that the presentation of the reform measures to the Sultan should be accompanied by an explicit declaration that the powers are prepared to enforce them by sea and land.

The report is entirely credited in official and diplomatic quarters here that Sir Philip Currie placed before the Embassadors a fully matured project of naval and military operations designed to cover the occupation of Constantinople, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and also to overawe the Koslem population in the all too probable event of a rising and attempted massacre.

To any consideration of coercion Baron Saunra took a decided stand in opposition. The Kaiser obviously continues to hold that the Sultan must be trusted to carry out the reforms and that his sovereign rights should not be interfered with. M. Nelidoff professed no unwillingness to agree to the principle of coercion, but opposed the English proposals on the ground that they were premature and that the Sultan must have time in which to act.

At this time communications are in progress between the powers. The Governments seem to think that the Kaiser's opposition to coercion will disappear if France and Russia will consent to act, and London is negotiating directly with Paris and St. Petersburg. Under no circumstances will Russia assent to armed intervention until the spring is well advanced, the Black Sea ports unobstructed by ice and the roads and rivers in Southern Russia in condition. It is a winter of almost unprecedented mildness in Southern Russia, being warm as early as in Odessa, and navigation between Nicolaieff and Kherson is still open; but it is not a part of the present Russian policy to have a winter armistice in Turkey. The Sultan will set time and take it.

The Berlin season is now in full swing and the incessant festivity, the reception of the members of the court at the almost States Embassy with Ambassador Uhl was a magnificent function. The hall was resplendent with uniform and military costumes of jeweled ladies, whose diamonds presented a most dazzling contrast. Ambassador Uhl, who stood in the library, was surrounded on either side by Messrs. J. B. Jackson and H. C. Squire, respectively first and second secretaries of the American Embassy, while the official introducer of the German court, Herr von Uesdom, asisted by Major Tempko and Court Chamberlain von Combrons, presented the diplomats to the court of the Kaiser. The ladies were presented by Ambassador Uhl and several steps to meet them. After the formality of shaking hands with the guests, Mr. Uhl led them into the adjoining saloon, where they were seated at a table. The guests were introduced to the Kaiser and his family, and the Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table. The Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table. The Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table.

PLAN TO CHECK TREASURY RAIDS

Continued from First Page. dead. In Calvary Cemetery adjoining are 50,000. The living relatives of those do not want to have their graves disturbed and desire to have the privilege of being buried beside them. On the other hand the residents of the Richmond district, a rapidly growing quarter of the city, object to the further interment of the dead in their very door, so to speak, and urge sanitary reasons for their objection. Mr. Buring says that he traveled through Europe three years ago and that interments are made daily in Milan, Italy, and in Pere La Chaise Cemetery, in the heart of Paris. He will appear before the committee on Wednesday.

FOR RESTRAINING DAMS

Members From Mining Companies Ask for an Appropriation. SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 17.—Four years ago the Legislature appropriated \$250,000 to be expended in building retaining dams to hold mining debris. The money was allowed on condition that Congress should express an equal amount to protect the navigable streams. Subsequently Congress appropriated an equal sum. The State appropriation, however, has lapsed, and the members representing the mining counties now insist on a reappropriation of the money. They contend that the reappropriation measure would take precedence of the bill allowing \$300,000 for dredging the lower rivers. The money allowed by Congress cannot be used unless the State comes forward with an equal amount. The indications are that the two bills, allowing in the aggregate \$550,000, will be passed and approved.

To Brand Prison-Made Goods

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 17.—Bills will be introduced in both Houses of the Legislature to-morrow, requiring that articles of merchandise manufactured by convict labor of other States shall be branded as "prison manufactured" goods when exposed for sale in California. The traffic in prison-made goods is said to be very large in San Francisco.

Harris Leads Over St. John

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 17.—Ex-Congressman W. A. Harris is conceded to be in the lead for United States Senator. A new and strong candidate was announced last night, however, in Ex-Governor John P. St. John. Though a prohibitionist of national standing, he is in accord with the Populists, and may slip in as a compromise.

The Pope Approves Arbitration

LONDON, ENGLAND, Jan. 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs that the Pope expressed contentment satisfaction upon the signing of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. He said he had hoped the Panay would be the permanent tribunal of arbitration for all nations in the case of a dispute. The principle of arbitration had been adopted by Great Britain and America.



Senators Stratton, Dickinson and Seawell, Who Will Look After the Code Commission.

HID HIMSELF IN A HAYMOW

Castler's Terrible Revenge on His Wife's Betrayer.

Fred Smith, a Noted Racehorse Trainer, Beaten Till Nearly Insane.

He Boarded a Train and Flew to New York—The Young Wife's Faith a Farmer.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17.—Fred Smith, a well-known turfman and assistant trainer of two great pacers, John R. Gentry and Robert J., was murdered by a man who hid himself in a haymow.

Castler applied to a local Justice at midnight for a warrant for the arrest of Smith, who, he alleges, was intimate with his wife.

The Justice refused to issue the warrant, as Castler had not sufficient proof of the man's guilt.

Castler, accompanied by his father-in-law, then went to Smith's apartments. Castler, who is a man of phenomenal strength, broke Smith's nose with a single blow.

He then grasped him by the throat and continued his assault with terrible effect, and would have killed his victim but for the timely interference of the stabbers.

Smith escaped to a neighboring stable, where he concealed himself in the haymow. When discovered by his friends he was in a pitiable condition. Castler was still searching for him. Smith's friends dressed his wounds and hurried him out of town in a closed carriage. He boarded a train at Bound Brook for New York City.

At the Bound Brook station he created a sensation by mistaking an approaching carriage containing two men for Castler and his father-in-law. He gave a yell and sprang down the track and jumped over brick-yard fences in his attempt to escape from his imaginary enemy.

Castler's wife is the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, who wept to-day as he told the story of his daughter's waywardness.

ELECTRICAL STORM IN OHIO

Heavy Thunder and Vivid Lightning Cause Consternation Among the People of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 17.—At 5:35 this evening the people of Cleveland were startled by an electrical storm which would have been unusual even in midsummer, but coming as it did in midwinter, it created consternation, especially among the superstitious, for lightning was vivid, and the thunder was unusually severe.

This thunderstorm in January was accompanied by a heavy rainfall, almost as heavy as the worst storm last summer. Just before the electrical storm the atmosphere became so warm that windows were opened and overcoats discarded. The cold wave signal is now up, and the promise is made that it will be 35 degrees colder Monday morning.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 17.—A great storm has been raging in Minnesota and the Dakotas for the past twenty-eight hours, and to-night the temperature is dropping one degree an hour. The fall of snow has been very heavy and the wind has raged furiously.

No trains northward of St. Paul are running on schedule time. Southern and Eastern trains left here on time to-night, but with slight prospects of getting through. No trains have been operated on the Great Northern between Huron, S. Dak., and Benson, Minn., for two weeks. All Northern Minnesota points report the temperature from 10 to 20 below zero. The thermometer here registered 10 below at 11:30 o'clock to-night, with prospects of growing much colder this morning.

OVER 7000 ARE INVITED

A Great Convention of Manufacturers Will Be Held Late This Month at Philadelphia.

FOR THE SULTAN

The Powers Unable to Agree Upon a Plan of Intervention. Incessant Festivity Follows the Opening of the Season at Berlin. Ambassador Uhl Gives a Court Reception—The Function is Conducted With Great Pomp.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Jan. 17.—Under instructions from the foreign committee, Baron von Jeltsch, German Ambassador to the Porte, has given persistent support to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, throughout the series of Embassorial conferences held in Constantinople which are to be terminated, but in the discussion of the financial and administrative reforms proposed by M. Nelidoff, however, Baron Saunra has taken no prominent part.

M. Cambon and Sir Philip Currie, respectively French and British Ambassadors, are understood to have obtained important amendments to Russia's proposals, which have now received the assent of the European Governments. These Embassadors have advocated a distinct plan of enforcement of the decision of the powers and argue that the presentation of the reform measures to the Sultan should be accompanied by an explicit declaration that the powers are prepared to enforce them by sea and land.

The report is entirely credited in official and diplomatic quarters here that Sir Philip Currie placed before the Embassadors a fully matured project of naval and military operations designed to cover the occupation of Constantinople, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and also to overawe the Koslem population in the all too probable event of a rising and attempted massacre.

To any consideration of coercion Baron Saunra took a decided stand in opposition. The Kaiser obviously continues to hold that the Sultan must be trusted to carry out the reforms and that his sovereign rights should not be interfered with. M. Nelidoff professed no unwillingness to agree to the principle of coercion, but opposed the English proposals on the ground that they were premature and that the Sultan must have time in which to act.

At this time communications are in progress between the powers. The Governments seem to think that the Kaiser's opposition to coercion will disappear if France and Russia will consent to act, and London is negotiating directly with Paris and St. Petersburg. Under no circumstances will Russia assent to armed intervention until the spring is well advanced, the Black Sea ports unobstructed by ice and the roads and rivers in Southern Russia in condition. It is a winter of almost unprecedented mildness in Southern Russia, being warm as early as in Odessa, and navigation between Nicolaieff and Kherson is still open; but it is not a part of the present Russian policy to have a winter armistice in Turkey. The Sultan will set time and take it.

The Berlin season is now in full swing and the incessant festivity, the reception of the members of the court at the almost States Embassy with Ambassador Uhl was a magnificent function. The hall was resplendent with uniform and military costumes of jeweled ladies, whose diamonds presented a most dazzling contrast. Ambassador Uhl, who stood in the library, was surrounded on either side by Messrs. J. B. Jackson and H. C. Squire, respectively first and second secretaries of the American Embassy, while the official introducer of the German court, Herr von Uesdom, asisted by Major Tempko and Court Chamberlain von Combrons, presented the diplomats to the court of the Kaiser. The ladies were presented by Ambassador Uhl and several steps to meet them. After the formality of shaking hands with the guests, Mr. Uhl led them into the adjoining saloon, where they were seated at a table. The guests were introduced to the Kaiser and his family, and the Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table. The Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table.

The guests' attention included all of the foreign Embassadors, with their wives, the leading members of the foreign embassies, leading officials of the Foreign Office, members of the German Ministry and many high military officials.

Following the reception at the American embassy came Count Wedel's nuptial feast, given on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to Count Johann von Bismarck-Dohlen of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. The Emperor was present at the wedding dinner and several steps to the bride with a costly porcelain table.

On Tuesday there was a reception at the French Embassy similar to that given by the Emperor. The guests were introduced to the Emperor and Empress, and the Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table. The Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table.

To-morrow will be the festival day of the Black Eagle order, which will bring together a large number of the highest military and other dignitaries as Germany can produce.

On Wednesday a grand court will be held by their imperial Majesties in the castle. On Friday 10 their Majesties' grand ball will take place. A popular subscription ball is fixed for February 17 in the Royal Opera-house; on the following Wednesday another private ball will be given at the castle, and on March 2 a grand masked ball will be given, with which the Kaiser and Kaiserin propose to conclude their Berlin season.

There is also to be an unusual stream of aristocratic functions. Many well-known princely families who were absentees last season owing to discord with the Kaiser and his entourage, have reappeared, and Berlin court tradesmen are rejoicing thereat.

The trial of Major Baron von Tausch, formerly chief of the political police, on charges of forgery and perjury, will not begin before the end of March. Almost daily new witnesses are coming forward and new charges are cropping up. A further sensational article in the Staats-Berger Zeitung seeks to prove that one of the principal informers against Tausch is the Berlin correspondent of a Hanover paper, Herr H. Keller, once a member of the staff of the Tageblatt. The Staats-Berger Zeitung asserts that Herr Keller, besides "rounding" on Tausch, set to work to implicate in the case other Berlin journalists who were in no way connected with it. The article reflects the petty jealousies, if not the corruption, prevalent in the ranks of Berlin journalists.

It is not surprising that the report gains credit that the Kaiser has set his face against the publication of any article of a semi-official character, and has requested all Ministers and leading officials to cease communication with reporters of newspapers. If greater latitude were allowed the expression of opinion in the press and actions for less majesty less easily brought the disappearance of "inspired" articles would be beneficial. Ministers have so long been accustomed to supply certain papers with views, upon the appearance of which other papers waited for the keynote of attack or defense, as to make the complete cessation of the insipidly very embarrassing to some journalists.

The reception of Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Emperor and Empress at Prince von Hohentho on Saturday was of the most cordial character, and it is believed that the assurances which he will receive in regard to the status of the Austrian powers in view of certain European complications, the proposed increase of armaments and other matters, to obtain full information upon which was the purpose of his visit, will be entirely satisfactory to the Austrian Government.

The report of the appointment of Count Muraviev, who is known to be an ardent friend of France and a pronounced opponent of the office of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been made the subject of an unworthy and very unedifying discussion in the German press, which was originally under the auspices of a scare. The scare is now subsiding, however, as the announcement of Count Muraviev's appointment in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger discloses the fact that he has merely been appointed "Gerant" of the Foreign Office, and is not officially styled Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the late Prince Lobanoff, as the successor to Prince Lobanoff, the Messenger says, remains in suspense. The fact is now recognized that the promotion of Count Muraviev need not signify the least degree of disquietude in Germany.

The number of German royalties who are already booked for attendance at the Queen's jubilee in London, is a long list of names figuring in the Almanach de Gotha. It is in consonance with the expressed desire of Empress Frederick that there shall be the fullest attendance of Queen Victoria's German relatives. The three eldest of the imperial princes will go with the Kaiser. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz families will attend the celebration. The Czar and the Czarina, if her health permits, and several other princes will also be present. The Emperor of Austria will not be present. The opposition of the produce hoarders to the new bourse is still continuing to the detriment of the stock market. The opposition is an international market for securities and becomes merely a sort of minor local bourse.

FOR THE SULTAN

The Powers Unable to Agree Upon a Plan of Intervention. Incessant Festivity Follows the Opening of the Season at Berlin. Ambassador Uhl Gives a Court Reception—The Function is Conducted With Great Pomp.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Jan. 17.—Under instructions from the foreign committee, Baron von Jeltsch, German Ambassador to the Porte, has given persistent support to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, throughout the series of Embassorial conferences held in Constantinople which are to be terminated, but in the discussion of the financial and administrative reforms proposed by M. Nelidoff, however, Baron Saunra has taken no prominent part.

M. Cambon and Sir Philip Currie, respectively French and British Ambassadors, are understood to have obtained important amendments to Russia's proposals, which have now received the assent of the European Governments. These Embassadors have advocated a distinct plan of enforcement of the decision of the powers and argue that the presentation of the reform measures to the Sultan should be accompanied by an explicit declaration that the powers are prepared to enforce them by sea and land.

The report is entirely credited in official and diplomatic quarters here that Sir Philip Currie placed before the Embassadors a fully matured project of naval and military operations designed to cover the occupation of Constantinople, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and also to overawe the Koslem population in the all too probable event of a rising and attempted massacre.

To any consideration of coercion Baron Saunra took a decided stand in opposition. The Kaiser obviously continues to hold that the Sultan must be trusted to carry out the reforms and that his sovereign rights should not be interfered with. M. Nelidoff professed no unwillingness to agree to the principle of coercion, but opposed the English proposals on the ground that they were premature and that the Sultan must have time in which to act.

At this time communications are in progress between the powers. The Governments seem to think that the Kaiser's opposition to coercion will disappear if France and Russia will consent to act, and London is negotiating directly with Paris and St. Petersburg. Under no circumstances will Russia assent to armed intervention until the spring is well advanced, the Black Sea ports unobstructed by ice and the roads and rivers in Southern Russia in condition. It is a winter of almost unprecedented mildness in Southern Russia, being warm as early as in Odessa, and navigation between Nicolaieff and Kherson is still open; but it is not a part of the present Russian policy to have a winter armistice in Turkey. The Sultan will set time and take it.

The Berlin season is now in full swing and the incessant festivity, the reception of the members of the court at the almost States Embassy with Ambassador Uhl was a magnificent function. The hall was resplendent with uniform and military costumes of jeweled ladies, whose diamonds presented a most dazzling contrast. Ambassador Uhl, who stood in the library, was surrounded on either side by Messrs. J. B. Jackson and H. C. Squire, respectively first and second secretaries of the American Embassy, while the official introducer of the German court, Herr von Uesdom, asisted by Major Tempko and Court Chamberlain von Combrons, presented the diplomats to the court of the Kaiser. The ladies were presented by Ambassador Uhl and several steps to meet them. After the formality of shaking hands with the guests, Mr. Uhl led them into the adjoining saloon, where they were seated at a table. The guests were introduced to the Kaiser and his family, and the Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table. The Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table.

The guests' attention included all of the foreign Embassadors, with their wives, the leading members of the foreign embassies, leading officials of the Foreign Office, members of the German Ministry and many high military officials.

Following the reception at the American embassy came Count Wedel's nuptial feast, given on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to Count Johann von Bismarck-Dohlen of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. The Emperor was present at the wedding dinner and several steps to the bride with a costly porcelain table.

On Tuesday there was a reception at the French Embassy similar to that given by the Emperor. The guests were introduced to the Emperor and Empress, and the Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table. The Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table.

To-morrow will be the festival day of the Black Eagle order, which will bring together a large number of the highest military and other dignitaries as Germany can produce.

On Wednesday a grand court will be held by their imperial Majesties in the castle. On Friday 10 their Majesties' grand ball will take place. A popular subscription ball is fixed for February 17 in the Royal Opera-house; on the following Wednesday another private ball will be given at the castle, and on March 2 a grand masked ball will be given, with which the Kaiser and Kaiserin propose to conclude their Berlin season.

There is also to be an unusual stream of aristocratic functions. Many well-known princely families who were absentees last season owing to discord with the Kaiser and his entourage, have reappeared, and Berlin court tradesmen are rejoicing thereat.

The trial of Major Baron von Tausch, formerly chief of the political police, on charges of forgery and perjury, will not begin before the end of March. Almost daily new witnesses are coming forward and new charges are cropping up. A further sensational article in the Staats-Berger Zeitung seeks to prove that one of the principal informers against Tausch is the Berlin correspondent of a Hanover paper, Herr H. Keller, once a member of the staff of the Tageblatt. The Staats-Berger Zeitung asserts that Herr Keller, besides "rounding" on Tausch, set to work to implicate in the case other Berlin journalists who were in no way connected with it. The article reflects the petty jealousies, if not the corruption, prevalent in the ranks of Berlin journalists.

It is not surprising that the report gains credit that the Kaiser has set his face against the publication of any article of a semi-official character, and has requested all Ministers and leading officials to cease communication with reporters of newspapers. If greater latitude were allowed the expression of opinion in the press and actions for less majesty less easily brought the disappearance of "inspired" articles would be beneficial. Ministers have so long been accustomed to supply certain papers with views, upon the appearance of which other papers waited for the keynote of attack or defense, as to make the complete cessation of the insipidly very embarrassing to some journalists.

The reception of Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Emperor and Empress at Prince von Hohentho on Saturday was of the most cordial character, and it is believed that the assurances which he will receive in regard to the status of the Austrian powers in view of certain European complications, the proposed increase of armaments and other matters, to obtain full information upon which was the purpose of his visit, will be entirely satisfactory to the Austrian Government.

The report of the appointment of Count Muraviev, who is known to be an ardent friend of France and a pronounced opponent of the office of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been made the subject of an unworthy and very unedifying discussion in the German press, which was originally under the auspices of a scare. The scare is now subsiding, however, as the announcement of Count Muraviev's appointment in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger discloses the fact that he has merely been appointed "Gerant" of the Foreign Office, and is not officially styled Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the late Prince Lobanoff, as the successor to Prince Lobanoff, the Messenger says, remains in suspense. The fact is now recognized that the promotion of Count Muraviev need not signify the least degree of disquietude in Germany.

The number of German royalties who are already booked for attendance at the Queen's jubilee in London, is a long list of names figuring in the Almanach de Gotha. It is in consonance with the expressed desire of Empress Frederick that there shall be the fullest attendance of Queen Victoria's German relatives. The three eldest of the imperial princes will go with the Kaiser. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz families will attend the celebration. The Czar and the Czarina, if her health permits, and several other princes will also be present. The Emperor of Austria will not be present. The opposition of the produce hoarders to the new bourse is still continuing to the detriment of the stock market. The opposition is an international market for securities and becomes merely a sort of minor local bourse.

FOR THE SULTAN

The Powers Unable to Agree Upon a Plan of Intervention. Incessant Festivity Follows the Opening of the Season at Berlin. Ambassador Uhl Gives a Court Reception—The Function is Conducted With Great Pomp.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Jan. 17.—Under instructions from the foreign committee, Baron von Jeltsch, German Ambassador to the Porte, has given persistent support to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, throughout the series of Embassorial conferences held in Constantinople which are to be terminated, but in the discussion of the financial and administrative reforms proposed by M. Nelidoff, however, Baron Saunra has taken no prominent part.

M. Cambon and Sir Philip Currie, respectively French and British Ambassadors, are understood to have obtained important amendments to Russia's proposals, which have now received the assent of the European Governments. These Embassadors have advocated a distinct plan of enforcement of the decision of the powers and argue that the presentation of the reform measures to the Sultan should be accompanied by an explicit declaration that the powers are prepared to enforce them by sea and land.

The report is entirely credited in official and diplomatic quarters here that Sir Philip Currie placed before the Embassadors a fully matured project of naval and military operations designed to cover the occupation of Constantinople, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and also to overawe the Koslem population in the all too probable event of a rising and attempted massacre.

To any consideration of coercion Baron Saunra took a decided stand in opposition. The Kaiser obviously continues to hold that the Sultan must be trusted to carry out the reforms and that his sovereign rights should not be interfered with. M. Nelidoff professed no unwillingness to agree to the principle of coercion, but opposed the English proposals on the ground that they were premature and that the Sultan must have time in which to act.

At this time communications are in progress between the powers. The Governments seem to think that the Kaiser's opposition to coercion will disappear if France and Russia will consent to act, and London is negotiating directly with Paris and St. Petersburg. Under no circumstances will Russia assent to armed intervention until the spring is well advanced, the Black Sea ports unobstructed by ice and the roads and rivers in Southern Russia in condition. It is a winter of almost unprecedented mildness in Southern Russia, being warm as early as in Odessa, and navigation between Nicolaieff and Kherson is still open; but it is not a part of the present Russian policy to have a winter armistice in Turkey. The Sultan will set time and take it.

The Berlin season is now in full swing and the incessant festivity, the reception of the members of the court at the almost States Embassy with Ambassador Uhl was a magnificent function. The hall was resplendent with uniform and military costumes of jeweled ladies, whose diamonds presented a most dazzling contrast. Ambassador Uhl, who stood in the library, was surrounded on either side by Messrs. J. B. Jackson and H. C. Squire, respectively first and second secretaries of the American Embassy, while the official introducer of the German court, Herr von Uesdom, asisted by Major Tempko and Court Chamberlain von Combrons, presented the diplomats to the court of the Kaiser. The ladies were presented by Ambassador Uhl and several steps to meet them. After the formality of shaking hands with the guests, Mr. Uhl led them into the adjoining saloon, where they were seated at a table. The guests were introduced to the Kaiser and his family, and the Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table. The Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table.

The guests' attention included all of the foreign Embassadors, with their wives, the leading members of the foreign embassies, leading officials of the Foreign Office, members of the German Ministry and many high military officials.

Following the reception at the American embassy came Count Wedel's nuptial feast, given on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to Count Johann von Bismarck-Dohlen of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. The Emperor was present at the wedding dinner and several steps to the bride with a costly porcelain table.

On Tuesday there was a reception at the French Embassy similar to that given by the Emperor. The guests were introduced to the Emperor and Empress, and the Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table. The Emperor and Empress were seated at the head of the table.

To-morrow will be the festival day of the Black Eagle order, which will bring together a large number of the highest military and other dignitaries as Germany can produce.

On Wednesday a grand court will be held by their imperial Majesties in the castle. On Friday 10 their Majesties' grand ball will take place. A popular subscription ball is fixed for February 17 in the Royal Opera-house; on the following Wednesday another private ball will be given at the castle, and on March 2 a grand masked ball will be given, with which the Kaiser and Kaiserin propose to conclude their Berlin season.

There is also to be an unusual stream of aristocratic functions. Many well-known princely families who were absentees last season owing to discord with the Kaiser and his entourage, have reappeared, and Berlin court tradesmen are rejoicing thereat.

The trial of Major Baron von Tausch, formerly chief of the political police, on charges of forgery and perjury, will not begin before the end of March. Almost daily new witnesses are coming forward and new charges are cropping up. A further sensational article in the Staats-Berger Zeitung seeks to prove that one of the principal informers against Tausch is the Berlin correspondent of a Hanover paper, Herr H. Keller, once a member of the staff of the Tageblatt. The Staats-Berger Zeitung asserts that Herr Keller, besides "rounding" on Tausch, set to work to implicate in the case other Berlin journalists who were in no way connected with it. The article reflects the petty jealousies, if not the corruption, prevalent in the ranks of Berlin journalists.

It is not surprising that the report gains credit that the Kaiser has set his face against the publication of any article of a semi-official character, and has requested all Ministers and leading officials to cease communication with reporters of newspapers. If greater latitude were allowed the expression of opinion in the press and actions for less majesty less easily brought the disappearance of "inspired" articles would be beneficial. Ministers have so long been accustomed to supply certain papers with views, upon the appearance of which other papers waited for the keynote of attack or defense, as to make the complete cessation of the insipidly very embarrassing to some journalists.

The reception of Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Emperor and Empress at Prince von Hohentho on Saturday was of the most cordial character, and it is believed that the assurances which he will receive in regard to the status of the Austrian powers in view of certain European complications, the proposed increase of armaments and other matters, to obtain full information upon which was the purpose of his visit, will be entirely satisfactory to the Austrian Government.

The report of the appointment of Count Muraviev, who is known to be an ardent friend of France and a pronounced opponent of the office of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been made the subject of an unworthy and very unedifying discussion in the German press, which was originally under the auspices of a scare. The scare is now subsiding, however, as the announcement of Count Muraviev's appointment in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger discloses the fact that he has merely been appointed "Gerant" of the Foreign Office, and is not officially styled Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the late Prince Lobanoff, as the successor to Prince Lobanoff, the Messenger says, remains in suspense. The fact is now recognized that the promotion of Count Muraviev need not signify the least degree of disquietude in Germany.

The number of German royalties who are already booked for attendance at the Queen's jubilee in London, is a long list of names figuring in the Almanach de Gotha. It is in consonance with the expressed desire of Empress Frederick that there shall be the fullest attendance of Queen Victoria's German relatives. The three eldest of the imperial princes will go with the Kaiser. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz families will attend the celebration. The Czar and the Czarina, if her health permits, and several other princes will also be present. The Emperor of Austria will not be present. The opposition of the produce hoarders to the new bourse is still continuing to the detriment of the stock market. The opposition is an international market for securities and becomes merely a sort of minor local bourse.

FRESNO'S FIREBUG AGAIN AT WORK

Applies the Match to the Presbyterian House of Worship.

Blaze Discovered and Checked Before Great Damage is Done.

Operations of an Incendiary Who is Intent on the Destruction of Churches.

FRESNO, CAL., Jan. 17.—An attempt was made to-night to fire the temporary house of worship constructed by the Presbyterian congregation, at the corner of Merced and K streets, since its magnificent church on the same corner was destroyed a few months ago. It was a plain case of incendiarism, and tends to prove the suspicion that Fresno has a fiend whose objects of destruction are the churches of the city.

The blaze to-night was discovered before it gained much headway, and the department quickly extinguished it. The fire was on the platform, and the pulpit and organ were destroyed.

The organ was undoubtedly the place where the torch was applied, as it was all ablaze when the firemen broke into the building. Piled on top of the organ were the chairs of the choir, and this fact is conclusive evidence of incendiarism. When the janitor closed the building shortly after 9 o'clock, at the conclusion of the evening services, the chairs were all in place where the choir members had left them. The burning chairs communicated the blaze to the ceiling. The rear window, through which the incendiary undoubtedly effected an entrance to the room, had been burned out, and it was therefore impossible to get any evidence from it.

The fine \$10,000 church of the Presbyterians, with its \$2500 pipe organ, was burned to the ground a few months ago. In this case the fire also originated on the pulpit platform. On the same night an attempt was made to fire the Methodist church on the corner opposite the site of the Presbyterian church. A few weeks before the Baptist church, one of the finest in the city, was destroyed, and there was also strong ground for suspicion of incendiarism there. The Baptist and Presbyterian churches stood on opposite corners of the same block. Last Sunday night a fire was discovered in the congregational church, but this was believed to have been the result of an accident.

MURDEROUS REJECTED SUITOR

Stabs Four Persons, Including the Bridegroom, at the Wedding of the Girl He Loved.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A rejected suitor caused a riot and bloodshed to-night at the wedding of the girl whom he had loved in vain. The bridegroom and three guests were stabbed before the police moved upon the wedding feast, which had become a riot, and overpowered the enraged and disappointed man.

The injured, all of whom were cut in the right arm, are: Charles Barniski, 19 years old; Michael Roman, the bridegroom; Henry Roman, brother of the bridegroom, and Mary Zeppa.

The man with the knife was John Ornis. He is a tall, powerfully built Hungarian. He has worked Agnes Hafri and at one time he thought that the girl returned his love. Then Mr. Roman met Agnes, Roman and Agnes were soon betrothed and Ornis concealed his chagrin and was the first to congratulate the couple.

The wedding took place this evening at the home of the bride, 118 Sheriff street. The ceremony was over, the feast was at its height, everybody was merry and the spirit of the wine loosened the tongues of the guests.