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THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

ITS POSSIBLE POLITICAL RESULTS.

VIEWS OF A HIGH RUSSIAN OFFICIAL—COUNT TOLSTOI'S LABORS FOR THE STARVING PEASANTS.

Mosoow, Jan. 7.—In an interview on the famine, a high Russian official, one of the most remarkable men in the Empire, said, after pledging the correspondent to secrecy regarding his name: "The present famine is not a phenomenon that has come suddenly and will as suddenly depart. It is the natural consequence of thirty years' bad management, and will become chronic. It is an inevitable result of a series of causes. The peasants may be relieved: we may buy corn for them and feed them, but how are we to give them back their horses and cattle? They have already killed half of them. This is one consideration. There is still another. Fifty, not sixteen, provinces will be in a state of starvation in the spring. Those Governments which have had good harvests are not the self-supporting ones. They have generally to import corn in the winter and early spring for themselves. This year their state is much worse, seeing that they have exported all the corn they could spare to the famine-stricken districts. What their condition will be in the spring, you may imagine. The peasantry are at once apathetic and desperate. But their apathy cannot last. Risings may be expected. The peasants believe it to be the Czar's duty to feed them.

"There are only two forces which keep the State together, the Church and the army; and the present regime has made for itself enemies in both—not small, insignificant enemies, but powerful and influential ones. I shall not mention names, for fear of drawing attention to them; but I think it is improbable that the soldiers and their comrades, if called from the Polish frontiers to shoot down their starving fathers and brothers, would be likely to obey their orders. But, if the Polish frontier should be denuded of troops, and the country be generally disturbed, I cannot conceive that Austria and Germany would look on quietly and not make an effort to render harmless for a time the Power which they have learned to regard as their greatest and most dangerous foe. We have made enemies, not only among our neighbors, but in our own house. The inhabitants of the Baltic Provinces, once our most loyal subjects, are now our enemies. Finland we have also stirred up against us. But, not content with these achievements, we are now elaborating a Tartar and an Armenian question. Of Poland I need not speak. You have heard how the peasantry regard the Czar. They have no notion of legitimacy. One Czar is as good as another.

"We are living in terrible times. Our society is sunk in materialism, and cares for nothing but self-enjoyment; and the peasant has ceased to be the thoughtless Czar-worshipper of the past. Besides, there appears to be a party at the head of affairs which is composed of Nihilists in disguise. They are Nihilists, only they have altered their methods, and they are leading the country to ruin and disaster in the most loyal fashion in the world. I regard this famine as a blessing in disguise; it may rouse us, and show us the pitfalls toward which we are going."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—A correspondent who is making a tour of Riazan writes as follows: "Absolute starvation is rare, but a majority of the peasants are verging on that condition. The local gentry find it difficult to estimate the real condition of the peasants. The officials declare that the peasants, knowing that relief is coming, conceal their stores and fabricate stories of distress. An assistant of Count Tolstoi refers to cases of 'sham starvation.' Nevertheless, widespread misery exists, and relief is urgently needed. The distress is rapidly becoming worse. Count Tolstoi has established a number of eating-houses, where he has fed people at three shillings each per month, giving them cabbage soup, good bread, and occasionally eggs, but never meat. Count Tolstoi has limited himself and his assistants to the same diet. He and his helpers are erecting huts of refuge for peasants, many of whom have burned their own barns and homesteads piecemeal, in order to keep warm, before starting to tramp."

London, Jan. 7.—An interview was had to-day with Madame Novikoff, who is staying in London with the object of trying to excite interest in the sufferers by the famine in Russia. Madame Novikoff said that the usual outflow of British generosity had been checked by the lies published by the press concerning the situation in Russia. She declared that, despite the scandals, the Red Cross Society could be relied upon faithfully to administer the funds placed at its disposal.

YELLOW FEVER AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 7.—Advices have been received from Kingston, Jamaica, to the effect that yellow fever has broken out there, and that the troops, including the companies of the West Riding Regiment, the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, have been removed to New-Castle in consequence.

The statement that the troops have been removed from Port Royal to New-Castle is certainly incorrect. In every case of an epidemic of yellow fever the soldiers are removed to a camp of isolation, on the Hope road, about six miles out of Kingston. To send them to New-Castle, an encampment 4,000 feet up the mountain, would mean the certainty of taking the dread disease to that camp, which is garrisoned only by white troops, and in which yellow fever has more than once decimated the garrison.

A DALZIEL STORY DENIED.

London, Jan. 7.—Dalziel's News Agency sent out a report that the British Government had landed troops on the Canary Islands in conjunction with the native troubles near Tangier. The Canary Islands belong to Spain, and the Dalziel report was likely to cause a feeling of uneasiness lest Spain should take umbrage at this alleged violation of her territory. Inquiries were therefore made at the Admiralty to learn if there was any truth in the statement. The officials there made an emphatic denial that any British troops had been landed on the Canaries.

THE M'GREEVY-CONNOLLY TRIAL.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—In the McGreevy-Connolly conspiracy case to-day Judge Ross charged the Grand Jury briefly, but in direct favor of the case receiving a verdict from a jury. He severely censured the local press for dealing with a matter still in the courts, and he spoke in no measured terms of men who would continue to receive public moneys not rightfully their due—especially in face of the fact that one of them was a member of Parliament.

THE FRENCH PETROLEUM TARIFF.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Tariff Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday accepted the Senate's decision in regard to the tariff on petroleum.

Before drafting a bill in regard to the petroleum duties, M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, will send two officials to the United States, to study the petroleum question in that country.

The Tariff bill was finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the vote being 394 to 114.

SNOW IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London, Jan. 7.—Heavy snowstorms are prevailing in Yorkshire and Dorsetshire, England, and in the northern part of Ireland. So heavy has the snowfall been in Belfast that traffic in that city is partially suspended.

LAWRENCE IRVING'S CONDITION NOT SERIOUS.

Belfast, Jan. 7.—The surgeons who are in attendance upon Henry Irving's second son, Lawrence Irving, who accidentally shot himself with a revolver at his lodgings here yesterday, held a consultation to-day, and afterward announced that their patient was in no immediate danger.

THE FRENCH REVENUE RETURNS FOR 1891.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The French revenue returns for the year 1891 show a surplus of 100,000,000 francs over expenditures.

FOR FRANCE'S EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

Paris, Jan. 7.—M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, to-day informed the Cabinet, at a meeting of that body, that he would soon introduce in the Chamber of Deputies a bill granting a credit to be expended in making a proper French exhibit at the Chicago Columbian Exhibition.

GLADSTONE ON BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

SUGGESTIONS TO PERSONS WHO ARE APPROACHING THE QUESTION.

London, Jan. 7.—Mr. Gladstone has written from Biarritz a letter on modern criticism of the Bible. In this letter Mr. Gladstone says that he is not an expert in Biblical criticism, and is, therefore, not entitled to pronounce a positive judgment on what is termed higher criticism. Looking at the tone and methods of the destructive side of the controversy, he says: "I am certainly inspired with misgivings regarding the critics, though it may justly be observed that misgivings are not arguments. My mind, perhaps, is also subject to adverse bias from protracted observation of the controversial parallel on the poems of Homer. In that instance, after long familiarity with the subject, I am driven to entertain a mean opinion of negative speculations. My life has also embraced for a period a battery of able and destructive criticism against a large portion of Roman history. Many now consider that the work of Sir George Lewis has, in turn, destroyed this criticism.

"I consider that the ancient record has undergone a certain amount of revival in credit and authority. I recommend those who are approaching the question to consider: First, we must be on our guard against drawing warmth of affection into the field as having the force of argument. We should rather endeavor to defend the Scriptures upon the same principles of evidence and reasonableness governing our mental processes in other matters. Second, when the arguments of specialists point to negative conclusions, we should beware of haste. We should reserve our judgment, even if yielding provisional assent, until we know the specialists have said their last word and we have had an opportunity to compare their results with the wider considerations belonging to the fields of history, philosophy and religion at large."

THE TROUBLE WITH MOROCCO.

NO FRENCH FORCE TO BE SENT TO TOUAT—BRITISH MARINES NOT LANDED AT TANGIER.

Paris, Jan. 7.—"La France" to-day said that a French military expedition was about to be sent to Touat to enforce France's pretensions to that oasis. The truth of that statement, however, is officially denied.

The Bourse was weak this afternoon, owing to the Tangier incident.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—A telegram from Tangier says that three British men-of-war are anchored in the harbor, and that the rumor of the landing of British marines is without foundation. The Spanish cruiser Alfonso has been ordered to Tangier.

London, Jan. 7.—The question of landing British sailors at Tangier arises from the rebellion among the native tribes in the vicinity of that city. Two British warships are lying off Tangier to protect British interests there; and the British Minister, it has been reported, warned the Governor of Tangier that, if he could not guarantee the safety of the city against the rebel tribes, the Minister would have a force landed from the warships for that purpose.

The tone at the Stock Exchange here was extremely flat this afternoon. This feeling was due to the depression on the Berlin bourse. The depression was especially marked in Turkish and Egyptian securities and was owing partly to statements that France will not permit the landing of English sailors at Tangier, and partly to the illness of the Khedive of Egypt.

European bourses, like similar institutions throughout the world, are always ready to jump at any news, credible or not, provided it is capable of exciting a dull stock market. They purposely forget that Algeria is fully conquered, and that France has no serious motive for reverting to the times when her fleet bombarded Mogador. It is not through the ports of Morocco that her interests in that country can be advanced, or, rather, that her Algerian provinces can be protected. France knows, besides, that if England should land marines at Tangier, under the pretext that 500 rebels are advancing on that city, the jealousy of Spain and Germany would soon compel those marines to re-embark, after having "marched up the hill and then marched down again." On the other hand, the French military expedition which was reported as about to be sent to the Touat, with the double object of protecting the Franco-Algerian frontier and of enforcing the French pretensions to that oasis, would have been on a small scale, and could not have raised in the minds of other European Powers the fear that France intends to snatch the eastern districts of Morocco. It would be difficult to send more than 1,000 soldiers in the Touat expedition to occupy that oasis; if, indeed, such an occupation were not prevented by a rising of the tribes of the Gourara, which could concentrate at Timmimoun and Tamentit, two places which it would be necessary to besiege. The French expedition would have had to assemble at El Golea, where there are now hardly 100 soldiers, and the rest of the troops would have had to come from Medeah, 500 miles away. Starting from El Golea, the most southern French post in Algeria, it would have taken the expedition about seven months to cross the country to In Salah, Timmimoun and Tamentit, and to return, after having left a military post in that region. No fewer than 8,000 camels would have been required to transport the force, with its stores and ammunition, and the expenses would have amounted to about $600,000. The difficulties would have been great in a desert where the wells are about forty miles apart, and water for only 100 camels daily can be obtained.

There is another road between El Golea and the Touat, passing by Igli, and a little shorter and easier. But it is too near the Moorish frontier, and the French Government would fear, if it were to use that road, the interference of some tribes of Morocco, and the raising in consequence of international difficulties which it is anxious to avoid, since it merely wants to assert the right it claims upon the Touat and to protect its Algerian frontier. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Paris Cabinet has resolved not to undertake the expedition alluded to in former dispatches.

ANOTHER ALLEGED CANADIAN SCANDAL.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—"The Regina Leader" (Conservative) the other day made a charge to the effect that while Mr. Dewdney was Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories he used his official knowledge to have land adjoining the future town site of Regina corralled, and that a certain personage at Ottawa, who wielded great influence, was in the pool.

To-day's "Globe," commenting on the above, says: "It is not worth while mincing matters. The personage referred to is Lady Macdonald. She, the wife of the Premier of the day, is virtually accused by this Conservative journal of having been a partner with Mr. Dewdney and the rest in a transaction which all concerned must have known to be shady and disreputable, and it would be well for Parliament to order an investigation."

A PERSIAN TOBACCO MONOPOLY CANCELLED.

Teheran, Jan. 7.—The agitation started by the priests against the tobacco regie resulted in the Government withdrawing from the company holding the concession the right to establish a tobacco monopoly in Persia. To compensate the company for the loss thus sustained, the Government agreed to pay it a certain sum of money, and to give it a monopoly of the export tobacco trade. This proposal did not meet with the approval of the priests, and they therefore continued the interdict they had previously laid against the use of tobacco. The feeling against the proposed monopoly grew so strong that last Sunday a riotous mob assembled at the Shah's palace. The military were called on to disperse the rioters, and in the fighting that followed several persons were killed. The Government, finding that the popular agitation was increasing, decided to change its policy, and to-day a decree was issued cancelling the monopoly given the company to export tobacco.

WOMEN ELECTED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The returns of the city election show that for the first time in the history of Canada women have been elected to office. Mrs. Mary McDonell, leader of the Canadian woman suffrage movement, was chosen to the Public School Board, with two other women, Dr. Augusta S. Gullen and Mrs. Harrison. Many women taxpayers voted for all the city officers; they were courteously received at the polls.

ZOLA ON DE MAUPASSANT'S CONDITION.

Paris, Jan. 7.—M. Zola, in an interview to-day, ascribed M. de Maupassant's affliction to heredity, his father having died insane and his mother being subject to cerebral attacks. Said M. Zola: "Within a few years De Maupassant has changed from a bon vivant to an irritable misanthrope. Since his arrival at Passy his mania has gone, and he has sunk into a condition of melancholia. He is exceedingly weak."

ASHFORTH AND O'BRIEN APPEAL.

London, Jan. 7.—Joseph J. Ashforth, the defaulting treasurer of the Royal Arcanum Building and Loan Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Thomas O'Brien, the confidence man of Albany, N. Y., the extradition of which two men was ordered by Sir John Bridge in the Bow Street Police Court a week ago, have appealed from the decision, and their departure for the United States will consequently be delayed.

THE MEDIUM OF CONTAGION IN INFLUENZA.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—Dr. Pfeiffer, Professor Koch's son-in-law, who has discovered the influenza bacillus, says he believes that the sputum of persons suffering from influenza is the medium of contagion in that disease.

Dr. Pfeiffer presented a report on his discovery at the meeting of doctors in the Charity Hospital to-night. He said that he had discovered minute bacilli in the sputum of twenty-four patients suffering from influenza, and that he had inoculated monkeys and rabbits with a cultivation of the organism with positive results. Dr. Canon, of the City Hospital, also made a report. He had examined twenty patients, and had discovered the bacilli in the blood of seventeen.

Professor Koch examined the specimens and the methods of investigation pursued by the two doctors, and established the identity of their results.

ILLNESS OF THE CZARINA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—The Czarina is ill and is unable to leave her apartments. She receives no visitors.

THE TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN A FIGHT WITH THE OUTLAWS.

THE MILITIA IN SPRINGFIELD—JUDGE BOTKIN DOES NOT TRY TO OPEN COURT.

Arkalon, Kan., Jan. 7.—In a running fight with outlaws this evening it is known that four men were killed. The number of wounded is not yet known.

Springfield, Kan., Jan. 7.—The soldiers who arrived here last night have again demonstrated the fact that a mob, no matter how turbulent and lawless it may be in the absence of the troops, soon becomes orderly and law-abiding in their presence, or else seeks safety in flight. In the present instance the latter effect is noticed, and not a single member of the mob which so cruelly murdered an officer of the town remained to oppose the State Militia in their work of bringing order out of chaos.

Company H of the State Militia, under command of Captain Hester, arrived here last night and is camped in some vacant storerooms. A number of people were gathered about the streets discussing the situation and wondering what the outcome would be, but they displayed no arms. The military had a quieting and soothing effect upon them also.

Contrary to a report circulated freely, Judge Botkin did not come to Springfield at all. The Judge intended to open and adjourn court at 10 o'clock this morning under the protection of the militia, but the project was abandoned, and he went to Pratt to attend the funeral of Sheriff Dunn. At 11 o'clock Springfield attorneys decided to elect a temporary judge and to call a special venire at the instance of the County Attorney.

Colonel J. H. Rickecker and staff have established headquarters in the empty bank of Springfield Building, which is about twelve by fourteen feet in size. A few blank checks scattered about appear to indicate that a banking business was once carried on inside of the building. A ton of bran, stored in the room in addition to the officers' traps, adds to the incongruity of the surroundings. Apparently every one who is said to have connection with the killing of Sheriff Dunn has vanished. The six officers who survived the attack say there were fifty men at least in the attacking party. They filled three covered wagons, and many were on horseback. Not one can be found.

Adjutant-General Roberts sent a dispatch to Governor Humphrey this afternoon stating that he had arrested and was holding four prisoners. He added that he anticipated no trouble as long as the troops remained. Governor Humphrey immediately telegraphed in reply as follows: "You are only to hold prisoners until warrants can be secured and served upon them. There should be no unnecessary delay in this."

Kansas City, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Springfield, Kan., sent this morning says: The intense fever of excitement under which the people of this locality have labored since the murder of Sheriff Dunn appears to be subsiding and matters are gradually assuming their normal aspect. Further trouble may possibly follow, but it is not thought likely. Company H, under Captain Beaton, arrived here at sundown last night and went into camp. This morning many armed men are seen in the streets with long Winchesters, but not one of them was in the mob which assassinated Dunn. That mob comprised fifty men, and has absolutely vanished. The Coroner's jury examined three witnesses yesterday. The examination will continue to-day.

A dispatch from Topeka says: Governor Humphrey telegraphed Judge Botkin this morning that he could not put arms in the hands of deputy-sheriffs. The adjutant-general was further instructed not to interfere with the work done by the civil authorities, but to assist them in serving warrants if called upon. There is a suspicion that Botkin's request for a stand of arms, made on the day of the difficulty, was for the purpose of arming his friends, and that had the arms been sent a general fight would have followed. Botkin has shown no disposition to retire from the bench, and the impression prevails here that he will not do so, even if it becomes necessary to place his entire judicial district under military rule. The only way in which he can be removed is by impeachment, and this is not likely to be tried again.

A LEGAL CONTEST OVER TERRA COTTA.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH SUED FOR A LARGE SUM—A COUNTER-CLAIM AGAINST THE MANUFACTURERS.

A suit involving the question of the value of terra-cotta for building purposes in this climate has been begun, the New-York Architectural Terra-Cotta Company having instituted litigation against All Saints' Roman Catholic Church for the unpaid balance—about $21,000—due on a contract for the terra-cotta used in the construction of the church's new building, at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth st. and Madison-ave. This was in course of construction for about two years, and was only completed last summer. The Terra-Cotta Company secured the contract for supplying this material for about $40,000. The material was to be of "best hard-burned terra-cotta." This the company asserts that it has supplied, but has only received $16,000 on account of the amount due. In response to this suit, the church, through Peter Condon, its attorney, has started a counter-suit for $40,000, being the amount paid the company, and the balance as damages for expenses said to have been incurred in using the terra-cotta, which, it is claimed, will have to be replaced.

Mr. Condon said yesterday to a Tribune reporter: "The storms of last winter produced the effect of discoloring the terra-cotta in many places. Portions chipped off and cracked, and signs of disintegration appeared. When the blocks began to show their inferiority it was resolved that some examination of their quality should be made before the balance was paid. The church authorities offered to submit the question of the quality of the terra-cotta to some expert, but this the company refused to do. The church then called in an expert, who declared the material to be inferior."

Mr. Condon then showed the reporter the expert's written report, from which the following extract is taken: "The material does not reach the Standard of good quality, of what is considered lasting enough to recommend as passable work. The number of pieces that are totally imperfect and unsafe to enter into good construction I found very large."

After some heated correspondence regarding the quality of the blocks and the payment of balance due between Father James W. Power, of the church, and James Taylor, superintendent of the architectural company, the suit and counter-suit were instituted. The church immediately began to secure evidence, and sent a number of samples of the terra-cotta supplied to the United States Watertown Arsenal Testing station for a crushing test, to prove their lack of durability. The report received in response to this shows that they cracked at a pressure averaging 1,500 pounds to the square inch. A piece of terra-cotta picked up at random from another building in course of construction withstood the test up to 4,752 pounds. "An ordinary Haverstraw brick," Mr. Condon said, "will stand a similar test up to 2,500 or 3,000 pounds, and terra-cotta blocks are supposed to be much stronger than brick." This evidence, the church believes, is enough to prove that the quality of the terra-cotta was inferior, and shows that the contract has not been fulfilled.

Walter Geer, president of the terra-cotta company, when seen yesterday afternoon, said reluctantly: "We furnished the terra-cotta according to our contract, and are suing for an unpaid balance. There is no recognized test of strength or quality in terra-cotta, so we were unwilling to have our blocks submitted to any. We make but one quality, and that is the best." Mr. Geer admitted that terra-cotta should withstand a strain as great as, if not greater than brick, which he said should be over 2,000 pounds to the square inch. "The trouble, if there is any, with that supplied to All Saints' Church is that the building was for two winters uncompleted, and rain was allowed to soak into the walls, and as the hollow terra-cotta blocks had not been properly filled, the first frost would naturally injure them more or less. They called our attention to several defective blocks, which we replaced with others."

THE RETALIATORY CLAUSE.

NOTICE OF ITS ENFORCEMENT IN MARCH.

MR. BLAINE'S NOTES TO REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNTRIES IMPOSING UNREASONABLE TARIFFS ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Washington, Jan. 7.—In view of the provision in the reciprocity section of the Tariff law of October 1, 1890, making it the duty of the President, after January 1, 1892, to suspend by proclamation the free admission of sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, in the case of such countries producing these articles as, after that date, maintain tariff duties upon American agricultural and other products which he may deem unequal and unreasonable, the President submitted to the Attorney-General the question whether the law authorized him to issue a proclamation fixing a future day when the duties imposed by virtue of the proclamation would take effect. The Attorney-General has given an opinion that the duties must attach and be collected on and after the date of the proclamation, and that a future day cannot be named by the President.

Owing to this decision and to the fact that justice to importers of the articles named in Section 3 of the Tariff law requires that reasonable notice should be given of the President's intended action, Secretary Blaine to-day sent notes to the diplomatic representatives in this city of Austria-Hungary, Colombia, Hayti, Nicaragua, Honduras, Spain (for the Philippine Islands), and Venezuela, informing them that on March 15 next the President would issue his proclamation—unless in the meantime some satisfactory reciprocity arrangement should be made with the countries named—declaring that, in view of the free admission of the articles named in Section 3 of the tariff, the product of those countries, he deemed their tariffs on the agricultural and other products of the United States to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, and that in the case of the countries named he would issue his proclamation March 15 next, suspending the provisions of the Tariff law relating to the free introduction into the United States of sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such countries, and that on and after that date the duties fixed in Section 3 would be imposed on those articles. The notice to Spain, however, only applies to the Philippine Islands.

Negotiations with France and some other countries have reached such a stage as in the opinion of the President, to warrant the Secretary of State in withholding notice to them of a proclamation affecting their products. The following is the full text of Secretary Blaine's note to the Minister of Venezuela, and the others are in similar terms:

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 7, 1892.

Sir: I am directed by the President to again bring to your attention the provisions of the tariff law of the Congress of the United States approved October 1, 1890, in which provision was made for admission into the United States, free of all duty, of the following articles, to wit:

All sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color; molasses, coffee, tea and hides. In Section 3 of this law it is declared that these remissions of duty were made "with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing" those articles; and it is provided that "on and after the 1st day of January 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it is his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country," at the rates set forth in said section 3.

I am further directed by the President to inform you that, in view of the free introduction into the United States of the articles named, the product of Venezuela, he deems the duties imposed upon the agricultural and other products of the United States, on their introduction into Venezuela, to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable; and that, unless on or before the 15th day of March next some satisfactory commercial arrangement is entered upon between the Government of the United States and the Government of Venezuela, or unless some action is taken by the latter Government whereby the unequal and unreasonable state of the trade relations between the two countries is removed, the President will, on the date last named, issue his proclamation suspending the provisions of the Tariff law cited, relating to the free introduction of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of Venezuela, and during such suspension the duties set forth in Section 3 of said law shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from Venezuela.

In asking you to transmit to your Government the foregoing information, I desire to repeat the assurance, which has been given to you and your Government at various times since the enactment of the law cited, of the earnest desire of this Government to maintain with Venezuela the most intimate and friendly trade relations, and to express the hope that you may yet be empowered by your Government to enter with me upon a commercial arrangement reciprocally equal and mutually advantageous.

Accept, sir, etc., JAMES G. BLAINE.

Señor Don Nicanor Bolet-Peraza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela.

The notes referred to above were considered and signed by Mr. Blaine at his home this afternoon. General J. W. Foster spent some time in consultation with him on the subject.

DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

Manchester, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special).—The revenue cutter Gallatin still hangs together, but she is a total wreck. The seas are breaking completely over her and her deck is broken. Officers and crew lost everything they owned. All have left the scene of the disaster except Captain Gabrielson and Lieutenants Dimrock and Hasson. They are waiting till they receive instructions from Washington.

Rockland, Me., Jan. 7.—The schooner which went ashore at the Breakwater last night was the Georgiana, of this port, bound hence for Blue Hill, with wood. She went to pieces in a few hours. Two of her crew, Peter Brown, this city, and Henry Mathews, of Canada, were lost.

Rockport, Mass., Jan. 7.—The schooner Mary Baker, that went ashore at Land's End yesterday, is a total loss.

Cape May, N. J., Jan. 7 (Special).—Before daylight this morning the crew of the Cape May Point Life-saving station rescued by means of the breeches buoy Captain Nicholas V. Young and four men of the two-masted schooner, Jacob B. Durree, of Absecom, N. J., and brought them to the station half dead from exposure. The schooner is of seventy tons burden, valued at $4,000, and not insured. She is laden with lumber from Norfolk to Atlantic City, N. J. The schooner left Norfolk on New-Year's, and was in sight of Atlantic City on Tuesday, but the storm drove her about until the vessel grounded this morning.

A COLLISION ON THE BIG FOUR.

Wabash, Ind., Jan. 7 (Special).—An "end-on" collision occurred this morning on the "Big Four" route at Anderson. A freight train had stopped at a water tank, when eastbound express No. 12, running at a high rate of speed, crashed into the caboose of the freight, wrecking the car and setting it on fire. The engine and several cars were badly damaged. The trainmen saved themselves by jumping.

THE SICK LIST IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The condition of Speaker Crisp showed considerable improvement to-day. The Speaker ate a good breakfast, and later sat up in bed and read a morning paper.

Representative John C. Tarsney, of Missouri, has been ill for several days with a bad attack of the grip. He is reported to be a little better to-day, but is still confined to his room.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton is improved in health and expects to be at his office to-morrow.

General Superintendent Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, has recovered from the grip.

SECRETARY BLAINE RECOVERED.

HE EXPECTS TO RESUME HIS DUTIES AT THE DEPARTMENT TO-DAY.

Washington, Jan. 7.—It was stated by Mr. Blaine's private secretary this morning that the Secretary was feeling all right, but would remain at home to-day for rest. The Secretary sent down word that he expected to be able to go to the Department to-morrow. He is taking things easy to-day and running no risks by venturing out of doors. He is reported to be quite recovered from yesterday's attack of indigestion, but is somewhat weak.

Dr. Hyatt called this morning, and after looking at the Secretary and chatting with him for awhile, advised that he keep quiet to-day and try to rest himself. The Secretary followed this advice and remained in his room during the day. The physician said there was no apparent reason why the Secretary should not resume his official duties to-morrow. It is therefore possible that he will attend the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

At the State Department there were numerous inquiries as to the Secretary's health and the universal reply was that "he was all right." There were also many callers at the house. These were informed by the attendant at the door that the Secretary was resting comfortably.

Inquiry at Mr. Blaine's home at 10:30 o'clock to-night in regard to the Secretary's condition elicited the response that he was much better, so much so that he expected to go to his office to-morrow. The Secretary was in good spirits and passed a portion of the evening in the drawing-room with the members of his family.

LYNCHING MEN AND WOMEN.

EXTERMINATION OF THE SIMS FAMILY NOW ABOUT COMPLETED.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 7.—News came last night from Womack Hill, Ala., the scene of the recent Sims outrages and hangings, that while Neal Sims, the brother of "Bob," two other men and Laura and Beatrice Sims, the two daughters of "Bob," were on their way from Womack Hill last night going in the direction of Leak, Miss., the rendezvous of the rest of the gang, they were met by a posse searching for Neal Sims, who is wanted for murder. It is said that Neal resisted arrest, and was hanged and afterward shot, also that the rest of the party attempted to interfere in Neal's behalf, and were strung to an oak tree along the roadside, the women being among the number lynched. Great excitement is said to prevail.

PREPARING FOR THE SEALING SEASON.

A LARGER FLEET THAN EVER TO GO TO THE ISLANDS—BIG CHANCES TO BE TAKEN.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—There is considerable activity among the sealers, and many of them are preparing for the season's work. Most of the fleet will fit out at Victoria, B. C., and fully fifty vessels will leave that place alone. The Casco was the first to go to sea from this port, but she had to return, and the chances are that the Lord Bluhm, now fitting out, will get away before the Casco. Besides the fleet now on the coast, it was learned that fifteen schooners will be brought out from the East to engage in the catching of seals; in fact, some of them are on the way now. It is said the men will take far greater chances this season than they did last.

GRIEVANCES OF RAILROAD MEN.

CHIEF OF TRAINMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATION IN CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 7.—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. B. Youngson, his assistant, and F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Order of Locomotive Firemen, held a long consultation with the Consolidated Railroad officials to-day. There were also present a half-dozen engineers and firemen, representing the Northampton and Naugatuck and other divisions of the Consolidated road. The cause Tuttle could be heard pitched to a high key. The cause of the long conference and the strict privacy was the difficulty existing between the Consolidated road and its engineers and firemen. A year ago the firemen on the Naugatuck, Northampton and Valley divisions made a demand for higher pay. They get $1 75 a day, while the firemen on the main line receive $2 25 a day and extra money for every mile over 100 which they make in a day. The firemen on the divisions named asked for an increase of 25 cents a day and for pay for extra work, but the company did not comply with the demand. The latter waited a year, and then submitted their grievances to the national officers of their union. The engineers were involved; that is, they determined to side with the firemen, and their national officers were told of the fact. As a consequence, Chief Arthur and Assistant Chief Youngson, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and Grand Master Sargent, of the Order of Firemen, came to this city and conferred with the railroad officials. Neither the railroad officials nor Chief Arthur and his associates will say what the result of the conference is.

MOVING ARANSAS PASS TRAINS.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 7.—More disorder among the strikers on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad at Yoakum is threatened. Captain Lee Hall has been there for a week with a detachment of twelve deputy-sheriffs. The Mayor of Yoakum, who is alleged to be in sympathy with the strikers, to offset the effect of the presence of these officers, has appointed thirty special police from the ranks of the strikers. This having been announced to Judge King, of the District Court here, he had fifteen additional deputy-sheriffs sent to that town. The receivers of the road say they have found a man who disabled fifteen engines at Yoakum two days ago.

Yoakum, Tex., Jan. 7.—Two passenger trains passed through on the main line yesterday, both well guarded. A passenger train was also sent out, toward Waco, at 11:30 a. m. Disabled engines are being repaired at the roundhouses, and everything generally has an air of getting ready for business. No switching was done in the yard here to-day and no trains of freight cars were moved. Receiver McNamara is here, and says: "The situation is improving daily. The regular passenger train service was resumed yesterday, and freight trains will be moved soon over the main line to the coast. It is only a question of a few days until matters will be in good shape. It has been stated repeatedly that no prejudice exists against old employes, and such is the fact, but unless they make early application, there will be few if any vacancies to be filled."

ARRANGING FOR NEW MANAGERS.

Omaha, Jan. 7.—General Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific, and General Manager Robinson, of the St. Joseph and Grand Island road, are in Omaha arranging the details of the management of the latter road, which is in the future to be operated independent of the Union Pacific. St. Joseph will be the headquarters of the road. It is understood that S. M. Adsit, now general agent of the Union Pacific at St. Joseph, will be general passenger and freight agent. J. G. Drew, chief clerk to Superintendent Ross, of the Grand Island, is slated for the auditorship. He is in Omaha with Mr. Robinson. Richard Berry, now at St. Louis, is mentioned as Mr. Robinson's chief clerk.

MONEY FOR THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Albany, Jan. 7 (Special).—Under the act of Congress of March 2, 1891, appropriating $25,000 for Naval Reserves, New-York State received $7,461 71, and this amount now stands to her credit on the books of the Naval Department. Adjutant-General Porter says that this fund can be used for the purchase of arms and equipment only for the Naval Militia, and will be issued and charged against the State allotment. New-York's Naval Reserve numbers 375.

AN INTOXICATED JUROR PUNISHED.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 7.—One of the jurors engaged in the trial of the case against Kilburn J. Brown, for smuggling, in the United States District Court, appeared in court to-day intoxicated. Judge Aldrich immediately ordered him under arrest, and by agreement the trial proceeded with eleven jurors. This afternoon the offender was committed to jail for two days, and was fined $25 for contempt of court.

AN EXPRESS OFFICE ROBBED.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Houston, Tex., says: "Last night, at about 10:30 o'clock, the branch office of the Wells Fargo Express Company at the Grand Central Station was robbed of four packages of money containing about $10,000."

GARZA'S RETREAT KNOWN.

TROOPS DISPATCHED TO CAPTURE HIM.

ONE OF THE OUTLAW'S BANDS PUT TO FLIGHT BY UNITED STATES SOLDIERS—A RESCUE BY GARZA'S MEN.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 7.—One of the clerks at Government headquarters said last night: "The capture of Garza is regarded as a question of only a few hours; and, while the officers are guarding the secret closely, he has been located positively at a ranch eighteen miles from San Diego, and a force sufficient to insure his capture is now after him, having been sent this morning. I expect to hear that he has either been captured or slain; probably the latter, as he has boasted he would never be taken alive. I believe that with his death or capture the revolution, if the outbreak can be so called, will come to a sudden termination."

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to "The Republic" from Laredo, Tex., says: "A telegram received late last night from General Reyes, commander of the Mexican troops now operating on the border against the Garza revolutionists, says that a considerable engagement took place on Tuesday night between the United States troops and a band of Garza's troops at the La Joha crossing, on the Rio Grande, and that the Garza men were put to flight, leaving a number of horses and arms in possession of the United States forces. The fight took place on the bank of the river, and two of the bandits jumped into the water to make their escape. One of them was shot, and the other was taken prisoner by the Mexican troops, who had moved along the river front on the Mexican side in conjunction with the United States forces.

"A later telegram from General Reyes says that a report had reached his headquarters that a detachment of American cavalry, escorting several captured Garza men to Brownsville for trial by the United States Court, were attacked by a company of Garza's men below Edinburg, and that the prisoners were rescued."

HE HAS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

IT'S A BOOK OF RECORD AND A MARSHAL HAS BEEN SENT FOR IT.

John R. Judd, of No. 1,364 Broadway, possesses a record book belonging to the United States Government which the War Department would like to get. On Tuesday a United States Marshal came all the way from Washington to get this book, but Judd is determined to keep it until the Government pays him $50 for it. The book contains some of the official correspondence during the war of the following well-known men: General Fitz John Porter, Brigadier-General Daniel Butterfield, Major-General McClellan, Brigadier-General McDowell, Brigadier-General S. Casey, Assistant Adjutant-General Frederick T. Lock, Adjutant-General Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Adjutant-General James S. Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Hardie, Assistant Adjutant-General Samuel Buck, Assistant Adjutant-General Thomas S. Hoyt, Brigadier-General Heintzelman, Assistant Adjutant-General Chauncey McKeever, and others.

This book was purchased by Mr.