

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Perhaps Russia speculates upon a turn taking place soon in the Eastern question and desires them to act promptly and with greater weight. Perhaps Russia intends to render her diplomatic demands more effectual from the fact of having an army ready for war between them. We, however, are only concerned in the Eastern question in a secondary manner.

Bismarck proceeded to review the relations between Prussia and Russia since 1848 and showed how frequently they had assumed a menacing aspect. He said that at all times the calmness and conscientiousness displayed by the ministers on the Prussian side towards the threatening position of Russian affairs, the positions of which foreign countries had no idea, had succeeded in averting mischief. "As early as 1863," he continued, "matters were in such a position that everybody urged me to advise striking a blow. I waited quietly until we were struck. I believe we did well in this. Despite all the indications of a storm, a certain feeling of tranquility intervened, owing to the intimate relations between the three emperors. Then as now, however, we were constrained to augment and organize our forces so that in case of necessity, we might stand forth a strong nation, making its power prevail by our strength and so defending its authority, its dignity and possessions."

"To effect this purpose," continued the Chancellor, "no sacrifice must or can be too heavy. The war-like tendencies of France and Russia compel us to defense. The pike in France and Russia compel us to become carp. We are better able than any other nation to offer strong resistance to our foes. Prussia has always shown herself complacent to Russia, and has done Russia many services for which she might claim gratitude, and for which she has, in fact, received acknowledgment. Prussia has at all times sought to maintain good relations with Russia, although the latter left us in the lurch at Olmetz. I say this in order to make it clear why we concluded the alliance with Austria. We were inclined to accede to the demands of Russia made upon us before last year's war in the east. Russia then turned to Austria, but in vain. We were glad the storm passed over our heads. At the congress, which I was only able to bring together with great trouble, I exerted myself to obtain satisfaction for all Russian interests and carry through all Russian wishes. I really believe I had acquired the right to Russia's gratitude, but I could not and would not give umbrage to Austria. If I had done so, we would have become isolated in Europe and completely dependent upon Russia. Some people have sought to find an ultimatum or threat in the publication of the treaty. It was nothing of the kind. The treaty is an expression of the community of the interests of two contracting parties. This we wished the world to know. Not this treaty only, but also that with Italy is an expression of common interests and common efforts to avert common dangers and maintain peace. Austria followed this thoughtful policy in 1870, in resisting the entreaties of France to come forward against the Germans. Austria is our naturally in the dangers which threaten us from Russia and France, but there need be no fear of the hatred of Russia. No wars are waged for mere hatred, for otherwise France would have to be at war with Italy and the whole world. The strength we possess will reassure our public opinion and the nervousness of the Bourse and press. Our task is to strengthen this strength. We must, of course, have the best of weapons for the fathers of families who will have to serve under the present bills, by the aid of which we shall be able to place a million good soldiers on each of our frontiers. Behind them stand our reserves. It must not be said that others can do the same. That is just what they cannot do. We have material not only for forming an enormous army, but for furnishing it with officers. We have corps of officers such as no other power has. When we undertake war it must be a people's war, which all approve, as in 1870. If we are attacked, then the *furor Teutonicus* will flame out. No one can make headway against that. Neither consciousness of our strength nor hope of victories can restrain us from continuing our peaceful efforts. We have endeavored to maintain our old relations with Russia, but we do not run after any country. With regard to Bulgaria, we have remained perfectly consistent. Russia certainly has every reason to feel grateful for the loyal attitude of Germany to the Bulgarian question. We place our reliance on the strength of our army. If we have no cause to use it, all the better, but we must make our arrangements with the idea that we do use it. We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world. Fear of God makes us wish to foster peace. He who breaks peace will arrive at the conviction that the warlike and exultant love of the Fatherland such as summoned the whole population of Prussia to arms in 1813 is the common possession of the entire German nation, and he who attacks will find it armed to a man. Every man having in his heart the firm belief that God is with us."

The speech occupied an hour and forty minutes. Bismarck was frequently interrupted by tremendous

applause, and his appeal to the *Furor Teutonicus* was particularly effective. The loan bill was referred to the budget committee, and on motion of Dr. Frankenstein, the Landwehr bill in the interior passed its second reading. Bismarck left the house at the close of the sitting, and walked home accompanied by a cheering crowd, who, in defiance of the efforts of the police, surrounded him on all sides. The chancellor seemed to enjoy rather than resent the compliment of the people. The Reichstag will resume the quinquennial Parliament bill tomorrow.

General Von Schellendorf, having explained to the budget committee the manner in which the money was to be disposed of, the loan bill was then unanimously agreed to.

It is remarked that, although Bismarck in his speech in the Reichstag denied the Austro-German treaty had been published as a warning to Russia, he omitted to reveal the true motives for its publication; and further, he made no reference to the relations between Austria and Russia.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 6.—There was more than the usual demand upon the Metropolitan Bank all day, but at the clearing house it was only \$1,000 behind. The directors held another session at 5 o'clock. While bankers agree that the Metropolitan is solvent, they recognize the fact that it could not meet every possible demand in a day, so eight of the banks loaned it \$25,000 each. Other offers were declined.

The objection made to Mr. Decamp, the retiring vice-president, was that he had been speculating too much in Findlay and other real estate. At Toledo today two mortgages on Toledo acre property were filed for \$10,000 each by John R. Decamp and by Decamp & Means to the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati.

The Metropolitan National Bank directors passed a resolution tonight to suspend the bank. The bank is now in the hands of the government.

DECAMP ARRESTED.

Vice-President J. R. Decamp has been arrested. The charge against Decamp is certifying to a false statement of the December condition of the bank. The next movement will be the appointment of a receiver. The trouble is traced to the increase of stock, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, the issue being to holders of stock at 20 per cent. premium, the premium being utilized as a surplus fund. A large part of the increase was paid in foreign notes. Placing this stock in various banks gave rise to a suspicion, ending in making it default. To place the stock to sustain its market status the directors were compelled to buy in considerable quantities. The tight money market at the close of the year forced the Metropolitan to carry a load that was too heavy.

Another trouble grew out of the reports of the speculative tendencies of some of the officers, though there is no evidence of its being carried to any considerable extent. The cashier states that there remains about \$50,000 of the \$1,500,000 deposit account. It is thought the depositors will be paid in full, while the stockholders will be subject to an assessment of from 1 to 15 per cent on the par value of their holdings.

When the arrest of Decamp was made, the private watchman made a vigorous resistance to the deputy United States Marshal. He was arrested, but afterwards released. It is thought other officers of the bank will be arrested.

GLASGOW, Feb. 6.—Watson, designer of the cutter *Thistle* has completed the design of a cutter similar to the *Thistle*, but to be built of composite instead of steel. He has also finished the design for a steel yacht which will have a centre-board.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Treasurer Billings of the Boston Base Ball Club, has received a dispatch from Tom Brown, late of the Pittsburg and Indianapolis clubs, agreeing to play right field for Boston the coming season.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The contestants in the walking match claim they have been cheated. Many of the walkers have protested. The following left the track before 6 o'clock: Ranhofer, Callahan, Swenk, Guttermann, Stolp, Chraver, Muson, Winters, Hales, McLaughlin, Selin, Hoag, Paul and "No. 68."

THE SCORE AT MIDNIGHT.

The end of the first twenty-four hours was: Hart 130 miles, Albert 190, Guerrero 129, Golden 126, Fanshot 125, Herri 122, Day 118, Moore 116, Hegelman 112, Box 110, Cartwright 105, Horan 103, Dillon 104, Strockel 102, Connors 102, Sullivan 101, Tilly 101, Vint 100, Sinclair 100, Taylor 100, Stout 100, Noremac 100, Lurkey 100, Johnson 100.

All the others, except Lepper Hughes who stays in by special arrangements, are barred from further participation in the contest by reason of not having an average of one hundred miles the first day. At 11:35 the English runner Cartwright was taken ill with bleeding from the lungs and was taken to the Putnam House in a critical condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—General Secretary Litchman, of the Knights of Labor, said that reports received showed the membership was increasing. The work of organization is being vigorously pushed forward in France, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and preliminary steps have been taken towards forming a general assembly for Europe. There are already 26 assemblies in England and 24 in

Belgium and the establishment of a general assembly in England to include the continent is but the forerunner of a plan to organize the whole world into five general assemblies, which would be subordinate only to a supreme assembly, composed of representatives of each country.

The first regular session of the General Executive Board, Knights of Labor, this year was begun today. Powderly and Aylesworth were absent. The board endorses the strike of the Reading employees, both railroaders and miners, and the moral, if not the financial aid of the order, will be brought to bear in favor of the strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Advices are received here today that a vessel supposed to be the British iron bark, *Abercorn*, bound from Maryport, England, to Portland, Oregon, was wrecked on Washington Territory coast on the night of February 1st. The vessel arrived off Columbia River Feb. 1st, but being unable to get over the breakers, put to sea again. She was caught in a gale, driven northward, and in the night was wrecked on the coast near Gray's Harbor. The sea was so high that the officers and crew could not leave the vessel. They tried to do so but failed, and all died except two seamen and the apprentice. It is thought that fully 20 lives were lost. The *Abercorn's* captain was named McCullum. She had a cargo of iron ore, and the vessel and cargo were valued at \$120,000.

On the 25th she sighted the Columbia bar and took on a pilot, Charles Johnson, from the tug *Astoria*, but was blown out to sea in the storm and in the thick weather which followed the pilot lost his bearings. At daylight a sea-otter hunter, Charles McIntyre and some Indians saw them, but as they had no boat could not help them. A little after noon the vessel broke up. McIntyre and eight Indians made desperate efforts to save the drowning men, nobly risking their lives time and again, but were able to save only two men and the cabin boy, who was unconscious for ten hours after being rescued.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 6.—Albert Garquez, Felix Gomez, Feliciano Comtrez, Antonio Blanco Arnold and a woman, name unknown, were frozen to death on the 15th ultimo near Tampico.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The throat of Mrs. Matthias Busch was slit from ear to ear tonight by her husband, a saloon keeper. She died a moment later at the feet of her murderer. The deed was done at their home in the presence of their child and an aunt of the victim. Busch was arrested, knife in hand, while the blood was yet spurting from the corpse a few feet distant, just as he was about to slay his little daughter. The tragedy was horribly cold-blooded and premeditated. It had its origin in the covetousness of Busch, who had been foiled in a desire to control \$20,000 worth of real estate that had been willed his wife by her father.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Feb. 6.—An explosion of dynamite in the works of the Hancock Chemical Company this afternoon killed J. A. Armond, John Alson and Adam Ylissla.

READING Pa., Feb. 6.—Not a colliery is running today except the William Penn. The miners who wanted to go to work at Kenley Run today concluded not to venture from home for fear of their lives. The colliery was ready but no workmen put in their appearance. The riotous element seems to be in complete control. The whole gang of Poles were told that William Penn was the only colliery running. They became jubilant and noisy and again took to drink. All are reported heavily armed, having bought up all the firearms in the town. The rioters claim that they will stop the William Penn by tomorrow.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—When the non-union workmen quit work this afternoon, a large crowd of strikers and their friends gathered in the vicinity of the mill. A few minutes after 4 o'clock thirty of the negroes under protection of a squad of 25 policemen, made their appearance. They were greeted with cries of "black sheep" and "scabs," but no attention was paid to the angry crowd. Pretty soon they started down Smallman Street, followed by the mob, which steadily increased in size, until the street for a square was blocked with people. At the corner of Thirty-third street stones commenced to fly, and it began to look dangerous, but the officers promptly turned on the crowd and drove them back, after which they escorted the colored men to their homes. Three trips were necessary to get all the men from the mill and the same scenes were repeated each time. A number of persons, including non-unionists and onlookers, were slightly injured by being hit with stones and other missiles, but no one was seriously hurt. Officer Friedman, whom it was alleged fired the shot that struck Kenna, was arrested to-night on the charge of felonious shooting preferred by an uncle of the boy. Friedman says he never used his revolver.

SHENANDOAN, Feb. 6.—One powerful influence in preserving the peace of the town this evening was the calling of a Polish meeting at Robinson's Opera house by Rev. Father Walaski, of the Greek Catholic church. He timed his meeting for 5 o'clock, the hour when the trouble would begin if at all, and held his audience for nearly an hour and a half, explaining to them the tenor of the proclamation issued, the results that would follow acts of violence and the future evil that would be entailed on the cause as working-

men. The priest is very popular with the men, is master workman of their assembly, the largest in town, and his words impressed the men very forcibly.

MCKEESPORT, Feb. 6.—The employees of the National Tube Works met tonight and refused to accept the ten per cent reduction ordered by the company, but they will not strike until a conference is held with General manager Glasgow, who is now in New York. The National Tube Works Co. employ about 6,000 men.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The treaty between Italy and Germany stipulates if France attacks either country, the other shall send an army of 300,000 men to the French frontier.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Most of the Paris papers welcome the publication of the Austro-German treaty as likely to further estrange Germany and Russia and France. Some of the papers advocate an alliance of England, France and Russia against the triple alliance.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the budget committee, the minister of war declared an increase of the staff of Landwehr officers absolutely necessary. He would therefore ask an extra credit of \$250,000 for that purpose. An equally necessary number of Landwehr recruits in training will be temporarily raised. The monarchy was, above all, desirous of peace, but to preserve the interests of the treaty just published, it was necessary to follow the example of others. The powers of government only asked what was indispensable, which must be distinguished from the adoption of measures threatening to other states. He announced he would ask the delegation for credits to provide the army and Landwehr with new rifles.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Romero censured the government for military interference in Rio Tinto and the resultant bloodshed. An exciting debate ensued. The censure proposal was rejected. Upon hearing Romero had virtually accused the military officers of murder, General Cassola, Minister of War, hastened to the Chamber, and addressing Romero, said: "You have insulted the Spanish army, and are shielding yourself under parliamentary immunity." Romero replied: "I adhere to what I have said both inside and outside of Parliament." Cassola responded, "You shall give me reparation for this insult."

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6.—S. S. Tolman, a prisoner in Medina County jail awaiting transportation to the penitentiary to serve a sentence of seven years for shooting with intent to kill, committed suicide in a peculiar manner yesterday. He tore his handkerchief in two, rolled the pieces into balls and pushed them down his throat, choking himself to death. Tolman attempted suicide about a month ago by cutting his throat.

NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 6.—Miss Royce, school teacher, three of whose pupils died in her arms during the recent blizzard, will lose both feet and one arm as the result of exposure in the blizzard. Over \$4,000 has been contributed to the teachers fund for Misses Freeman, Royce and Shattuck. The latter lost both of her limbs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Richard K. Fox, proprietor of the *Police Gazette*, was arrested this morning and taken to the Tombs police court, charged with violating the penal code, by encouraging prize fighting.

Fox was granted a release until Tuesday on his own recognizance.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—No mails from Victoria, British Columbia, have arrived for a week past, and considerable anxiety has been felt in consequence. The unprecedented cold weather and the occurrence of snow slides near Yale are the reasons assigned by the Canadian Pacific Railway officials for this interruption of the postal service.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—The insurance companies lost \$1,500,000 by fires in this city last year, which is two or three times as much as they received from premiums. One company is already closing up business in this province, and it is not unlikely that one or two more will follow its example.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—At daylight this morning there were about 500 spectators in Madison Square garden. A number of fights were started in the early morning and beer glasses sailed through the air at a lively rate, but no one was seriously injured.

At 9 o'clock Albert was in the lead with 120 miles to his credit. He looks almost as fresh as when he first started. Guerrero comes second with 100 miles covered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Johnson, Stout and Horan have withdrawn from the race. At noon Albert still led with 183 miles and Guerrero second with 174 miles.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The announcement is made this morning that Etelka Gersler is now in this city with a friend taking a rest, that her voice is as good as ever, and that in April she will make public proof of it by appearing in the Music Hall in a concert with Campanini's concert company.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The silence of the tomb prevails at the Metropolitan Bank this morning. A placard placed on the door announces that the bank is in the hands of the comptroller of currency, acting through Sanders, United States national bank examiner. All connected with the bank say this would not have happened if the government had not caused the arrest of the ex-vice president, which moved other banks to withdraw their offers of assistance. Decamp had no difficulty

in procuring bonds, which were placed at \$20,000, and he was not kept in custody, but while the bond was being prepared.

The warrant was issued this morning but was not served in the usual manner, out of regard for Means. District attorney Burnett notified him after twelve o'clock of the issuance of the writ and arranged for Means to go voluntarily with his bondsmen to the commissioner's office at two o'clock.

With the fidelity cases fresh in the public mind, and with proof they gave of the relentless power of the government where there has been a plain transgression of the law, this arrest causes a decided sensation. Means has held a leading position among business men for a number of years, and been reputed to be quite wealthy. He served a term as mayor, when he was elected, not by a party vote, but by a combination whose support was a compliment to their candidate. To have a man of such prominence put

IN PERIL OF IMPRISONMENT

causes profound feeling. There is a fairly well authenticated statement that the examination of the bank's books and papers show a gross violation of the banking laws in loans to officers and others connected with the bank, very largely in excess of the limit allowed by law to any one. It is possible that this wrong doing may have been carried to such an extent as to imperil the bank's solvency.

President Means appeared this afternoon at the office of the United States Commissioner with his sureties, and gave bond for his appearance in the sum of \$20,000. The charge against him in the warrant is the misapplication of upwards of \$2,000,000 of the funds of the bank.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—Very Rev. Father Francis Haas, who has resided at Capuchin Monastery, in this city, since 1885, has been raised to the dignity of a defensor, or one of the council that assists the Superior General to govern the order. It will be necessary for Haas to reside in Rome. He is the first member of the order in America so honored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House committee on territories has agreed to recommend the passage of the bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7, 2:30 p. m.—Wm. Means, president of the Metropolitan National Bank, has just been arrested for a violation of the national banking laws.

HOW THE FRENCH TAKE IT.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Leading organs, including the *Journal des Debats*, the *Paix* and the *Siecle*, credit Prince Bismarck with pacific intentions. They say that his speech will make a favorable impression in Europe, despite certain reservations.

The *Siecle* says that France only followed Germany's example and strengthened herself in order to be prepared in case of need. The radical papers demand that France enter into a defensive alliance against the "unscrupulous Teuton."

General Boulanger attended Chatelet Theatre last night. He received an ovation and was greeted with cries of "vive Boulanger" and "vive Russe," from people both in the theatre and streets.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The *North German Gazette* says that yesterday's manifestation in the Reichstag reflects not only the agreement of the whole German people with Prince Bismarck's policy, but also testifies to the unity and strength with which they are ready in every way to accomplish their task and act as guardians of the peace.

The *National Zeitung* says: "Prince Bismarck's declarations against every aggressive war are and will remain a permanent guiding star of the German policy."

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "It is impossible to build up a golden bridge for peace in a more friendly manner than Prince Bismarck did in his speech yesterday."

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—In political and official circles here it is believed that the profoundly pacific tone of Prince Bismarck's speech in the German Reichstag yesterday, which agrees with Russia's aspirations, will produce an excellent and tranquilizing impression everywhere.

The *Novoe Vremya* says the speech was a masterpiece. Prince Bismarck was calm, self-reliant and perhaps sincere throughout, and his speech was undoubtedly pacific in tone. The attack on the Russian press could equally have been addressed to the German and Austrian press. Other passages of the speech are such that every Russian patriot would gladly repeat them.

FROM THE AUSTRIAN SIDE.

PESTH, Feb. 7.—Some of the journals here criticize the references in Prince Bismarck's speech to Bulgaria. Well informed persons believe that Prince Bismarck's views in regard to that country coincide with those of Austria. The speech is regarded as a corroboration of the impression that the Austro-German treaty was published with a peaceful intention, and the ending of the unsatisfactory situation of European affairs is confidently expected.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 7.—The election for members of the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has resulted in the re-