

THE CHINESE DRAMA

Japan the Most Explosive Element in the Play.

MAY BE A FIRE-BRAND

PROBLEM TO RESTRAIN HER FROM IMPETUOUS ACTION.

DEPARTURE OF HER FLEET OMINOUS

In Diplomatic Game Salisbury Has Outplayed Russia, While Germany Has Been Most Skillful of the Three, Caressing Both London and St. Petersburg.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 22.—While events are moving with somewhat rapidity in the far east and complications may any day develop a situation fraught with momentous dangers, when the known facts and the position of affairs are analyzed there is really not much reason at the present moment to suppose that a solution of the crisis will be found in a resort to war. There is reason to believe that diplomatic circles do not fear that it will be necessary to appeal to arms, unless and this is the dangerous feature of the situation, Japan breaks from her mentors. So far as the European powers are concerned, the diplomats throughout are satisfied that the Chinese question will not break the peace of the world; but, they have always feared that Japan will prove a fire brand.

Unless she can be restrained from impetuous action, the departure of her fleet from Yokohama to-day for Chinese waters, may prove to be the striking of the match which may lead to a dreaded conflagration.

Leaving out the possibility of war, the diplomatic game is most interesting. The Marquis of Salisbury is slow in playing his trump, but unless Russia and France have some up their sleeves, it would appear that he has a decided advantage for the British Premier has forced Russia to show her hand. She no longer conceals the fact that she regards the whole of Manchuria and the Liao-Tung peninsula as being her exclusive prey, but insisting that Ta-Lien-Wan (northeast of Port Arthur) be made a treaty port, the Marquis of Salisbury has countered the Muscovite designs on Port Arthur for the later's strategic value without Ta-Lien-Wan.

France, of course, resents the proposal to open Nan-Ning, which would clash with her exclusive interests in Tonquin, while both Russia and France are deeply concerned in Great Britain's claim to extend the Chinese railroad into the Chinese province of Yun-Nan. France has secured privileges in Yun-Nan, which would be seriously discommodated by the British railroad diverting to the north the commerce of such a rich province, while a railroad from Rangoon to Shanghai (which would be the natural outcome of Great Britain's demands) would be a disastrous competitor of the great trans-Asiatic line (from Samarcand to Port Arthur), which Russia is so laboriously constructing.

As the Associated Press has indicated throughout, there seems to be an understanding between Germany and Great Britain; but, Germany, at the same time, has so skillfully played her cards, alternately caressing St. Petersburg and London, that the relations between both capitals are better than for a long time past. The firm, confident tone of the British Ministerial utterances, emphasizes that Great Britain does not intend to recede from the main points of the position she has taken up, and the Cabinet Ministers are merely voicing the determination of the country, which recognizes that if Great Britain gives way now, she will only have to fight the battle in the future, when the completion of the Siberian railroad will render it more difficult to count upon a bloodless triumph. While, therefore, the present situation is admittedly pregnant with possibilities, it need not be assumed that peace is endangered, and war will follow if Great Britain maintains the ground she has taken up. Verbal bluster and naval displays are only the usual accompaniments of great diplomatic struggles, and are intended to test the enemy's nerve. In the meanwhile, it may be observed that, while Great Britain is unlikely to budge from the broad principle, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach enunciated, there are glimpses of the fact that the negotiations at Peking should be accepted as necessarily final.

As a sample of the credibility attachable to the various rumors in circulation, the British Admiralty explicitly denies the accuracy of the reports circulated here on Thursday last as to the strengthening of the navy by 5,000 men (2,000 additional sailors to be engaged during the present quarter), and the immediate commissioning of the reserve first-class battleship Hannibal, now at Portsmouth. As usual, there is every explanation of the sudden rush of British troops to Egypt—except the right one. What really seems to have happened is that Col. Parsons, while en route to take over Kassala, of the Italians found King Menelik, of Abyssinia, in the greatest state of wrath at the surrender of the town (which his majesty regarded as part of his domain), to the Egyptians, and he was mobilizing an army with the intention of asserting his authority. If King Menelik should be acting, as suspected, in concert with the Mahdi, the danger of the situation is greatly enhanced, especially if there is truth in the stories, which are leaking out just now, of the existence of dissatisfaction among General Kitchener's Sudanese, who are real fighters, and the reported lack of backbone shown by the Egyptians during the last operations.

It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, will shortly announce the betrothal of the Arch Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolf, to the King of Spain.

RUSSIA VEXED AT BRITAIN. St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—A semi-official

communication purporting to emanate from London says that the British war vessels at Port Arthur have been ordered to leave there without delay.

London, Jan. 22.—Regarding the semi-official communication, made public in St. Petersburg today, the following semi-official note will be published in London this evening:

"The British vessels which recently visited Port Arthur merely touched there in the course of their ordinary cruises, and would naturally leave after a short stay. The question of calling and departure is one at the discretion of the British admiral on the station."

In spite of the statement of the Foreign Office there is reason to believe that the withdrawal of the British warships from Port Arthur is due to the great irritation in Russia at their presence there, and to the strongest representation of the Russian government on the subject.

Next week there will be combined coal operations at Portsmouth, with the view of testing the facilities for coaling a fleet in case of an emergency.

A special dispatch from Berlin says: In view of the dispatch of a Japanese fleet to Chinese waters, the Deutsche Nachrichten demands that Germany immediately send two torpedo divisions to Kiau-Chow Bay."

A COAST-LINE SMASH
TWO MEN KILLED AND A NUMBER WERE INJURED.

A Local Moving on Two Minutes' Margin by Orders Met the Florida Bound Express Train.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 21.—Train No. 37, of the Atlantic Coast Line, from New York to Florida, and train No. 52, local, from Charleston, collided eighty miles west of Charleston at 7:15 this morning. Two men were killed and a number injured.

The killed: Robert James, fireman, of No. 37; Wesley Bishop, fireman, of No. 52, both colored.

The injured: Engineer Neely, of No. 37; mangled and scalded.

John Sellers, colored porter; scalded.

E. R. Liles, baggage master; leg crushed.

Engineer E. F. Hall, No. 52; arm broken.

M. McDuffie, baggage master; bruised about the head.

J. A. Powell, express messenger; leg broken.

A. J. Gourdin, Charleston, and J. W. Hood, Knoxville, both bruised about the head.

Several passengers on the Pullman were slightly scratched and bruised. The collision was caused by a confusion of orders. No. 37 had the right of way, but was late and the local train had orders to take the siding, if it could be made by 7:15. The point was reached at 7:17, but the special was a few minutes ahead of time reported and the two trains came together. Both locomotives were smashed, but only two cars were damaged. A relief train was sent at once and the injured brought to this city.

MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE

To Have a Working day of 8 Hours After June 1st.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22.—The Inter-State Joint Convention of Miners and Operators this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution making the acknowledged day's work throughout the five States represented and the competitive field eight hours on and after June 1st, provided that the same shall have been established and in operation on and after May 1st to the satisfaction of miners and operators.

CULLOM'S AMENDMENT.

To Enlarge Commission's Powers as to Long and Short Haul.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Senator Cullom to-day introduced a new bill for the amendment of the Inter-State Commerce law. The bill is intended to cover the defects of the present law as indicated by the courts. It gives the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority to prohibit any railroad company or other common carrier from charging more for a long than a short haul over the same line.

ACTOR RATCLIFFE'S WOES.

Caroline Ravenhill Arrives from England and Claims Him for Her Own.

New York, Jan. 22.—Caroline Ravenhill, who declares she is the wife of Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, arrived on the liner St. Louis from Southampton to-day.

Ratcliffe was arraigned in police court later in the day and confronted by the Ravenhill woman. She positively identified him as the man to whom she was married in England in 1883.

HALLET KILBOURNE INSANE.

Had Recently Made Three Attempts Upon His Own Life.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—An inquiry into the sanity of Mr. Hallet Kilbourne, a prominent citizen of Washington, was had to-day by a marshal's jury and resulted in a verdict finding Mr. Kilbourne of unsound mind. The inquiry, which was had upon the petition of his family, showed that his mind had been deranged for several weeks and that he had made three attempts recently to take his life.

TOD SLOANE RETURNED.

Wants to Return to England, But His Employers Want Him Here.

New York, Jan. 22.—Jockey Tod Sloane, the American who has been in England since last fall riding English horses, arrived home to-day on the Campania.

Sloane wants to go back to England this year, but Julius Fleischmann, one of his American employers, said today that they could not agree to this, as their plans for the coming season were to a great extent based upon their high opinion of the jockey's ability.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed in North Carolina: Poplar Mount, M. Wolf.

MR. BAILEY REJOINS

Mr. Hitt Is Quoted Against Himself as to Veracity.

SOME STRONG LANGUAGE

CUBAN QUESTION STILL UPPER-MOST WITH MEMBERS.

CLEVELAND'S CONNIVANCE IN A STEAL

That is How Senator Stewart Characterized the Last Administration's Connection With the Issue of \$262,000,000 of Bonds—Teller Resolution Amendments.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The sensational episode at the close of the Cuban debate on Thursday, when Speaker Reed and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, in parliamentary language, questioned each others veracity, the one charging, and the other resenting the imputation of bad faith, had its sequel in the House today. On a question of personal privilege Mr. Bailey secured the floor.

He said he would not revive the controversy for the purpose of sustaining himself, or showing that his adversary was wrong as explanation in such cases did but little good, usually leaving the partisans of each only the more firmly convinced of the correctness of the position of his side. But, said he, an examination of the record showed that there was an agreement that there should be a yea and nay vote on the motion to recommit so explicit and distinct, that he felt it his duty to call it to the attention of the country.

He quoted Mr. Hitt's last remark: "And it is understood, Mr. Chairman, that at 4 o'clock tomorrow there shall be but one yea and nay vote, that on a motion to recommit." The Democrats broke forth in applause.

"That was precisely my statement," continued Mr. Bailey. "I do not desire to impute motives other than honorable ones to any one, for I am slow to charge falsehood or unfair dealing, but I do affirm that there has been either a misunderstanding or a misstatement."

He was met by Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, General Henderson, of Iowa, one of the floor leaders of the majority, and also by the Speaker with the argument that no agreement, such as alleged, even if made, which they denied, could have waived the rules of the House, and that any agreement for a vote on a motion necessarily assumed that the motion would be in order under the rules. This closed the incident. While the language used today was strong, there was no display of temper and no excitement was occasioned, although the statements and counter-statements were enthusiastically applauded by the respective sides.

Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, submitted a privileged report from his committee, recommending the passage of a resolution of inquiry, requesting the State Department, if not incompatible with the public interests to transmit to the House all information in its possession relative to the military execution of Col. Ruiz, a Spanish envoy to the insurgent camp of Aranguez. The resolution was adopted without division.

Some bills of minor importance were passed before the tilt between the giants and the remainder of the day was devoted to general debate on the Indian Appropriation bill.

That the Cuban question is still uppermost in the minds of the members, was evidenced during this debate, much of which was devoted to it. Mr. Cummings, of New York, made a particularly eloquent speech on the spirit of seventy-six, which evoked tumultuous applause from both sides of the House. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Two amendments were offered in the Senate to-day to the Teller resolution, one by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, declaring it to be the duty of the government under existing laws to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money, and the other by Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, substituting for the Teller resolution a declaration that it is the financial policy of the United States to maintain the existing gold standard until an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver shall be reached. There was no debate upon either amendment, both being proposed after Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, had addressed the Senate for an hour and a half on the resolution.

Mr. Stewart began his argument by stating that he disregarded the resolution which is already a law of the United States had brought many calamities upon the land and that the results of such disregard had been disastrous and lamentable. He attributed the panic of 1893 directly to the disregard of the law.

Mr. Stewart maintained that the law was mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem bonds in silver. Mr. Stewart declared that apologists of the administration, advanced as their only argument in favor of the government's position that it was the established policy of the United States to maintain gold and silver at a parity with each other, as the law provides.

"Such an argument," said Mr. Stewart, "is an insult to the common sense of the American people."

"The plain fact is," declared the Nevada Senator, "that the executive department of this government has not in twenty years been guilty of a more evident violation of the law than its refusal to pay the government's obligations in silver."

Referring further along to the sale of the \$262,000,000 of bonds by the administration of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Stewart declared that in the sale of those bonds there had been a "steal" of \$30,000,000 with the connivance of the executive. The Senator denounced it as a shame that no adequate investigation of the

"steal" had ever been made by Congress.

Mr. Stewart said that he had great respect for Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, as he had the distinction at least of being honest in the expression of his opinions. He thought that if Mr. Gage were put out of the cabinet it would be for telling the truth, as he had evidently committed no other offense.

The Senate devoted an hour to the consideration of bills on the calendar and shortly after 3 o'clock went into executive session. At 5 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

BRAZILIAN EXPOSITION.

American Transportation Company Shipping Large Exhibits to Rio De Janeiro.

New York, Jan. 22.—The North and South American Transportation Company, are sending out a large number of samples of American manufactured goods to Rio De Janeiro, where they will be exhibited at the national exhibition, which shortly takes place there. Orders will be taken for these goods on the samples by representatives of the company who are now in Brazil. It is expected that a large trade will result.

JAPAN READY FOR WAR

IS MOBILIZING HER FLEET TOWARD CHINESE WATERS.

Japan Considered Able to Meet Effectively on Sea Both Russia and Germany, Without England's Help.

London, Jan. 21.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon commenting upon the despatch from Yokohama saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says:

"Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama to-day and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis. It was obvious that the Japanese government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does except when mobilizing the Army or Navy. That is precisely what it has been doing. It is almost certain that the destination of the fleet is Wei-Hai-Wei, and there is no doubt the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Korea are concerned, shall not be altered by Russia or any combination of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China they are in a position to enforce their claims."

The St. James Gazette also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese Navy, points out its immense fighting strength, and says:

"Even with Great Britain a mere sympathetic outlook, it is probable that Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships east of Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the Powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle line against three battleships which Japan possesses."

REV. DR. TALMAGE MARRIES.

Mrs. Eleanor McCreath Collier Becomes His Third Wife.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage, the noted divine, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Eleanor McCreath Collier, of Allegheny city, were united in marriage to-day at the McCreath residence, No. 47 Irwin avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Robinson, D. D., pastor of the First United Presbyterian church. The wedding, which came as a great surprise to the many friends of the couple, was on account of a recent death in the family, an extremely quiet affair.

Mrs. Talmage is the daughter of the late James M. McCreath, of the big iron firm, Lindsay and McCreath. She was the widow of Charles W. Collier, only son of Judge F. H. Collier. She is 40 years old, while her husband celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday several months ago.

The present Mrs. Talmage is the Reverend gentleman's third wife, his second having died several years ago.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Lack of Funds in Postal Service Will be Looked After.

Washington, Jan. 22.—It is understood that as a result of the agitation in New York and many other cities, over the proposed reduction of postal deliveries to avert the threatened deficiency, several members of the New York delegation have arranged with the House Appropriation Committee to offset the necessity of such a step by a provision for an appropriation in the deficiency bill.

CULLOM'S AMENDMENT.

To Enlarge Commission's Powers as to Long and Short Haul.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Cullom to-day introduced a new bill for the amendment of the Inter-State Commerce law. The bill is intended to cover the defects of the present law as indicated by the courts. It gives the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority to prohibit any railroad company or other common carrier from charging more for a long than a short haul over the same line.

LUETGERT ON THE STAND.

Explains That he Got the Protash to Make Soap.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Adolph Luetgert occupied the stand to-day in his trial for wife murder. The most important feature of his testimony was his explanation of the presence of the potash in the factory. He said it had been purchased to make soft soap and was in the factory two months before the day of his wife's disappearance.

MR. ST. JOHN WILL STAY.

His Private Secretary Denies the Story of His Resignation.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 22.—Vice-President St. John's private secretary denies positively the report that Mr. St. John will resign his position with the Seaboard Air Line to accept the management of the Union Pacific.

FRENCH FREE-FIGHT

Blows Exchanged in the Chamber of Deputies.

DISPUTE OVER DREYFUS

SOCIALISTS AND PRESS OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT.

THE SCOUNDREL AND COWARD PASSED

Armed-Troops Summoned—President Brisson Assumed Responsibility of Deciding Not to Resume the Sitting and the Mob Outside Was Then Calmed.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies was thronged to-day and there was great excitement when ex-Minister Cavaignac repeated the interpellation of the government on the subject of Dreyfus, of which he had previously notified the Minister. He affirmed the existence of the report of Captain Lebrun-Renaud, containing the confession of Dreyfus, whose guilt, he added, was thus established and blamed the government's silence, which, the speaker claimed, permitted criticism of an affair legally decided.

M. Cavaignac asked the government to furnish a clear explanation of the situation.

The Premier, M. Delcasse, in reply, said he would not communicate the contents of Captain Lebrun-Renaud's report. The government did not think it right to publish it, because the Ministers thought a parliamentary discussion would affect the judicial character of the whole affair, and once the discussion was opened it could not be closed.

The Premier said that the present campaign in regard to Dreyfus was deplorable. A great writer had used his pen to dishonor the army. (Prolonged applause and violent protests.)

M. Delcasse blamed the newspapers for supporting Dreyfus and declared the government had only done its duty in prosecuting Emile Zola.

At this point the president of the Chamber, M. Brisson, intervened and adjourned the Deputies to calmness, and to set an example at the critical moment when the streets were crowded with disorderly bands.

Regarding the street disturbances, the Premier said the government would know how to speedily quell them and re-establish order.

"The government now needs," the Premier said, "that the country should be informed that the Chamber has supported the Ministers." (Great applause.)

M. Cavaignac replied that the moral result sought had been attained, adding that he desired to withdraw his interpellation. This caused great excitement in the House, and M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, reintroduced M. Cavaignac's interpellation of the government.

Continuing, M. Jaures characterized as "lies" the "incomplete charges" filed in the prosecution of Zola.

M. DeBornis, Conservative, accused M. Jaures of being the spokesman of the "Dreyfus syndicate," to which M. Jaures replied: "You are a scoundrel and a coward!"

During the altercation between M. Jaures and DeBornis, the latter shouted to Jaures:

"You are unquestionably in the pay of the Dreyfus syndicate."

To this M. Jaures shouted fiercely in reply, but he was unable to make himself heard.

In the meanwhile M. Doville was trying to throw an ink-stand at the head of M. DeBornis, but was restrained by the Deputies around him.

Several persons in the press galleries exchanged blows during the uproar, and the people in the public galleries climbed upon the seats, shouting encouragement or abuse at the Deputies.

There is much talk of a duel between M. DeBornis and M. Jaures, but the friends of the latter declare that he will not fight.

M. DeBornis thereupon made a rush toward the tribune and was seized by several Socialists and a series of rights ensued, during which M. DeBornis fought his way to the tribune and struck M. Jaures.

The Conservatives and Socialists charged the platform and the melee became general, with fighting and shouting on all sides.

The president of the Chamber, M. Brisson, being powerless to restore order, left the chair, saying: "I am going to consult the Procureur General."

A few minutes later the order was given to clear the tribune, amidst the greatest excitement among the Deputies and journalists, who were threatening and jostling each other, and almost coming to blows.

It was asserted that M. DeBornis had accused M. Jaures of being paid by the "Dreyfus syndicate."

After the attack made upon him, M. Jaures was the object of an ovation upon the part of the Socialist Deputies. When the order was given to clear the tribune, the reporters were invited to retire; but before so doing several of them made a demonstration in favor of M. Jaures, shouting "Vive Jaures."

The newspaper men and the public, pouring into the lobby of the House, found them occupied by armed troops, that had been summoned when the disturbance began in the Chamber. On learning this, many of the Deputies protested, and the soldiers were withdrawn. The officers of the House, under the presidency of M. Brisson, retired to consult as to whether it was necessary to inform the public prosecutor of the episode, while at M. Brisson's request, the various groups of the Chamber held caucuses in order to consider the advisability of resuming the sitting.

A majority feared a renewal of the disorders and M. Brisson assumed the responsibility of deciding not to resume the sitting.

The spectators, who had in the meanwhile assembled in excited groups outside the Palais Bourbon (otherwise the Chamber of Deputies), were calmed by the announcement of the adjournment. During the free fight in the Chamber,

M. Gerault Richard dealt M. DeBornis a violent blow in the eye.

M. Deville threw an ink pot at M. DeBornis, whom he missed, but the missile struck an usher and the contents deluged a Conservative Deputy, whose face was pained with blood and ink.

Deputy Pajot was seized with an epileptic fit during the disorders and was carried out into the lobby.

M. DeBornis was extracted by his friends from underneath a mass of Socialists who were hammering him. One member of the Chamber fainted from loss of blood and excitement.

The Musclemen Deputy, Grenier, whose turban was torn off during the scrimmage, was seen to be praying aloud, with upraised arms.

The Bureau of the Chamber has decided to prosecute the Deputies who participated in the riot.

AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY.

Captain of a German Bark Died While at Sea.

Queenstown, Jan. 22.—The German bark Mini, from Costa Rica, arrived here today. The captain died on the voyage, and the entire crew are all afflicted with scurvy.

LONGSTREET WINS OUT

HIS CONFIRMATION STOUTLY OPPOSED IN THE SENATE.

Senator Daniel Objected to His Criticism of Lee—Confirmed by a Vote of 33 to 15.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Senate spent two hours in executive session today in discussing the nomination of General James Longstreet to be Commissioner of Railroads, which nomination had come over from yesterday, because of the objection made then by Senator Vest, who today opposed confirmation in a sharp and vigorous speech. He was followed on the same side of the argument by Senators Daniel, Berry and Caffery.

The opposition was based upon the general ground of General Longstreet's connection with the Kellogg-Warmouth faction in politics in Louisiana, in the reconstruction days of that State. Mr. Caffery was especially zealous in his opposition, saying that General Longstreet had in those days antagonized the best interests of his State, and that for this reason he was opposed to him now. He held that the General's position at that time indicated a want of judgment, which would render him incapable of filling so important a position as that of Railroad Commissioner.

Senator Daniel, while coinciding with these views, also expressed opposition to General Longstreet, because of his criticism of General Lee in his book on the war. He did not go into details, but said that he could not on his capacity as an advisor to the President in the matter of the appointment consent to such a selection as this, and that he must utter his dissent on this, as well as on other accounts.

These objections were replied to by Senators Hoar, Chandler and Hawley, (Republicans), Turner, (Populist), and Bacon, (Democrat, of Georgia). The Republican Senators characterized the opposition as a course which looked very much like the waving of the "bloody shirt." Senator Bacon said that while a Democrat and a Southern man, he could not see his way clear to oppose General Longstreet's confirmation. While it was true that General Longstreet had identified himself with the Republican party after the war, he had, Senator Bacon said, been a gallant Confederate officer, and was on this account well regarded in the South. Senator Bacon also expressed the opinion that it was time that disagreements which succeeded the war, and the friction which resulted therefrom should be forgotten.

During the discussion there was some reference to the fitness of the General to the office, and the declaration was made that he was not competent to the performance of its duties. Senator White brought out the fact that the General was 77 years old.

The vote for confirmation was 33 to 15.

THE PASTOR SAWED OUT.

He Was Confined in Jail Charged With Forgery.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22.—Rev. Leslie Cook, who has been confined in Roanoke city jail, under an indictment for forgery, sawed out last night and made good his escape.

The special case in which he was indicted involved a check purporting to have been signed by T. W. Wood and Son, of this city and which Cook had cashed during the meeting of the Baptist Association in Roanoke some months ago. He held a pastorate in Roanoke for a short time.

Cook is wanted in other places on similar charges.

A JEWELRY FIRM ASSIGNS.

The Large Charlotte Concern of Shell and Harrison Closes.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Shell and Harrison, one of the largest jewelry firms in the State, made an assignment today. Liabilities and assets are about equal.

TO PUBLISH PENSION ROLL.

Senator Cannon Introduced a Bill to That Effect.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Cannon to-day introduced a bill providing