EFFORTS FOR AN ARMENIAN'S RELEASE

Women's Board of Missions Takes Up the Case of a Man Who Was Imprisoned by the Turks for Translating a Document.

hoped by the petitioners of America that the personal attention of his majesty will be called to this case and that Sahag will be released. Mr. Sweeney left for his home by way of the Baltimore & Ohio at 12 o'clock

FOUND IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Real Sir Roger Tichbourn Sald to Have Been Discovered in Australia.

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says it is said there that the real Sir Roger Tichbourn has been found in an insane asylum at Paramata, under the name of William Cresswell,

QUEBEC, Dec. 20,-There was a solemn service for the repose of the soul of the late Sir John Thompson in St. Patrick's church this morning. The attendance was very large. Rev. Father Roseback, redemptorist, in charge of the congregation of St. Patrick. caused much unfavorable comment by saying after expressing regret at the loss of the deceased: "It is now that Sir John Thompson, if he could come back, would say with his voice from eternity, There is only one true religion; that of Christ and the Roman Catholic church. All others are frauds. These words created a decided stir in the

companies of Italian troops, under the comyesterday near Halai. A large number of natives were killed. The Italian force lost ten k lied and had twenty-two wounded. It was composed entirely of native soldiers, drilled and officered by Italians. It is believed that this victory will prevent any further intrigues upon the part of the other Abyssinians. The Italian commander-in-chief reports that everyth ng is quiet in the direct tion of the Soudan.

being one of having hypnotized a lady and then marrying her in order to obtain her fortune, has been found guilty of forgery and offending against public order. He was acquitted on the charge of immoral conduct. The court sentenced him to three years' imprisonment and to five years deprivation of

the Times at Berlin telegraphs that it may safely be assumed that the colonial politicians correspondent adds that the obtuary notices of Robert Louis Stevenson, published in Ger-man papers, do not conceal the feeling that death has removed one of the chief obstacles to the extension of German influence in the islands.

Campanta Beats Her Record. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.-The Cunard line steamship Campania, from New York December 15, arrived off Daunt's rock at 11:18 tonight, having made the passage in five days, nine hours and eighteen minutes

Story is a Hosx. alleged to be the text of an Anglo-Italian agreement in regard to the Soudan and Morocco, by which Italy is to occupy Khartoum and to take pessession of Morocco with the exception of Tangier, which was to be,

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- There is not the slight est reason to suppose Robert Louis Stevenson is alive. The letter which Dr. Balfour, uncle of the novelist, has written to the Scotsman, saying that he believes Mr. Stevenson is not dead, but that his wife is dead, is purely Dr. Balfour's personal opin-

Legislatur Sent Up for Perjary.

HANOVER, Dec. 20 .- Herr Leuss, a men ber of the Reichstag, was convicted today of perjury in denying charges of adultery in the divorce proceedings brought by Dr. Schautz. Herr Leuss was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and five years deprivation of his civil rights.

Reducing the Sur-Tax on Sugar. BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 .- In the Chamber of Deputies today the government announced that it would announce a considerable reduction in the sur-tax on sugar. It would also reduce the drawback on candied sugar.

BY PETITION TO THE SULTAN and the walls of others cracked, roofs fell in and cornices tumbled into the streets. Less violent shocks were felt at 1 a. m. and 2 a. m. today. The inhabitants of Oravicza Three Hundred Thousand Women Address and passed the night in the streets in spite of the severe cold.

> Miss Thompson Started On Ahead. LONDON, Dec.20 .- Miss Thompson, daugh ter of the late Sir John Thompson, and Mrs. Sanford and her daughter, sailed on the White Star steamer Majestic, which left Qeeenstown today for New York. Senator Sanford will, with Sir Charles Tupper, accompany the remains of Sir John to Halifax on the cruiser Blenheim, which will leave Portsmouth at noon on Sunday. Minute guns will be fired while the body is being embarked on the Blenheim.

> Armenians Will Make Gladstone a Present, LONDON, Dec. 20 .- The Armenian residents of Paris and this city will present a

> Dr. Wekerie Resigns. LONDON, Dec. 21 .- A Vienna dispatch to the Chronicle says that Dr. Wekerle, the

Superintendent Arrested for Forgery. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 20,-Frank Bradley, former superintendent of the Pullman Car

HEAVY SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST.

Railroad Traffic Practically Suspended in the Black Hills. ALLIANCE, Neb., Dec. 20.-The snow for which farmers have been praying for a trial developed the fact that Sahag translated the paper, and, although shown to be perfectly innocent of any conspiracy, he was sentenced to life exile into Africa. They were carried to Tripoli, where they were forced to accept the Mohammedan religion. They were sent by caravan to Moorzook, twenty-one days' journey. The young man died of the cruel treatment, but Sahag is still living. month is falling all over western Neby telegraph has been suspended on the When Mr. Sweeney was consul general at Constantinople he opened up communication with Sahag through the kindly offices of a being rendered useless by accumulated extent of the storm in the Hills is of a meager character, confined to the trains which arrived behind time tonight. They wheat in Nebraska and South Dakota.

Sandstorm in Colorado. MONUMENT, Colo., Dec. 20 .- A sand storm and terrific gale visited here today, not a building in the whole town escaping without some damage. There was no loss of life, however.

DID HIM A KINDNESS.

Porter Ashe Says the Guardianship of Mr. Terry Was a Heavy Burden.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20 .- R. Porter Ashe, who has arrived here with his stable of race horses, expresses himself as much mystified by his removal from the guardianship of Mrs. Sarah Althea Hill Terry of Sharon-Hill divorce case fame. He says that T. H. Williams the removal from the guardianship of great military achievements of General Stark. Williams, the new guardian, and himself have been unfriendly for years, but, instead of knocking him out of a good thin, as would naturally be supposed. Mr. Williams has, by his latest action, released him from a most uncomfortable position, at least so the owner of Geraldine claims.

Here initially achievements of General Stark, who, he said, was in many respects sui generic among the brave and patriotic men of his day and generation.

Mr. Brosius, republican of Pennsylvania, who followed in opposition, said the other side presented a strange spectacle. In the midst of the disensions even those who declared they were in favor of the bill admitted that they were opposed to every section of his staff and the executive council who.

the owner of Geraldine claims.

"I can't understand it," said Mr. Ashe.

"Williams is the last man on earth that I would expect to do me a favor, but in this particular instance he has lifted an unprofitable and disagreeable burden from my shoulders, and, unless he has something under cover, his action is inexplicable to me. It can't be due to his disinterested friendship for poor Mrs. Terry, for I only consented to look after her interests until her brother could come over from Paris, after Williams had declined the guardianship."

Mr. Ashe says the only property Mrs Terry has is a home at Fresno, mortgaged so that it will not realize \$200 above the debt if sold. Trouble between Ashe and Williams grew out of a lawsuit over the possession of the race horse, Geraldine, Ashe winning the suit.

PROFITS TOO SMALL.

Cheyenne Insurance Rates Will Not Be

Reduced at Present. CHEYENNE, Dec. 20.-(Special.)-Mana ger Burns of the Insurance Underwriters association, which fixed the rates for insurance in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, returned to his home in Denver Mexico, returned to his home in Denver this morning. Burns visited Cheyenne for the purpose of investigating the complaints which have been made concerning the advance in rates on insurance risks in Cheyenne, which went into effect in December. The increase is from 10 to 110 per cent, The business men of the city made a great kick about the increase, but, after making a thorough investigation, Burns decided that no reduction could be made. He says that insurance rates in Cheyenne heretofore have been altogether too low.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—Baroch & Reidi of Rawlins have a valuable iron mine near that place which bids fair to become a regular mint to its owners. The ore is a fine fluxing material, and the Denore is a fine fluxing material, and the Denver smelters have agreed to contract for 20,000 tons if favorable freight rates can be secured on the Union Pacific. The company has surveyed a spur to the mines and it is probable that the two miles of track necessary to connect with the main line will be built in a few days. The last assay made shows that the ore will run \$9.40 to the ton in gold. This is sufficient to pay all expenses of mining and shipping. About fifty tons of the ore has already been shipped, it being hauled to the railroad by wagon.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 20 .- (Special.)-P. M Shannon of Pittsburg, Pa., one of the principal stockholders in the Pennsylvania Oil company, which is developing the oil resources of central Wyoming, arrived in Cheyenne yesterday morning enroute to Casper, where the company has its head-quarters, Mr. Shannon stated that it was quarters. Mr. Shannon stated that it was the intention of the company to erect a large plant at Casper for refining and putting the oil in shape for shipment. A pipe line will be laid from Casper to the wells, which are located about seventy-five miles north. The company is now shipping several carloads of the oil from Casper every month. It is hauled by wagon from the wells to the railroad.

Etopers Land in Jail.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 20.-G. G. Valentine and Mrs. Mulvaney arrived here at midnight, accompanied by Captain Donayan, who brought them from Texas. They were taken at once to the city jail. They are both under indictment for adultery under the United States law and also for grand larceny and embezzlement.

Van Leuven in the Pen-DUBUQUE, Dec. 20 .- (Special Telegram. -Pension Agent Van Leuven was taken to

At New York-Arrived-Scrento, from Antwerp.
At Southampton-Arrived-Trave, from New York; New York, from New York, At Queenstown-Arrived-Adriatic, from New York.
At Naples-Arrived-Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.
At Glassow-Arrived-Samatian, from Beston.

At Hotterdam—Arrived—Edam, from New York; Maasdam, from New York. At London—Arrived—Mantioba, from New

At Antwerp-Arrived-Otranto, from Balti-

VIRTUES OF THE DEPARTED

Presented to the Government by the State of New Hampshire as the Granite State's Tribute to Their Greatness-Little Other Business Considered.

called to order by Mr. Harris, president pro tem, in the absence of the vice president. today. He came bearing a petition representing 300,000 christian women—the Christian Women's Board of Missions—praying the sultan for the release of Sahag Mahdissan, an Armenian life exile at Moorzook in the oasis of Fezzan'n the desert of the Sahara. Mr. Swanney presented the pott. of the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee was confirmed. In entering the motion Mr. Harris said that he had been in-Minister Terrell at Constantinople and requesting him to present it to he majesty in behalf of the ladies. The story of Schedules are says that Dr. Weterle, the Hungarian prime minister, has tendered the formed of serious charges against Mr. Clarke, resignation of himself and his cabinet to King Francis Joseph. His majesty has as while there was yet an opportunity. This yet made no reply. opportunity was found in the fact that the

coportunity was found in the fact that the time for reconsideration had not elapsed since his confirmation, which took place on the 18th inst. The nomination of Robert B. Palmer as postmaster of Washington Court House, O., was confirmed.

The doors were opened at 12:20 p. m. and the senate considered some routine business.

Mr. Peffer, populist of Kansas, desired to read a communication from certain sorshum read a communication from certain sorghum manufacturers in his state, but Mr. Gallin-ger, republican of New Hampshire, objected because of other important business that was to come up to day, and permission was given to print in the Record.

The senate bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general in the army was presented by Mr. Hawley of the military affairs committee and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas submitted a minor-

storm began this morning in the Black Hills ity report regarding the passage of the bill (heretofore reported adversely from the pub-lic lands committee) forfeiting certain land grants to aid in the construction of railroads. A bill "to Develop Fourteen Transportation Routes to the Seaboard" was introduced being rendered useless by accumulated snow. In this manner all news of the by Mr. Butler of South Carolina, and one to provide a suitable residence for the president by Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania. FEW SENATORS PRESENT.

There were not many senators present to witness the ceremonies of the presentation had experienced much difficulty in getting of the statues of Stark and Webster. The galler es were also sparsely occupied. Aside through the snow. A heavy snow at this from the governor of New Hampshire and time is absolutely the life of the winter his staff, who occupied seats on the floor, and some New Hampshire ladies in the galleries, there was nothing to indicate that anything unusual was going on. The senators gave close attention to all the speakers.

The senate then proceeded to the special order for the day—the specches presenting to the government by the state of New Hampshire the statues of General John Stark and Daniel Webster. Mr. Chandler of New York first had read a letter from the governor York first had read a letter from the governor of New Hampshire saying that the state had placed in statuary hall the statues of her distinguished sons. A resolution thanking the state was offered by Mr. Perkins of Californ's, and on this resolution Mr. Gallinger addressed the senate.

Mr. Gallinger devoted himself to a por

his staff and the executive council. cupled seats on the floor. Senator Proctor of Vermont was the next peaker.

called up and the senate passed the house bill making an urgent deficiency appropria-tion for the census office, Department of Justice, etc. After Mr. Gallinger, Senators Proctor, Hawley, Dubois and Chandler delivered brief ulogistic speeches.

Regarding Webster, Senator Chandler spok of his ancestry, of his father and mother, and then gave a brief sketch of his life in New Hampshire, and sketched his career after he became a resident of Massachusetts, concluding substantially as follows: It may be claimed that no one has surpassed Mr. Webster as a lawyer, there can be no reasonable doubt that no one has excelled him as an orator or as a statesman. It is not, how-ever, the part of wisdom nor required by the demands of the hour, it would, indeed, be discouraging rather than helpful to the rising generation of today, to present the character of Mr. Webster as wholly perfect. The great man was not without personal faults, nor did has not without personal faults, nor did his public acts escape severe criticism. In his early days in congress Mr. Webster strongly opposed a protective tariff when under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, the south sought by duties on imports to develop the home industries of cotton and other manufactures, while New England was agri-cultural and commercial merely, and largely engaged in the carrying trade upon the

Afterwards when New England bowed to he national policy and had invested her means in manufacturing enterprises, upon which her property and wealth became ab-solutely dependent, Mr. Webster changed his position and argued with great earnestness in the house for protection according to the American system of Secretary Clay. In the address in the senate on February

1889 upon the reception from the state of Michigan of the statute of Lewis Cass, also a native of New Hampshire, the present peaker sought for the reasons which led that northern statesman to be willing to make so many concessions to the south and to slavery. The controlling move, it may fairly be claimed, was love of the union of these states and fears of its dissolution. Now that the union after more than 100 years of natural life under the constitution has been cemented by the blood of hundreds of thousands of patriotic citizens in the greatest war in modern times, these fears of the men of 1850 may seem to have been fanci-ful and needless. But they were real to them. The union meant, as they believed, them. The union meant, as they believed, everything that was dear to them and to their children, and they were willing to yield and to suffer much rather than to risk the doubtful issue of fractional warfare for its maintenance. That such a motive influenced Mr. Webater there can be no doubt. Whether it was the sole motive may be questioned. If he had lived until 1861 when the south and slavery began the war, he would have spoken uncompromisingly for the would have spoken uncompromisingly for the maintenance of the union by force of arms. In centuries to come, if the statues in the gal-lery escape the leveling hand of time, and future generations look upon the likeness of Webster and ask who he was, and what he did, there shall come the undying culogium 'He was the greatest expounder and defender

The venerable senator from Vermont, Mr Morrill, one of the few men now in publi-life who has seen Daniel Webster, gave a rec tal of several anecdotes of the statesman. "No man," he said, "who ever looked upon Daniel Websi r would fail to discover that he was a man of no comm

Senator Davis said: "It has been said of Webster that he was not a constructive statesman, that he originated few measures, drafted few statutes and that he was a merdemonstrator. Exactly the contrary is the fact. He was the most constructive of American statesmen. He construed the constituconstruct vely in nearly all of its les. He applied and expanded it, and oday his personality is inseparably indenti-

fied with it as it is."

Senators Cullom and Mitchell spoke, and Senator Lodge said of Stark that he sprang from that sturdy stock which brought to the north of Ireland the blood of the Scotch Cov-

resolution thanking New Hampshire for the statue of Daniel Webster, "a chizen of that state, illustrious for historic renown and for

Senators and Representatives Review the Lives of Webster and Stark.

STATUES UNVEILED AT THE CAPITOL

state, illustrious for historic renewn and for distinguished civic service."

"What the final verdict of mankind upon the last three years of the life of Daniel Webster will be it would be arrogance and presumption here to declare," said Mr. Hoar in conclusion. "But whether, as men think, they will be held to have been but another instance of human fraility, giving away before a supreme temptation, to be witted to instance of human frailty, giving away before a supreme temptation, to be pitied, to
be pardoned, to be forgotten; or whether
these years will be held to have been years
of a supreme and noble sacrifice of self to
patriotism, but for the safety of the country,
it is too early, although nearly a century
has gone by, to be pronounced with confidence. May none of us, in our humble public expert by subtest to such a test or be WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The senate was alled to order by Mr. Harris, president pro After the unveiling exercises today the senate adjourned until Saturday.

ALL MATTERS OF MONEY.

Business of the House Was on Appropriations

and Currency.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The house met at 11 a. m. today. Mr. Breckinridge, democrat of Kentucky, reported an important urgency deficiency bill appropriating \$300,-000 for the census, \$125,000 for salaries and \$175,000 for printing the report. This apwhich he thought should be investigated propriation included the deficiency bill which passed the house a few days ago and which is now being held up in the senate. Mr. Breckinridge stated that unless this supplementary bill was passed immediately the work of the census would step.

Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, prevailed

upon Mr. Breckinridge to accept an amendment appropriating \$125,000 for the fees of jurors (also included in the former bill), and honor to communicate to the house of rep-

of the late Major General Nathaniel P. Banks at the rate of \$100 per month. There was no debate on the bill.

There was of the claims filed by Great Britain for damages sustained by British subjects by reason of the seizure of their scaling vessels in the

Mr. Outhwaite then presented a joint resolution for the usual holiday adjournment, to begin Saturday, December 22, and to end Thursday, January 3. The resolution was privileged.

Mr. English, democrat of New Jersey, arose with the intention of offering an amendment to adjourn tomorrow, and when Mr. Outhwaite cut him off with a demand for the previous question, the gentleman from New Jersey gave notice that he would demand a quorum. The vote only developed the presence of forty-five members, and when Mr. English made the point of no quorum, Mr. Outhwaite withdrew the resolution. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the currency bill.
Mr. Sperry, democrat of Connecticut, took

the floor in support of the measure.

Mr. Sperry said that while personally h Mr. Sperry said that while personally he did not favor the revival of state banks he would be willing to acquiesce under the conditions imposed by this bill in order to secure the other good features of the measure. He was a believer in the safety fund principle, he said, because it insured the prompt redemption of the notes without expense to the helders. It made the notes without expense to the holders. It made the notes practically

a national currency.

Mr. Sperry argued that all legal tenders and treasury notes of the government should be retired. Their existence was running be retired. Their existence was running the government into debt to maintain gold payments. One hundred million had already been borrowed, and if he were to indulge in prophecy \$50,000,000 more of bonds would be issued before Washington's birthday. The impression was abroad that this government was almost insolvent, or about to slip into a silver basis. Mr. Sperry was liberally applanded. plauded

At 2 o'clock, when Mr. Brosius concluded his argument, according to the special order, the exercises in connection with the reception and acceptance of the statues of Gen the state of New Hampshire began. was not a large attendance. General John B. Smith of New Hampshire, accompanied by his staff, filed into the hall of representatives as Mr. Baker of New Hampshire arose. He formally presented the letter of Governor mith, addressed to Speaker Cr.sp. donating the statues to the government, and sent to the clerk's desk the resolution formally ac cepting them on behalf of congress, then made the opening address.

CEREMONY WAS SIMPLE.

Without Any Display the Covering of Web ster and Stark Statues Was Removed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The veiling that has concealed the statues of Daniel Webster and General John Stark, which have been placed in the extreme north end of statuary hall in the national capitol as the gift of the people of the state of New Hamp shire, was quietly removed at noon today and the public was for the first time per-mitted to look upon these latest additions to the national collection of memorial figures The unveiling ceremony was as simple was possible to make it, and consisted i of canvas with which they were covered There was, however, quite an assemblage of people, including Governor Smith of New Hampshire and staff, in the hall until the

veil was cast aside. When the figures were disclosed there a round of applause from the New Hamp-shire men. The face of Webster shows its characteristic vigor, although there is a benignant expression not shown in the print and busts of the great orator. He stands erect, clad in old time dress coat and choker, his left hand grasping a roll of manuuniform and his right hand holds the hilt of a sheathed sword. Governor Smith and staff expressed great satisfaction with both

statue. The senate and house both took appropriate action upon the reception of the works of art, but not in the hall where the statue There were appropriate speeches and resolutions, but these proceedings were con ducted by each body in its own hall of gen-eral meeting. The speeches were without exeral meeting. The speeches were without ex-ception carefully prepared reviews of the lives and characters of the men to whom the day was devoted, and while there was no apparent effort in any instance to catch the ear by flights of oratory there were many passages which were likely to be quoted in any future life of the revolutionary hero and the great expounder of the constitution. Governor Smith and his staff occupied seats

in the senate chamber dufing the proceedings and were the most attentive auditors.

A WAITS THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE. Bill to Form a Military Park on the Battle-

of Shiloh has passed both houses, and only laid down in that case were adhered to in awaits the president's signature to become a law. The bill as it passed the senate yeaterday appropriates \$75,000 and provides for a park of 3,000 acres. It authorizes the sec- of the harbor, but it might grant the tide retary of war to acquire possession of the larbor and submerged land bordering on the harbor land included in the proposed limits either by condemnation or otherwise, but provides that present occupants may, under an arrangement with the companion of the larbor and such parcels of land under navigatible waters as might be necessary for wharves and other structures for the improvement of rangement with the secretary, remain upon their premises, in which case they are to Mr. Stev protect all land marks either now existing or to be hereafter created. The park is to be in charge of three commissioners, one of whom shall have served in the Army of the Tenne-see under General Grant, another in the Army of Ohio under General Buell, and the third in the Army of the Mississippi under General A. S. Johnston. The general pur-pose of the bill is set forth in the first age-tion, and is declared to be the preservation upon the ground where they fought of the history of one of the most memorable battles of the armies of the southwest, as has been done for the armies of the east at Gettys-burg and for those of the central west at

Gresham Answers a Congressional Inquiry Concerning Damages to Englishmen.

PROPOSAL CAME FROM THIS SIDE

If Congress Prefers to Make the Adjustment Through a Commission it is Not Too Late to Reseind the Action Already Taken,

of his reasons for arranging with Great Britain for the payment of claims of British sealing vessels, the following letter:

the resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 15th inst., requesting the secretary of state 'to communicate to the house of representatives, if not inconsistent with the interests of the public service, all correspondence, reports and other documents not heretofore made public touching the payment by the United States of \$425,000 to Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering sea or the seizure of British vessels enas amended the bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. Sickels, democrat of New York, a bill was passed to pension the widow luton in which will be found a statement

ages sustained by British subjects by reason of the seizure of their scaling vessels in the Bering sea or of being warned to cease operations therein. The Paris tribunal of arbitration held that the United States had no right of protection of property in the fur seals in Bering sea outside the ordinary three-mile limit. Article 8 of the convention of February 29, 1892, whereby questions which have arisen between the two governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Bering sea were submitted to arbitration. of Bering sea were submitted to arbitration, recited that the high contracting parties had been unable to agree upon a reference which would include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it, and being solicitous that this subordinate question should not interrupt nor longer delay the submission and deter-mination of the main question they have agreed 'that either may submit to the ar-blirators any question of fact involved in said claims and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either govern-ment upon the facts found to be the sub-

ject of further negotiation.'
"Under this article the arbitrators unanimously found that a number of British sealmously found that a number of British sealing vessels were seized on the Bering sea or warned therefrom by cruisers of the United States on the days and at the places in the special finding mentioned, leaving for further determination the questions as to the value 'of the said vessels or their contents, or either of them, and the question as to whether the vessels mentioned in the schedule to the British case, or any of them, were wholly or in part the actual property of citizens of the United States.'

"If the plan of settlement recommended by the president in his annual message is not acceptable to congress the remaining con-

acceptable to congress the remaining con-troverted questions must be determined either by the organization of a joint commission or by negotiations between the two governments. Experience has shown that international commissions are slow and expensive. Should such a course be resorted to the evidence would be found mostly on the Pacific coast, widely scattered, and counsel would be needed to examine and cross-ex-amino witnesses.

"The question of indirect or consequential damages having been withdrawn from the tribunal of arbitration, the pending claims are for British vessels actually seized in of the United States. It will appear from the submitted correspondence that the agree ment to pay a lump sum of \$425,000 in ful settlement was proposed by this government. The amount is considerably below the damage claimed by Great Britain, exclusive of interest for a number of years. If this arrangement does not receive the approval of congress and the disputed questions are submitted to an international commission it is believed that the amounts allowed and the expense of the tribunal, including witnesses and the taking of their testimony will largely exceed \$425,000.

"In view of all the facts, and what may reasonably expected as the result of commission, the undersigned submits that a prompt and final settlement of the vexatious controversy by an appropriation of the lump sum agreed upon is advisable. Respectfully W. Q. GRESHAM, "Department of State.

"Washington, Dec. 20, 1894." ARGUING THE OAKLAND CASE.

Senator Stewart Presents the Railroad Side

of the Argument. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- Senator Stewart

concluded his argument today in the supreme court in the Oakland water front case. He set forth the changes wrought on the Oakland side of San Francisco bay by the location there of the railway terminus, making that city a great commercial center He said this had cost the railway company vast sums of money, and that but for these outlays the government would never have

vast sums of money, and that but for these outlays the government would never have undertaken the construction of a harber.

The harbor is a purely artificial one. He said that the grant in question was not under navigable waters, but consisted of land covered by water at high tide and bare at low tide, and of land covered by shallow water without sufficient depth for navigation. The grant was no portion of an existing harbor, but of lands which could be reclaimed by filling in, and other submerged lands where the water could only be made navigable by excavation. For mora than a generation the state has collected taxes on the granted property it now claims never to have had the power to grant.

Mr. Stewart then explained the recognized title of all states bordering on tide water to the lands lying between high and low water mark and to the submerged lands out to the line of navigable waters. These lands had been granted to individuals, sometimes

had been granted to individuals, by recognizing riparian rights of the owners of the upland and sometimes, as in this case, by special granting acts. Had California recognized riparian rights the owners of the Persita grant, on which Oakland stands, would have owned the water front of Oakland and Almeda and miles more besides. Mr. Stewart then proceeded to discuss the opinion of the supreme court in the Chicago

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The bill creating lake front case, all of which he fully sustained. He asserted that if the principles the present case the grant he was defend-ing must be held valid. He said that under the decision in the Chicago case the state could not grant the bed

> Mr. Stewart was followed by Mr. Ashton No Danger of Japanese Laborers Coming. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-It appears from a special report to the State department Hiogo, Japan, that there is very little Hiogo, Japan, that there is very little danger to be apprehended by the United States of any influx of Japanese cheap labor. By new regulations, recently issued by the Japanese government, the immigration companies are required to secure the approval of the countries to which the emigrants go, and they can be withheld at any time. The Meiji Emigration company, established at Hiogo in 182, with the chject of sending emigrants to work in the coal mines of British Columbia, has been unsuccessful in that enterprise and some

MAY HAVE A SUBSTITUTE.

Cartisle and Springer Confer on the Plan for Parkhurst Thinks the Testimony Introduced Mending Money Matters.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A conference

was held at the Treasury department be-tween Secretary Carlisle and Chairman Springer of the house committee on banking and currency relative to amending the Carlisle currency bill now before the house The subject was gone over fully, and as a result of the talk Mr. Springer will propose a number of amendments designated to remove some of the objections advanced against the bill. One objection is that under WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.— Secretary
Gresham today sent to the house, in answer to a resolution calling for an explanation of his reasons for arranging with Great

Against the bill. One objection is that under section 7 some banks may be permitted to take a circulation of 90 per cent of their capital stock, while the bill limits circulation to 75 per cent of the capital stock. This would be remedied by requiring the excess, if any, to be retired by deposit of green-backs, under existing provisions of law, but the banks will be received.

The time in which the banks will be required to comply with the new law may be extended for two years, and the house may

government will receive the old notes for internal taxes and cancel them and issue notes under the new law. It is possible that these and other amendments that the democratic would not be complete. majority of the banking committee may agree upon may be embraced in a substi-tute which can be presented before the five-

minute debate begins.

Such a substitute, embodying all amendments and improvements suggested by the debate, is thought to be more desirable than having the original bill patched from end to end with amendments.

The conference did not bring out any con-sideration of the three important amend-ments which have been urged on the floor ments which have been urged on the floor of the house, viz: the issue of bonds to retire outsanding greenbacks, the elemination of state banks and the limiting of a bank's liability for the losses to other banks to 1 per cent. As to a bond issue to retire the greenbacks this will probably be offered as an amendment, but it is believed that the feeling against bond issues will defeat the amendment. The elimination of state banks and the limiting of bank liabilities will also be presented as independent amendments.

or contemplated for a special rule to close debate on the Carlisle bill. Bill to Reinstate Paymaster Sullivan. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Perkins, from the committee on naval affairs, today favorably reported the bill authorizing the president to reappoint John Clyde Sullivan a paymaster in the navy, with the relative rank of lieutenant commander, with an amendment providing that he shall be placed at the foot of the list. Mr. Sullivan was discussed from placed at the foot of the list. Mr. Sullivan was dismissed from the navy last January on the finding of a court martial held at Mare Island navy yard on various charges, the principal being that of embezzling public money. The committee files a long report on the bill, saying they are satisfied that serious wrong has been done to an upright and worthy officer, which they think should be corrected as far as lies in the power of congress to correct it.

Shipping Snalls to America

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20,-Probably it will be a matter of surprise to many people to be a matter of surprise to many people to learn that large quantities of snails are anually shipped to the United States from Europe to be eaten by epicures, yet this fact is set out in consular reports received at the State department from France and Switzerland. From France alone the shipments of these snails in one year amounted to 220,460 pounds. Those shipped to the United States are of the finest quality and sell for \$4.82 per 1,000 snails. Large tracts of ground in France are devoted solely to the propagation of these snails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The sensational story telegraphed from Atlanta last night in which the inference was given that Ed Rembert, the Atlanta deputy collector of "Yes, 1 did." Not for Being Whitecappers. internal revenue. Gauger Cox and a night internal revenue, Gauger Cox and a night watchman had been removed from office because of their connection with the whitecaps, is declared by Commissioner Miller to be untrue. Rembert was removed, he said because of incompetency and for no other reason. Cox had not been removed so far as he knew, and as to the watchman the commissioner knew nothing.

Limiting Power to Punish for Contempt WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Senator Pugh oday introduced a bill limiting the power of United States courts to punish for contempt or misbehavior to offenses committed in heir presence or so near as to obstruct the administration of justice.

Blair Resolution Favorably Reported WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Representative McCreary, from the committee on foreign affairs, today reported favorably the resolu-tion of Representative Blair calling on th-president for the Japan-China correspond

Bland Springs Another Silver Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative Bland introduced a bill "to restore the bi metallic system of the United States." The bill is similar to his proposed amendment to the Carlisle currency bill.

Report Lacks Confirmation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The report that C. R. Breckinridge would resign his place

as minister to Russia cannot be confirmed among those most intimate with him. SILVER IS THE TEST.

Colorado Silverites Will Support No National

Party Unfavorable to that Metal. DENVER, Dec. 20.-There was a large at endance of representative men at the convention of the Colorado State Silver league today. After a hot discussion the following resolution was adopted with only two dis-"That the words nonpartisan be stricker

the league. I n lorsed St. John's Plan-SALT LAKE, Dec. 26.-The leading bankers and business men of this city held a meeting to discuss the Baltimore plan

a meeting to discuss the Baltimore plan for regulating the currency. The meeting did not endurse the so-called Baltimore plan. It was the sense of the meeting that in any currency plan acted upon a constituent part thereof should be the remonetization of silver or that it should offer no impediment to the return of bimetallism as it existed prior to 1873. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we believe the proposition advanced by W. P. St. John of New York comes nearer the financial views of sition advanced by W. P. St. John of New York comes nearer the financial views of the business men of the west than anything so far proposed by eastern men."

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of calling a meeting of bankers, to be held here, for the purpose of taking action on the financial question.

LARNED, Kan., Dec. 20.—Suit was filed in the district court today by W. T. Kenton against Ledru Silvey, chairman of the Jerry Simpson democratic congressional committee, for \$10,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Kenton and causing separation. Kenton is a painter. Silvey is a man of family.

Ingalis Not a Candidate.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.-Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, before leaving for the east it is just learned, declared he had no ex

Warrants It.

ONE CAPTAIN WHO DID NOT PAY FOR PLACE

Borrowed Two Thousand Dollars to Furnish His House Just Before He Was Appointed to the Captainey.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 .- Dr. Parkhurst, who has not attended the sittings of the Lexow. committee for some time, was an early arrival today. The ususal crowd of police captains were present and affected an unconcerned air before the proceedings opened. In "To the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives: The undersigned is directed by the president to respond to the resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 15th inst., requesting the secrewitness stand: that if such a proceeding

> Walter S. Harrison, a builder, testified that in 1891 and 1892 he built the Morris building. He was obliged to pay \$250 to Wardman Burns, acting for Captain McLaughlin, for

was not had the records of the committee

the privilege of occupying the street. Mr. Mess read an affidavit from ex-Detective Stannynought, formerly of the Parkhurst society. Before this testimony was read Mr. Morris stated that Mr. Stannythe Parkhurst society. This he refused to be presented as independent amendments.

The house committee on rules did not meet today, and no further steps have been taken willing to sell the secrets of the society in order to get on the force. He refused to make false oaths and was not employed by

Inspector Williams.
Captain Allayre was then called by Mr. Goff and questioned concerning Egan's no-torious resort in the Bowery. He never saw Egan's license, and did not know he had any. He arrested Egan for breaking the excise

NEVER HEARD OF COLLECTIONS.

Mr. Goff then developed the fact that Captain Allayre had received two requests to close the place, but he did not do so, and finally he declared Egan had been indicted by the grand jury for keeping a dive. Captain Allayre had never had any rumor of collections from the dock men brought to his notice; if it had been it certainly would have caused an investigation.

Captain Strauss was called to the stand.
"You are the original Pantata?" Mr., Goff began.
"I believe so." Witness was asked whether he knew Offi-cer Wallenstein, who was in the court room. He did. Wallenstein then left the room, under

instructions.

Witness acknowledged that he sent Officer Leonard away from the polls on election day in 1893 and ordered him to watch a "fence."

"You relieved Officer Leonard because he was doing his duty, did you not?"
"I relieved him so he could get his break-

"Because he was a friend and relative of "Is it because he was a good collector?" "I never had any collecting to do. He did regular police duty, that was all." "Did you not know" said Mr. Goff, se verely, "that a mountain of evidence has been introduced here to show that your

wardman did collect for you from the fast "No. I did not. He never did any collecting for me."
"Now, captain, what did you mean when ou said that as long as Williams and Byrnes did not go back on you, you did not fear an

examination?' "I never said that." anything like it?"

"Never. NEVER PAID A CENT. "Now, do you not know that you are lying? Do you not know that a man of your ordinary intelligence would never have been ap-

"I never paid for mine." "And you are a monument to the fact that McClave d d appoint one man a captain without being paid for it?"
"I guess I am." The witness then went on to state that he borrowed \$2,000 from his cousin Wallenstein just a few days before his appointment, just how long he did not know. He testified that how long he did not know. He testified within six months he paid the money to his cousin with the exception of

He stated that he decided not to use the noney in refurnishing, and gave it back to his cousin. "Don't you know that you borrowed this \$2,000 to have in case they raised the ante

as they did in Creedon's case?' "No, I don't." Senator Lexow at this point informed the witness of the fact that if he confessed anything the committee would protect him, and if he did not tell the truth he was subject

from the consitituton and by-laws wherever to the full penalty for perjury,
Captain Strauss afterward was excused for
the day, Jacob Wallenstein, the captain's cousin, was then called. He has been at-tached to the sanitary squad for several years. He did not know how Strauss was going to use the money he loaned him. Otherwise the witness corroborated in every detail the story told by Captain Strauss in reference to the money, although he had been sent from the room while the captain

was giving his testimony. RELY ON THE BURLINGTON.

Lincoln Citizens Making Little Effort to Retain the State Fair.

LINCOLN, Dec. 20 .- Special Telegram.)-The mass meeting called last night for the purpose of discussing Lincoln's bid for the state fair did not materialize. The meeting was advertised to take place in the United States court room, but the hall remained states court room, but the half remained locked and dark all the evening. This is taken as evidence that Lincoln does not propose to bid heavily for the fair, but will rely mainly on the B. & M. to secure the location when the committee meets. Still there are some here who say that this city will be in evidence to a large extent at that time and will make propositions that will prove irre-

Whisky Trast Stockholders Combine. NEW YORK, Dec. 20 .- Messrs. Sternberger, Fuld & Finn announce that have been requested by several stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding com-pany to combine for mutual protection, and that they are prepared to assist in forming a stockholders protective committee. With this object in view they ask stockholders to

Missouri Cutting at Atchison. ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 20.-Notwithstanding the low water in the Missouri river the current continues to cut on the

ommunicate with them as early as possible

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Dec. 20.-From Independence the biggest shipment of ore

Missouri side and is now within twenty feet of the only track by which trains can en-ter Alchison. The bridge company is spend-ing over \$1.000 a week protecting the river bank. Railway officials are alarmed at the prospects.

pectancy of being voted for for senator in the legislature this winter and had not for a moment considered himself as a possibility. He said his senatorial ambitions were not for 1895, but, if he had any, for 1897.

the Sublime Porte.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Rev. Z. T. Sweeney of Columbus, Ind., who was consulgeneral to the Ottoman empire during Mr. Sahara. Mr. Sweeney presented the petition yesterday to the secretary of state, asking his friendly office in forwarding it to Sahag's supposed offense is as follows: Some years ago he was teaching for the American missionaries in an interior town in Turkey. A young man of the v llage came to him with a writing in Armenian and requested him to works in Chicago, was arrested here today translate it into Turkish. Sahag did so without inquiring as to the motives of the writer.
The young man took it and wore it upon h's breast in the market place. It was a his breast in the market place. It was a passage from the scripture proclaiming the coming kingdom of Christ. The Turkish officials naturally concluded that it meant the overthrow of the Ottoman empire and arrested the young man for conspiracy. The al developed the fact that Sahag trans-

When Mr. Sweeney was consul general at British consular officer, who forwarded money to him by private merchants. The Turkish government refused to allow Sahag's friends to send him money or in any way com-municate with him through the postoffice department. News of the terrible straits into which the poor fellow was plunged reached his friends in Turkey and through them the Christian people of America. As a result the above petition was secured and it is sincerely

Priest Causes a Stir.

Italians Subjugating the Arabs. ROME, Dec. 20 .- A dispatch from Massowah, Egypt, dated today, announces that six mand of Major Toseli, defeated the Arabs

MUNICH, Dec. 20 .- Czentans Czynfki, the teacher of languages who was placed on trial here on a number of charges, among them

Germans Have an Eye on Samoa. LONDON, Dec. 21 .- The correspondent of Germany are preparing a crusade against

beating her best previous record-five ten hours and forty-seven minutes. days, ten hours and lors, some hour and made August 31 last, by one hour and twenty-nine minutes. Her daily runs were; twenty-nine minutes. Her 45, 517, 507, 508, 507 knots. PARIS, Dec. 20 .- There is no truth in the story printed in Le Journal, giving what is

according to the story, a British possession. The whole matter is looked upon as a heax.

BUDA PESTH, Dec. 20.—A violent earthquake, shock lasting one minute was experienced at 10:30 p.m. yesterday at Oravices, South Hurgary. Many houses fell Shelids.

More Campania, from Mr. Chandler's speech concluded the series on General Stark, and the resolution offered by Mr. Perkins thanking New Hampshire for the statue was adopted.

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