THE TIMES PRINTS ALL THE FACTS That are of Public Interest, But It Seeks Neither to Distort the Truth or Enlarge the Story.

Watertown Daily Times.

WHEN YOU READ IT IN THE TIMES You May Know that It is not Exagerated for the Sake of Sensational Effect.

LAST EDITION 4:30 P. M. WATERTOWN, N. Y., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 20, 1895. VOL. 35. NO. 202

BRITISH NEWSPAPER TALK

Where the Most of the War Will be Fought

The Thunderer Refers to This "Sentimental, Excitable Nation"—British Rage Undisguised.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Times says: "Despite some severe criticisms in America, evidence accumulates that President Cleveland's message was framed in accord with and to play upon the popular sentiment. There is no reason to doubt that the senate will pass the commission bill, although it is obvious that the commission is not likely to be granted on Mr. Cleveland's own terms. A most remarkable incident of the discussion was Senator Lodge's unconscious humor in moving that the commissioners report April 1. We are afraid that the Americans will not be moved by arguments drawn from precedents and established principles of international law. They have always shown themselves a sentimental, excitable nation. They have the haziest idea of what the Monroe doctrine really is, but, nevertheless, they are quite willing to enter upon holy war to defend it. We must reckon on this feeling and be prepared for the wildest abberartions it may cause. This does not lessen the gravity of the situation, indeed it rather increases our sense of the peril to which immense international interests are subjected by combined sentiment and ignorance.

We earnestly hope that the opinion of the sagacious, far-seeing men of the United States, which has already begun to assert itself, will prevail over the reckless policy of the president. The fact cannot be ignored, however, that the letter is supported by a majority of both houses, and the great body of the public opinion of the country. As we cannot yield to Mr. Olney's demands, whether they are supported by the people or not, without surrendering the title to almost the whole of our empire, we must hold ourselves prepared to defend our rights in any quarter where they may be threatened."

The Standard says: "It is no small advantage that time for reflection has been gained. Englishmen have far too high respect for the better order of American opinion than to doubt that in the end the voice of reason will be listened to."

The Standard comments on the foreign opinion that has been created on the subject, especially in Berlin and Vienna, whose critics are less indulgent to Mr. Cleveland than the British, and says that Great Britain does not look to continental powers for material support. It then continues: "We can afford to be fairly cheerful in our isolation, for to tell the whole truth, we do not believe that the people of the United States will ever be so unfaithful to reason and rights as to give logical effect to the plain sense of President Cleveland's menace. Great Britain may surely leave the two amateurs, Cleveland and Olney, to face the censure that the educated opinion of the world will pronounce on their efforts. In the meanwhile the cordial good will and respect that Great Britain entertains for trans-Atlantic genius outside of election politics will not be impaired."

In its issue today the Chronicle says it does not agree with the utterances of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his speech at Bristol that there might be a war between kindred. It declares that it takes its stand firmly and unalterably on the line that a war between Great Britain and the United States would be an impossible, unthinkable and unholy thing. It recurs to the view it maintained yesterday, that an amicable settlement is possible, and declares that the earlier and friendlier American suggestions of arbitration were not unreasonable. The article concludes: "It seems to us to be vital that the controversy shall, as far as possible, further rather than retard the principle of international arbitration."

The Morning Post says: "There seems little doubt that the commission will hold an inquiry, in which event an unexpected way of escape may be provided for President Cleveland." The Post expresses surprise that Mr. Cleveland accepted the Venezuelan version of the case without an inquiry, and says it believes that an examination would have saved him from skating on ice that must give way on the least pressure. The paper contends that Venezuela will be desired to prove her claims before the commission which, she being unable to do, will make the proceedings of the commission brief. Mr. Cleveland will thus be enabled to withdraw from an untenable position.

The Daily News, referring to the action of the American senate on the Venezuelan commission bill, dilates on what it says is most welcome news. It adds that the whole political prospect in the United States has changed and that the common sense of the American people has reasserted itself. The senate discussed the matter of a grant for the commission with the dignity and gravity becoming the first assembly of the Union. The jingoes were evidently overawed, not by what passed in the senate, but by what was passing outside. They already had had a taste of plain speaking from many quarters of the Union. It is not England, but Europe, which threatens them with confusion and proclaims the message an outrage on right and justice that has not been paralleled since the time of Napoleon. The paper concludes by declaring that it is much better that American opinion be left to right itself.

For New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Hale (rep., Me.) has introduced in the senate a bill authorizing the president to have constructed, by contract, six sea-going coast line steel battleships of about 11,000 tons displacement, designed to carry the heaviest armor and the most powerful ordnance and of the highest rate of speed, to cost $4,000,000 each, and for 25 torpedo boats, to cost $175,000 each.

Some New York Merchants Disapprove.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—There was considerable talk among downtown merchants yesterday in reference to President Cleveland's message regarding the Venezuelan question and a proposed meeting of the chamber of commerce requested by many merchants in order to give expression of their disapproval of the message. It is not known when the meeting will be called.

How Chilians View Cleveland's Action.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A Herald special from Valparaiso, Chili, says: "Thus far all newspapers here contain extracts from President Cleveland's message, but they are silent editorially. High officials and prominent persons regard the action of Mr. Cleveland as extremely bold and as likely to lead to grave consequences."

FRIENDSHIP TIES EASILY BROKEN.

War Between Great Britain and the United States Not Impossible Because of Kinship Relations.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is the opinion in official quarters that there will be no developments in the Venezuelan matter until the Christmas holidays are over. It is also thought that the government will not act in any way until it receives a formal intimation of the appointment of the American commission.

In a speech delivered at Bristol yesterday Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, made a passing reference to President Cleveland's message. Some people, he said, appeared to regard a war between the United States and Great Britain as impossible, owing to their ties of kinship. Nothing, however, was impossible. War had already happened between them. If kinsmen unhappily differed they became sometimes very bitter enemies. But he did not believe that many persons, if any, on either side of the Atlantic, thought that the people of the United States or Great Britain wanted war. He was confident that when a true statement of Great Britain's case was ably and fully explained and Lord Salisbury's dispatches were laid before both people the result would be peaceful and honorable to both countires.

FRANCE WITH US.

The President's Action Generally Indorsed—Its Effect on Europe.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—M. Delcasso, formerly French minister of the colonies, said in an interview with a United Press reporter: "Mr. Cleveland is a man of sound sense and reflection and it is not likely that he sent his Venezuelan message to congress without having duly weighed the consequences and being practically certain of achieving his aim."

M. Deloncle, the French colonial expert and deputy, spoke in warm approval of the message, which, he said, vigorously affirms an indestructible national tradition and promulgated a new public right against which British rage is powerless. "It is useless," he declared, "for England to hope to obtain the support of Europe in this matter. Mr. Cleveland has turned the tables by employing toward Great Britain the methods that she herself has hitherto used against her enemies. France, which has long been demanding the arbitration of her dispute with Brazil, is bound to support Mr. Cleveland, who reassures France of the impossibility of England's encroaching upon the French territory recognized by the Utrecht treaty. The appointment of an American boundary commission will accomplish a work of justice and establish an excellent precedent. The eventual consequences of Mr. Ceveland's attitude will be the autonomy of Canada and the end of British intrigue in Central and South America. Europe now realizes that a force exsts which is capable of imposing respect for a right which it has hitherto been accustomed to ignore."

Joseph Reinach, journalist and member of deputies, said: "Mr. Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is quite inadmissable. His message is either an election maneuver or an aggressive expression of a fixed resolve to provoke a conflict with England. Nothing in the Monroe doctrine warrants American interference in the demarcation of a frontier."

M. Rouanet, member of the chamber of deputies, said: "England's attitude in Venezuela amply justifies the United States in intervening in behalf of a weaker republic. President Cleveland's message will cause England to reconsider and not rush into a conflict over a few square miles of waste land."

VENEZUELANS GRATEFUL

To the President for His Kindly Interest—Many Expressions of Gratitude.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A special to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says: "The excitement caused by President Cleveland's message to congress on the Venezuelan question does not subside in the least degree, so far as the capital of the southern republic is concerned. Indeed, it appears to gather force and intensity as the significance of the incident, as it relates to Venezuela, dawns upon the minds of her citizens. This intensity of feeling was manifested in its fullest extent yesterday.

In the Washington Plaza early in the morning a great concourse gathered and again expressed their gratitude to the United States. From that point the people proceeded to the house of the minister from the United States. There they became uncontrollable and nearly wrecked Mr. Thomas' abode in their eagerness to prove their loyal friendship to the country which he represented.

President Crespo's first official act was to send a cable message to the Venezuelan minister in Washington, D. C., directing him to call officially upon Mr. Cleveland and express thanks to him in the name and in behalf of the people and president of Venezuela. During the day, also, the society formed here for the protection of Venezuelan territory dispatched a message of thanks to the president of the United States. The Prengonero strongly urges H. L. Boulton, who acts as consul general for Great Britain here, and as vice consul in other parts of the country, to withdraw as such representatives of the British empire.

Lord Salisbury Was Apprehensive.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—The Liverpool Post says that when Secretary Olney's letter in regard to Great Britain's position in Venezuela reached Lord Salisbury last August, the premier saw the gravity of the situation. His first idea was to obtain the withdrawal of the letter by the American secretary, but he did not make a formal request for its withdrawal, finding that it would be fruitless.

Albanians Ready to Fight.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The Emmett Guard of this city, one of the foremost independent military companies of Albany, is first to tender its services to the government of the United States and is willing to go to war within a day's notice in the event of a climax being reached in the present difficulty between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan boundary.

Have your grocer send you some of Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates with your next order. Once tried, always used.

THE ISSUE SQUARELY MADE.

Maj. Gen. Howard Ready to Re-Eenter the Service—This Country Cannot Back Down.

EMPORIA, KAS., Dec. 20.—Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, of the United States army, in an interview here last night, said he warmly indorsed the position taken by President Cleveland in his message regarding the Venezuelan troubles, and stated that although he was on the retired list, should trouble ensue, he would be the first to enter the conflict. "The issue is squarely made," said he, "and there must be a fight or a backdown. This country cannot back down, but then I do not anticipate any trouble. It would be terrible. The idea of these two nations going to war—we are Christians, we both worship the same God and believe in the same Saviour, and war should not be, but for all that, Cleveland has taken the right position, and there we should stand."

IMPLICATING AMERICANS.

Turkish Officials Trying to Get Americans Into Trouble.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19,—via PHILIPPOPOLIS, Dec. 20.—The correspondent of the United Press learns that over-zealous Turkish officials in Bitlis and Harpoot are attempting to obtain signatures to papers implicating Americans in revolutionary movements against the authority of the Turkish government. The porte would hardly dare to accuse Americans of such actions, as the accusations could be easily disproved in case America should demand an inquiry, which she certainly would. The porte has forbidden Turkish newspapers to make similar accusations. Guidjian, the Armenian who claims to be an American citizen, and who was sentenced at Aleppo to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of being an emissary of a revolutionary society and was subsequently released at the instance of United States Minister Terrell, has started for America.

"COMMERCIAL DAY"

American Commerce Centennial Banquet—Depew on the Monroe Doctrine—Dickinson Speaks for Cuba.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—American commerce celebrated the centennial of its liberty last night by a banquet at Delmonico's. Last night was chosen for this banquet because it marked the 100th anniversary of the full approval by the president and the senate of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by John Jay, the then chief justice of the young republic of the United States. The feast also inaugurated the annual observance of Dec. 19 as "Commercial Day" by all organized commercial bodies of the country. It was held under the auspices of the editors of and contributors to the recently completed history "One Hundred Years of American Commerce."

Chauncey M. Depew presided at the banquet and at his right sat William Jay and at his left Secretary of the Navy Herbert. When the covers had been removed Dr. Depew arose and at some length referred to the history of the Jay treaty and how it was accomplished. He then touched upon the war of 1812. "The victory of the war of 1812," said Mr. Depew, "was this—that the deck of an American vessel was the indisputable territory of the United States and was inviolable by any other nation. That was the Monroe doctrine of 1812. Since that time we have figured in many arbitrations, scarcely noticed because of lack of sensationalism. I trust that the principle of arbitration embodied in the Jay treaty, which has only been broken by four years of war in the history of the United States will continue to be the guiding star in the rule of the United States during the year 1896."

This sally was received with great applause.

Senator Frye, who was the next speaker, responded to the toast "Our Merchant Marine."

Don M. Dickinson, who responded to the toast "American Commerce," spoke eloquently of the great resources of the country, and then reverted to the Cuban question. He concluded as follows: "Where is the American who will not demand the immediate recognition by his government of the patriots of Cuba as belligerents? Self protection, nay, self-respect demands recognition. The common law of humanity and a decent respect for civilation demand recognition, and more, the spirit of freedom, which has led us to the close of the century which we celebrate and swings wide the door through which shines the glory of the new era, bids us proclaim the divine decree that Cuba shall be, and of right, bulwarked about by the mighty friendship and protection of the United States of America."

Gen. Horace Porter responded to the toast "The American business man," and Gen. Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, spoke for "The American press."

John Jay, the great grandson of Chief Justice Jay, was then introduced and made a short speech, and was followed by Dr. Depew, who said a few words in closing the banquet.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

New York merchants are taking active steps to get the next democratic convention in that city

A Washington special states that the North Atlantic squadron will not go to the West Indies, as ordered, as it might awaken suspicion.

The Spanish press repeat the assertion that Gen. Campos is to resign his command in Cuba.

Justice of the Peace John F. Sullivan was found dead on the street in Saratoga, with a bullet hole in his brain. A revolver at his side told the story of suicide. Sullivan was about 30 years of age.

Count Max Shinburne, the king of burglars, made a desperate attempt to escape from the Schoharie jail Wednesday night. He had sawed the bars from his cell and reached the outer door when the sheriff s wife grabbed and held him until assistance came.

No need to suffer with rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, cramps or colic. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cures all such troubles, and does it quickly.

HAS FOUND HER MASTER

England Having Everything to Lose Will Give Way

Venezuela the First to Suffer in the Event of War—The Part that France and Russia Would Play.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Gil Blas publishes an interview with H. Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy, on the subject of President Cleveland's message to the United States congress. Mr. Vignaud expresses regret that the French press should have made the error of deducing fantastic conclusions from the message. He did not think that France, whose interests were opposed to those of England everywhere, would favor Great Britain, especially as France had not opposed the aims of the United States anywhere.

The Gaulois published an interview with Count Chandordy, the eminent French statesman, in which he expresses the opinion that England has found her master in arrogance. He thougnt that the Monroe doctrine applied to North America not to South America.

Sir Charles Dilke, member of the British parliament, who is in Paris, has also been interviewed on the subject of the American president's message. He heartily approved the attitude assumed by Lord Salisbury, which, he said, was the only position he could adopt. Arbitration, he thought, was impossible, but between that and serious talk of war there was a long distance. The conquest of Canada by the United States, he thought, was possible, but the cost and sacrifices would be similar to those incurred in the war of the rebellion, while the British fleet could destroy the commerce of America. Venezuela would be the first to suffer in the event of war. Her towns would quickly be destroyed by the British fleet before aid could arrive from the United States. As regarded the Monroe doctrine, he thought it was a very legitimate expression of the feeling of the American people. He had no doubt that the various American republics would unite to prevent the introduction of European militaryism or European intervention in their affairs, but it was clearly understood that France, Holland and Great Britain, having territory in America, would not agree with the United States on this point.

Mr. Vignaud said he felt certain that the United States would not yield, but that Great Britain, which had everything to lose in a war, would give way. War, he said, meant that Canada would become part of the United States, and that English trade would be destroyed within a month following the outbreak of hostilities. A few shells thrown into an open port would cost England dear. There was no doubt in his mind that in the event of war France would take advantage of the occasion to settle the questions in regard to Egypt and Siam, while Russia would advance her interests in India.

BRAZIL APPLAUDS.

A Message of Congratulation to President Cleveland—American Nations Will Pull Together.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janerio, Brazil, telegraphs that the house of deputies has voted unanimously to send a message of congratulation to President Cleveland for his firm and dignified enunciation of his rights to defend the sovereignty and liberty of the great republic under the aegis of the Monroe doctrine.

Many brilliant speeches were delivered in favor of upholding President Cleveland in the position he has taken.

President Moraes' secretary stated yesterday that the chief executive was unwilling to give his opinion upon the merits of the question, but he was in perfect accord and sympathy with the United States. The president hoped that the dispute would be arranged without resort to arms.

The public press applauds the president's action; but, while it gives due praise to the United States, it emphasizes the idea of independence and says that all American nations must, in equal degree, resist European aggression.

THE ANGRY WATERS WILL SUBSIDE.

Gen. Fitzhuhg Lee Does Not Expect War, but Would Again Draw His Sabre If There Was a Fight.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 20.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was asked today if he thought the United States and England would go to war. "No," he replied. "Months and months will pass before the United States commission will report. In the meantime the pugnacious winds will blow themselves out, the angry waters subside, and a common ground be revealed upon which each of the great English speaking giants can honorably stand."

"What did you think of the president's message?" "It was a capital performance; potent, powerful, masterly, and intensely American. He hears the roar of the British lion with the same indifference he does the voice of the storm king when he is shooting ducks."

"Suppose the angry waters do not subside, and war should follow, would you go to the fight?" asked the reporter. "Oh; I expect in that case, I could not resist drawing my cavalry sabre once more, and going in with the horse marines."

Everybody Will Say Amen.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Gen. Lord Wollseley, commander-in-chief of the British forces, in the course of an address at the soldiers' home at Norwich today, mentioned the difference between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan question and exclaimed: "God forbid that there should be war."

Thompson & Co., are headquarters for fancy poultry for Christmas. Leave your order early.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION

The Subject Discussed in the Senate

Some Members in Favor of Passing the House Bill, Others Want It Amended—Mr. Sherman Says Go Slow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20—Senate.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen (pop., Neb.), directing the finance committee to inquire into the advisability of opening our mints to the free coinage of silver, and the issue of treasury notes to supply money for the contingency of war, was taken up, and defended, in a sarcastic speech, by Mr. Allen, who represented his resolution as the populist contribution to the war sentiment. A motion to refer it to the finance committee was made by Mr. Platt (rep., Conn.) and that motion was defeated, yeas 24, nays 36, and the resolution with the preamble stricken out, was then adopted.

Mr. Morgan (dem., Ala.) then took the floor on the house bill providing for the Venezuelan commission. He stated that the foreign relations committee had considered the question and had some amendments to offer, although he was in favor of passing the bill as it came from the house. These amendments fixed the number of commissioners at three, to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall report to the president; no time for their report is fixed.

Mr. Platt (rep., Conn.) differed from the committee on foreign relations. He thought the house bill ought not to be amended. It should be passed as it came from the house. The subject matter of the bill was very grave, and it should be treated as such. There was no need of talking about a probable war, although the American people should not shun it if it was forced upon them. It made no matter what the Monroe doctrine was called; there was a determination to maintain the American policy, that no foreign power should exercise any new dominion over any country in this hemisphere or unjustly oppress any state. Any amendment made to this bill would be construed in England as a hesitation on the part of the senate to sustain the president. It is asserted on the other side of the water that this is a campaign trick; England must be disabused of this. The American people were never more in earnest since the breaking out of the revolution than they are now in their purpose to maintain this doctrine, vital to our national security and honor. We should be careful to do nothing to lead England to think we are not in eanest. The bill conatins all the president asks.

Mr. Platt could see no reason why the senate should insist on fixing the number of commissioners; there was no danger of the president making the commission too large. If this bill means anything less than the appointment of a commission to ascertain the true divisional line, it will be construed in England, and rightly, as a hesitation on our part to go as far as the president asks. The idea of the senate confirming the commissioners, presumed the existence of some shadowy perogative on the part of the senate that did not exist. It was not necessary that these men should be confirmed by the senate; the executive had ample authority to appoint agents. What was complained of in the Blount case was that the president went further than this and appointed an officer of the government. Mr. Platt reiterated his opinion that any amendment would strengthen the belief already existing in England that the senate was hesitating about giving the president a hearty and cordial support.

Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) said he could not, for the life of him, see the necessity of haste. The foundation of this dispute between the two governments was an ancient one. The message of the president invited no haste. Why should there be such avidity to seize upon this subject for the purpose of arousing the war spirit? The American people needed no such stimulant to arouse their enthusiasm. Congress had already indorsed the president in his declaration of the Monroe doctirne. England was not engaged in a fresh aggression; on the contrary, she was taking very serious consideration of the whole subject: she needed no excitement to cause her to heed the spirit that prevailed here. Mr. Sherman said he had no doubt but that the trouble would be settled by an amicable agreement between Great Britain and Venezuela—he had no idea there would be a drop of American blood spilled over this matter. The object of this commission was to ascertain all the facts, the title held by Veneuela and the title, if any, by Great Britain; to inform the president of all the facts in the whole case and report to the president. It was proper, Mr. Sherman thought that the bill should be amended and modified. It was more than the Blount case. It was a commission created and established by the United States. The names of each member should be sent to the senate. If the senate acted upon the name of every postmaster, why should it not at least be consulted in a matter of such importance.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED

By the Loyal Legion of Indiana—Gen. Lew Wallace Will See About Raising a Regiment.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 20.—Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. McGinnis, Col. I. N. Walker, and 100 members of the Indiana commandery of the Loyal Legion, of Indiana, attended a banquet here last night. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Cleveland in his stand on the Venezuelan question, and declaring in favor of resisting "with force, if necessary, all monarchical encroachments on the western hemisphere."

Gen. Wallace made an address in which he said: "The Monroe doctrine is a challenge thrown to all the great powers of Europe. If one accepts the guage, it will in all likelihood be the same with most of the others in alliance. Lord Salisbury took six months to compose his responses declining arbitration. It is reasonable to believe his lordship consumed those months looking for allies in case he refused to arbitrate. If we must fight, I wish it could be with England alone. It would go hard with us at first, but we would not be idle. Before a year there would be no British commerce, and at the end, as I see it, we would own everything on this side of the globe from the Gulf of Mexico to the north pole. For my part, I feel that every man should set about getting ready for the worst. I will see whether a regiment or brigade cannot be organized immediately in our state."

Granulated sugar at 5c per pound at the Atlantic Tea store.

Constipation, causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for constipation. Sold by Homer H. Rice, druggist.

JOHN W. FOSTER'S VIEWS.

That Every American Citizen Should Support the President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Sun's Washington correspondent says: "John W. Foster, who was secretary of state in the Harrison administration, and who, many think, may be a member of the Venezuela commission, was one of the first to call upon Secretary Olney. He told him that the attitude of the administration would be approved by every patriotic citizen.

"The president is entirely right," said Mr. Foster later. "Every American citizen ought to support him, and congress ought to vote the money he asks without question or delay. My reading of the comments of the European press show that they know very little of the temper of the American people when they attribute a paper that raises so momentous an issue to party politics. No man who is fit to fill the office of president would ever trifle with such a question or use it for personal or party advantages, and before the issue is settled the European nations will learn by experience that it is patriotism and not politics that inspired the president's message.

"It is true," continued Mr. Foster, "that the plan of the president is unique. The necessity never arose before. The president does not undertake to decide whether England or Venezuela is right, however, as some interviews I see in the press to suggest, but he simply proposes to ascertain the truth in order to guide our future policy. The discussion over the Venezuela boundary has continued for many years, but the United States has never attempted to determine the right or the wrong of it. We have always been a friend of both parties, and as such have recommended that the dispute be submitted to arbitration, being especially influenced in making that recommendation by our adherence to the Monroe doctrine. I do not understand that we have ever declared in favor of any one of the several lines that have been laid down to divide the British from Venezuelan territory, nor have we ever declared that Great Britain was without a just title to the territory she now occupies, but we have repeatedly urged that the dispute ought to be settled for the sake of the peace of America and by arbitration. Now, Great Britain having refused to submit her claim to disinterested arbitration, the United States proposes to go a step further in the controversy and inquire for her own future guidance as to the justice of those claims. Now is this unprecedented. We have a right to know the facts. We do not attempt to decide, but it is our privilege to ascertain the truth, and thus we shall be able to judge whether Great Britain's refusal to submit her title to investigation is well founded. All nations exercise the right of intervention in matters that are likely to affect their own interests or interfere with the clearly defined policy they may have pursued toward their neighbors. Leaving the Monroe doctrine entirely out of the question, we are quite as much justified in pursuing the course recommended by the president as Russia is to interfere with the plans of the English in Turkey, or England in regard to the conduct of Russia in China and Corea, or Russia, France, and Germany in the relations between China and Japan.

"The other American countries," said Mr. Foster, "should promptly signify their approval and support the president's proposition, and thereby lend their moral influence to the United States in this controversy. She is fighting their battles for them, and it is of the greatest importance to them that we succeed, for they are all exposed to complications similar to those in which Venezuela is now involved. If they should renew in some formal manner their indorsement of the Monroe doctrine, as they did at the congress at Panama in 1825 and at the international conference in Washington in 1880, it would be not only gratifying but significant. I presume, however, that the secretary of state has not neglected this feature of the controversy, but has been in correspondence with them while waiting the answer of Lord Salisbury."

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Lord Salisbury Regarded as a Match for Mr. Cleveland.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—A member of the British embassy here, who was interviewed by a representative of the United Press, declined to express, as a British official, any opinion in regard to President Cleveland's message or to talk of any of the phases of the Venezuelan controversy. In his private capacity, however, he said he regarded Lord Salisbury as being in every respect a match for Mr. Cleveland in the use of strong language. He thought the message a bid for the Irish vote and did not believe it meant war.

The French ambassador begged to be excused from expressing any opinion in the matter.

For Political Effect.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL, Dec. 20.—When asked for an expression of opinion in regard to the Venezuelan situation, Senator Palmer said: "The politicians are playing for position. The country in dispute is worthless and is certainly not worth the life of a single American citizen. We cannot assume a protectorate over the southern republics."

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Willis L. Moore, to be chief of the weather bureau; Wheelock Veazey, to be an interstate commerce commissioner. Postmasters: New York—Henry Stowell, Seneca Falls.

Killed by Her Divorced Husband.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 20.—Last evening Mrs. Irene Moser, aged 41, while walking along a street, was assaulted by a man supposed to be her husband from whom she had been divorced. She was stabbed through the heart, and fell dead. Moser disappeared last night. He is a painter.

Obituary.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 20.—Dr. S. Fleet Spicer, a famous female specialist, is dead.

A Queer Case.

We have many different kinds, such as a Cigar case, Card case, pipes in cases and without. All kinds of smokers' articles suitable for holiday gifts. George D. Treadwell, No 7 Paddock Arcade.

This season's packing of canned vegetables and fruits of all kinds at the Atlantic Tea store.

38 MEN KILLED

An Explosion of Gas in a Mine Causes a Great Fatality—Work of Rescue Hampered by Fire-Damp.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.—There were 50 men at work in the bituminous coal mine in Chatham county when the explosion of gas occurred yesterday and most of them were killed. All hope of rescuing those who may be alive is abandoned, owing to fire-damp, which several times nearly overcame those who attempted to rescue the imprisoned men. Once two of the rescuers were in sight of some of the victims, but had to retire in the face of overpowering fire-damp.

A telegram received here says that 38 are dead. Telegraphic communication with the scene of the disaster is difficult.

These mines have a contract to furnish coal for the locomotives of the Seaboard air line railway, and this week began furnishing coal for ships at Wilmington. The principal shaft is over 500 feet deep. Machinery costing over $200,000 was put in last year. The mine owners are nearly all Philadelphia men and the superintendent is Samuel R. Hensey of that city. The output of the mine has recently been 150 tons daily. Native labor is largely employed. This is the first serious accident at the mine.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

An Enraged Husband Shoots His Wife, Her Friend and Himself.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Dec. 20.—George Wolf and his wife, who lived near Castara, Monona county, recently quarreled and Mrs. Wolf went to the home of William Ratledge, to live. Wolf blamed Ratledge for this and riding to the farm of the latter yesterday, he entered the house, drew his revolver and shot Mrs. Ratledge through the heart. Mrs. Wolf ran up stairs, when her husband entered, but Wolf followed her and fired twice. One ball struck the side of the woman's head and knocked her down, the other ball entered his wife's abdomen. Wolf went to look for Ratledge. Being unable to find him, he started down the road. He attempted to shoot a young man named Rains, but the cartridge failed to explode. He then shot himself dead. Mrs. Wolf will die.

BURNED TO DEATH

A Carriage in a Railway Train Takes Fire and a Countess and Her Two Children Lose Their Lives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—While a passenger train on the Siberian railway was running at a high rate of speed, today, the carriage in which Count Golovino was traveling, with his wife and two children, caught fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the countess and her two children were unable to escape, and they were burned to death. The count saved his life by leaping from the train.

Erastus Wiman May Go Free.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The court of appeals has handed down a decision sustaining the decision of the general term in the case of the people against Erastus Wiman. The decision affirms the general term decision granting a new trial, mainly on account of the judge misdirecting the jury in his charge on the trial.

Under this decision it is supposed the indictment will be dismissed, as the district attorney announced that should the decision of the court of appeals be favorable to Mr. Wiman the case would be abandoned.

An Unsuccessful Fight With Indians.

SOLOMONVILLE, ARIZ., Dec. 20.—A dispatch received here by Col. Sumner from the commander at Fort Bayard says a report has reached the Fort that a heavy Indian trail has been discovered near Alma, N. M. The trail was followed and the Indians overtaken. There was a fight, and the pursuers were repulsed. A party of 15 armed men from Alma again took the trail, which was in the direction of Clifton.

Burglars at Work in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The house of Edmund Hayes, 147 North street, was entered by burglars last night and $150 in cash and $2,000 in jewelry stolen. The police think the job was done by some of the thieves recently driven out of New York city.

Business Failures.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—William Alexander, dry goods, has suspended. Liabilities, $90,000.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Arrived: Steamer Moravia, from Hamburg.

For Christmas.

No place in the city will money go further than with us. No present as sensible as ulsters or overcoats. You can buy them for men at $3.50, $4.50, $6.25 and $8.00. Suits for men at same prices and all-wool and made in the latest style. Boy's ulsters, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 for the very best. Men's 25c suspenders, 9c. Men's $2.00 all-wool sweaters, 98c. Men's heavy underwear, 25c, 35c and 50c each. Men's and children's caps at half price. Union Clothing Co., 19 Court street.

You Can Get Them Saturday.

Three pounds of fancy layer raisins for 25c; one dozen fancy lemons for 19c, at Fred V. Bush & Co.'s.

Black tea at 40c per pound, that will match any grocery tea at 50c, at the Atlantic Tea store.

Four dozen pickles, 25c; four cans Jefferson corn, 25c; three cans of tomatoes, 25c; two cans good peaches, 25c; one quart fanch maple syrup, 25c, at Fred V. Bush & Co.'s.

Fancy Catawba grapes at Thompson & Co.'s.

Buy your Christmas oysters at Thompson & Co.'s.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. Sold by Homer H. Rice, druggist.

Fresh candies for the holidays at Camp & Massey's.

A PANIC IN WALL STREET

Several Brokers Driven to the Wall

Excitement Runs High—Caused by the Effect of the President's Message on the Foreign Bourses.

WALL STREET, Dec. 20.—The New York stock exchange was greatly stirred up this morning, the excitement beginning immediately at the opening of the market and continuing to steadily increase as the day advanced. Brokers were in a feverish state all day and rushed hither and thither, yelling like mad. It is years since the exchange has witnessed such a wild scene. As usual on such occasions, the air was filled with wild rumors and the stock market was not slow to take on a panicky feeling. Some members of the exchange feared the worst, but noble efforts were made to rally the fast declining market, but with only varying success. The depression was generally attributed to the effect on the foreign bourses of President Cleveland's message to congress on the Venezuelan question. The result of this was a veritable avalanche of stocks both from London and the holders in America whose margins had become exhausted by the tremendous shrinkage in values, a further drop of one-half a point in consols at London, accelerating the downward movement. A flurry in call loans caused a decidedly further depression in the market. The enormous shrinkage in value caused a general shifting of loans, and there was a closer scrutiny of collaterals than for a long time. This morning money on call opened at 5 per cent. and immediately thereafter transactions were effected at 12, 15 and 25 per cent. It is expected that this advance will have a further depressing effect.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Dennelville & Co. have announced their suspension at the stock exchange.

The failure of Leo A. Feldman and Benjamin Fenton were announced at the consolidated exchange.

WALL STREET, Dec. 20.—[Bulletin.]—At 12 o'clock S. S. Sands & Co., stock brokers, announced their suspension. The firm did business at No. 10 Wall street.

The failure of Nichols, Frothingham & Co., stock brokers, was announced at the board. The liabilities are not known. The concern is a small one.

Just before 2 o'clock, money on call jumped to 75 per cent. and returned to 60 per cent. This started a fast selling movement in certain parts of the list and a number of stocks returned to the lowest point of the day.

President Frederick R. Tappan, of the Gallatin National bank, who has heretofore acted as chairman of the loan committee when the clearing house has issued loan certificates, said today: "The clearing house banks are in good shape to meet trouble if it should come. They have $20,000,000 in excess of the reserve required by law. They will stand up to the rack under any circumstances."

Sterling exchange was firmer today for demand bills, which were advanced ½ cent to 4.90½.

The rise in call loans in ordinary times would have a tendency to check gold exports, but whether it will have this effect now is not known. There was heavy selling of railway mortgages throughout the day, and losses of 1@15 per cent were recorded.

The news of the verging panic quickly spread throughout the financial districts. Crowds flocked to the exchange crowding the lobby and galleries. The excitement on the floor was quick to be taken up by the visiting throng, and the hum and buzz, combined with the yells of the operating members, made a memorable impression.

S. S. Sands & Company were one of the oldest firms on the street. At the office of the firm it was said they had no outstanding interests at the exchange. Sands & Company assigned without preference to a Mark T. Cox, of Robert Wenthrop & Co., bankers. No statement has been given out yet. It is impossible to learn the extent of the firm's liabilities or assets.

The failure of DeNeufville & Co. did not create much excitement.

THE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—10:10 A. M.—The stock exchange was a scene of great excitement at the opening this morning, and in the first ten minutes prices broke ½ to 3 per cent. on heavy selling for home and foreign account. The break in London this morning demoralized the traders, who rushed in to sell. The engagements of $2,600,000 gold for export to Europe was announced and this added to the depression.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—11 A. M.—The semi-panicky condition of the London market for American railway shares this morning as reflected in a sharp fall in prices at that center, due to heavy realizations, created marked excitement at the opening of the stock exchange here and a heavy slump took place in all classes of shares. Arbitrage dealers had enormous orders to sell stocks here and the execution of these completely demoralized the market, with the result that in the first few minutes of trading the general list showed losses from last night's final figures ranging up to seven points in Canada Southern, which fell to 44½; Jersey Central broke 6 to 100; Consolidated Gas, 6 to 146; Del. & Hudson, 5 to 120; Rubber, 5 to 26½; Lead, 5 to 23; Southern railway preferred 4½ to 24¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 5 to 42; Chicago Gas, 4½ to 64½, St. Paul 4⅝ to 67½. Rock Island 3½ to 69, Burlington & Quincy 2½ to 79½, Northwest 2½ to 93½, Missouri Pacific 5½ to 22, Kansas & Texas pfd. 3½ to 23½, New York Central 3¾ to 94½, Pacific Mail 3 to 26, Louis. & Nash. 3½ to 45½, Wabash pfd. 2½ to 14. Denver & Rio Grande pfd. 4½ to 41½ and Omaha 2½ to 37½. The losses in the remainder of the list were ½@1½.

In addition to the demoralization at London and the heavy selling for that account, the engagements of $3,400,000 gold for export to Europe tomorrow had a very depressing influence. There were intermediate rallies of 1@2 per cent., but at 11 o'clock the whole list was heavy on the downward grade.

Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. MILES' PAIN PILLS. "One cent a dose."