JUDGE ALVEY NAMED

ASKED TO TAKE A PLACE ON THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

He Is Now Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

INDIANAPOLIS POSTOFFICE

GREEDY INDIANA CONGRESSMEN MAY YET DEFEAT THE BILL.

Unless Financial Debate Arise the Senate Will Take a Holiday—Populists to Explain.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 29.—Richard H. Alvey, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, has been appointed by President Cleveland to become a member of the Venezuelan commission. The request was made on Thursday last in Washington. The proposition took Judge Alvey by surprise, and he begged for time to consider the matter before committing himself. This the President granted, and Judge Alvey now has the matter under consideration. He is at his home in Hagerstown, and will be here until his court meets, on the first Monday in January.

To-night Judge Alvey said that he had not yet fully made up his mind whether or not he would accept. Many important cases would come up before the District Court of Appeals at the January term, and because of his heavy judicial duties, and for other good reasons, he hesitated about immediately accepting the President's offer. He is heartily in accord, however, with the President's views, and feels under obligations to further Mr. Cleveland's policy.

The Venezuela Question.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Chronicle publishes a mass of matter on the Venezuelan affair, including maps in possession of the Colonial Office, extracts from the American papers which have arrived by mail and an article by Frederic Harrison declaring that the Venezuelan claim is on all fours with a Spanish claim to Gibraltar. "If the United States can persuade Venezuela to submit to a bona fide boundary settlement," the writer continues, "and to drop her swagger about Charles V and Philip II, of Spain, and can enforce an award when it is made, the question could be settled in a month. The Brussels delegate of the Venezuelan government, Velos Goiticoa, recently visited The Hague and exhausted every channel without success in support of the Venezuelan claim. Five years ago the British vice consul at Cuidad Bolivar, examined the Spanish records and proved the British aspect of the case completely."

Venezuela's Programme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Targe Uslar, special commissioner to the United States from Venezuela, is here with his family. General Uslar, who is commander of one of the five army corps of Venezuela, was appointed a commissioner to come to the United States and watch the negotiations with Great Britain regarding the boundary dispute. President Crespo, General Uslar says, will, as soon as President Cleveland announces the Venezuelan commission, appoint a commission of five of the most representative citizens of the South American republic to come to the United States and convey to President Cleveland, to Congress and to the country, the thanks and appreciation for the good will shown by the United States government in its announcement of the intention to fearlessly enforce the Monroe doctrine. This commission has not yet been appointed though the gentlemen who will serve on it have been notified.

Smalley Is Hedging.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The New York correspondent of the Times, while he reaffirms his previous convictions that there is no longer any feeling for war with England at present in the Uninted States, says that there lies a real danger for the future. He attributes this partly to the personal character of the President or that quality of it "which his friends call firmness and his enemies, stubbornness." The dispatch also enlarges at considerable length on the evidence brought out by the recent Venezuelan incident of the existence of hostility towards Great Britain in the United States. He urges the importance of celerity in effecting a compromise of the questions in dispute, quoting the text, "Agree with thine adversary quickly while he is in the way."

OUR NEW POSTOFFICE.

Indiana Representatives Will All Have to Hustle to Get It.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The recent suggestion in these dispatches that the multiplicity of bills for public buildings in Indiana would seriously threaten the passage of the Indianapolis public building bill is bearing fruit. Representative Royse, of the Thirteenth district, states that he does not expect to press his bill for an additional appropriation for the public building at South Bend. It must be evident to every one that in a Congress where economy of appropriations will be the watchword, all these bills that have already been introduced, are inexpedient. They are, as a matter of fact, utterly without prospect of passage and serve only to create the impression that Indiana is bent on getting everything in sight. It is in order now for the other members to publicly abandon their bills and all unite on the Indianapolis bill. There is a belief here that it would be wise to bring the subcommittee of the public buildings and grounds committee to Indianapolis. A half hour's object lesson from personal observation would do more good than countless hours of rhetoric in Washington.

The Senate Desires a Holiday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The programme in the Senate Monday is to perfect the reorganization of the committees, listen to a speech by Senator Lodge on the Monroe doctrine, refer the bond bill to the finance committee and then adjourn until Thursday, unless the House can be prevailed on to adjourn until the following Monday. In case of a session Thursday, in all probability there will be a slim attendance, with another adjournment until Monday, the 6th of January. The adjournment is almost certain unless a financial debate should be unexpectedly sprung. Some of the members of the finance committee have expressed the hope that the revenue bill might be reported in some shape by Thursday, and if it should more or less talk in the Senate would occur.

The organization of the committees will proceed through the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of the list which Senator Mitchell will offer, embracing the Republican and Populist assignments as made by the Republican caucus, and the Democratic assignments as made by the Democratic caucus. It is not known yet whether an aye and no vote will be demanded. If such a demand be made, it is presumed that the Populists will either vote with the Republicans or refrain from voting altogether. Senator Allen will explain the position of the Populists with regard to organization when the question comes up.

THE LLANO ESTACADO.

The "Staked Plains" of Texas Said to Be a Misnomer.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"It is time that the name 'Staked Plains,' as applied to the Llano Estacado, was stricken from the map of North America," said Geologist Robert T. Hill. "It is a wholly ridiculous misnomer. One explanation given for the use of this term is that early travelers set up stakes to mark their roads over these then considered waterless wastes. Another is that the designation alludes to the staff-like stems of the yucca plants, which resemble stakes projecting above the ground. But neither of these explanations explains, because the yucca does not grow on the Llano Estacado, and no wood for stakes could have been procured on the absolutely treeless desert by travelers. Certainly they could not have carried stakes with them.

"But there is no use in such a discussion, because the solution of the problem is perfectly simple and obvious. The name 'Staked Plains' is an erroneous translation of Llano Estacado, which means a palisade or wall. The Spanish term alludes to the precipitous cliffs by which this vast plateau is upheld, as it were, on every side, except at the southeast corner. The geological formation may be compared to a book lying on a table. The whole of this plain—the largest in the United States—is as smooth as the surface of the ocean in a dead calm, its level unbroken by trees or bushes, but carpeted with a rich growth of grass.

"Up to within seventeen years of the present time the Llano Estacado, or Stockaded Plain, was supposed to be utterly waterless. After seasons of rainfall there are occasional ponds or lakes of water held in depressions here and there, but these are apt to evaporate in a few days. Running Water is the only stream in the desert. It suddenly breaks out of the ground, ripples over pebbly bottoms for a distance of ten miles, and then mysteriously disappears, like many other rivers west of the Pecos river. The trouble is that, though the annual rainfall is fair in quantity, the soil is porous as a sponge and swallows the water. The latter percolates downward until, at a considerable depth, it is stopped by an impervious stratum.

"Thanks to this stratum, the Llano Estacado is underlaid actually by a sheet of underground water, the most remarkable in the United States. Thus, in the midst of the plateau, more than one thousand wells have been dug successfully. From these wells unlimited supplies of the precious fluid are pumped up by means of windmills, making practicable the pasturing of thousands of cattle. Water is struck in this way throughout the entire extent of the mesa, which thus has become a great grazing region.

"At present 9,300 people live on the Llano. Three million acres of the northwest corner of it were transferred some time ago to certain parties as a mode of paying them for building a new Statehouse at Austin. This was, by far, the largest grant of land made to any corporation in recent years, and there was a big howl about it. Wise judges to-day, however, are of the opinion that the State got the better end of the bargain, inasmuch as the land is worthless for farming purposes."

PREPARING FOR WAR

INDICATIONS POINT TO AN OUTBREAK IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Question Supplanting Excitement in London Over Venezuela Episode—German Hostility.

JOHANNESBERG, Dec. 29.—The political situation here is acute on account of the struggle of foreigners in the Transvaal to obtain equal political rights with the Boers. There are persistent rumors of a secret arming of the miners and warlike preparations, on account of which women and children are leaving. General Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, has been summoned to Pretoria from Natal. The Americans and Germans are siding with the Transvaal government in the controversy over conceding rights to foreigners.

England Has More Trouble.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Times this morning publishes long dispatches from Cape Town, Paris and Berlin bearing on the Transvaal question, which seems to be displacing the Venezuelan question in the public interest. The Paris dispatch quotes the Debats as saying: "The London Times seems to be avenging itself on the Boers for the moderate tone it was obliged to adopt towards Uncle Sam." The Debats then proceeds to argue on the danger to French interest of allowing England to seize the Transvaal. A dispatch to the Times from The Hague says that Holland's attitude on the question is apparently one of indifference. The Berlin dispatch says: "The action of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal has given rise to an unusually violent explosion of anti-English feeling in the German press." The National Zeitung is quoted as follows: "Germany, Portugal and possibly France cannot allow the Boer republic to become the exclusive prey of England, and especially of such a dangerous personage as Mr. Cecil Rhodes."

The Times dispatch then continues: "The Kolnische Zeitung and other papers express similar sentiments. It cannot be denied that the relations between the English and German governments are in no way cordial and a widespread feeling of animosity against England exists in Germany."

The Times also has a column article explanatory of the Transvaal trouble, which says: "Equality of representation, with taxation, language, law, responsibility of the administration to the Legislature and the removal of the religious disabilities, are among the chief of the Uitlanders' demands, while they desire to maintain republican institutions."

An editorial in the Times complains that the French and German press are criticising England without properly grasping the history or geography of the question. The Times believes that no desperate remedy, such as an appeal to force, will be required. "Some reasonable concessions," it continues, "even though not all that the Uitlanders might rightfully claim, might avail to postpone a conflict."

The Czar Surprised.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "I have excellent reason to state that the reports of an agreement between Russia and the United States about Venezuela are unfounded. On the contrary, the Czar was painfully surprised at President Cleveland's message, and any war involving England would be unwelcome to the Russian court on the approach of the coronation."

Worse than the Monroe Doctrine.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Chronicle says: "Lord Dunraven's failure to incriminate Defender's owner or crew is complete. He may now in cold blood reflect that he has done more to breed bad blood between the two nations than President Cleveland and Secretary Olney combined."

Italy Fears Continental Treachery.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Rome correspondent of the Times hears that a Franco-Russian project to send 40,000 Berdan rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges to Abyssinia has been discussed in high official circels in Russia.

Cable Notes.

It is reported that the Chilian Senate Saturday night approved the Chili-Bolivia treaty.

A serious wreck is reported at Cork from off Skibbereen, but a heavy fog prevails and no details have been learned.

The Order of Crusaders has forwarded through Hon. Neal Dow, Mother Stewart and Miss Frances Willard a New Year's greeting from the temperance workers of America to those of London, with the hope that war will be averted.

The proposed meeting of the American Society in London, for the purpose of an expression of a hope for an amicable settlement of existing differences between England and the United States, has been abandoned in view of the improved situation.

At Vienna Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience yesterday of nearly an hour to the German Chancellor, Prince Von Hohenlohe. Afterward a banquet was given in the Chancellor's honor at the palace. Chancellor Von Hohenlohe was seated at the Emperor's right hand.

Obituary.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.—Charles H. Bulkley, president of the park and boulevard commission of this city, died to-day, aged fifty-three years. He was prominently identified with the business interests of the city, being part owner of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and was for a time president of the Union Club. Mr. Bulkley had been in ill health for some time.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 29.—Rev. Kenneth A. Campbell, a Canadian Catholic priest of considerable repute, who three years ago abandoned ecclesiastical work on account of ill health and came here to reside, died of bronchitis to-day. The body will be taken to Arillia, Ontario, where, in 1890, Father Campbell celebrated his silver jubilee.

Boundary-Line War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A special to the World from Oaxaca, Mexico, says: A pitched battle occurred Wednesday between the inhabitants of the towns of Huitzl and San Juan Del Estado, as the outgrowth of the bitter feeling that has existed for some time between those places concerning their boundary lines. Four persons were killed and twenty injured, many of the latter seriously. The State troops were ordered to the scene of rioting and made many arrests.

THE TOURISTS' REST

KOKOMO BOILER FACTORY MADE INTO A HOTEL FOR TRAMPS.

Sad Accidental Death of Sherman Eastman, a Young Business Man of Anderson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 29.—In the nothern suburbs of this city stands an abandoned boiler factory building, that for several months past has been in possession of tramps. The structure is converted into a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling tramp public, a furnace being provided in the corner of the edifice for cooking, benches for tables and straw cots for sleeping quarters. More than forty of these tourists have been quartered over night at one time in this place, which has earned the title of "The Tourists' Rest." They have a regularly installed cook and housekeeper, a growler rusher, foragers and beggars, and it is, in short, a veritable paradise for the "Weary Watkinses" and "Dusty Rhodeses." Every night during stormy weather the building is full of them. Occasionally they get into a general fight over the distribution of eatables and cots. The police do not molest them as long as they behave themselves, being less expense to the city this way than to keep them over night in jail.

YOUNG EASTMAN'S DEATH.

Mangled Under an Electric Car at Anderson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 29.—Sherman Eastman, a widely-known young business man of this city, was instantly killed in this city last night a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Mr. Eastman for the past four years has been connected with the Indiana Box Company, of this city, whose large plant is operated in North Anderson, where he resides. A year previous to his coming to Anderson he married Miss Alice Myrtle Bailey, of Union City. Mr. Eastman was on the electric car that reaches the public square at 9 o'clock, and as the motor and a trailer reached Eighth street he arose to leave the car. Conductor Holman Taylor reached for the bell cord, but Mr. Eastman remarked that he could alight without that, as the car was running at reduced speed. The street was filled with slush and ice, and as his feet struck the brick pavement they slipped and he fell between the cars. It was done so quickly that those on the cars did not realize that a fellow-being had been crushed to death. The wheels passed over his right shoulder, crushing the bones of the chest and breaking the right arm at the elbow. The skull was fractured and neck broken.

The sad news was conveyed to his young wife by a sister who was on the street when the accident occurred. His brother, Charles Eastman, is the secretary of the North Anderson Window-glass Company, and his parents reside in Union City, where the remains have been taken for interment. Mr. Eastman was a young man of rare business qualifications and of high moral character.

Sold the John Brown Relics.

Wabash Plain Dealer.

James Eldridge, of Hartford, Conn., wants the John Brown relics which Dan Lizer, of this county, possesses, and he wants them bad.

Mr. Eldridge several months ago learned, through the Plain Dealer, that Mr. Lizer had the handcuffs and sword worn by the famous abolitionist and he immediately opened up a correspondence with Mr. Lizer, who at first was loth to part with the relics. After some dickering, Mr. Lizer put a price of $51 upon the relics, never dreaming that it would be accepted by the Easterner. But the Connecticut man was keen and to-day sent a check for the amount, $51, on a Hartford bank, to Mayor James E. McHenry, with instructions to turn the check over to Mr. Lizer, receive the relics and send the same to him by express. Mr. Lizer was in town this morning and was seen by the Mayor. He was disposed to go back on the proposition, but was finally persuaded to make the deal, and next week the relics will be brought to the city and shipped East and Mr. Lizer will obtain his $51.

Lives with a Hole in His Lungs.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 29.—One of the remarkable cases that has come to public notice in this county is that of Joseph Revellee, of Milton, who in February last was shot by James McSipples, also of that place. The two men had a quarrel, and the latter shot the former, the ball piercing one of the lungs. It was claimed that Revellee could not recover, and for several days his death was expected, and, although the injured lung became hardened and his heart was pushed out of place and he could take no sustenance in consequence, he finally began to improve and is now said to be on the road to certain recovery. McSipples has never been tried for his act, but the authorities were awaiting for the outcome of Revellee's injury, and McSipples has been in jail ever since the shooting occurred.

Henry's Gas Belt Electric Road.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 29.—Congressman Charles L. Henry will arrive in Anderson to-morrow, and it is thought will announce the final plans of the electric street railway concerning the proposed interurban railway. The bids for the grading of the line to Alexandria were received and opened by Mr. Henry a few days ago, and during his stay here they will be made public, as well as the further intention of the company concerning the construction of the equipment. It is the firm belief of Andersonians and those along the proposed line that the line will be in operation in a few months.

Murderer Walters Paroled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Probably the happiest person in Jeffersonville to-day was William Walters, whose parole arrived this morning. During nine years' imprisonment he was not once reprimanded, and his behavior caused the prison officials to recommend his parole. Walters was also an especial favorite of the newspaper fraternity, his position in the office of the prison giving him an opportunity of being very useful to them. His crime was the killing of a man in a quarrel while intoxicated, for which he was sentenced for twenty-one years.

An Economical Board.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 29.—The County Commissioners will meet in special session to-morrow to award the contract for stationery supplies for Madison county for the ensuing year. The new Republican Board of Commissioners rescinded the contract made with Burford by the retiring Democratic board and advertised for bids, as the contract had been made with Burford secretly. The bids were received a few days ago, and the county auditor states that the act of the Republican board will save the county more than $1,500 a year on that item alone.

For Six Cellulose Factories.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 29.—Lands have been leased in Spencer county on which to erect six cellulose factories, one of which is to be on Corn island, famous for its production of corn. Cellulose is a substance made from the pith of corn stalks, and is used for interlining war ships. The substance, when placed in punctures of the hull of a ship immediately expands and stops the leak. The farmers of the county are jubilant over the matter, and anticipate a profitable sale of their corn stalks.

James Lavelle's Condition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—The wife and child of James Lavelle, ex-auditor of Daviess county, confined in the Prison South on the charge of arson, are here to visit him, brought by the report of Lavelle's serious illness. This morning Lavelle seemed better, but Dr. Kurtner, the hospital steward, states that he is suffering from angina pectoris. At any time he may become suddenly worse and expire.

Guy Painter's Demise.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., Dec. 29.—Guy Painter, aged nineteen, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Painter, died last night of consumption. The funeral will be held at the Christian Church to-morrow, with interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Indiana Notes.

William Blessing, a former merchant of Kokomo, was found in a dying condition by the roadside Saturday. He was taken to a hospital, but died soon after. Heart disease is given as the cause of death. A six-hundred-dollar mortgage that he carried in his pocket cannot be found.

Jacob R. Bruner, capitalist, of Wabash, remembered each of his four children handsomely on Christmas day. To each, Mrs. Charles McLain, of Fort Wayne, Mrs. Will Thompson, of Wabash, George Bruner, of Kokomo, and Miss Minnie Bruner, of Wabash, he gave $1,000 in cash as a Christmas present.

WAS TEMPEST-TOSSED.

La Normandie Reaches Port After Traversing Terrible Seas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The French liner La Normandie arrived at her dock only a few hours late, although for four days she had been tempest-tossed, and on Thursday the seas ran particularly high, the wind blew what old-fashioned mariners used to call "great guns" and the barometer dropped to 27.5. Purser Davy reported that, notwithstanding the wind and high seas, there had been no accident or accidents worthy of mention. There were thirty-four saloon passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. Krafts, of Philadelphia, and M. and Mme. Michel. It was denied that Louise Michel, the famous Communist, was among the passengers.

Three-Masted Schooner Burning.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Captain Scott, of the British steamship Muriel, which arrived at Pier 30 South wharves to-day from Demerara, reports passing an unknown three-masted schooner Dec. 28 in latitude 37:48, longitude 74:36, burning furiously. "We first sighted the wreck," said Captain Scott, "at 4:30 o'clock in the morning and two hours later got within hailing distance, but saw no signs of life about. There were no marks visible by which she could be identified. The craft was laden with lumber and had been burning long. Her fore and mizzen masts were standing. Storm foresail was set and the topmasts were gone." Captain Scott thinks the vessel was set on fire after having been abandoner by her crew.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived: La Normandie, from Havre; Chateau Lafitte, from Bordeaux; Prussia, from Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29.—Arrived: Kensington, from New York.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—Arrived: La Champagne, from New York.

ROBBED AND HANGED

FATE OF FOUR AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BOLIVIA LAST WEEK.

All the Result of a Fight During a Game of Cards with the Acting Mayor of Chuquisaca.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A special to the World from La Paz, Bolivia, says: Four American citizens, Charles Joiner, George Miner, Alfred Hoard and Thomas Caldwell, arrived at Chuquisaca last week after a five weeks' journey from Brazil, where they had been working for years and had amassed considerable fortunes, which they were taking home. They remained several days, spending money freely and gambling extensively.

On Tuesday Miner accused Pepe Gonzalez, the acting Mayor of Chuquisaca, of having cheated them with marked cards, and offered to prove the assertion. Gonzalez drew a pistol, but was knocked down by Joiner, and a general fight followed, in which thirty persons threw themselves on the friendless Americans. Finally the police arrested the Americans, letting the natives go free.

The Americans were taken to a filthy jail, left two nights and one day without food, and then, after the semblance of a trial, in which they were accused of being spies and were not allowed to send a message to the American consul, they were sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into execution Thursday noon publicly. Their horses and other property have disappeared, but it is known that Gonzales has distributed them among his friends and the police.

Chuquisaca or Sucre is a place of twelve thousand inhabitants and was the capital of Bolivia until 1869.

GRIFFO-EVERHARDT MATCHED.

Joe Vendig Arranges for a Fight for $4,000 in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Young Griffo and Jack Everhardt have been matched by Joe Vendig to fight for a purse of $4,000—$3,000 to go to the winner and $1,000 to the loser. Then men are to weigh in at 133 pounds. They are to fight on Feb. 15, in Mexico.

Pillsbury "Draws" Another.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29. — Yesterday play in the international chess tournament was resumed, when Steinitz (black) beat Tschigorin in an Evans gambit after sixty moves. To-day the results were as follows: Steinitz (white) and Pillsbury drew a Petroff defense after thirty-five moves. Lasker (black) beat Tschigorin in a Giusco piano after forty-five moves. The score to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	5	2
Lasker	4½	2½
Steinitz	3	4
Tschigorin	1½	5½

Will Fight in Three Counties.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—A fight for a purse raised by sporting men in western New York will occur Monday night between Billy Woods, of Denver, and Thomas Brennan, "The Omaha Kid." The battle, which will be to a finish, London prize ring rules, it is said, will be fought within ten miles of Lyons, at a point where Wayne county is met by Ontario and Seneca counties. This place is chosen by the promoters of the affair because no interference by officials is anticipated. The ring, it is understood, will be pitched so as to be partly in each of the three counties, thus necessitating concerted action by the sheriffs.

Cyclist Sanger Secretly Married.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Walter C. Sanger, the well-known professional bicycle rider, and Miss Katherine Kotzenberg, of Chicago, were secretly married on Friday night by the Rev. Father McGill. They were on their way to the river to skate with friends, when they quietly slipped away, were married, and later joined the skating party. Late that night they announced the wedding to their parents, who, though they expected the marriage, were surprised that they should have married without their knowledge.

Tennis Champions Defeated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Harry Boakes, instructor of raquets at the Chicago Athletic Association, and Tom Pettit, instructor at the Boston Ahletic Association, to-day defeated B. S. de Garmandia, the amateur raquet champion, and George Standing, the professional champion, in the last of the Christmas series, by a score of four sets to two. The score: 15-3, 6-15, 15-12; 15-1, 7-15, 15-17.

Episcopal Golden Jubilee.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 29.—The golden jubilee of the Episcopal Church of Dubuque was celebrated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Among those present were Bishop Perry, of Davenport; venerable H. R. J. Hoyt, D. D., archdeacon of Davenport; venerable Irving McElroy, archdeacon of Waverly, and Rev. Brooks, of Detroit, Mich, first pastor of the church there.

Wasting a Gold Reserve.

Harper's Bazar.

"You are worth your weight in gold to me, darling!" he murmured.

"Then do go home early, George, dear," she replied, wearily. "I've lost ten pounds since we became engaged just sitting up late with you. We can't afford such extravagance."

The best and purest is sought by all. Be sure to order Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates from your grocer.

A HARPOOT LETTER

GIVES STORY OF MASSACRE AND BURNING OF GIRLS' COLLEGE.

London Standard Correspondent Intimates a Secret Treaty Between Russia and Turkey.

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 29.—Rev. H. A. Santakian, until three months ago pastor of the Second Church, at Harpoot, Armenia, has just returned to this city, and to-day gave a correspondent the contents of a letter from Harpoot in relation to the massacre at Marsovan on Nov. 15, which states that several hundreds were killed, the girls' college burned, ten houses plundered and a number of Armenian stores burned. At the present time there are no schools or churches in the town, which contains one thousand Armenian families. Mr. Santakian graduated from the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary in 1889, and has passed the time since in Armenia. He says:

"I do not think the present Red Cross movement will be a success unless backed up by the United States government. The trouble has been brewing since 1882, and it was only last year that the Turks made an attempt to burn the missionary buildings at Harpoot."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Need Be No Surprise Should a Secret Treaty Be Announced.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says: "It will be needless to be surprised at any day at the discovery of a secret treaty between Russia and Turkey. A Russian syndicate, strongly supported by the embassy, has offered to replenish the Turkish treasury in return for the concession of a petroleum monopoly."

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says: "The latest advices from Zeitoun are that the insurgents have been reinforced by 500 men from Gurn and have occupied new positions. Accordingly the dragomans of the powers went to the Porte and offered to negotiate for a capitulation."

The Daily News's Constantinople correspondent says: "In response to United States Minister Terrell's request to Consul Jewitt, at Sivas, that he should go to Marsovan, Mr. Jewitt has wired that it is impossible to leave, as another outbreak is threatening."

The Graphic publishes a letter from Lord Rosebery to a correspondent, commenting on England's inaction in Armenia, in which he says: "I cannot believe that it means insincerity or incapacity on the part of a powerful government. They must have encountered obstacles of which we are ignorant. Perhaps they had to weigh the hideous alternative of abandoning the Armenians or of facing a European war. Therefore, I must hear their case before judging them."

A Constantinople letter in the Times summarizes and tabulates from consular and other sources the Armenian massacres in the last two months. There are many places from which there are no details yet, but where known the total is 18,000 killed. Turkish statistics give the killed in the towns at 20,000, with 2,500 villages destroyed, and the number of killed in them unknown. It is estimated that there are 425,000 starving.

Request of Minister Terrill.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—At the request of the United States minister, Hon. A. W. Terrill, the Sultan has ordered that regular trops replace the reserve soldiers who are guarding the missionaries in the exposed parts of the empire.

BRAZIL'S COMING CAPITAL.

The Place That Has Been Selected as the Center of Federal Authority.

New York Sun.

The day is coming when Rio de Janeiro will be the New York, and no longer the Washington, of Brazil. The capital of the republic is to be removed to the very heart of the union, on the lofty central plateau of Goyaz, hundreds of miles from the insalubrious littoral, and difficult of access for foreign enemies. When the railroad is completed to the proposed capital it will take eighteen hours to reach it from Rio, and all travelers will be delighted with the change from the stifling heat of the seaboard to a region where the air is as balmy as on the Mediterranean coast of France in winter.

Many years ago this project was broached, and, if it had been carried out, perhaps Emperor Dom Pedro would not have been dethroned so easily. On the seaboard he was deposed, and he was sent into exile long before a large part of the country heard the news. If the seat of government had been far in the interior, Dom Pedro's friends might have regained their wits and come to the rescue before he was a prisoner on the sea.

The young republic culled a leaf from our own history, and a clause was inserted in the new constitution authorizing the removal of the capital from Rio; so, in 1891, the Brazilian Congress voted the funds necessary to send a commission of twenty-two members to look for a favorable site for the federal district on the central plateau of Goyaz. Senhor Luis Cruls, director of the observatory of Rio de Janeiro, was at the head of the commission, and its studies and surveys occupied about a year. It is only this year that the voluminous report has been issued, although the action and recommendations of the commission were approved previously. The report is a fine product of the press and artist, and doubtless has cost the taxpayers a good round sum, but they can hardly fail to be impressed favorably with the sumptuous maps and photogravures which give a clear idea of the topographic features and the picturesque aspects of the region, still a virgin waste, which is destined to be the center of Brazilian political life.

Almost due northwest of Rio and a little east of the town of Goyaz is the region that has been selected for the future "District of Columbia" of Brazil. The work of the commission having been approved by Congress, the matter is ended as far as locating the federal district is concerned.

On the slopes and at the foot of a long, low ridge of mountains Senhor Cruls and his assistants marked out a parallelogram containing 14,409 square kilometers. The district, therefore, will be very much larger than our District of Columbia, and very different in shape, for, while it extends many miles along the mountains, the tract is only about seven miles in width.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

An Englishman Tells His Countrymen Some Unpalatable Facts.

Goldwin Smith, in Saturday Review.

The Monroe doctrine seems to have been of late the theme of active discussion in the British press, and to have been treated by different journals in different ways. Some journals seem to have treated it as an aggression, others as a fanfaronade, and others again as a hypothesis which they might safely concede in dealing with the Venezuelan question. By this time Englishmen must all know pretty well what the Monroe doctrine really is. They must be aware that there are, in fact, two doctrines comprised in the same message of President Monroe, cognate, yet distinct from each other, and directed as warnings to different powers.

To Russia is directed the warning that the American continent is no longer to be regarded as a field of European colonization. To the Holy Alliance, which was inclined to meddle with the new-born republicanism of South America, is directed the warning that no European power can be allowed to interfere with the political self-development of American communities. In intimating that interference with the political freedom of the South American republics will be regarded as an unfriendly act by the United States, Monroe manifestly claimed for his republic a tutelary power. On the other hand, there is nothing in the message that can be construed as a pretension to territorial aggrandizement on the part of the United States.

Whether the Monroe doctrine, thus stated, is a part of international law seems not a very practical question. International law is a law without a legislature, without a policeman and without a judge. Its highest court of appeal is the cannon. The Monroe doctrine will be law if America is strong enough to enforce it. Louis Napoleon did not regard it as law, but he nevertheless had to accept it and retire from Mexico. In this respect it seems to stand on much the same footing as the European protectorate of Turkey, the guaranteed independence of Belgium, the other understandings respected in diplomacy, which rest, not on universal law, but on the readiness of the parties interested to fight for their enforcement.

It is, however, not with the Monroe doctrine as formulated in the famous message that Englishmen are now in contact, and, if Mr. Chamberlain pursues his "dream" of imperial confederation, may be one day brought into collision, so much as with the Monroe sentiment. The Monroe sentiment imports that the new world shall be free from interference on the part of the old world; that it shall be allowed to follow its own destinies and to work out its own civilization; that it shall not be made the field or the highway of European war, but shall be left without molestation to dedicate itself to peaceful industry and the improvement of the human lot. There is in this, at all events, nothing of vulgar ambition or rapacity.

Of mere territorial aggrandizement I have never in thirty years of intercourse detected the slightest desire in the American breast. The Americans refused San Domingo, they refused St. Thomas, and they would very likely have refused Alaska if they could have done it without offending Russia, who had been their friend in the civil war. The land hunger, economical or political, fled with slavery. But the Monroe sentiment as to the independence of the continent has always seemed to me to be strong, and strong I believe it would be found by any one who should venture to defy it.

It showed its force in the fixed resolution to eject Louis Napoleon and his Latin empire from Mexico, while the Americans have never betrayed any disposition to annex Mexico themselves, easy as the acquisition would probably be. Nothing seems to be more certain than that Canada, if she were independent and chose so to remain, might rest in perfect security by the side of her mighty neighbor. Opinion in the United States is evenly divided as to the expediency of admitting her to the Union. If she is the object of any hostile feeling on the part of Americans it is not as an independent territory, but as the outpost and the centering wedge of European interference with the American continent. In that aspect she is always being presented to the Americans by the strongly British party here.

BIG ZINC TRUST.

All Smelters, Except Four, to Be Under One Management.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The biggest deal in the history of zinc mining in Missouri will be closed by Jan. 1. It will unite all the zinc smelters of the country, except four, under one management, practically, and the result will be, the promoters claim, better prices for zinc in all branches, and a general revival of the industry. The money involved is about $2,000,000, which is to be furnished by New York and Connecticut capitalists. The deal was engineered by B. F. Hobart, president of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, which controls a big zinc smelter at Pittsburg, Kan. The new company will control all the zinc smelters in what is known as the southwest Missouri district, embracing the zinc-producing territory in Missouri and Kansas. Two smelters in Indiana will come in also.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Abdul Hamid and the Kurds Not the Only Blamable People.

Harper's Weekly.

At the present crisis in Turkey it is well to call to mind the situation immediately preceding it. As soon as the Berlin treaty was signed, the Armenians looked anxiously for the promised reforms, while the Turks realized with increasing clearness that these same reforms involved most serious dangers to their own government. The delay in the enforcement of the treaty emboldened the Turks and disheartened the Armenians. Another disturbing element was the presence in the empire of men, chiefly Russian-Armenians, who preached everywhere the policy of insurrection as the only means of forcing the powers to act. The extent to which they succeeded in stirring actual revolution has been grossly exaggerated by the Turkish government, but they certainly did much to create a general feeling of uneasiness which made the tension between Turks and Armenians almost unendurable, and threatened to result at any moment in open conflict.

In the recent work of Mr. Weeks, "From the Black Sea through Persia and India," this state of affairs is alluded to in the first part of the volume, and at the moment when Mr. Child and Mr. Weeks set out on their journey through Armenia the political atmosphere seemed heavy with the gathering storm. They were detained in the city of Erzerum by the discovery of an error in their dragoman's passport.

The fact that this dragoman was an Armenian from Constantinople furnished the Vali with a sufficient pretext for refusing his signature, and it was only by a successful piece of diplomacy that the two travelers finally obtained a new passport for him. Erzerum being a fortified stronghold within a short distance of both the Persian and the Russian boundaries, all strangers at that moment were regarded with suspicion, particularly as the Turkish authorities were then on the lookout for parties engaged in smuggling arms across the frontier.

In a recent conversation Mr. Weeks referred to these matters, and spoke of the state of fear and anxiety which prevailed among the Armenians of Erzerum. The travelers had made the acquaintance of a young man belonging to a prominent Armenian family of that city during the journey from Trebizond. Upon arrival at Erzerum they were invited to his father's home, and were shown with great mystery and secrecy one or two old books in their native tongue, treating of the antiquities of the city, and illustrated with rude wood cuts. Even these books were proscribed by the Turkish government, and were kept hidden away, to be shown only to those in whom they had confidence. Many more incidents of a similar character were cited. But in this, as in every question in which the wily Moslem plays a part, there are many phases, and experience teaches the diplomat to put his faith in neither princes nor in their subjects, to believe nothing but what his eyes have seen, and that with reservation; for the astute Mussulman has more than once proved himself a match for Frankish diplomacy.

When the whole truth is known, many years hence, it will appear that not merely Abdul Hamid and his Kurdish allies on the one hand, and the Armenian revolutionists on the other, but the proudest nations of Christendom had a share in the responsibility for a series of massacres unsurpassed in the world's history.

A HIGH-PRICED MONARCH.

Emperor William Is Extravagant and Unable to Pay His Debts.

Philadelphia Press.

Of all the monarchs of Europe the most extravagant is Emperor William. In order to find a parallel for the deluge of debt and pressing liabilities by which he is overwhelmed it is necessary to go back to the reign of King George IV of England. Until now the Hohenzollerns have been renowned for their excessive thrift. Their economy used to be a household word throughout Europe, and much speculation prevails as to whence Emperor William derives this extraordinary tendency to excessive and reckless expenditure, he being the only scion of his house who can be described as guilty in this particular.

The question is timely in view of the official announcement to the effect that the Emperor and Empress intend the winter season of 1895-96 to surpass in splendor and magnificence all those that have gone before, and this in spite of the fact that never at any time since his accession to the throne have his financial difficulties been of such an acute nature as at the present moment. His recklessness is perhaps attributable to his immunity from any legal process on the part of his creditors. Neither the Kaiser nor any member of his immediate family—that is, princes and princesses of the royal house of Prussia—can be sued for debt in any court of law. Berlin tradesmen are practically compelled to fulfill the orders which they receive from the master of the royal household and from the members of the royal family under penalty of being boycotted by the court, the aristocracy and in fact by every one who has any social aspirations at Berlin, the alternative of refusing to purvey the reigning family meaning nothing else than ruin. Yet they have no means of collecting payment by process of law, any tradesman's claim against royalty being referred to the minister and grand master of the royal household, from whose decision there is no legal appeal.

This condition of affairs is the more inexcusable seeing that the salary or civil list, which the Kaiser receives from the national exchequer every year, amounts to close upon $5,000,000, added to which the Emperor lives in palaces built by the people and is exempt from disagreeable attentions on the part of the tax collector. His civil list is more than double that received from the crown by his father and grandfather, and in addition thereto he has at his disposal the control of the private fortune and vast estates of the royal house of Prussia, which represents a fortune of some $30,000,000. This property belonging to the junior branch of the Hohenzollerns—for the reigning house of Prussia is only the junior branch of the family of which Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern is the head—consists partly in money loaned on mortgage in London and New York, while the remainder is in the shape of German real estate, valuable horse-breeding establishments, manufactories, mines, etc.

Finally, it must be remembered that the nation has provided the Emperor with three yachts, one of which is a floating palace, and a couple of railroad trains, one of them a palace on wheels. So there is little excuse for the Kaiser's being in debt.

Emperor William receives his salary quarterly in advance. The money is thrice counted by different functionaries at the national treasury and is afterward placed in a number of strong boxes and carried to the royal mail wagon, waiting at the door between a troop of mounted gendarmes. After the load has been placed in the vehicle the Ministers of Finance of the empire and of the kingdom place the respective seals of their offices upon the door and accompany the Minister of the Royal Household in his carriage to the palace, the mail wagon with its escort of gendarmes following immediately behind. Not until the money is actually deposited in the vaults of Emperor William's Berlin palace does the Minister of the Household sign the receipts, which are made out in the name of "Wilhelm Rex" and "Wilhelm Imperatur" respectively. One-half of the sum is derived from the treasury of the kingdom of Prussia and the other from the treasury of the German empire.

Two days afterward the court functionaries receive their pay, but although the Emperor receives his salary in advance not one of the employes is similarly favored, so that the Emperor is practically always three months behind in the pay list of his household. The only exception which the Emperor makes is in favor of his consort, whose personal allowance of $250,000 per annum is paid to her quarterly and in advance.

At no great court in Europe are the salaries paid so low and infinitesimal as at that of Berlin. The so-called great dignitaries have to satisfy themselves with a pittance of $2,000 a year, while the minister himself receives but $3,000. This is not so surprising when the enormous number of people who figure on the pay roll is taken into consideration. For instance, there are no less than five hundred housemaids, and 1,800 liveried footmen. Every servant, high and low, is entitled to a pension after working in the royal household for twenty years.

Over and beyond the civil list received by the Emperor from the treasury of the empire and that of the kingdom he draws from the war department full salary for the different military commands he assumes. As commander-in-chief of the army he is continually appointing himself colonel-in-chief of this or that regiment, which has thereupon the right to style itself the "Leib," or body regiment of his Majesty. Whenever one reads in the gazette that he has thus honored a regiment in the army one may take it for granted that it entails an addition to his income in the shape of a colonel's pay and allowances. Inasmuch as at the present moment he holds the coloneicy of some fifty different regiments it will readily be seen that this constitutes no inconsiderable addition to his income, all the more as the coloneicies carry with them forage allowances for some two hundred horses.

Out of his civil list the Emperor is expected to pay the allowances of the various members of his family. But this is not a heavy drain on his purse. For his brother, Prince Henry, and his brother-in-law, Prince Frederick Leopold, have each inherited immense private fortunes and are practically independent of any allowance, while the only other princes of his house, Prince Albert of Brunswick, the crazy Prince Alexander and the eccentric yet talented Prince George, all three elderly men, are exceedingly wealthy. Indeed, they figure among the richest princes of the blood in Europe.

COST OF ENGLAND'S WARS.

What the British Have Paid for Their Fighting of Two Centuries.

New York Sun.

In the wars of the present and of the previous century England has expended $5,000,000,000. Almost incessantly since 1700 England has been prosecuting war and paying the cost of it, either in alliance with other European nations or against barbarous or semi-civilized nations single handed.

The first of the wars in which England engaged in the eighteenth century was against the French, England having as its allies Holland, Prussia, Hanover and Portugal. It culminated in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 after an expenditure (relatively much larger in those days) of $900,000,000.

The English war against the Canadian colonists, who were favorable to the French, but who were without adequate resources to withstand the power of the English, followed at a cost of $300,000,000, and then followed the war against the American patriot colonists south of the Canadian border line—the revolutionary war. The cost to England of the revolutionary war is given in the official figures of the English War Office at $600,000,000.

The closing years of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century were years of strife and war in which England took an active part, but never single handed. Her first alliance was with Russia, Prussia, Sardinia, Portugal, Italy and the minor German states against France. That was in 1793. The next alliance, six years later, included the same countries, with Turkey, Naples, the Barbary states and Austria in addition as allies of England. The combination of European nations of which England was a part in 1805 included England, Russia, Austria, Sweden and Naples. In 1809 England and Austria combined against France, and in 1813 all the great powers of Europe and most of the minor ones combined against Napoleon in what was known afterward as "the seventh coalition."

While these wars were in progress in Europe England carried on other wars, particularly against the United States (the war of 1812), and in India, and during this period, beginning in 1793 and closing in 1815, the total sum expended by England for war and naval purposes was $4,000,000,000. Such was the debt of England at the close of the last war with the United States, but it has been greatly reduced since. The Crimean war, in which England engaged against Russia with France, Turkey and Sardinia as its allies, cost England $350,000,000, and subsequent wars and encounters in India, in southern Africa, where the Boers proved a sturdy foe, in Egypt and elsewhere have entailed considerable cost upon the English treasury, but very much less than the expense of fighting with civilized soldiers in well-equipped armies. The present debt of England, exclusive of the debt of England's dependencies, which is $2,000,000,000, is $3,300,000,000.

Biggest Steam Car Ferry.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Superintendent Martin, of the Flint & Pere Marquette line, said to-night that his company has let a contract for the building of the largest steam car ferry in the world. The new ferry will not be ready until next October, and will ply between Manitowoc and Luddington. The steamer will cost $300,000, will have three screws, and will carry thirty cars. Length of the steamer between perpendiculars will be 331 feet, and over-all length 350 feet.

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