FIRM IN THE OLD POSITION

English Papers Reiterate the Opinion the United States is Wrong.

PLEASED OVER FINANCIAL TROUBLES

While Maintaining a Pacific Tone the "ritish Press Belleves that the Common Sense of the Amerfean People Will Prevail.

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- The afternoon papers today continue commenting editorially and at length on the Venezuelon matter, but their remarks are on the financial rather than the political phase of the case. While there is no abatement of the expressions of belief that the ground taken on behalf of the United States is untenable, the tone is altogether more pacific. Yet there is a considerable display of satisfaction at the financial difficulties in the United States.

The dispatch which Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone sent to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, in answer to the latter's request for a message to the

message to the proprietor of the New York World, says; "Common sense would have avoided the shock which has been given to both countries. It will find its way out; but Tulsa Jack, it is the Americans who must supply the Dalton gang. needful pinch of sanity, which they are fully capable of doing."

The Westminster Gazette advises all to take a vacation and breathing spell and to allow common sense to assert itself, adding, "When both sides discover that there is ample room for consideration, concession and adjustment, the common sense party in the United States may be sure that it will be met half way by the common sense party here."

Inquiries made today by the Associated cross in high official quarters have elicited the information that the marquis of Salisbury is not likely to make an early statement in the Venezuelan question, but the government is manifesting every disposition to treat the question with calmness and moderation.

STEPNIAK KILLED BY THE CARS. Had Been an Exile from Russia Since 1876.

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- M. Stepnlak was killed by a passing train while walking over a level railway crossing at Chiswick. Sergius Stepniak is dead. Sergius Michael Dargemanoff Stepniak was born in 1841 at Hadjatsch, in the Ukrain mountains, and came of a semi-noble family, descended from the Cossacks of Little Russia. From 1859 to 1863 he was a student at Kieff, and he published several works during that time, which were prohibited by the govern-ment in 1862. In 1870 he became a pro-fessor at the University of Kieff, but was removed by the government three years later. He was exiled in 1876 on account of his criticism of the system pursued by Count Tolstol, one of the ministers of justice, and thereupon sattled in Geneva, writ-ing various popular works in the Little Russian dialect. He began to work hard for the establishment of equal rights in Russia and declared against socialism as well as absolutism. Some of his principal works are: "The Turks Within and Without;" "Tyrannicide in Russia" and "Little Russian Internationalism." He has also contributed much to the magazines on the eastern Euro-pean people. He has written, as well, works

TAKES AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY toba Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23 .- A Winnipeg, Man., dispatch to the Dispatch says: The Manitoba legislature has been discolved and an appeal to the country will be made on the school question. Polling will take place on January 15 and the new house meets January 25. Premier Greenway, in an address on th

issue, mays: "I assert that our people are perfectly competent to deal with their own tion that they have treated any portion of the community with injustice or in a spirit of intelerance. I protest against the proposed action of the Dominion government in inviting Parliament to destroy our national school system without investigation and in ignorance of the circumstances."

Reported Rout of Insurgents. MADRID, Dec. 23.-A dispatch received here from Colon, province of Matanzas, island of Cuba, confirms the report that the Spanish troops have routed 4,000 insurgents on the Calmera river. One hundred of the enemy

Dispatches have been received here con firming the statement that the famous Cubar insurgent leader, Miraba, has been killed. appears that he led the attack upon the vil-lage of Vueltas, which was held by a few Spanish soldiers. A column of troops, com-manded by Major Tomas, was sent to assist the Spanish garrison, and in the engagement which followed the insurgents lost heavily and Miraba was wounded. He died subse quently in the insurgent hospital at Sierra

Pierce Fighting at Zelfoun. BERLIN, Dec. 23 .- The Frankfort Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that there has been fierce fighting at Zeitoun between the Turkish troops, surrounded that city, and the insurgent Armenians who defended it. Both sides are eald to have lost frightfully. The Turks were 10,000 strong and had twenty-four piec artillery. The Armenians numbered 1 but they had no artillery. Armenians numbered 15,000,

New Governor for British Guiana. LONDON, Dec. 23.-Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K. C. M. G., principal clerk in the colonial office, has been apprinted governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, in succession to Sir Charles Cameron Loce, K. C. M. G., recalled when the Vene

zuelan question began to assume an acut American Minister Given a Reception TEGUCIGALPA, Dec. 21 .- (Via Galveston, Dec. 23.)-Minister M. B. Young has ar

HAVANA, Dec. 23 .- Important news has been received here from the front, though it is not official, to the effect that Captain General Campos is still at Jovellanes, and that sev-

forces of the insurgents, so that an engage ment with them is soon expected. Prominent Berlin Lawyer Disappears BERLIN, Dec. 23 .- A sensation has been caused by the fact that Dr. Fritz Friedmann. one of the best known lawyers here, is tribs ing. There are rumors of a scandal in con-

eral columns of troops are following the main

nection with the disappearance. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- James Walsh members of the Consolidated exchange

who do a money and builton business on a BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The firm of Gould, Hall The firm is a small one and the an-cement of their suspension had no effect fired the tatal shot.

Eight Men Seriousty Burned and One of Them Will Die. PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—By an explosion of

men were burned, one of them fatally. The

names of the injured were; PHILIP BOWMAN,
FRED NEAR,
MICHAEL KELLY,
WILLIAM MOONEY,
ANTHONY MINALLY
JOSEPH BOWMAN,
DAVID SCOTT,
ONE UNKNOWN.

Of the above, Philip Bowman, colored, will die. The men were working at the bottom of a blast furnace. When the gas exploded it forced the hot slag, which accumulates in the cupola, over the sides. Before the men could get out of the way the hot metal poured over them. Bowman was badly burned all over the bady and the peet availabled aspects.

An erican people on the Venezuelan question, has attracted wide attention here and elsewhere.

The St. James Gezette this morning, edifferent Cleveland and the others are said to be fatally and said by venezuela. It is said this can be accomplished without a direct participation of compliance of the others are said to be fatally and said server on the other of the others are said to be fatally and said server on the other of the other o the outlaws who did work along the Creek country line, but some months ago they accepted commissions from the United States

Five Laborers Seriously Injured in

an Ohio Iron Foundry. DAYTON, O., Dec. 23.-Five laborers were works this morning. The men were at work on a track between buildings and a car loaded with pig iron pushed toward them crushed the men against the wall until the brakes were applied. The victims are:
DAVID RENK, internal injuries; probably

njured.
HENRY ANDERSON (colored), shoulders and

HENRY PROCTOR, hend badly bruised. THREE MEN FATALLY INJURED.

Elevated Train Plunges Twenty Feet

to the Street Below. CHICAGO, Dec. 23 .- Three were probably fatally injured in an accident on the Metropolitan "L" road this morning at Forty-eighth street and West Harrison. The injured are:

W. H. URADY, motorman, WILLIAM R. KING, conductor, JOHN SCHILLISE, passenger. The motorman lost control of his apparatus

and a combination motor and passenger car crashed over the bumpers and down to the street, twenty feet below. Schiller was the only passenger aboard.

NOTHING FROM THE STRATHNEVIS.

One Hundred and Ninety Lives May Have Been Sacrificed.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 23 .- The fate of the Oriental steamship Strathnevis and 190 people aboard still remains a mystery. It has been thirty-four days since she was last spoken, and was then about 800 miles west of Cape Flattery under two small leg-of-mutton sails, slowly making her way eastward. Since then two of the wildest and pean people. He has written, as well, works on the ethnography, history and literature of Little Russia, and, with M. Antonowitch, flagship Royal Arthur, with her powerful searchlight covering a distance of fifteen searchlight covering a distance of fifteen along the northern coast without discover-ing any signs of the lost steamer. The only other steamer prosecuting the search is th

> The general opinion among mariners is that the Strathnevis has gone ashore on the south-east coast of Alaska. In that event, the sufferings and fatalities of the crew of the sealing schooner George R. White, which went ashore on Wood island last February. when eleven of her crew froze to death in the snow, will doubtless be repeated.

> The continued absence of the Danube is the only hope held out for the safety of the pas-sengers and crew of the Strathnevis. It is argued that if the vessel has gone ashore off the Alaska coast some word would have been received before now. The fuel aboard the canube must be nearly exhausted.

INSURGENTS TELL ANOTHER STORY. Say 340 Spaniards Were Killed in the

Recent Engagement. TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 23 .- A special courier from General Maceo's command arrived here last night. He reports the Cuban army as marching toward Matanzas in three columns under Jose Lacrete and Suarez, with 2,000 nen; another in the north, under Maceo, with men. The cent r column, under Gen-Gomez, has 6,000 men. Each column has two field pieces of modern artillery. The extreme yanguard, 1,000 men, is commanded by Brigadi'r General Francisco Perez, and the rear guard of 1,000, is under Quin in Bandera. In General Gomez' first engage-Bandera. In General Gomez arst engage-ment at Maltiempo, with Colonel Arigona, de-tached expressly to detain the former's march, the Spanish loss was 340 dead. Up to the time the steamer left Havana, nothing had een heard of the two companies of the battalion of Canarales. It is supposed they fell into the insurgents' hands. Manariss was occupied for three days by the insurgents. sho, upon leaving, d stroyed the town eral Maceo was at Lajas when the latest re

Porto Ricans Want to Rebel. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-A well attended meeting of the Porto Rican colony in this city was held last night. Senor Reis, the publisher of Ei Deber, a revolutionary newspaper in this city, spoke. He said: "The They were rescued by a party in boats. Cuban war has attained formidable proporty woman was seen in a wagon box going Now our turn has come. Our brothers in the plan are well organized, and if we fol-low their example we are bound to succeed. Despite all the precautions Spain may take to guard her ports and watch her coasts, our expedition will land at the given moment agreed for the fight and, when the cry for independence is raised, our brothers will be

ports concerning him had been received.

n the field ready to win or die." NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- A local paper says: government to arrange certain matters pending between the two governments. He was accorded a distinguished reception by the government and the American citizens here.

Curtin, who was governor of remayly and preparing to spend \$100,000 to secure an amendment to the constitution of the United States. Most of the money will come from Mr. Curtin's own pocket. The amendment is classical of the president by popular vote T. M. Curtin, a cousin of the late Andrew the election of the president by popular vote instead of by a college of electors. After he has accomplished this, as he facis sure he will, he intends to work for a change by which the United States senate will also be

elected by popular vote, Artesian Flow in South Dakota. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 23 .- (Special Telegram.)-An artesian well was struck here today. It was sunk for the Electric company. Obstructions prevented a strong to last night and it had been in tended to clear the crifice with dynamits when early this morning it unexpectedly cleared itself. Since then the flow has been terrific and is steadly increasing. The flow will be tested and measured tomorrew.

Fight Between Police and Thugs. ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 23.-In a running fight BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The firm of tionic, that a man named Charles Smith was successful as man named Charles Smith was succ etween police officers and thuge this morning Several officers had narfrow excapes in the fight.

DELUGED WITH MOLTEN IRON. ENDED IN A COMPROMISE

gas at Shoenberger's rolling mill on Four- Philadelphia Street Car Strike Formally teenth street at 4 o'clock this morning, eight Declared Off.

MEN GAIN ONE OF THEIR CONTENTIONS

Company Concedes the Right of the Men to Organize-Question of Wages Held in Abeyance.

PHILADELPHIA, D.c. 23 .- The great trolley strike is ended. This is final. John Wan-

Association of Street Railway Employes, that she will not wrong Venezuela. I have which the company has persistently refused never shared the popular dislike of England. government for killing Bitter Creek and which the company has persistently refused never shared the popular diglike of England. Tulsa Jack, two noted members of the old to recognize. The new men engaged since but I have also neither shared in those deluthe strike began number nearly 1,000. There CRUSHED AGAINST THE WALL were about 5,000 strikers. They will report for work tomorrow morning.

Mr. Wanamaker submitted the ideas em-

braced in the settlement to the strikers. They accepted them and in turn submitted them injured, on fatally, at the malleable iron to the company. Considerable correspondence and many conferences followed, and late this afternoon the announcement was made that both sides had agreed to the terms.

To properly round out the matter, a mas

meeting of the strikers was held tonight for the purpose of ratification. Here the strike was officially declared off. All the leaders

were called upon for speeches, and there was a veritable love feast. HURT BUSINESS MEN.

of railway traffic until tomorrow morning. Thus ends a strike that lasted exactly one week and cost the city, the company and the strikers thousands of dollars. The loss in fares alone to the company is estimated at strike has been the fact that the public and the strikera have been almost as one—the first because of the indignation resulting from the recent abolition of free transfers and consequents.

determined to treat with the men only as employes, and not through any intermediemployes, and not through any intermediaries. I conferred with Mr. Dolan and had much talk with them, helping them to form a judgment at the many large and all the trritory to the east for 2.000 miles. All they received in exchange a judgment as to what was involved and what they might expect under the circumstances. I found them moderate in tone, patient and willing to be advised. On Satrday they came to me, and again when the presented the propositions, and the executive committee asked me to use my good offices in their behalf. With two of their representatives I formulated the ideas embraced in the roposed settlement of the strike, so that they were prepared for the propositions reeived today from General Manager Beeter Late this afternoon I was gent for from their headquarters, where, after going over Mr. Beetem's letter and seeing that it was carefully understood. I advised its acceptance and ratification by a full meeting of the me ater, which upon their invitation I agreed

MOST VIOLENT DAY OF THE STRIKE. Today was certainly the most violent since the struggle began, and for the first time the police shot to kill. About 10 o'clock this norning a tremendous crowd gathered at Eighteenth and Girard avenue, and, as the cars passed, each with seven policemen aboard, the stones began to fly. A dozen or more cars had been completely wrecked, when the police opened fire. They first fired into the air, but as the situation became more threatening one of them fired his revolver head, and Samuel G. Crossley, a striking conductor, was shot in the knee. Both are in a serious condition at a hospital James fured. A number of arrests were made. Other gging mobs on to violence.

FLOODS DOING GREAT DAMAGE. Grand River in the Indian Territory

Unprecedentedly High. WAGGONER, I. T., Dec. 23.-The Grand river flood continues to rise and now averages a depth of seventy to eighty feet in the channel, and great desolution is being caused. Houses, wagons and farm animals of all descriptions are seen floating down the torrent. Men and women were found in the tree tops today, where they had been for thirty-six hours, without shelter or food.

woman was seen in a wagon box going down stream, calling for assistance, but so rapid was the current that nothing could be done o save her. KANEAS CITY, Dec. 23.—The heavy rain storm of last week caused many washouts and did great damage to the railroads in southwest Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian territory. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Pittsburg & Gulf, the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain were the greatest sufferers from the storm. All of these lines were compelled to lay new track in places and traffic has been seriously inter-

Waggoner, I. T., and Fort Smith were washed away. The damage will not be repaired for a week and through traffic over the division is temporarily closed. The Iron Mountain lost a bridge near Fort Gibson. Fell on a Butcher Knife. GUTHRIE, Okt., GUTHRIE, Okt., Dec. 23.-About six weeks ago an Osage Indian named Webster weeks ago an Osage Indian named Webster was killed at the Osage village near Ouray house. His wife and mother-in-law were first charged with murdering him, but upon investigation it was decided that Web-tarcame to his death by falling upon a butcher knife in his own hand, while running after the squaw and threatening to kill her.

goner division of the Missouri Pacific between

fered with. Two of the iron spans

Augehes Leave the Reservation. SHAVER CITY, N. M., Des. 23.-The com manding officer at Fort Bayard has recelved a message from San Carlos reservation stating that fifteen bucks left the reservation in spitz of the efforts of the authorities to prevent their departure, with the avowed intention of joining the band of renegades now out.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 23. At Havre-Arrived-La Gascogne, from it was stated that nothing was known as to the damage received by their ship.

FIGHTING FORCE OF NEW YORK.

Could Put Twenty Thousand Men in the Field at Once. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, chairman of the republican national committee, was at the Imperial hotel today. In regard to the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute, he said "As I understand it, and I believe the public loes too, the commission will not be ap pointed to fix the boundary line at all, but to let the Americans know something about injustice of England's claims. That commit-tre will not settle the dispute, although the language of the message so indicates."

General W. S. C. Wiley, who is on Governor Morton's staff, said: "I think at a moment's notice we could put 12,000 effective soldiers of the National Guard in the field. This is about the fighting strength of our the body and the rest sustained severe in juries about the face and hands.

MEN BLOWN UP WITH POWDER.

Four Deputy Marshals Meet with a Terrible Accident.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 23.—A special to the Star from Perry, Okl., says: From a deputy marshal arriving from the Osage country this morning the Star correspondent learns of a serious accident to the four Dunn brothers Saturday evening. They were in a wagon in pursuit of some law breakers in the Osage country when a large can of powder became ignited and all four men were blown high in the air. One of them was butt so bedile be the cars to favor the old men as far as possible without violating its contract with the message of President Cleveland. This is about the fighting strength of our millitary force in this state. In case of war millitary force in this state. In case of war millitary force in this state. In case of war millitary force in this state. In case of war millitary force in this state. In case of war with England I have no doubt that the retired members of the guard will come in again and raise the effective fighting force to 20,000 at least. They could be placed on a war footing at once. They are nearly all is semploy, it will allow them members in a gain and raise the effective fighting force to 20,000 at least. They could be placed on a war footing at once. They are nearly all is semploy, it will allow them members in again and raise the effective fighting force to 20,000 at least. They could be placed on a war footing at once. They are nearly all is semploy, it will allow them members in again and raise the effective fighting force to 20,000 at least. They could be placed on a war footing at once. They are nearly all is semploy, it will allow them members in again and raise the effective fighting force to 20,000 at least. They could be placed on a war footing at once. They are nearly all is semploy, it will allow them members in again and raise the effective fighting force to 20,000 at least. They could be placed on a war footing at once. They ar

said: "I cannot too heartily praise the ad-mirable message of President Cleveland. He and Secretary Olney deserve the utmost People talk of relying upon England's honor and fair-mindedness as a sufficient guarantee sions about her, which, although not popular, are in some quarters fashionable. England never lets a consideration of abstract right or morality interfere with her national aggrandizement or mercantile gain. I earnistly hope that neither the Chamber of Commerce nor any other body of reputable citizens will do anything that can even be construed into a failure to support to the fullest extent the American side of the pending

"I hope there will be no backdown. should s and right up to the position we have token. No consideration, personal, political or financial, should influence any of our people. We should stand right behind the pr s-ident and congress, and demand that the posi-tion we have assumed, shall be kept at all In consequence of today's violence it was hazards. We carnestly hope that thre thought advisable to delay the resumption will be no war, but far worse than any

wor would be a peace purchasel at the cost of any loss of national self-respect." Hon. Charles Foster of Ohio, ex-s cretary of the treasury, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue hotel, said: "Mr. Cleveland's message was quite a surprise to the country. He and other property there has been considerated by bloodshed, although fortunately no fatal results. The business men of the city have been the heaviest sufferers. The strike, been the heaviest sufferers. The strike, other countries that the sharp way in which coming in the midst of the holidays, brought unparalleled disaster to shopkeepers, and much hardship of a financial nature is anticipated. The most peculiar feature of the limits of the most peculiar feature of the limits and the sharp way in which he takes up the Venezuelan question is re-freshing, as it is pleasant to every one. Hs message is patriotic through and through, and it meets gen ral approbation. It is time that

the recent abolition of free transfers and consequent increase of fares. It was undoubtedly this universal sympathy for the strikers that encouraged the hoodlum element to commit violence.

Mr. Wanamaker told an Associated press reporter how he had consummated the settlement. Said he: "The Traction people were determined to treat with the men only as the property of the British lion and lost 400 miles of was enough to make two counties in Maine. England would not have had a single port on the Pacific coast had the d mocratic lead-srs shown as much backbone as they seem to have now. The republicans will promply rally to the support of Mr. Cleveland, do not believe, howev r, that we shall have war. The sober second thought of both na tions will assert itself, and England will find ome way of backing down with a show of The United States will certainly no!

SETTLED THE UTAH TROUBLES.

Old Tickets Taken Up and Only Continuous Passage to Be Sold. CHICAGO, Dec. 23.-What promises to be the end of the fight between the Union Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande over Colorado and Utah rates is in sight. The Union Pacific and Great Northern have reached an agreement that all tickets sold by them. round trip as well as one way, shall be good for continuous passage only. This rule plies, however, only to the tickets from Mon-tana points through Colorado and Utah to the Missouri river. Heretofore these tickets and many of them found their way into the into the crowd. William H. Matthews, a hands of scalpers. The Union Pacific has striking motorman, fell with a bullet in his empowered the chairman of the Western Passenger association to buy up all of its tickets which it can find on the open market. It claims that the number of these tickets i It has also announced its intention of doing riots of more or less violence occurred in al-most every section of the city. In one of these H. F. Graham of Brooklyn, who ad-field.

mitted that he was an organizer for the Knights of Labor, was arrested. He came here to work on a car, but soon became a sympathizer and has been very beisterous in Pacific and the two old transcontinental roads and come into the Western Passenger asso ciation. No reply is expected from it before tomorrow. If it is favorable all the big roubles of the Western Passenger association will be over for the time being at least, W. E. Hodges, formerly traffic manager o

he firm of Frazer & Chalmers of this city, has entered upon the duties of the position of assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison road. Mr. Hodges was associated with President Ripley when the latter was general manager of the Burlington road.

SMALL GOLD SHIPMENT WEDNESDAY

Almost as Much Deposited as Was Withdrawn for that Purpose. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- The only gold engagement made so far today was by L. Von Hoffman & Co. of \$250,000. The assay office will close at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow, and it is therefore expected that whatever gold is to go out on Wednesday will be engaged today. The Phoenix National bank deposited \$100,-000 in gold with the subtressury today in change for currency. The Merchants Bank of Canada withdrew \$100,000 in gold from the subtreasury today. Mueller, Schall & Co. will ship \$300,000 on Wednesday. The British American Mortgage

company has withdrawn from the subtreas-ury \$350,000, and the British Bank of North America \$100,000 gold for shipment on FIFTEEN OF THE CREW DROWNED.

more in 1887. At the office of J. M. Ceballos & Co., the agents of the steamso'p Maylon

Spanish Ship Mexico. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- A dispatch received tive proposition. today from Curacca states the steamship Nansemu.d, Captain Lasky from Curacoa for Maracatbo, was in collision (probably en December 17) with the Spanish steamship Mexico, near the Island of Aruba. The Nansemond sank and is a total loss. Captain Lasky and fourteen persons were drowned. Thirty-five lives were saved by the tug Augusta. The Mexico, Captain Curel, sailed from New York on November 30, and Havana on December 11, and was bound from Porto Cabello, for Carthegenea, when the collision occurred. The Nansemond was a screw steamship of 228 tons and was built at Palit-

NOT AN EX PARTE HEARING AUD K

Venezuela Commission Will Look Into the Case Thoroughly.

WILL ASK FOR BRITISH EVIDENCE

While that Government Will Not Recognize the Commission it is Thought Their Data Can Be Secured-Venezuela Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-In official circles there is great reticence as to the Venezuelan question. Chief Justice Fuller was a caller at the State department today, which gave rise to gossip as to the probability of his appointment. The feeling grows that a report by April next is impossible, as it is said men of the standing of those who will be on this commission would not consent to rush through a case of this magnitude. The understanding is that the headquarters of the commission will be at Washington, and that the main sessions will be held here.

Contrary to the general impression it is the belief in well informed official circles that complished without a direct participation of Great Britain in the deliberations. There is no doubt of the refusal of the British to take mouth church, Brooklyn, was the formal recognition of the commission, nor is it likely that the British view of the subject it likely that the British view of the subject will be voluntarily presented as evidence. But as a matter of justice and to save the the absence of a request the British foreign office would not voluntarily submit in extense the British case, although Lord Salisbury's summary is taken in diplomatic quarters as a tender of readiness to support it with de-tails, should the United States request.

VENEZUELAN SIDE READY. On the other hand, the Venezuela side of the controversy is ready to be offered as soon as the commission meets. While it includes voluminous documents, maps, etc., in the archives at Caracas, the essential points at issue bring the Venezuelan case within a comparatively small compass. It consists in substance of two parts, one showing Vene-zuela's rights, and the other pointing out the weakness of the British claims. In the first division is the original map of the Schomburg line taken from the proceedings of the Royal Geographical society, August

Lord Aberdeen's line is shown from his riginal note to the Venezuelan minister, Dr. Fortique, in 1884. Lord Granville's is shown from the memorandum given by him to the Venezuelan minister to England, Dr. Rojas,

Rosebery's line is shown by the original of his note to General Guzman Blanco, in 1886. The altered Schomburg line is shown by the proceedings of the Royal Geographical society, April, 1895. Lord Salisbury's line is shown by a map issued in 1890, taken from a communication from Sir T. H. Sanderson, believed to have been acting under Lord Salisbury's direction, and ad-

fressed to the Venezuelan agent in London.
In the second part of the Venezuelan case the year following. From the British stand-point this second half of the Venezuelan case is based in a misapplication of the Schomburg line, which was drawn as a convenience to fix the limits of the jurisdiction of the supreme court of British Guiana, without any purpose of making a boundary

line for British Guiana.

Now that congress has acted upon president's suggestions in authorizing the appointment of the Venezuelan commission to locate the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela and the subject is one for executive treatment, it is believed that Secretary Olney will formally acknowledge the receipt of Lord Sallsbury's two notes, and perhaps take occasion, as a matter occurresy, formally to advise the British gov ernment of the course which this govern-ment intends to pursue, supplementing it perhaps, by a request to be in possession of vidence within the control of the British foreign office respecting the boundary line.

Representative Beach of Ohio, to will introduce the following bill authorizing the president of the United States to call an international conference:

BILL FOR A CONFERENCE.

Be it enacted, etc., that the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to invite the governments of the other American republics to appoint plenipotentiaries with full powers to meet in conference in the city of Washington within one year from the approval of this act, for the formal acceptance and declaration of the Monore doctrine as a principle of international law.

Sec. 2. That any government may appoint as many plenipotentiaries as it may elect, but in the determination of the stions before the conference no government shall have more than one vote.

Sec. 3. That the president be, and he hereby is, authorized to designate the secretary of state at the plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and that the sum of 50,000, or so much, thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States, and that the sum of the conference, and the same shall be disbursed under the direction of the president, in accordance with section 291 of the Revised Statutes. BILL FOR A CONFERENCE.

ONE SHIP MAY GO TO THE COAST.

Possibly Two of the Battleships. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The board of naval bureau chiefs, after carefully consider ing for several weeks the bids submitted for building battleships five and six, has recommended to Secretary Herbert the acceptance of the bid of the Newport News Dry Dock and Ship Building company of Vicginia, to construct both ships on the plans of the Navy department for \$2,250,000 for cach. In the event, however, that the Union Iron works of San Francisco, the next lowest bidexchange for currency. Fifty thousand dollars in gold was deposited at the subtreasury as to leave only a reasonable difference betoday by the Bank of North America in exture tween their figure and the \$2,250,000 asked by the Newport News company, for one ship, it is recommended that each of these companies be awarded the contract for building one vessel. The secretary still has before him the alternative proposition to ask congress for authority to accept the bids to build six ships of the Kearsarge ype, two to go to the Newport News company, two to the Union Iron works and two to the Cramps, on condi-tion that all the bidders shall meet the figur s set by the Newport News company in their bid, namely, \$2,250,000 for each ship. Steamer Nansemond Sunk by the The secretary has taken the bureau chiefs' report under consideration with this alterna-

Will Prosecute Them Both. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.-The steamer Australia today brings the following from Honolulu, December 16: The trial of Underwood, alian Morrow, and Sheridan, the alleged conspirators, was postponed this morning for one week. The government donies the roort that the men will be allowed to leave the country. It is claimed a good case can be made out, which will implicate

are kept in close confinement.

The prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners of the supreme court, caused by the death of Justice Bicker, will probably be filled by L. H. Hartwell be filled by L. H. Hartwell. The president and council of state and bar association, are unenimous in choosing Hartwell, who was on the supreme bench before.

E WAS NOT SYMPATHETIC. n New York Called to De

Meet H Cleveland's Message. R. Dec. 23.-Eleven hundred NEW woled in Cooper Union tonight to people as condemn Presid nt Cleveland's message to congress over the Venezuelan boundary line question. Earnest Howard Crosby presided. He spoke of the Monroe doctrine as follows: We are here to assert all that stands for the dignity of the American people, and to counteract the froth at the mouth that has become epidemic and seems to have taken hold of the people. We are here to protest against the er-rors of the president of these United States.

(Prolonged hisses and applause).

The tumuit that followed seemed for the moment as if it would break up the me ting. Cries of "Put him out." "Get out," and the like were heard from all parts of the hall. Meintime the hisses and applause continued. Just as outer had been researed the snaker conquiet had been restored the spaker con-tinued: "What is the Monroe dectrine? It is not the dectrine of Menroe, it is the dectrine trine of Grover Cleveland, it is the doctrine as interpreted in American history. When I was investigating Egypt I was scandalized to find that Egypt paid an annual tribute of \$3,000,000 for which it received no return from Turkey, to which it was paid, and who was stealing it. In the past we have not been much beter off. Have we not stolen California and Arizona? (Wild cheers). Have we not stole Texas."

Mr. Crosby went on from this to declare

is allowed to gain possession of 300 square miles of land, 2,500 miles away, she will use But as a matter of justice and to save the commission from the imputation of having looked at only one side of the case, it is believed that the United States will take the initiative to secure from the British foreign office a statement of the British case. In office a statement of the British foreign office a statement of the British foreign of a request the British foreign of the statement of of the sta a downtroiden sist'r republic," said the speaker. "Since Venezuela became a repubspeaker. "Since Venezuela became a republic fifty years ago, she has been in the throes of internal strife. On the other hand, Great Briain has always been a peaceful nation, and whether the boundary of one be decreased or the other increased is a matter that does not concern us." (Handelapping and shouts).

"I stand here tenight," said he, "to indict this acceptation of the Monroe doctrine as characteristically and spiritually unamerican. characteristically and spiritually unamerican.

America is the peace nation of the world."

Henry George was the next speaker. He said in part: "What reason is there for this war? I believe in the Monroe doctrine and have stood for it. This, however, is not

the Monroe doctrine, and what Grover Cleve-land calls the Monroe doctrine is but a travesty on it, and an utter absurdity. "I do not believe Cleveland used democratic methods with his message and I hardly think he presented it to his cabinet."

Cries of "Yes, he did," and "No, he didn't," came from all quarters of the hall.

Continuing, he said: "Our business is to mind our business; if we want to interfere

n anything let us do it where there is a principle at stake. The advocates of this war scare do not mean war. They are play-ing at politics."

Charles Frederick Adams denounced President Cleveland and his Venezuelan message severely. His remarks were received with a

storm c2 hisses.

Rev. W. Bliss, associate advocate of Boston, and Franklin Pierce, also made short addresses. At the conclusion of the last ad-In the second part of the Venezucian case dress, the secretary read a letter from Dr. will be a statement showing, it is asserted. R. Heber Newton, protesting against war and that England's claim did not originate until also a resolution which was put and voted for 1811, when she acquired 20,000 square miles and against in the same voice. It was defrom the Dutch; that Sir Robert Schomburg clared passed, however. The resolution in increased this to 60,000 square miles; that it substance is that the chairman of the meeting grew to 76,000 square miles by 1885, and then and the speakers are appointed a committee jumped to a claim of 109,000 square miles in to secure the widest opinion to oppose the

Both the Financial and Venezuelar

Questions Considered. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- Three or four of he officers of the cabinet were engaged in conferences at intervals throughout the day. In the morning Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont and Herbert spent some time at the white house, and during the afternoon calls were exchanged between Secretaries Olney, Lamont and Carlisle. The impression is that in ad-dition to talking over the financial conditions they are interested in the personnel of the Venezuelan committee. It is believed that the president is already in communication with the people whom he would be pleased to have undertake the work, but in dvance of their acceptance of membership their names will not be made public onsequently the composition is purely speculative at this time.

Changes in the Engineer Corps. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- A number of imortant changes in the stations and duties of army engineers have been made by Secretary Lamont. Colonel Charles R. Sutter, a men er of the Mississippi river corps, is made division engineer of the Pacific division, with headquarters in San Francisco, in place of Colonel Mendell, recently retired. He will be succeeded at St. Louis by Lieutenant lonel Amos Stickney, also a member of the Mississippi River commission, and now vicinity. Major William Heuer, in charge of river and harbor work at Humboldt bay, and near Sacramento, has been transferred to Cinciunati as the relief of Lieutenant Colonel Stickney. Major C. F. L. B. Davis, now on duty at Washington, D. C., succeeds to the duties vacated by Major Heuer. Major Thomas H. Hanbury, in charge of the works in Florida, will take station at St. Louis, as the relief of Major Charles J. Allen, now stationed at St. Louis, who succeeds Major Davis at Washington, D. Lieutenant Colonel W. H. H. Benyward now at San Francisco, is ordered Major Hanbury at St. Augustine, Fla.

Supreme Court Adjourns. WASHINGTON, Dic. 23 .- The suprem court of the United States adjourned until January 6. Justice Harlan delivered the opinon of the court in the case of the United States against William P. Sayward, appealed circuit court of Washington, volving the question of jurisdiction by United States circuit courts in cases involving less than \$2,000. The court held that under existing statutes these courts have jurisdiction without regard to the amount involved where the United States is the plaintiff. In the case of George S. Moore against the United States, coming to the supreme court from the district court of the southern district of Alabama, the court held that indict-ments against employes of the government

for embezzlement should specify that the property taken came into his possession by

property taken came into his possession by virtue of his employment, and that it should

also identify the property taken. Opinion by Authority to Accept the Katabdin. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- Senator Hate of Maine has introduced a joint resolution which directs the secretary of the navy to accept the ram Katahdin and make her a part of the United States navy, which, if it should become a law, would overrule all objections that have been made to the ram. Senator Hale said today that he was confident the resolution would receive the sanction of gress. The president, he said, admitted that that the vessel was a better one than had en expected, and that he wanted it added to the navy. The secretary of the navy will probably send a communication to con and recommend the acceptance of the sel, reciting the facts in connection there

Living with a Broken Neck ALTON, Ill., Dec. 23.-Henry H. Hackman a farmer four miles east of Alton, had bi neck broken in a runawsy late Thursday afternoon, but is still living, and from present indications has a fighting chance for recovery Hackman is a man of 70 years of age.

NEEDS ONLY COMMON SENSE

Gladstone's Suggestion Very Generally Endorsed by London Papers.

HOPE OF PEACE UNIVERSALLY EXPRESSED

Strong Sentiment Sets In Favorable to the Amicable Adjustment of the Difficulty with Bellef in Its Success.

Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Dec. 23 .- New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Gladstone's message to the World is made the feature of this morning's American news. All the newspapers give it the most conspicuous place in their columns, together with the significantly worded cable to which it was a response. The Times prints the message prominently, and refers to it as follows, editorially: "Unfortunately Cleveland quitted the ground of common sanse when he sanctioned Olney's provocative dispatch and sent his message to congress, proposing to cut the knot of the Venezuelan difficulty by the nomination of commissioners of his own, whose verdict will have not greater authority than that of any private body of American citizens, assembling to pronounce, let us say, on the reconstruction of the Turkish em-

The Standard concludes its editorial on the situation by saying: "The suggestion made by Gladstone in connection with the political crisis applies with almost equal force to the fiscal situation. Let the rulers of the United States eschew extravagance and follies and fall back on common sense for once. Gladstone might, we think, have said more with advantage, but we cannot pretend in a matter of so much moment to attempt, as far people will extricate both them and us from the difficult position in which each has been

placed by Cleveland's precipitation." The Daily Chronicle says: "The World again devotes its editorial page to a strong, though temperate, argument against the now happily subsiding war fever. It also publishes fac simile letter from Bishop Potter and Henry George, commending its pacific attitude, and the telegram received from Hawarden."

MAY OPEN CLEVELAND'S EYES. The Morning says: "Mr. Gladetone, who both in his letters and public speeches, often expresses himself with freedom bordering on recklessness, has sent a remarkably cool liplomatic message to New York in reply to request by a newspaper. He might have gaid a little more without violating diplonatic etiquette, but perhaps acted wisely in saying so little. Common sense, unfortunately, is just one element which seems wanting in each move taken by President Cleveland. Everything has been done in haste and in temper, and without any consideration either for the claims or for the feelings of the people of this country. The collapse of American securities, the protests of the mercantile classes of New York against the precipitate action, the hostile opinion of every European country and the confemplation of tremendous calamities of war may sober the politicians at Washington and favor an appeal to Mr. Gladstone's specific. But, though excitement has calmed down, there is little indication that the action of Cleveland and his backers

is as yet subservient to common sense," The Westminster Gazette says: "The most interesting incident in the political news is the message Gladstone has sent to the New York World." Dealing editorially with the situation the same journal observes: "What we chiefly want at the present moment, as Mr. Gladstone well reminds us, is common sense. But that is a commodity not likely to be forthcoming in the present hurlyburly of agitated feelings. Only common sense, says Mr. Gladstone, is required. Only that and the breathing space which is necessary to give it play. When once common sense begins to assert itself it will be perceived on both sides what ample room there is for reconsideration, concession and adjustment."

TRUTH MUCH CONDENSED. The St. James Gazette, an influential conserv. ative evening journal, heads its first editorial: 'Is it Common Sense?" and goes on to say: "We hope the New York World has correctly estimated the weight which Gladstone's word will carry with the people of the United States. 'Only common sense is required,' said Gladstone, putting as much truth as can go into so short a sentence with a directness of statement we have not been accustomed to in him. He is no less right when he adds 'I cannot say more with advantage.' There was nothing more for him to say. Common sense would have avoided the shock which has been given to both countries and by which the United States has suffered far more than we have. Common sense will find its way out. So much any Englishman is fally entitled to say, but he does well to end there. It is Americans, not we, who must supply the needful pinch of sanity, and we can perforce only leave them to do what, if it is their good pleasure, they are

no doubt capable of doing." The Evening News, also a ministerial organ, says: "Not the least surprise of the crisis is the action of Gladstone, who was offered a tempting opportunity of being indiscrest by the New York World. sent just fifteen words across the wires, and of these at least five were valuable enough to outweigh the whole cost of telegraphing: 'Only common sense is required.' It is positively the best and briefest criticism on the situation that has been given in England or America, and we have little doubt it has already got in upon the bright intelligence of American people."

The Sun says: "The New York World has been on the side of peace and concord from the beginning, and its strenuous and sane articles on the crisis have raised its prestige immensely, and materially helped to minimize every grave and serious danger of the situation, but its greatest service to the cause of international unity was accomplished when it extracted the brief message from Gladstone, published today. The grand old man does not deem it wise to interfere. He is out of public life, and the issues at stake are too momentous to allow his assuming any share of the responsibility which primarily belongs to the statesmen charged with direct control of affairs, but he summed up the needs of the ituation to a single brief sentence which deserves place at the head of every contribution to this controversy and which should be remembered by every politician, American or English, who deals with it,

SCORCHER FOR CLEVELAND. The Star says: "Mr. Gladstone has cabled