

NO EXPLANATION FOR GERMAN... Hohelohe Declines to Discuss the Terms of His Treaty with Russia.

Tells the Reichstag the Agreement Was Made "in Absolute Secrecy."

Asserts, However, That Bismarck's Revelations Have Not Disturbed Relations with Austria.

ATTACKS THE IRON CANCELLOR. Herr Richter Vainly Endeavors to Prove Count Herbert Bismarck into Defending His Father—Defended by Von Mirbach.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The announcement made last week that in the order of to-day's proceedings in the Reichstag the Centrists would offer an interpellation demanding an explanation on the part of the Government of the neutrality treaty between Russia and Germany, the existence of which from 1884 to 1890 was disclosed by Prince Bismarck in the recent series of articles published by the ex-Chancellor, caused the corridors of the Reichstag to be packed at an early hour.

Every available space in the galleries was filled by visitors lucky enough to secure permits. There was also an unusually large attendance of members of the Chamber, and everything and everybody bore an air indicating the importance of the occasion.

At 1:15 o'clock Baron von Bülow-Berensberg, president of the Reichstag, rose and announced the business of the sitting, after which Count von Hohenlohe, Deputy for Aachen and one of the leaders of the Centrist party in the Chamber, introduced the promised interpellation.

Wanted to Remove Distrust. In the course of his remarks, Count von Hohenlohe said that the party of the Centre desired to remove the distrust which had been caused by the recent disclosures of the existence of a treaty of neutrality between Russia and Germany during the period extending from 1884 to 1890, a distrust which was being felt throughout wide circles at home and abroad. (Cries of "Oh, oh!" from the galleries and loud applause from the benches of the Centre.)

When the applause had subsided, Count von Hohenlohe said that this was the chief aim of the Centrists, and they hoped that the Government would make the explanations required by the motion he had offered.

At the conclusion of Count von Hohenlohe's remarks there was general confusion throughout the chamber, during which the "Iron Chancellor" made his way to the tribune.

When order was restored Prince Hohelohe began his reply, speaking at first in a weak, tremulous tone, making it difficult to hear, but then for the deputies in a more confident tone from the tribune to hear him.

Hohelohe Not Able to Explain. Prince Hohelohe said that he was not able to give any information concerning the Russo-German neutrality treaty, because that agreement had been contracted in absolute secrecy. Therefore, Germany would be unable to raise a one-sided argument in regard to the convention, or to make any explanation of the agreement.

Still, he said, he could solemnly affirm that never at any time had the policy of Germany been under English influence.

The Chancellor said he believed that the clouds of distrust which arose among the peoples of Germany's allies when the revelations were commenced had already been dispelled, and he was certain that full confidence existed between Germany and Austria and Italy. (Cheers.)

Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the next speaker. His remarks, which occupied forty minutes, were delivered in a tone hardly audible to the members. He asked the House to desist from exciting further trouble over the matter, which had already had the effect of causing great perturbation throughout the country, and rebuffed the charge that Germany was ready to break solemnly contracted treaties entered into by her with other powers.

No Basis for the Charge. If the belief that Germany would not let this should come to be publicly accepted, Freiherr von Bieberstein said, it would undermine the country's position in Europe. The charge, he declared, had no basis in fact. Germany had ever been faithful to her treaties.

It was a question for argument, he admitted, whether the Government had been able to conclude a secret treaty with Russia. Arguing academically, he would suppose that Russia and Austria had gone to war. Germany would then be obliged to decide which of the two countries she would support.

It might be contended that if Austria was attacked the German army would be forced to march against Russia; whereas, if Austria attacked Russia, Germany should remain neutral. The other members of the Reichstag could conclude that the policy of the Reichstag was a defensive alliance.

In conclusion, Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein said that as Prince Bismarck's statement met with such absolute acknowledgment throughout the civilized world, it was deplorable that he should have been made the object of such undignified attacks.

Germany, he said, knew that the entente between Russia and France would never permit France to frivolously declare war against Germany. The relations existing between Russia and Germany were absolutely friendly.

Attacked Prince Bismarck. The debate lagged somewhat after the speech of the Foreign Minister, but Herr Richter, member of the Chamber, attacked Prince Bismarck by making personal attacks upon Prince Bismarck, obviously aiming at provoking the old Chancellor's son, Count Herbert Bismarck, into replying.

Count von Mirbach, Conservative, saw the object of Herr Richter and expressed hope that Count Bismarck would not accept the challenge of the Radical leader.

Count von Mirbach then proceeded to defend the acts of Prince Bismarck, and was followed by Herr von Kardorff, Free Conservative, who spoke in a similar strain, the speeches of both deputies being loudly cheered.

Not Up to Expectations. The debate was a tame affair in comparison with what was expected by the opponents of the Government, and fell far short of being sensational. As a matter of fact, after the speeches of Count von Hohenlohe, the replies of Prince Hohelohe and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and the remarks of Count von Mirbach and Herr von Kardorff had been made, the discussion fattened out completely.

Count Herbert Bismarck stated that he had remained silent during the debate because the declaration of Prince Hohelohe had supplied him with no basis upon which to discuss facts, and he was not willing to deal with hypotheses.

He would therefore confine himself solely to denying that the interview upon the revelations of the Hamburger Nachrichten, published in Vienna and supposed to have been furnished by him, had emanated from him, or that he knew anything about it.

CONFIDENCE IN BISMARCK. Ex-Chancellor Gets Many Telegrams from All Parts of Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Prince Bismarck to-day received at Friedrichsruh, hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the German Empire, the senders of which expressed sentiments of continued friendship and admiration for the ex-Chancellor.

By Henry W. Fischer. The president of the company is Samuel M. Janney, of the banking firm of Christie & Janney, at No. 6 Wall street.

The treasurer is John F. Dutton, also of the same firm. Mr. Janney was out of town, and Mr. Dutton, who succeeded to the office, further than to say that the application for a receivership was merely a temporary expedient and that the company would still continue to operate its plant.

The Utilization Company has a contract with the city of New York for the disposal of garbage, which it uses in the manufacture of grease and fertilizer.

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TALK OF WAR AND SPECULATION. News of Possible Complications with Spain Helps the Bears.

Standard Shares Decline from One-Half to One Per Cent.

Indication of Heavy Exports Regarded on the Street as Very Encouraging.

OCTOBER'S SPLENDID SHOWING. Notable Feature of the Market the Strength of Pacific Mail, Which, It is Believed, Will Return to the Rank of Investment Securities.

Wall Street, Monday, Nov. 16. The continued outcropping of bits of news regarding possible Spanish complications with the United States over the Cuban situation repressed speculation to-day. The professionals had the market largely to themselves, and were busy selling stocks throughout the day. The standard shares declined 1/2 to 1 per cent. American Tobacco, which sold ex-dividend, recorded an extreme loss of 2 1/2 per cent. Outside of the Spanish war bugbear the developments were favorable. Foreign exchange was weak on account of a plentiful supply of bills drawn against grain and cotton shipments.

This indication of heavy exports was very encouraging, following a statement of the Bureau of Statistics for October showing the heaviest balance of trade in our favor reported this year. The excess of merchandise exports over imports for that month reached \$63,011,822, as against \$12,010,628 in October, 1895, while for ten months the excess of exports over imports is \$206,985,482, against an excess of imports over exports of \$81,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The great export of wheat, which was a gain of \$51,001,028 in October, and the ten months, \$238,690,727. The excess of gold imports increased \$27,705,478 during October, while a net export of gold of \$43,247,582 in the ten months of 1895 is returned into a net import balance of \$38,208,249, a net gain of \$81,646,081 this year thus far as compared with the 1895 record.

To put these statistics in another light, our foreign trade on balance has increased \$28,000,000, the net gain to the country in gold is \$1,640,081, with a large balance to our credit still standing on the books of the alien banks, and the country has expended less than last year and sold more, and has a huge accession in addition to its stock of metal money.

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Following are the closing Boston quotations: Bid Asked Boston & Albany 2,900 2,900 Boston & Maine 168 168 Chicago Junction cons 1,025 1,025

Following are the closing Philadelphia quotations: Bid Asked Lehigh Valley 100 100 Lehigh Valley & N. J. 100 100 Pennsylvania Railroad 52 1/2 52 1/2

East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the past week aggregated 74,464 tons, against 68,094 the previous week and 70,444 tons in the corresponding week last year.

WHEAT WAS IRREGULAR. Receipts and Cables Responsible for a Drop in All Cereals—Hog Products in Sympathy.

On 'Change, Monday, Nov. 16. The wheat market was weak and irregular to-day. Prices dropped 2c from Saturday's last curb quotation during the forenoon and fluctuated rapidly within fair limits all day.

The Chicago market opened weak and irregular at unchanged prices to 1/2c. Regular on the low cables and wheat port closed 1/2c. Chicago cash sales of 280,000 bushels are known to have been made, and it is reasonably certain the amount was not reaching the market.

The market for oats was dull, heavy and fractionally lower. Prices closed at a net loss of 1/2c. Corn was dull and heavy, and the market for live hogs was weak and lower, in sympathy with the decline in live hog receipts: 58,000 for to-day—15,000 over the estimate.

Following is the day's range of prices: November 87 1/2 87 1/2 December 87 1/2 87 1/2 January 87 1/2 87 1/2

Commercial price of bar silver in New York, 64 1/2c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50 1/2c. Bar silver in London closed at 25 1/2c, an advance of 1-16d. Exports of silver to-norway 170,000 ounces.

Domestic exchange on New York: Boston selling, 3/4c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1/2c. New Orleans—Buying, 1/2c. Commercial, 1/2c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraph, 10c. St. Louis—75c @ 81c premium. Chicago—70c premium.

Money on call, 3 1/2 per cent, closing at 4 per cent. Time money, 4 1/2 per cent, with a liberal supply offering. Commercial paper is quoted at 5 1/2 per cent and upward for choice bills receivable.

The Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable December 1.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad reports gross earnings for October of \$473,641, an increase of \$2,827 as compared with the same month of 1895, and for the four months ending October 31 the gross earnings were \$1,728,351, an increase of \$42,827 as compared with the same period of last year, and for four months \$1,920,250, a decrease of \$20,183.

The Troy City Railway reports for the quarter ended September 30: Gross earnings, \$180,185; net earnings, \$128,418; 1895, \$181,981; Dec. 5, 1895, \$107,770; net earnings, \$69,777.

The New York and New Jersey Railroad reports for the quarter ended September 30: Gross earnings, \$1,000,000; net earnings, \$600,000; 1895, \$1,000,000; net earnings, \$600,000.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company reports for the quarter ended September 30: Gross earnings, \$1,000,000; net earnings, \$600,000; 1895, \$1,000,000; net earnings, \$600,000.

The COTTON MARKET. The cotton market developed further weakness to-day, and prices dropped off rapidly during the first hour, declining 15 to 22 points from the active opening.

Following are the closing London quotations: Bid Asked Achaia, s. a. p., 18 1/2 18 1/2 Canadian Pacific, 100 100 Erie, s. a. p., 17 1/2 17 1/2

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A. Anderson to Washington Wilson and another, 125 1/2 125 1/2 117th St., No. 200 ft. E. of 7th Ave. 25,500 170th St., No. 125 ft. E. of 7th Ave. 25,500 170th St., No. 125 ft. E. of 7th Ave. 25,500 170th St., No. 125 ft. E. of 7th Ave. 25,500

THE COFFEE MARKET. The coffee market was quiet to-day. First sales were at an advance of 5 to 10 points.

LAND AT \$2,000 A FOOT. That is the Price Said to Have Been Paid for Property on Wall Street.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co., who were brokers for W. K. Astor, in the sale of Nos. 41 and 43 Wall street, extending to Nos. 45 and 47 exchange place, state that the name of the buyer will not be announced before the latter part of the week.

William H. Picken has purchased of Bernard Smyth & Sons the plot of lots fronting on Ninety-third street, south side, 318,538 bags; also for the United States, 318,538 bags; total United States visible supply and about 708,438 bags, against 570,044 bags in the same day of 1895.

W. K. Astor has sold to William V. Brokaw, through Charles Mac Rae, at \$45,000, the new three-story stone front stable, 25x100, No. 48 East Fifty-first street, of which Mr. Brokaw has had a lease.

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