WOLCOTT NOT SATISFIED.

He Has Not Met People He Wanted to See.

ENGLAND FRIENDLY TO HIS CAUSE.

But the United States Must Take the Initiative—Precautions Against the Plague on the Continent.

London, January 23.—(Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.)—Parliament opened on Tuesday last with an unusually poor attendance and lack of animation. The statement of Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, regarding Irish finances, has removed the most important barriers to a speedy adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Balfour says that the royal commission, which reported that country to be overtaxed to the amount of £2,750,000, had been guilty of sins of omission and had refused to discuss large classes of facts which should be investigated. Therefore, he added, the government proposed to take steps to complete the investigation. Mr. Balfour now hopes that a vote will be taken early next week.

With the exception of the proceedings yesterday, when Henry Howerth, conservative representative, moved an amendment censuring the government for releasing the Irish political prisoners, which called forth a heated defense of the action of the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, upon the part of Mr. Balfour, who declared that Sir Henry's attack was an imputation on the honor of the whole treasury bench, and meant that he himself and his colleagues were unworthy to lead the party, the debates in the commons have been tedious and only enlivened by an amusing incident on Thursday, when Sir Wilfred Lawson, radical, representing the Cockermouth division of Cumberland, depicted British legislators in the grotesque position of breaking the law of the country daily. Sir Wilfred questioned the attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, queen's counsel, regarding the sale of liquor within the precincts of the house.

Sir Richard had to reply amid a continuous roar of laughter that after a profound inquiry into the matter he had come to the conclusion that sale of liquor within the precincts of the house was illegal and that the only way was to pass a short act exempting the house from the licensing law. The followers of Sir Wilfred Lawson, who, incidentally, is president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, are jubilant at the attorney general's admission, and it is hinted that they intend to file an information against the speaker. But they are not likely to carry out the threat.

When the question of alleged overtaxation of Ireland comes up for discussion the Scotch members intend to suggest that the financial position of Scotland be included in the inquiry.

It is rumored Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who has been visiting England in the interest of bimetallism, is not quite satisfied with the progress of his inquiries here. He has been delayed in meeting people, owing to their absence from town, and, of course, he could not be received by the Marquis of Salisbury because he had no official credentials. The Bimetallic League, however, has given Senator Wolcott the heartiest reception and Sir William Henry Houldsworth, conservative member for the northwest division of Manchester, who was the British delegate at the monetary conference at Brussels in 1892, and Lord Aldenham, senior partner in the firm of Antoine Hoare & Sons, bankers and merchants, and formerly a governor, now director of the Bank of England, have had long interviews with the senator and are aiding him in every possible way. Senator Wolcott finds that the position here remains unchanged from the time of the Brussels conference, namely, that the British government and the House of commons are committed to do all in their power to secure by international agreement the stable monetary par of the exchange of gold and silver. The Bank of England is still willing to keep a fifth of its reserve in silver bars. But in view of the willingness of Great Britain, which has been expressed to Senator Wolcott, to bring in the mints of India into any international agreement, Great Britain under no circumstances will take the initiative in calling a new conference, considering, as she does, that the above offer is the most practical step toward international bimetallism taken by any government. She now wants to see what practical steps other governments are willing to take.

The continental powers are equally unwilling to take the lead in calling a monetary conference, as they unanimously believe that the United States, both by its position and importance, must take the initiative.

The approaching wedding is announced at Nice of the mother of the Princess de Chimay, who has already been twice married.

Notable event in theatricals during the past week was the appearance of Carl Rosa company at the Garrick with moderate success.

From the general tone of the continental press it is evident that Europe looks askance at the Anglo-American arbitration treaty and seems to fear an Anglo-American alliance. The marquis of Salisbury's dig at Prince Bismarck in his speech in the house of lords on Tuesday last appears to have touched a sore point in Germany. The premier said referring to the arbitration treaty: "I can only observe that you must think we are indulging in millennial anticipations if we hope that something would be done by the treaty of arbitration to diminish the risk of war. I do not say it will remove the greatest risk of war. I do not say it will restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck, but diplomacy is full of an infinite number of small differences which are caught up by the people and the press of both countries. And if they are written upon, exaggerated and enlarged they tend to diminish the friendship between them and give birth to a feeling of alienation and resentment."

The North German Gazette commenting upon the reference to Prince Bismarck refers to the arbitration treaty as an agreement to prevent quarrels about trifles and repudiates the comparison of Napoleon with Prince Bismarck, wherein the North German Gazette sees "another illustration of British industrial and commercial jealousy."

The Kreuz Zeitung says that the marquis of Salisbury, instead of mentioning the names of two prominent personages, would have done better to openly admit that such treaties are of little use, "since they must be repudiated in all instances involving vital National interests."

A singular law suit between the rival pretenders to the throne of France was refused this week before the civil tribunal of Paris. The duke of Anjou is suing the present duke of Orleans for using the royal arms of France on the ground that the duke of Anjou is the rightful heir to the throne, as he is the descendant of Louis XIV. Counsel for the duke of Anjou has asked that the duke of Orleans be compelled to pay the sum of 1000 francs for each day he continues to use the royal arms of France. The Procureur de la Republique proposed the rejection of the suit, declaring it was curious to find the plaintiff asking a republican court to confer on him the title of king of France. To still further complicate matters, counsel appeared for Don Carlos, head of the Spanish house of the Bourbon family and pretender to the throne of Spain, claiming for his client the right to bear the royal arms of France. Judgment will be rendered next week.

All the newspapers congratulate the marquis of Salisbury in his diplomatic triumph as shown by the publication on Thursday last of the official correspondence between Great Britain and Russia, which brought about the agreement of the czar to the proposal of the marquis of Salisbury that the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople should formulate reforms for the Turkish empire, which should be enforced by the powers should the sultan prove recalcitrant, to which France consented later, after Germany, Austria and Italy had previously given their consent. There is a general feeling that the concert of Europe for coercion is nearer realization than ever before.

The plague news from Bombay is not reassuring. The government sanitary commissioner has reported seriously on the situation, but Englishmen regard the chances of the plague getting a foothold in Great Britain as being remote, owing to the excellent sanitary conditions. But on the continent the feeling of alarm has increased during the last week and the continental press demands the most rigorous inspection of everything imported from India.

Some excitement was caused in Paris during the week by the stopping of a small steamer bound from London to Paris at Bougivila, a village on the Seine, about four miles north of Versailles. A rumor spread that the steamer was infected with the plague, and it transpired that she had on board carpets and bedding from India. But it developed later they had been stored in London for the past six months, and the authorities allowed her to proceed to Paris.

Among the unsanitary ports of the Mediterranean littoral grave fears are expressed that the plague will be introduced on the steamers coming from India, and the French minister for the interior, M. Barthu, has ordered large quantities of the anti-plague serum to be prepared and sent to the French ports. At a meeting of the council of public assistance in Paris a note of alarm was struck in a remark that infected Indian carpets may have already been brought into the French capital.

Dr. Brouardel, moreover, stated that the danger of the plague reaching Europe was imminent, that the preventive means of France only existed in rudimentary form, that France could do nothing to prevent the entrance of the plague and could do nothing to combat it. These grave remarks from Dr. Brouardel have created a deep impression, and at the council held at the Elysee palace today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, and the minister of the interior communicated to their colleagues and to the president the sanitary regulations adopted by the government. These include forbidding pilgrims from leaving Tonkin, Algiers and Senegambia for Mecca this year, and President Faure has signed a decree imposing severe penalties upon the import of merchandise from the infected parts of India, through other ports than Marseilles, Pauillac, St. Nazire, Dunkirk, Havre and Algiers.

The Italian sanitary council has considered the situation, and it is understood that they advise against all projects for a general quarantine as being commercially ruinous and inefficacious.

In Germany the plague is viewed through Anglo-Indian glasses, and Great Britain is attacked for allowing herself to be lulled into a feeling of false security by the Indian authorities and the Bombay press, which is charged with trying to conceal the real danger existing.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Three Hundred Chinese Killed in a Theater Crush.

San Francisco, Cal., January 23.—The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, today brings the following statement issued by the Spanish governor general of the Philippine islands:

Manilla, Philippine Islands, January 4.—General Gelbis, with 300 men, seconded by the Narvando and Alberis forces, routed at Kapsig and other points of the river Pasig region 2000 rebels of Cavite, commanded by the so-called General Aguinaldo. Our soldiers took several trenches, killing plenty of rebels, till now there have been counted 32 killed and 18 wounded. The naval force assisted successfully in this operation.

Active operations are going on in Bulacan and Batalan. The River Pasig region is now clear of rebels.

Advices from Foo Chow received at Hong Kong on January 2 report a terrible catastrophe in a temple at Kwang Fou on December 8 last. A theatrical performance was held for the first time in the place and was attended by a large crowd of natives and a few Europeans. One of the temple lamps was overturned, firing the building. The panic-stricken crowd tried to force a way through the small doors. In the rush 300 people were trampled to death.

The victims were principally woman and children. Of the forty actors only four escaped alive, and two of the survivors are in the native hospitals suffering from internal injuries and may die.

A conflagration attended by disaster and loss of life occurred at Yoshine Tsuki district, Kanagawa prefecture, on the night of December 29. The flames burst out at the end of the village, which was a place of 170 houses, and fanned by a strong wind, devastated nearly the whole village. The place faces the Sagami river and high cliffs rise behind, and many of the people were unable to effect their escape and were burned to death and several seriously injured.

The Hoakodate Sea company steamship, which left Hoakodate for the Kuriles in November and has not since been heard of, was wrecked in the neighborhood of Etrupp. The passengers and crew, numbering 250, were rescued by the Kokuyuaru, which was sent out to search for the missing vessel, and brought the survivors of the Hoakodate on the 3d inst.

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RHODES REACHES LONDON.

An Effort to Force the Government to Drop the Inquiry.

New York, January 23.—The Evening Post's London copyright cable today says:

Cecil Rhodes arrived in London today in a snowstorm. At Plymouth, where the steamer touched, a crowd of reporters resorted to all manner of devices for engaging him in special launches, but failed even in seeing Mr. Rhodes, who, in marked contrast with his Cape Town talkativeness, shut himself up in his cabin. Chagrin is expressed that now that Mr. Rhodes is here no committee is ready. Mr. Chamberlain himself impresses everyone with his anxiety to set the committee to work, but Mr. J. M. McLean, the leader of the little band of tory jingoes who resent what they regard as Mr. Chamberlain's tame African policy, has an amendment which delays its reappointment. The jingoes think they may even force the government to drop the inquiry, and the strange thing is that Sir Lubbock's supporters believe that peace between the English and the Dutch will be best served by silence. They must of course fail.

One of Mr. Rhodes' friends on the steamer said that when he was told his sneer about the "unctious rectitude" of England had provoked much ill-feeling, his reply was: "When people have been sticking pins into you for a whole year you feel like hitting back just once. They hold up their hands in horror at all manner of things of which they really have no horror at all."

American Steamer Probably Lost.

Halifax, January 23.—The stern of the American schooner Laura Mack was discovered on the shore at C. H. Little harbor, near Shelburn, N. S., this morning. She had a cargo of frozen herring. There are no tidings of the crew.

Canadian Parliament Prorogued.

Ottawa, Ont., January 23.—Parliament has been formally prorogued utnil the 8th of March next.

THE RODRIGUEZ LETTER.

Its Influence Will Be Against the Arbitration Treaty.

Washington, January 23.—Senators generally realize that the communication of Minister Rodriguez in regard to the Nicaragua canal franchise, which was sent to the senate yesterday, is liable to have immediate effect upon not only the canal bill, but also upon other pending and probable legislation, including the general Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

Senators generally express the opinion that the first consequence will be to send the bill back to the committee on foreign relations. It is a matter of conjecture how long the bill will remain in committee if recommitted, but in that event it is considered probable that it could not be reported in time to be considered during the present session.

Quite as important as the effect upon the Nicaraguan canal bill itself, is the influence which the communication is likely to have upon the arbitration treaty.

New York senators believe the new position assumed by the Central American powers is the result of British influence, and the effect is to cause those who hold this belief to stand aloof from any alliance with England. Members of the committee on foreign relations freely express the opinion in private conversation that the effect of the communication will be entirely against the treaty. The committee on foreign relations will hold a special meeting Monday to take up the treaty.

VERDICT FOR FIVE THOUSAND.

Mrs. Johnson Gets Damages for the Bogus Marriage.

In the district court yesterday in the case of Julia Ann Johnson vs. August Mail, for damages growing out of a bogus marriage, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5000 by default.

Mrs. Johnson was a widow in 1895, when she met Mail, and engaged to marry him. The day for the wedding was set.

On the appointed day Mail appeared with a man whom he represented to be County Clerk Dupree, and, producing a marriage license, some sort of a ceremony was gone through. There was some conversation in German, some beer drinking, some music and then the couple were pronounced man and wife. Mrs. Johnson had been married before, and the rites, as then performed, did not coincide with her recollection of the previous ceremony, and she made objections. She was told that this was a German wedding and that all Germans were married in that way. Suspecting no harm, she accepted this explanation, and the two lived together as man and wife at the Tremont hotel till the following Monday, when Mail left her, stating that he would return in two days. He stayed away two weeks, and a short time after this left her again. This time he "never came back any more," and she has not since seen him.

When she found that the wedding ceremony was a bogus one and that her supposed husband had deserted her, she instituted suit for damages.

Hero of a Train Wreck.

Plucky Brakeman Spaulding of the Houston and Texas Central is being talked about in railroad circles, and comes near being a real hero. He was a member of the crew having charge of the stock train that figured in the rear end collision at Benchley the other day, and had it not been for his nerve and good fortune probably those occupying the caboose that was crashed into might have been incinerated, but as it was they now live to tell the tale.

Spaulding was riding on the engine with Engineer Higgins and Fireman Stewart, when they saw, a short distance ahead of them, the rear of the train in front of them. Higgins and Stewart jumped, but Spaulding remained with the machine. As they reared the other train he climbed out of the cab, and, holding on to the handle bars, stood ready to let go. When the crash came and the big locomotive began to totter Spaulding jumped to the ground unhurt.

As soon as possible he ran to the caboose and assisted in getting Conductor Ward and his brakeman from under the timbers, which had already been fired by the explosion of a gasoline tank, and then speedily extinguished the flames. This is the second or third serious wreck Spaulding has been in, but fortune seems to favor him, and he comes from the smash up without a blemish.

The Barbers' Union.

The barbers of Houston have decided that no more Sunday shaving after the first day of February will be tolerated and mean to use their influence to have the practice abated. That was the action of the bosses in body assembled Friday night, and yesterday The Post was given to understand that violations of the law would be vigorously prosecuted by them. Some time during the week they will hold another meeting and oraganize a union for bosses exclusively, and about the same time the barbers intend to revive their old union. In addition to declaring themselves on the Sunday closing, they adopted the uniform price of 15 cetns for a shave and 25 cents for a bath. Hair cuts, shampoo and sea foams will remain where they are—so will a number of barbers who do not propose to have anything to do with the present movement, and who will continue to charge whatever they see fit for their services.

SALT RHEUM

Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

Cuticura

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," free.

FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes, Chafes by CUTICURA SOAP.

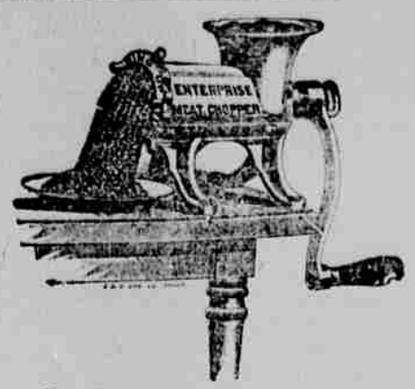
HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE TO CLOSE OU

This enormous stock of the J. R. Morris Hardware Co., bought at less than half their value. We have only about forty-five days to wind up, and as the time is now limited to only a few days will name prices within the reach of all.



P. & S. W. Meat Choppers.

Only a few left of the celebrated P. S. & W. Meat Choppers, worth $4.50; your choice of our stock....$1 75
No. 100 Japanned Sausage Mills, worth $1.50; only 50c

Sperry Knives.

Set (3) Bread, Cake and Paring Knives, like cut, worth 85c; only.. 15c

Joseph Rodgers Cutlery

Good Stag Handle Rodgers Carving Knife and Fork, worth $2.00; only..$1 25
Rodgers Stag Handle Carving Knife and Fork, with patent fork guard, worth $2.75; only $1 65
Rodgers 4-Blade Stag Handle Pocketknife $1 00

Fine Shears.

We have a large stock of these solid steel Shears to be closed out at bankrupt prices.

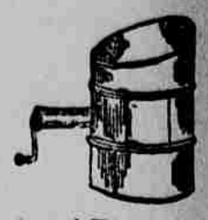
7-inch Steel Shears only 20c
8-inch Steel Shears only..... 25c
9-inch Steel Shears only 30c

Agate Ironware.

Special prices on the small stock which we have on hand of these first quality goods.

Agate Teakettle, with patent bottom, like cut, only 85c
Agate Teakettle, with flat bottom only 65c
Agate Bake Pan 35c
Agate 2-Quart Covered Bucket..... 20c
Agate Sauce Pan 25c

Agate Wash Basin 15c
Agate Pie Plate, like cut 15c
Agate Milk Pan 25c
Agate 1-Quart Coffee Dripper..... 40c
Agate 1-Quart Coffee Pot 35c



Hunters' Flour Sifter.

Hunter's Rotary Flour Sifters, like cut 15c
Quincy Patent Popcorn Poppers, worth 35c, only 15c

Sundries.

Clothes Wringer $1 75
Galvanized Tub 35c
Galvanized Bucket 15c
Two Kegs Tacks 25c
Corkscrew 5c
Thermometer 5c
Waffle Irons 15c
Stove Skillet 20c
Kitchen Saw 15c
One dozen Tin Teaspoons 15c
Coal Hods 15c
Ax and Handle 15c
Cotton Mop and Handle 15c
Foot Scraper 5c
Coffee Mill 15c
Padlock 15c
Mouse Traps 5c
Razor Strop 15c
4-Quart Coffee Pots 15c
Britannia Drippers 15c

Cook Stoves.

No. 170 Chalmette Cook Stove, worth $10, only $5 95
No. 8 On Time Large Oven Cook Stove, worth $25, only $15 75
No. 1007 Southern Leader Cook Stove, with large oven, porcelain lined doors, removable ash tray, worth $21, only $14 75
No. 1007 Southern Leader Cook Stove, with porcelain lined oven doors, large oven and extension porcelain lined reservoir, cheap at $32, only $21 95

Heating Stoves.

15-inch Box Stove $1 95
No. 6 Chromo Coal or Wood Heating Stove only $2 95

PLOWS—BRINLY PLOWS AT LESS THAN COS

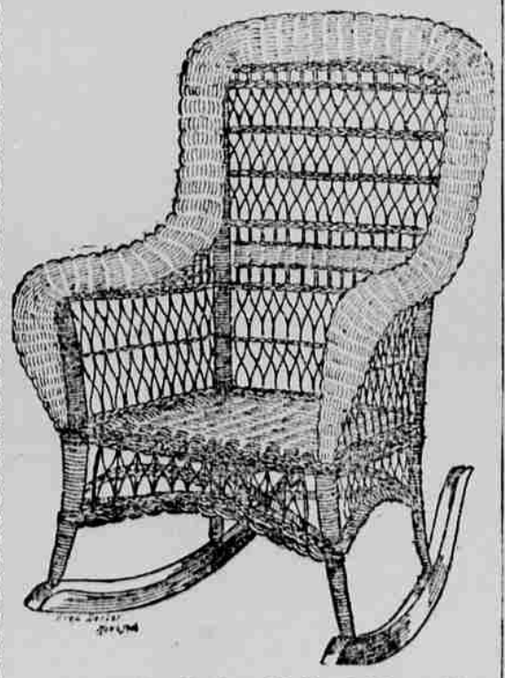
J. E. WHITTLESEY

Successor to J. R. Morris Hardware Co.

R. B. MORRIS, Mgr. 309, 311 Main Street.

LEFT OVER

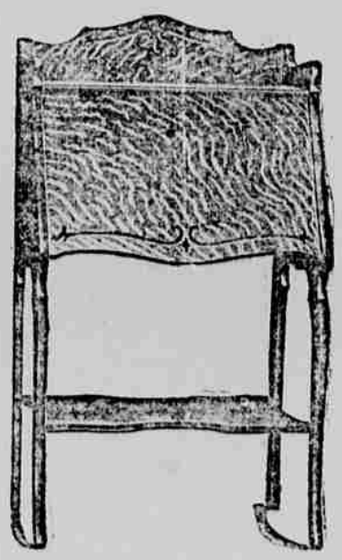
Here are a few articles that we expected to sell before Christmas, but didn't. Just now don't want them. In fact, prefer their room to their company. They were cheap before Christmas. Now they are cheaper. In truth, we offer them at prices mighty close to cost.



Large Willow Rocker, Shellac finish, would be cheap at $5 50.

Cut to $4.45.

10 per cent discount on our entire line of Willow Goods during balance of January.

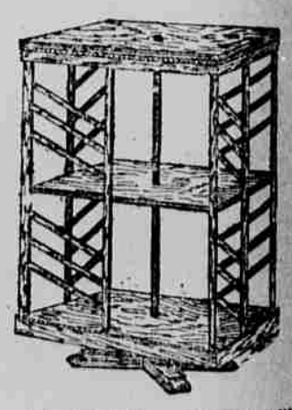


No. 1356—Lady's Desk, solid Oak, Polish finish, strong and substantial, 25 inches wide. There's big value in it at $5.95.

Now Cut to $4.95.

Full line of Ladies' Desks, in Birch and Mahogany, at low prices.

Try our D. & W. Furniture Polish; best made. Price 25c a bottle.



Revolving Book Case, No. 1241, solid Oak, Polish finish, just the thing for library or office, the kind Wanamaker sells for $7.00.

Cut to $5.85.

20 per cent discount on all other Revolving Book Cases in stock until February 1st.

20 per cent discount on all Upholstered Goods until February 1st.

Prices quoted above are absolutely very cheap. The goods offered are perfect in every way. Our only reason for cutting prices so deeply is to reduce heavy stocks in certain lines. Besides bargains listed we have a lot of odds and ends too numerous to mention that we are selling at ridiculously low figures. Call and see us or write us. We solicit Mail Orders and guarantee satisfaction.

E. K. DILLINGHAM FURNITURE CO., 701, 703, 705 MAIN STREET.

AROUND THE COURTS.

County Court.

William Mellot and wife vs. Wm. Manger; verdict for defendant.

Roblik Ferris vs. Ella Ferris et al, debt; E. P. Hamblen appointed guardian ad litem for the minor defendant, Myrtle Ferris.

W. D. Cleveland & Co. vs. J. M. Eplen, debt; judgment by default for plaintiff for $707.78 and $70.77 attorney fees.

Lionel & C. Grumbach vs. Jules Hirsch, debt; leave to defendant to amend pleadings.

Guelph Gibson vs. Ella Ferris et al, debt; E. P. Hamblen appointed guardian for minor defendant, Myrtle Ferris.

PROBATE DOCKET.

Estate of Maudie and Claude Peters, minors; annual account of guardian disapproved and guardian ordered to file a new bond in the sum of $2000.

Estate of John T. Brady, deceased; executrix ordered to return exhibit of condition of estate.

Estate of George F. Eckert, deceased; ordered that executrix be cited to show cause why she should not be fined for contempt of court in failing to file exhibit as ordered and execution ordered to issue against sureties on her bond for costs.

Estate of Emma Hudson, minor; application to sell personal property granted.

Estate of McGinnis minors; receivership merged into guardianship and Dan McGinnis, heretofore receiver, appointed guardian. Bond $1000. W. S. Hunt, R. S. Pendleton and F. L. Schwander appointed appraisers.

Estate of Maud Wilson, minor; bond of Ira P. Jones as guardian approved.

Civil District Court.

Ella Provenzano vs. Ed. A. Flewellen; continued to next term to hear contest.

Floyd and Annie Sanders et al vs. Houston and Texas Central Railroad company; continued generally.

Branch T. Masterson vs. Fritz Bokel et al; continued generally.

R. R. Morris vs. Travelers' Insurance company; continued generally.

Margie Lee vs. Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad company et al; continued generally.

Julia Ann Johnson vs. August Mail; judgment for plaintiff for $5000.

George Francis vs. Salley Francis; judgment for plaintiff for divorce.

Suits Filed for District Court.

The following suits were filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the district court:

W. Wilson vs. R. Wilson, divorce.

City of Houston vs. Mrs. Malinda Freund, tax debt.

City of Houston vs. L. M. Rich et al, tax debt.

Lillie Johnson vs. James Johnson, divorce.

H. F. White vs. C. H. Warner and Annie A. Balfour; injunction and debt.

Henry Miles vs. Sealy Miles, divorce.

New Bicycle Track.

Messrs. M. A. Grant and "Cap" Armore will commence Monday to sell shares for the purpose of building a bicycle track. Their aim is first to get every person in the city who is interested in this kind of sport to subscribe for as many shares as possible, then if they have sufficient money raised they will give several race benefits.

The location for the track will be on the International and Great Northern where the baseball park was situated. The track will be one-quarter of a mile in length and will cost, including grandstand, etc., about $1500.

The shares will be $5 each, and cheap for almost everybody.