

WOULD NOT CHEER WILLIAM

Action of the Socialists Causes a Scene in the Reichstag.

SINGER TRIES TO MAKE AN EXPLANATION

Howled Down by the Loyal Supporters of the Kaiser—Clericals Renew the Motion to Repeal the Anti-Jesuit Laws.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The first session of the Reichstag on the new place erected for its use was marked by a disorderly scene growing out of the refusal of socialist members to cheer for the emperor. The term of office of Herr von Lestwitz, the president of the Reichstag, expired today. He made a remembrance speech, dwelling upon the work that had been performed during his incumbency, and at the end of his remarks called for three cheers for the emperor. All the members, with the exception of six socialists, including Singer, Liebknecht and Ulrich, sprang to their feet and cheered heartily. Von Lestwitz called upon the sitting members to rise in honor of the emperor, but they refused to do so. Their refusal led to angry protests from the other members and a great uproar followed. The president declared the conduct of the socialists was in consonance with the traditions of the Germans or the usages of the house. The socialists resented the attitude of the president and Liebknecht rose to his seat, his right hand on his forehead. Ulrich also sprang to his feet, and amid renewed shouts and cries of "Shame, shame," shook his fist at the other members.

The house then opened the debate on a motion to abdicate the president, leading to the exclusion of the socialist members. The house adjourned until Tuesday, when the budget will be introduced.

GERMANS PROTEST. Why that Country Objects to Our Duty on Washington, Dec. 6.—The president has sent to congress the statement of the German contention in reference to the discrimination against the importation into the United States of German sugar, to which reference was made in his message to congress. The statement is in the form of a letter from Secretary Gresham to the president. In substance it reads as follows: "The duty on sugar imported from Germany was reduced by the act of August 25 last against the additional duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound imposed by the Wilson act on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries."

Adopted the Madagascar Credit. PARIS, Dec. 6.—The senate today by a vote of 266 to 168 adopted the Madagascar credit of \$5,000,000 francs.

Open Letter to John Burns, the English Labor Leader. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—A vigorous effort will be made by leading labor leaders at the labor conference to be held in Denver next week to have the word "white" stricken from the constitution of the labor organization in the United States. The Christian Recorder, the organ of the African Methodist Episcopal church, contains an open letter to John Burns, who has come to this country from England for the purpose of attending the conference. The letter is signed by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Williams, pastor of the church in Philadelphia. The letter says in part: "In the name of the rights of labor we are..."

Explanation Does Not Satisfy England. VIENNA, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the British ambassador to Constantinople is dissatisfied with the port's statements that the Armenian outrages were only ordinary disturbances. He is reported to have written strong representations to the port authorities, and to have asked for a full explanation of the situation.

Refused to Cheer the King. BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, during the discussion of the budget and the socialists submitted a motion protesting against the civil list of the count of Flanders, a brother of the king. The motion was adopted by a large majority.

Wanted to Promote the Peace. PARIS, Dec. 6.—Henry Housay, the historian and critic, has been elected a member of the academy. He was elected by a vote of 20 to 19.

Way is Paved for Peace. CHERBOURG, Dec. 6.—The Japanese have decided to send a special ambassador to Tokio fully authorized to negotiate a treaty of peace.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE

Turpie Thinks Corporations Have Elected Senators Long Enough.

MORGAN CALLS UP THE CANAL BILL

Gives Notice He Will Make a Speech on that Subject Monday—Chickamauga Military Park Will Be Dedicated Next September.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—On the opening of the senate today Mr. Gorman, democrat of Maryland, offered a resolution providing that when the senate adjourn today it meet on Monday next. Adopted.

The president's message, in response to a senate resolution, submitting information as to the arrest of an American citizen in Peru, was received.

Mr. Turpie, democrat of Indiana, then took the floor for a carefully prepared report on the resolution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

He said that when we recall the harsh criticisms, the gross charges of pecuniary corruption and of fraudulent combination or intrigue, disgraceful and dishonorable to the whole body, with which a prolonged senatorial career is accompanied, whether in party conference or in the open assembly, the removal of such a precedent will be deemed a prime political necessity.

It has been proposed that the Grand Central railway has chosen a senator in a certain state; that the Grand Central bank has chosen another elsewhere, and that the Central national bank has chosen a third. Nothing is intended to be assumed here concerning the truth or falsity of the assertions or accusations.

But these malfassances charges have an existence. The way of their riddance is plain. If the choice of the constitutional members of this body were left to the people, the state criminals would be infinitely lessened. They would not altogether disappear, but no reasonable grounds could be given for their support.

At the close of Mr. Turpie's speech Mr. Morgan of Alabama gave notice that on Monday next he would call up the Nicaragua canal bill with a view to explaining it and making some remarks.

Mr. Dolph of Oregon called up the bill exempting from duty foreign exhibits at the Portland, Ore., exposition, and the bill was passed.

A bill was passed for the national dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park on September 21, 1895.

Under the direction of the secretary of war, and then, at 1:50 p. m., the senate went into executive session and at 1:55 adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE. New Members of Committees Appointed by the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At the opening of the session of the house today the speaker announced the following committee appointments: Wheeler, democrat of Alabama, ways and means; Sibley, democrat of Pennsylvania, appropriations; Harrison, democrat of Alabama, judiciary; Tate, democrat of Georgia, naval affairs; Little, democrat of Arkansas, Indian affairs; Hicks, republican of Pennsylvania, public buildings; Woodruff, democrat of New York, merchant marine and fisheries; Brownell, republican of Ohio, railways and canals; Harter, democrat of Ohio, private land claims; Robertson, democrat of Louisiana, library; Sorg, democrat of Ohio, military affairs; Brownell, republican of Ohio, expenditures in state department; Greiner, democrat of Kentucky, expenditures of the Treasury department; Coffin, republican of Maryland, mileage; Mr. Henry, democrat of Maryland, expenditures in the Postoffice department; Woodruff, democrat of New York, expenditures in the postoffice; Coffin, Maryland, private land claims; Greiner, Kentucky, private land claims; and Mr. Moore, democrat of Kansas, expenditures on public buildings.

Mr. Livingston, democrat of Georgia, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortifications appropriations bill and gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the pooling bill was disposed of, and Mr. O'Neill, democrat of Massachusetts, reported the pension appropriation bill.

The consideration of the railroad pooling bill was resumed under the special order adopted yesterday.

Mr. Cooper of Florida, a member of the commerce committee, declared the bill had four important features. It authorized and limited the pooling of the railroads, it gave a new grant of power to all the railroads of the country; it provided amendments to the procedure section of the present law, and it changed wholly the criminal liability for discrimination rates, and lastly it changed the remedies for cause of action.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa asked if the fact that the order in which the pooling system would not be able to get the advantages of the low rates now given big shippers would not justify the passage of a law limiting pooling.

Mr. Cooper replied that that was the only condition which could induce him to vote to authorize pooling, but he would not do so unless safeguards and restrictions not contained in this bill were provided to prevent the abuse of this proposed enlargement of the charter powers of the railroads.

Massachusetts spoke in support of the bill and Mr. Daniels of North Carolina followed in opposition. At the conclusion of Mr. Daniels' argument the bill, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

SAT DOWN ON CLOSURE. Democratic Senatorial Caucus Unfavorable to the Vest Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Today's democratic caucus directed the "steering committee" to prepare an order of business which would present for the consideration of the caucus the following subjects of legislation: A bankruptcy bill, a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal; a currency bill; Mexico's bill involving the interests of the country; for the consideration of the joint resolution of the house on the selection of United States senators by the people; and such other measures as the "steering committee" may deem important.

That in their report to the caucus the "steering committee" should present for the consideration of the caucus the following subjects of legislation shall be considered.

The caucus was in session from 2 o'clock until 4:30 p. m., and almost the entire time was devoted to the discussion of the first proposition of Senator Daniel, instructing the committee on rules to bring in an amendment for a closure and the speeches were at times very spirited.

Senators Vest, Vilas, Berry and George made speeches favoring the proposition, while Senators Gorman, Morgan, Palmer, Harris, Fugh and others opposed it with vigorous and warm remarks.

The speeches were in the main vein as those which have been made in the senate, except that the speakers discussed party questions with more freedom, and the fact that in one side the democrats would soon be in the minority in the senate and probably in need of the protection which the present rules would afford, while on the other side the advocates of closure urged the impor-

TO SAVE STANDING TIMBER

Western Congressmen Working to Perfect the Forestry Reservation Plans.

THEIR AMENDMENTS COMING UP TODAY

Provisions Requiring the Secretary of Interior to Have the Woods Well Attended to—Details of the Scheme Provide for Public Welfare.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1407 F Street, N. W., Washington, Dec. 6.

A number of the western members of congress, including Messrs. Coffey of Wyoming, Picher of South Dakota, Hermann and Ellis of Oregon, Doolittle and Wilson of Washington, McClure of Arkansas, Caminetti of California, Hartman of Montana, Hall of Minnesota and Wells and Lynch of Wisconsin have agreed upon a series of amendments to the bill to protect forestry reservations, which came up in the house today and went over by unanimous consent.

They will be offered to the bill when it is called up tomorrow. The amendments provide that for the purpose of preserving the living and growing timber on forestry reservations the secretary of the interior may eliminate therefrom as much of the dead or matured trees thereon as may be necessary to preserve the remaining timber.

The secretary is to designate, appraise and advertise for sale the dead or matured trees in limited quantities to each purchaser. The proceeds of the sales are to be expended in the care and management of the reservations. Upon the recommendation of the secretary of the interior and with the approval of the president after due notice, any public lands embraced within the limits of any forest reservation which shall be found to be adapted to agricultural uses may be used for such purposes, and lands in any forest reservation, the character of which may be shown to be mineral, in accordance with the mining laws, may be leased to prospectors, etc.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN GERMANY. There is much interest in a report to the State department from James Smith, United States commercial agent at Mayence, dated August 29, upon American beef in Germany. In view of the blight that has been cast upon the trade, he describes the extensive arrangements made in the way of putting on the market, of refrigerators, etc., and an extensive trade in meat, and points out the superiority of American meat over Australian beef as it reaches Germany.

The agricultural supplement to the Hamburg Correspondent, one of the best known newspapers in Germany, in commenting on this new attempt to introduce American beef and cattle into Germany, says in substance: "The experience hitherto has shown with the importation of cattle for slaughter and value of the product that in quality and value it is not a whit behind German beef. On the contrary, it exceeds the German beef, because as a rule, in physical constitution and freedom from disease, the American cattle are superior to the many, and especially those which have been free from tuberculosis, have been singularly healthy."

Another report from United States Consul Keenan, at Bremen, speaks of the excellent condition of the American stock landed in Bremen. The cattle were perfectly healthy in their lungs and livers not only fit for use, but of an excellent quality—a condition rarely met with in German cattle.

This consular advice is an important supplement to his report, dated November 13, after notice had been given of the dict of prohibition of meat from Germany. He says that immediately after the dict a consignment of cattle came from Bremen in excellent condition and good prices were realized for their skins and hides.

Another consular report from the Indian office at Lucknow, dated December 4, contains information to obtain an estimate of the amount of money necessary to pay those of the Crow Creek settlers who have not yet received their money.

There are quite a number of these settlers who did not appear before General Pease, commissioner appointed to report on the claims and to receive their payment. He established their identity and received their payment, and Congressman Pickler wants to get an estimate of the amount due them in order to make the necessary appropriation.

At first Pickler refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

REDUCING FOREIGN POSTAL RATES.

Uniforms Rates to All Countries in this World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Provisions for uniform rates of postage for United States mails sent to every portion of the globe, with a few exceptions, is made in an order issued by Postmaster General Bissell. The rates are 5 cents each half ounce of mail, except to Canada, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, and the postal agency at Shanghai. The order is as follows: "By virtue of the authority conferred upon the postmaster general by section 6,912 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, he hereby orders that all the countries and colonies of the civilized world, with the exception of the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, shall be included in the universal postal union, it is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st of January, 1895, the postage rates and conditions applicable to articles of correspondence mailed in the United States, addressed for delivery within the universal postal union, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be as follows: "Postmaster General."

WINDING UP RECEIVERSHIPS. Broken Banks to Be Turned Over to Stockholders When Outlets Are Paid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Dewitt Warner of New York has introduced in the house a bill to amend the law of the United States relating to the winding up of receiverships of national banks. It provides that when banking associations are placed in receivers' hands, and when the controller of the currency has paid to creditors (not including shareholders who are creditors) whose claims shall have been proved the full amount of such claims, and the redemption of such claims, and the proceeds of the sale of the assets of such banks, the controller shall call a meeting of the shareholders, at which they shall elect an agent. When the agent has received votes equal in value and number of shares, and when the shareholders have executed a bond for the discharge of all claims thereafter proved against the association, the controller and receiver are to transfer to the agent all the undivided or uncollected or other assets and property of the commission then remaining in their hands.

MONEY FOR THE MISSOURI. Appropriation Recommended for Improvements Opposite Sioux City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Major McKenzie of the engineer corps, in a report on river and harbor improvements, says that Quincy Bay, Ill., is in need of further improvement. There has already been expended \$182,500. It is proposed to expend the sum of \$250,000 for dredging the harbor and to lay out \$150,000 for the surveys can be made with available funds.

H. F. Hodges reports a preliminary estimate of the cost of the proposed Missouri river opposite Sioux City, Ia., from a point in Nebraska, where an extension of the lower limits of Sioux City, Ia., will be made to a point in Nebraska opposite the mouth of Big Sioux river. He thinks the portion of the river referred to is worthy of improvement to the extent necessary for the protection of the caving bank between the river and the city.

Cost of Collecting the Income Tax. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The appropriation for the collection of the income tax for the year 1895 is estimated to require \$1,800,000.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN GERMANY. There is much interest in a report to the State department from James Smith, United States commercial agent at Mayence, dated August 29, upon American beef in Germany.

Another report from United States Consul Keenan, at Bremen, speaks of the excellent condition of the American stock landed in Bremen. The cattle were perfectly healthy in their lungs and livers not only fit for use, but of an excellent quality—a condition rarely met with in German cattle.

This consular advice is an important supplement to his report, dated November 13, after notice had been given of the dict of prohibition of meat from Germany. He says that immediately after the dict a consignment of cattle came from Bremen in excellent condition and good prices were realized for their skins and hides.

Another consular report from the Indian office at Lucknow, dated December 4, contains information to obtain an estimate of the amount of money necessary to pay those of the Crow Creek settlers who have not yet received their money.

There are quite a number of these settlers who did not appear before General Pease, commissioner appointed to report on the claims and to receive their payment. He established their identity and received their payment, and Congressman Pickler wants to get an estimate of the amount due them in order to make the necessary appropriation.

At first Pickler refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

TO SAVE STANDING TIMBER

Western Congressmen Working to Perfect the Forestry Reservation Plans.

THEIR AMENDMENTS COMING UP TODAY

Provisions Requiring the Secretary of Interior to Have the Woods Well Attended to—Details of the Scheme Provide for Public Welfare.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1407 F Street, N. W., Washington, Dec. 6.

A number of the western members of congress, including Messrs. Coffey of Wyoming, Picher of South Dakota, Hermann and Ellis of Oregon, Doolittle and Wilson of Washington, McClure of Arkansas, Caminetti of California, Hartman of Montana, Hall of Minnesota and Wells and Lynch of Wisconsin have agreed upon a series of amendments to the bill to protect forestry reservations, which came up in the house today and went over by unanimous consent.

They will be offered to the bill when it is called up tomorrow. The amendments provide that for the purpose of preserving the living and growing timber on forestry reservations the secretary of the interior may eliminate therefrom as much of the dead or matured trees thereon as may be necessary to preserve the remaining timber.

The secretary is to designate, appraise and advertise for sale the dead or matured trees in limited quantities to each purchaser. The proceeds of the sales are to be expended in the care and management of the reservations. Upon the recommendation of the secretary of the interior and with the approval of the president after due notice, any public lands embraced within the limits of any forest reservation which shall be found to be adapted to agricultural uses may be used for such purposes, and lands in any forest reservation, the character of which may be shown to be mineral, in accordance with the mining laws, may be leased to prospectors, etc.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN GERMANY. There is much interest in a report to the State department from James Smith, United States commercial agent at Mayence, dated August 29, upon American beef in Germany. In view of the blight that has been cast upon the trade, he describes the extensive arrangements made in the way of putting on the market, of refrigerators, etc., and an extensive trade in meat, and points out the superiority of American meat over Australian beef as it reaches Germany.

The agricultural supplement to the Hamburg Correspondent, one of the best known newspapers in Germany, in commenting on this new attempt to introduce American beef and cattle into Germany, says in substance: "The experience hitherto has shown with the importation of cattle for slaughter and value of the product that in quality and value it is not a whit behind German beef. On the contrary, it exceeds the German beef, because as a rule, in physical constitution and freedom from disease, the American cattle are superior to the many, and especially those which have been free from tuberculosis, have been singularly healthy."

Another report from United States Consul Keenan, at Bremen, speaks of the excellent condition of the American stock landed in Bremen. The cattle were perfectly healthy in their lungs and livers not only fit for use, but of an excellent quality—a condition rarely met with in German cattle.

This consular advice is an important supplement to his report, dated November 13, after notice had been given of the dict of prohibition of meat from Germany. He says that immediately after the dict a consignment of cattle came from Bremen in excellent condition and good prices were realized for their skins and hides.

Another consular report from the Indian office at Lucknow, dated December 4, contains information to obtain an estimate of the amount of money necessary to pay those of the Crow Creek settlers who have not yet received their money.

There are quite a number of these settlers who did not appear before General Pease, commissioner appointed to report on the claims and to receive their payment. He established their identity and received their payment, and Congressman Pickler wants to get an estimate of the amount due them in order to make the necessary appropriation.

At first Pickler refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was substantially true.

Mr. Brady denied that he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition. He had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager a present of \$50, but did not know what he did with it.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said that Sanger's statement was