

PRASEIN PARLIAMENT

Englishmen Like the Arbitration Treaty.

COMMENTS MADE BY SALISBURY.

He Says It Will Not Prevent War, but Lessen Chances—Principle Likely to Extend and Put an End to Extensive Armament of Nations.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The queen's speech at the opening of parliament in part says:

"My government has discussed with the United States, acting as a friend of Venezuela, the terms under which pending questions of the disputed territory between that republic and my colony of British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration and an arrangement has been arrived at with that government, which I trust will effect an adjustment between the two countries without exposing to risks the interests of any of the colonists whose established rights are in the disputed territory."

"It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the president of the United States whereby, I trust, all differences which may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. This arrangement may have a further value in commending to other powers the consideration of a principle whereby the danger of war may be notably abated."

Viscount Folkestone, member of parliament for South Wiltshire, was appointed to propose, in the commons, the address in reply to the queen's speech.

Viscount Folkestone said he was sure the whole country would congratulate the government and the United States government on the very felicitous ending of the Venezuelan negotiations, adding that the country might well reason, in the future, to be proud of the steps taken in the direction of international peace by the treaty of arbitration.

The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, in seconding the address, congratulated the Marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaty.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he thought the reference in the queen's speech to the relations between Great Britain and the United States was the most important and satisfactory point of the speech, adding:

"Friendship between the two countries must always be the first cardinal principle of English policy."

"Continuing the liberal leader commended the treaty of arbitration as a good example to the rest of the world, and expressed the opinion that it might do something to relieve us of the senseless armament which oppresses the world."

Referring to the arbitration treaty, the Marquis of Salisbury said that it was not claimed that it would avert the possibility of war, but it would render less probable that warlike rumors would tend to create an excited feeling between nations. The premier further explained that its principal value is that it is likely to lead to other measures of the same kind.

In the house of lords the Marquis of Bath moved the address in reply to the queen's speech. In doing so he referred to the arbitration treaty with the United States, which he classed as being one of the greatest and most illustrious attainments of her majesty's reign.

Lord Kenyon seconded the address and made a brief reference to the arbitration treaty.

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the house of lords, congratulated the Marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaty, saying that it cannot fail to have great effect throughout the world.

The Marquis of Salisbury then turned his attention to the arbitration treaty and said in part: "I can only observe that you must not be misled by indulging in uncalled-for anticipations. I hope that something will be done by the treaty of arbitration to diminish the risk of war. I do not say it will remove the greatest risks 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 by the people and press of both countries, and if they are written upon, exaggerated and enlarged, they tend to diminish the friendship between the countries and give birth to a feeling of alienation and resentment."

"The power of going immediately to a tribunal to settle these things will prevent a process so injurious to the good will and peace of the world as the two nations who understand each other unfortunately too well, that if we are not friends we should be enemies."

"But there is another advantage in the existence of the arbitration system, and that arises from the prevalence of popular instructions in most of the countries of the world, where there are ministers who govern and members of parliament and others who criticize them, and this body generally contains one class of whom I desire to speak with all respect. They are known popularly as jingoes. They are very patriotic and so-called patriots, and very sometimes clouds their appreciation of details. But they exist in all countries and you will always find that one of the principal subjects which preoccupied the minister is how to furnish an account of the matter which is satisfactory and so-called patriotic. It is my belief that a well working arbitration system will prove an invaluable help to defend the minister from such criticisms."

The minister then, he said, could negotiate with more determination. Lord Salisbury then went upon the increasing military burdens of the countries of the world and the danger that the nations would rush into war in order to end their sufferings. He concluded by saying:

"I do not say that an arbitration system will end this, but while the world is growing, it is our duty to make an effort to devise some system which will in some degree be a substitute for this ruinous necessity which will be applied to public war that remedy which was applied to private war centuries ago."

IS SHOT BY GAMEKEEPERS. Poachers on Hunting Preserves Wounded in Northern Indiana.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Jan. 20.—In a pitched battle between Tolleston club gamekeepers and poachers on the preserves of the Tolleston club of Chicago, near here, five men were shot, three of them fatally.

The wounded are: Frank Costwick, shot through the lungs, will die; Theodore Pratt, shot in body with shotgun will die; Charles Pratt, shot in body will probably recover; Aiven Bothwell, shot in body, will probably recover; John Black, shot in temple with revolver, will probably die.

Fairbanks Elected Senator. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—Charles Warren Fairbanks has been elected United States senator to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees by the legislature.

Senator Jones Re-Elected. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—The senate and house have balloted for United States senator. James K. Jones was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

Senator Teller Re-Elected. DENVER, Jan. 20.—The Hon. Henry A. Teller has been re-elected United States senator by the almost unanimous vote of the Colorado legislature.

REV. DR. CONATY INSTALLED.

Prominent People at the Catholic University—Carolina Gubins Talked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Very Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., has been installed in McMillan hall as rector of the Catholic University of America.

The ceremony opened with the reading of the pope's brief appointing Dr. Conaty as rector.

Cardinal Gibbons then delivered the opening address. He heartily congratulated Dr. Conaty on the auspicious circumstances of his appointment and referred to the high esteem in which the new rector is held by such a high station as his former home, including the senior senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, the governor of Massachusetts, and the minister of Worcester. Proceeding, he said:

"Let the watchword of the Catholic university be 'Reason and science, South and Reach and Minister Andrade of Venezuela.'"

The cardinal referred with satisfaction to the fact that the university did not have to look to the government in order to shape its action, the only restriction on it being the limits of its own property and the constitution of the United States.

"Here, thank God, our government holds over us the arm of its protection without interfering with our divine law as expounders of the divine law."

The cardinal closed with an eloquent prayer for the success of the new rector and presented the new rector with a copy of the constitution of the university, adding an earnest welcome to Dr. Conaty.

The cardinal acknowledged the long continued applause and then made his inaugural discourse.

He paid a warm tribute to the ability and high professional standing of the new rector, who, he said, had been called by the pontiff, to a field of greater honor and wider influence.

Bishop Keane called congratulations on the occasion.

FAVORED BY FRANCE. Action in Favor of Arbitration Taken Before England Acted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It is learned at the state department that the only official advance toward the consummation of a general arbitration treaty made by the European nations since Great Britain was that contained in a resolution of the French chambers, adopted in 1889, favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States.

A copy of this was supplied to the state department by United Ambassador Estis and this was gratefully acknowledged by President Cleveland in his annual message to congress in the fall of the same year.

Beyond this no steps were taken to negotiate a treaty and the subject has been allowed to remain in abeyance, just as the first step toward an arbitration treaty with Great Britain remained untried upon for more than a year.

It was fully expected by the president that the conclusion of the Anglo-American treaty would lead to an extension of the application of the arbitration principle, as was evidenced in his message transmitting the treaty to the senate lately, but it is also certain that any further negotiations in that direction would be conducted with extreme caution and great care.

MONITOR MAY BE AN AMBASSADOR. Landerbach Centers With McKinley and Gives Out Some Information.

CANTON, O., Jan. 20.—Mr. Edward Landerbach, of New York, who was seen after his conference of an hour and a half with Major McKinley, said the conference was very pleasant, cordial and satisfactory. He said he was here representing the organization in New York.

He was asked as to the place New York would probably be assigned in the final makeup of the cabinet. He replied that in his opinion New York being a seaport, the navy would be more valuable a year hence; that they are willing to buy the stock held by the plaintiffs at any time they may desire to sell.

COLD COMFORT FROM REED. Committee Tries to Have Public Building Bill Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A committee of the house, consisting of Messrs. Hiram (Kan.), Hooker (N. Y.), Sherman (Or.) and Henry (Ind.), has waited on Speaker Reed and presented a petition of 206 members of the house asking that time be given for the consideration of the public building bill.

The committee explained that the bill did not appropriate a dollar, but only fixed the maximum cost of the buildings to be constructed, with the exception of the public buildings, which would be left in the hands of future congresses. Mr. Reed said that he did not approve of this method of mortgaging the revenues of the government, to which the committee replied that they could not mortgage what did not exist and thought that the subject of making appropriations could be taken up in future congresses. The committee came away feeling that it was not a cheerful outlook.

PRINCE OF CHIMAY'S SUIT. He Asks For a Divorce Without Having to Submit Evidence.

CHARLETON, Jan. 20.—In the divorce case of the Prince de Chimay against his wife, the Countess of Chimay, who ran off with a Hungarian gypsy, letters were read, written by the princess, admitting her wrongdoing.

For the sake of the children, counsel told the prince he should not sue for a divorce, but that the notoriety of the scandal and the attitude of the princess since the beginning of the suit proved the principal charge, viz: that of her flight with her lover.

Maitre Alain, for the defense, did not deny the principal fact, but contended that all the accessory evidence was false and exaggerated.

COUNSEL FOR THE PRINCE ASKED the court to grant his client a divorce on the admissions of the princess. He also asked that the prince be allowed an hour's visit per month to her children, the paying them an allowance of 75,000 francs yearly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—Ex-congressman William E. Mason, Jr., nominated for United States senator by the Democratic party, threw his support to the Republican ticket.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$228,577,254; gold treasury, \$142,193,109.

PENROSE ELECTED SENATOR.

Both Houses Balloted Yesterday—Joint Ballot Today.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—State Senator Boies Penrose was yesterday afternoon elected a United States senator to succeed Senator Cameron. But one Republican vote was cast against him.

Penrose, 58, of Chambersburg, Pa., was elected by a vote of 42 yeas and 12 nays. The vote in the house was as follows:

Yeas: Penrose, 42; Chancy, F. Black (Dem.), 3; John W. Wagner, 2. Nays: Penrose, 12; John W. Wagner, 2.

Senator John H. Brown (Westmoreland) introduced two bills in the senate. One provides for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 annually for the improvement of roads, while the other provides the plan for the building of the highways.

Governor Hastings will send to the senate the nominations for the members of the soldiers' orphans' commission. The Grand Army of the Republic is entitled to three seats on the commission and here is where the trouble lies.

Department Commander Darbo of Westchester has declined to recommend Captain George B. Boyer of Harrisburg. G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia, and Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart for promotion because they opposed his election at the last annual occupation of the G. A. R. Senators Cross, Philadelphia, and Lebon, Lebanon, will probably be reappointed on the part of the senate, and William F. Stewart, Philadelphia, of the house.

Dead in a Sewer Drain. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—Samuel E. Carothers, proprietor of the National hotel of McKeesport, died in a sewer drain in the basement of his hotel yesterday.

THE ARBUCKLES ANSWERED. Woolson Spice Company Replies to Application For a Receiver.

TOLSON, Jan. 20.—The Woolson Spice company has filed its answer to the petition of the Arbuckles for a receiver. It is a lengthy document, the main points of which are:

"That the Arbuckles did not purchase any stock in the Woolson Spice company for the sole purpose of maintaining a lawsuit and putting the same into the hands of a receiver, or otherwise embarrassing its business, and thus crippling their most formidable rival in the United States; that they purchased the stock with the full knowledge that the majority of shares had been obtained by the defendants, through a series of means and skill to advance the business and increase the sales and thus be in better competition with the Arbuckles."

It is expressly denied that the mills are being run at a loss, the claim being made that between \$900 and \$500 profit is made every week.

It is also stated that the present owners will give a bond to guarantee that the profits for 1897 will greatly exceed the aggregate profits of the last year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS. A Non-Sectarian Convention Being Held in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The Non-Sectarian International Field Workers' convention of Sunday school workers, are holding their annual session in this city at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church. Many delegates are in attendance at the meeting.

This morning Mr. Fred Day, president of the international field workers, addressed the meeting. Other distinguished visitors are: Marion Lawrence, investment banker; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Wood, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; Hugh Cook, international field worker for the northwest; S. M. Wood, of Louisville; C. C. Wallace, Iowa; Woodford, systems physician; International Primary Union; Prof. H. M. Hamill, B. F. Jacobs, W. J. Semelroth, Missouri; Charles J. Weaver, Indiana; Rev. C. J. Keplart, Pennsylvania.

Peasling to King Oscar. STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—King Oscar has opened the reading and in a speech to the troops. He speaks of his mission at the request made to him to cooperate in the arbitration of the future Anglo-American disputes.

Only to Explain the Treaty. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Olney will appear before the senate committee on the arbitration treaty, to explain the arbitration treaty. He will be there at the invitation of the committee.

THE MARKETS. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—WHEAT—No. 1 red, 94 1/2c; No. 2 red, 94c; No. 3 red, 93 1/2c; No. 4 red, 93c; No. 5 red, 92 1/2c; No. 6 red, 92c; No. 7 red, 91 1/2c; No. 8 red, 91c; No. 9 red, 90 1/2c; No. 10 red, 90c; No. 11 red, 89 1/2c; No. 12 red, 89c; No. 13 red, 88 1/2c; No. 14 red, 88c; No. 15 red, 87 1/2c; No. 16 red, 87c; No. 17 red, 86 1/2c; No. 18 red, 86c; No. 19 red, 85 1/2c; No. 20 red, 85c; No. 21 red, 84 1/2c; No. 22 red, 84c; No. 23 red, 83 1/2c; No. 24 red, 83c; No. 25 red, 82 1/2c; No. 26 red, 82c; No. 27 red, 81 1/2c; No. 28 red, 81c; No. 29 red, 80 1/2c; No. 30 red, 80c; No. 31 red, 79 1/2c; No. 32 red, 79c; No. 33 red, 78 1/2c; No. 34 red, 78c; No. 35 red, 77 1/2c; No. 36 red, 77c; No. 37 red, 76 1/2c; No. 38 red, 76c; No. 39 red, 75 1/2c; No. 40 red, 75c; No. 41 red, 74 1/2c; No. 42 red, 74c; No. 43 red, 73 1/2c; No. 44 red, 73c; No. 45 red, 72 1/2c; No. 46 red, 72c; No. 47 red, 71 1/2c; No. 48 red, 71c; No. 49 red, 70 1/2c; No. 50 red, 70c; No. 51 red, 69 1/2c; No. 52 red, 69c; No. 53 red, 68 1/2c; No. 54 red, 68c; No. 55 red, 67 1/2c; No. 56 red, 67c; No. 57 red, 66 1/2c; No. 58 red, 66c; No. 59 red, 65 1/2c; No. 60 red, 65c; No. 61 red, 64 1/2c; No. 62 red, 64c; No. 63 red, 63 1/2c; No. 64 red, 63c; No. 65 red, 62 1/2c; No. 66 red, 62c; No. 67 red, 61 1/2c; No. 68 red, 61c; No. 69 red, 60 1/2c; No. 70 red, 60c; No. 71 red, 59 1/2c; No. 72 red, 59c; No. 73 red, 58 1/2c; No. 74 red, 58c; No. 75 red, 57 1/2c; No. 76 red, 57c; No. 77 red, 56 1/2c; No. 78 red, 56c; No. 79 red, 55 1/2c; No. 80 red, 55c; No. 81 red, 54 1/2c; No. 82 red, 54c; No. 83 red, 53 1/2c; No. 84 red, 53c; No. 85 red, 52 1/2c; No. 86 red, 52c; No. 87 red, 51 1/2c; No. 88 red, 51c; No. 89 red, 50 1/2c; No. 90 red, 50c; No. 91 red, 49 1/2c; No. 92 red, 49c; No. 93 red, 48 1/2c; No. 94 red, 48c; No. 95 red, 47 1/2c; No. 96 red, 47c; No. 97 red, 46 1/2c; No. 98 red, 46c; No. 99 red, 45 1/2c; No. 100 red, 45c.

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