# New-York Tribune.

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## ENGLISH JINGOISM WAXING

PATRIOTIC SONGS CHEERED IN CONCERT HALLS AND THEATRES.

THE NEWSPAPERS LESS CONCILIATORY TO AMERICA—WILL THE SETTLEMENT OF THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION BE HINDERED?—AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD—THE HEAD OF J. S. MORGAN & CO. THINKS A 3 PER CENT GOLD BOND ALONE WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
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London, Jan. 13.—The increase of English Jingoism is still noticeable. The managers of the concert halls are catering to the public taste, patriotic songs being received with wild delight. A new song entitled "Hands Off!" beginning, "England, to arms! the need is nigh!" has been introduced at Daly's Theatre in "An Artist's Model," after the official examiner of plays had revised it so as to exclude a personal attack upon the Kaiser. The Laureate's poem, "Jameson's Ride," was recited to-night at the Alhambra Theatre. All the South African scenes in "Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" are received nightly with rapturous applause.

The audiences at the concert halls and theatres are not discriminating; they cheer with equal fervor for the Queen, for Mr. Chamberlain, for Jameson, for Rhodes and for the Chartered Company. Every skit at the expense of the Emperor or of Germany excites wild hilarity. The newspapers also bristle with patriotic verse, not always so bad in form as Mr. Austin's ballad, but more distinctly Jingo in tone.

The effect of the outbreak of Jingoism which followed the naval preparations for an impossible war with Germany has been unfavorable to the peace negotiations with America. The Englishman suddenly seems to have recalled the fact that Mr. Cleveland, as well as the Emperor William, has affronted the dignity of the Nation, and he has softened in his attitude toward America. The newspapers have ceased, with the exception of "The Chronicle" and "The Westminster Gazette," to print conciliatory articles or to take interest in the project of a permanent arbitration tribunal. "The St. James's Gazette" to-night asserts that vague talk of this kind is likely to do more harm than good, since "it can only convince those Americans who dislike us that we are afraid and will yield. They are less likely to be pacified by what they think a display of weakness than encouraged to repeat the provocation in some aggravated form. Once we show that we are afraid to stand for our rights, they will be questioned everywhere, in Jamaica and in Canada as much as in Guiana."

"The St. James's Gazette" would not have written in that vein before the naval demonstration against Germany, nor would English authors, without this outbreak of Jingoism, have withdrawn their names from the address written by Mr. Hall Caine, with the approval of Sir Walter Besant, to their American brethren, nor have instituted an inquiry by the Authors' Society for discrediting it. Jingoism is now in the air. Every Englishman is afraid somebody may take him for a Little Englander, like Mr. Labouchere. The moral pressure of public opinion is no longer brought to bear to induce Lord Salisbury to compromise the Venezuela question.

The Government's decision to publish an exhaustive Blue Book is, however, generally commended. The English view now is that Mr. Cleveland has made arbitration impossible, and that Lord Salisbury need not be too anxious to help him get out of his difficulty. At the same time the resumption of direct negotiations with Venezuela is favored.

American financial measures attract little notice here. Mr. Burns, the head of the London house of J. S. Morgan & Co., said this morning that he thought the popular loan would be taken, but that the only effect would be that it would be paid for in greenbacks, and that the currency would be contracted. With the uncertainty now prevailing respecting the interpretation of "coin payment," these bonds could not be sold in Europe, and the expedient of a popular loan would be a failure so far as the protection of the gold reserve was concerned, since those who have gold would not part with it for coin bonds. When asked what measures were necessary in his judgment for the restoration of American credit, Mr. Burns promptly said:

"An issue of 3 per cent bonds payable in gold; these would be taken at once by Dutch, German and French bankers, as well as by American banks which have gold. No new American securities are now marketable in England, but if the Venezuela question were settled, 3 per cent gold bonds would go like hot cakes in London. The Treasury would have all the gold it wanted if all doubt respecting the payment of bonds in gold were removed by legislation. American 3 per cents would at once be a popular investment in Europe if gold instead of coin payments were guaranteed. Then the gold reserve would be safe."

I. N. F.

## JOINT COMMISSION PROPOSED.

LORD SALISBURY SAID TO BE ENDEAVORING TO RESUME DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

London, Jan. 13.—The United Press learns on good authority that Lord Salisbury is endeavoring, through a neutral Power, to resume direct negotiations with Venezuela, proposing the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the disputed frontier. If the joint commission fails to reach a complete agreement, the points in dispute are to be referred to a third Power.

## "CROOKS" SENT BACK TO NEW-YORK.

Boston, Jan. 13.—Charles A. Drake, alias "Whitey" McGowan, twenty-four years old, a New-York "knockout-drop" operator and general criminal; Richard D. Coleman, alias Hawley, nineteen years old, a New-York pickpocket, and Oscar Burns, alias William E. Hill, alias Ferguson, twenty-two years old, another New-York thief, who were arrested with William, alias "Tiny," Smith, on Friday evening, were "railroaded" out of the city on Sunday afternoon on their pledge to return to New-York. Smith confessed that a number of signatures shown to him were those that were on checks which he had stolen from letter-boxes in Philadelphia, and on which he had raised the amounts. He will be held here on a charge of check-raising and burglary.

## HURT BY A CABLE-CAR IN PARK ROW.

MISS PEARSON, EIGHTY-TWO YEARS OLD, TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.

Miss Margaret Pearson, an aged sister of ex-Judge Pearson, was seriously hurt by a Third-ave. cable-car in Park Row, near the Postoffice, at 11 a. m. yesterday. She was attempting to cross Park Row from Broadway, when she was knocked down by the car as it was swinging around the curve at the terminus of the road. Her back was struck by the dashboard, and she was flung down on her face on the pavement. Her nose was cut and she was so much stunned by the fall that she was unable to rise. Several men lifted her from the pavement and carried her into an office in Park Row, where she remained until an ambulance was called to carry her to the Hudson Street Hospital.

When the ambulance arrived Miss Pearson was able to walk to it. She said that she was eighty-two years old, and was brought to this city from Ireland when she was only two years old. She has lived with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Pearson, at No. 72 East Eighty-sixth-st.

## IS HARRISON OUT OF IT?

SIGNIFICANT REMARK BY HIS FRIEND, EX-SENATOR PALMER.

THE LATTER, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH THE EX-PRESIDENT, ANNOUNCES THAT IN HIS JUDGMENT "GENERAL HARRISON WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION."

Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, who is now in the city, had a long conference with ex-President Harrison at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. After seeing General Harrison, Mr. Palmer said: "In my judgment, General Harrison will not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination."

This statement is regarded by politicians as important on account of the close relations of personal friendship that have long existed between the ex-President and Mr. Palmer. They served in the United States Senate together and their intimacy was of a marked character. After General Harrison became President, he intended that Mr. Palmer should have a place in his Cabinet and proposed that he should accept the post of Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Palmer, however, was bitterly opposed by General Alger and other Michigan Republicans. Mr. Palmer declined to place the President in a position of antagonism to the dominant faction of the party in Michigan, and General Harrison gave the portfolio to General Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

General Harrison afterward appointed Mr. Palmer Minister to Spain. Their friendship has since been continued without interruption or impairment, and it was believed last evening that the ex-President had confided his purpose to ex-Senator Palmer of keeping out of the race.

Yesterday morning after breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, General Harrison called upon Mrs. Stanford, widow of Senator Stanford, of California, whose law suit he is conducting in Washington. After a long consultation with his client, the General went downtown and had an interview with a lawyer who has an office in the Mills Building. He spent the morning downtown and returned to the hotel in the afternoon, when he received Senator Palmer. He dined at 6:30 with Russell Harrison, and after dinner, accompanied by his son, he called upon Mrs. Dimmock at her home, No. 40 East Thirty-eighth-st., and spent the evening there, returning to the hotel at 10:30.

## BUSHNELL TAKES OFFICE.

SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S GRACEFUL SPEECH—THE NEW EXECUTIVE WISHES HIGHER THINGS FOR HIS PREDECESSOR.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The city was gay today with flags and bunting, marching troops and political clubs, with their bands of music, celebrating the inauguration of Governor Bushnell. The inauguration exercises proper took place in the rotunda of the Capitol at noon. At 11:45 a Legislative Committee arrived at the Capitol, as did also carriages with Governor McKinley and Governor-elect Bushnell. The exercises here were simple and brief. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Russell, of the Central Christian Church. The oath of office was then administered by Judge T. E. Minshall, of the Supreme Court. Governor McKinley then presented Governor Bushnell with his commission in the following speech:

We have assembled to-day to perform a constitutional duty of great dignity and importance, the transfer of the office and power of the Governor to the Chief Executive chosen by the people last November, and whose term of office, by the constitution, begins to-day.

It is a tribute to our institutions and an assurance of their strength and permanence that those who stood opposed to each other at the last election, now cheerfully acquiesing in the popular will, have gathered here to participate in the inauguration of Governor Bushnell and to wish him godspeed and the realization of a useful, honorable and distinguished administration. No Governor ever entered upon his duties with more kindly sentiments of regard and more certain evidences of public confidence, coming from every quarter of the State, and from all classes of our people, than he who takes the oath of office to-day. No Governor but one ever came to the office with a larger plurality, and but one with a larger popular vote than he. It will be a source of comfort and a tower of strength to him to realize always that he has behind him the people whose only aim is the public good, and whose support can be counted upon in every effort to promote the welfare of the State. I congratulate him that he enjoys this confidence, and am sure the people will follow him with their blessings and prayers.

My last official act is done when I present to you, Governor Bushnell, in behalf of the people and by their command, your commission as Governor. No act in my four years' incumbency has given me more genuine pleasure than this. I know it will not be out of place to say—for it is in my heart to say it—that you have my warm and sincere personal good wishes, both in your public and private life. May a kind Providence guide and preserve you, not only during the years of your official term, but in all the years of the future, and may your administration be of great advantage to the people, a credit and honor to yourself, and one illustrious in the annals of the State.

Governor Bushnell then delivered his inaugural address. He spoke at length of State affairs, taxation, etc., and of biennial elections had this to say:

Under the constitution, the people of Ohio are called upon annually to elect certain officers of the State government. The temper of the people is undoubtedly in favor of fewer elections. We hear constantly the demand for shorter campaigns and for less excitement, the pleas advanced in support of this anti-election cause being that the prosecution of the affairs of the political campaign disturbs business seriously and interferes with the every-day affairs of men. It cannot be denied that there is a great deal of force in this protest against too frequent elections and that a large portion of the people are in favor of biennial instead of annual elections.

Being satisfied that this is the sentiment of a majority of the people of the State, I recommend that you take such action as is necessary for the submission at the next election of a constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections.

Of his predecessor in office, the Governor said:

At this most fitting of all times it gives me the greatest and most sincere pleasure to congratulate you upon the honesty, dignity and wisdom of the administration of the Hon. William McKinley as Chief Executive of the State. Ohio has been honored by him ever as he has been honored by Ohio. May his destiny lead him to the pathway where he can give for the whole American people the same excellent service he has bestowed upon his fellow-citizens of Ohio. May he enjoy the full reward of his labors and of his life, and may all his days be those of prosperity and peace. I thank him for his courtesy and kindness to me, for his good wishes for my successful work in your behalf, and for the honorable record he has given for my emulation.

There was a magnificent parade of thirty-nine civil and political organizations and sixty military organizations, which was reviewed by the Governor's party from a stand on the north side of the Capitol.

## WIRES RUINED BY ELECTROLYSIS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 13.—Every underground cable in Allegheny City, all underground wires in Bellefield, part of the system in East Liberty, and also in the West End, have been abandoned, the downtown district practically being the only part of the system in the two cities that has escaped the ravages of electrolysis. The wires affected are the property of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company, otherwise the Local Telegraph Company. The wires affected had recently been placed underground at a cost exceeding $50,000. In every case it is stated the electric street railways are responsible for the condition of affairs. The water companies, telegraph companies, electric light companies, natural and artificial gas companies have also suffered damage to a large extent. Overhead cables are being substituted for the underground systems, and experts are at work devising a plan to assure protection to the buried conductor wires.

## POOR SCAFFOLDING COSTS THREE LIVES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—Two men were killed, and another was fatally injured this afternoon by the breaking of a scaffolding upon which the trio were at work. The men were painters, and they were at work on the outside of the building No. 38 South Second-st., at the third floor. The scaffolding was poorly constructed, and it gave way at one end, precipitating the men to the ground. The killed are Edward Petrusky, aged forty-six years, and William D. ——, aged thirty-six years. Henry Peterson, a journeyman, forty years, was fatally hurt. Mr. Petrusky was the contractor for the work, and the other man killed was his foreman.

## NO REDCROSS INTERFERENCE

THE SULTAN SERVES NOTICE THAT HE WILL NOT TOLERATE IT.

HE DECLARES THAT HE KNOWS THE NEEDS OF HIS OWN PEOPLE AND CAN MINISTER TO THEM.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Turkish Legation gave out this afternoon the following official communication:

"The Imperial Government will not permit any distribution among its subjects, in his own territory, by any foreign society or individuals, however respectable the same may be (as for instance the Red Cross Society) of money collected abroad. Such interference no independent Government has ever allowed, especially when the collections are made on the strength of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconcilable enemies of the Turkish race and religion, and on the basis of false accusation that Turkey repudiates. Besides, the Sublime Porte is mindful of the true interests of its subjects, and distinguishing between the real state of things and the calumnies and wild exaggerations of interested or fanatical parties, will, as it has done heretofore, under its own legitimate control, alleviate the wants of all Turkish subjects, living in certain provinces, irrespective of creed or race."

At the headquarters of the American National Red Cross to-night it was stated authoritatively for Miss Clara Barton by George M. Pullman, financial secretary, that no alteration in the plans of the Red Cross to go to Turkey had been made as a result of the Turkish Minister's communication to the United Press, and none of the officers would consent to comment on the matter. When the Red Cross became officially aware that Turkey would not permit the proposed relief, it would then be necessary for its executive board to meet and determine upon what future action was advisable.

It is the opinion of Armenian sympathizers in Washington that strong pressure will be exerted by the Christian organizations throughout the world to secure by concert of governments a radical modification of the Porte's attitude toward the Red Cross.

### NOT SURPRISED AT IT.

HENRY NORMAN SAYS THE SULTAN DOESN'T WANT OUTSIDERS TO FIND OUT WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON IN ARMENIA.

Few people in this city interested in Red Cross and Armenian relief work could be found last night, and those who were seen declined to speak for publication. An interesting talk, however, about the foregoing communication of the Sultan's purpose was given by Henry Norman, the representative of "The London Daily Chronicle," who has been in Washington looking into the Venezuelan question and was at the Waldorf yesterday. Mr. Norman, when asked about the report that the Sultan had refused to allow any of the Red Cross workers to enter Armenia, did not seem at all surprised. He said, in a matter-of-fact way:

"That is just what one would naturally look for. I predicted that no Red Cross agent, man or woman, could enter the country. I was in Constantinople seven weeks ago to-day. I may say practically that I have just come from Turkey and Bulgaria. I was the first to announce in Europe that the Sultan was willing to sign and had signed the measure providing for reforms in Armenia. You know that he held out for six months, and it was only when he felt his throne tottering under him that he consented.

"It is a most perilous undertaking to enter Armenia now. The snow is deep, the provisions for public relief are practically worthless, the roads are rugged and almost impassable. When I heard that Miss Clara Barton intended to go into Armenia, I said that she could not make it, as she would not be able to pass the roads, even if she could stand the rough weather. I am not surprised, however, at the attitude of the Sultan in this matter.

"The Sultan of Turkey is working out his own reforms in Armenia, and he is doing it in his own way. He don't want the civilized world to know what he is doing, and the entrance of Red Cross missionaries into his country at this time would reveal the awful conditions to them. They would send back word that would cause every civilized nation to rise in arms against him. I make the statement advisedly when I say that the Sultan of Turkey is effecting his reforms in Armenia by murdering those who oppose him, and reducing to such a state of terror those who fear to oppose him that they no are longer human. I could tell tales about that country that a people could not believe. Wanton and premeditated butchery is going on all the time. I am writing a book about it.

"The Sultan makes pretentions but does nothing. I believe that before he has put an end to his so-called reforms in Armenia he will have murdered one-fourth of the inhabitants. Miss Barton could command the ear of the civilized world. She is a woman who has a record for truth and whose statements are to be believed, and they would be acted upon by Americans and all English-speaking people. No wonder the Sultan did not want her in the country and barred her out. I think that this act will do much to bring about a settlement of the Eastern troubles. The Sultan cannot be condemned too seriously, for he knows all that is going on."

## SWINDLED THE QUARTERMASTER.

WHOLESALE ROBBERIES DISCOVERED AT THE PRESIDIO POST.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—"The Call" this morning says: "The Army authorities at the Presidio have discovered an alarming systematic looting of the Quartermaster's Department and succeeded in tracing it to certain keepers of wayside saloons outside the reservation gates. One of the men implicated has disappeared. According to Army regulations, soldiers are permitted to buy as much clothing as they desire in addition to the supply allowed by the Government, the purchase price being deducted from their wages. By reason of their contracts with manufacturers, the Government is enabled to furnish the troops with wearing apparel at a much lower figure than ordinary wholesale prices. This condition was taken advantage of by the Presidio soldiers, who have in the last few years swindled Uncle Sam out of an amount estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. After first disposing of their regular supply of clothing, boots, shoes, stockings, overcoats, etc., the troops drew upon the reserve supplies persistently. The frequency of their purchases at last excited the attention of the officials, who promptly made an investigation, as a result of which a warrant was sworn out for one John Hogan, a roadhouse-keeper, who is said to have acquired a fortune estimated at $20,000 through his dealings with the military men. Hogan was examined before a Federal Commissioner, and released on $2,000 bail, which he promptly forfeited and fled the country. It is said that other arrests will follow."

## A FATHER'S HORRIBLE CRIME.

A CHICAGO MILK-DEALER KILLS HIMSELF, HIS WIFE AND THEIR FIVE CHILDREN.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Police Officer Gibbons, of the North Side, received a letter this morning from Peter Hougaard, of Englewood, informing him that by the time the letter was received the writer would be dead. Officer Gibbons at once communicated with the police station at Englewood, and an officer was sent to Hougaard's house, where he found the dead bodies of Hougaard, his wife and five children, who had been asphyxiated by gas. Hougaard was a milk-dealer, and was believed to be in comfortable circumstances. No motive for the crime has yet been ascertained. The dead are Peter Hougaard and Mrs. Hougaard, Jennie Hougaard, Olga Hougaard, Maud Hougaard, Hans Hougaard and Tella Hougaard.

The bodies of Hougaard, his wife and one-year-old child were found in one room; in an adjoining room was found the body of an eleven-year-old girl, and in another room the corpses of the three remaining children. The jets of every gas fixture in the house had been turned on and the cracks of the windows and doors had been plugged with cotton. Death had evidently overtaken every member of the family except the father, while they slept.

Friends of Hougaard say that in a business transaction a year ago he took several notes which have long since fallen due, but were never paid, and it is thought that this may have caused his despondency.

## RELATIONS STILL CORDIAL

ENGLISH PROTECTION PROMISED TO AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

GOOD OFFICES TO BE EXTENDED IN BEHALF OF HAMMOND AND OTHERS ARRESTED IN JOHANNESBURG ON CHARGES OF SEDITION—MR. OLNEY EMBRACES THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY OF SHOWING THIS GOVERNMENT'S GOOD FEELING TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN.

Washington, Jan. 13.—In an interview with Secretary Olney this morning concerning the case of John Hays Hammond, of San Francisco, a prominent mining engineer who was arrested in the Transvaal on suspicion of being connected with the alleged conspiracy of the Uitlanders, Senators White and Perkins, of California, were informed that Mr. Olney had instructed Mr. Manyon, United States Consular Agent at Johannesburg, to secure protection for

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

all American citizens there. Mr. Olney also sent a dispatch to Ambassador Bayard, requesting him to secure the good offices of British representatives in South Africa for the same purpose.

This afternoon Secretary Olney received a cable dispatch from Mr. Bayard, saying that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain gave assurances that he had instructed Her Majesty's High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, to extend the same protection in behalf of John Hays Hammond and any other American citizens involved in charges of rebellion in the Transvaal as would be given in the interest of British subjects under like circumstances.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MESSAGES.

Mr. Olney's dispatch to Ambassador Bayard and Mr. Chamberlain's reply are considered significant, as showing that despite the somewhat strained feelings caused by Mr. Olney's note and the President's message on the Venezuelan pute, the relations between Great Britain and the United States are cordial. It is not improbable that considerable assistance in bringing about a speedy settlement of the Venezuelan boundary difficulty may result through Mr. Olney's instructions to the Ambassador.

Certainly it is the first opportunity this Government has had of showing its feelings toward Great Britain since the Venezuelan message was sent to Congress, and it may be that the Administration was actuated, in directing Mr. Bayard to secure the good offices of British officials, when it might as well have selected German Consular officers in the Transvaal for the purpose, by a desire to show to the British Government and people that the United States is not hostile to Great Britain in its intentions and will take all proper means to avoid possible trouble.

Hammond's arrest was not brought to the attention of the State Department through Mr. Manyon, but by friends of Hammond in California and in this city. Until the arrest is officially reported, Mr. Olney probably will not make any specific representations as to Hammond's case. There are said to be about 500 citizens of the United States in the Transvaal, principally in Johannesburg, but so far as the State Department is aware, none of these, with the exception of Hammond, have been arrested.

OTHER AMERICANS ARRESTED.

London, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Johannesburg says that among the members of the Reform Union arrested on charges of high treason are Charles Butters, T. H. King and Captain Mein, all American citizens.

An interview was had to-day with Mr. Wiltsee, a colleague of John Hays Hammond, the well-known American mining engineer, who was a member of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg, and who is now under arrest for sedition. Mr. Wiltsee has just arrived from the Transvaal. He said that he had sent cable dispatches to General Harris and Major J. R. Crocker, of San Francisco, friends of Mr. Hammond, and had been informed that they had apprised Senators Perkins and White of the serious position of the Americans in Johannesburg. Senator White had laid the matter before the Department of State, which had promised to pay prompt attention to it.

Among the Americans arrested is J. S. Curtis, who has for some time been a resident of Johannesburg. He held a leading position there and is wealthy. Charles Butters, who is also under arrest, is connected with the Rand Ore Reduction Company. Captain Mein is chief engineer of the Robinson Gold Mining Company. The property of these three Americans is threatened with confiscation. Mr. Wiltsee declared that the United States would never permit the Boer Government to execute this threat. There is no doubt that Mr. Hammond and the other Americans belonged to the Reform Committee, which was a body formed in a time of emergency, sufficiently serious, it is said, to justify the Uitlanders in acting as they did. Mr. Wiltsee declared that the sympathies of all the Americans in South Africa were with the Uitlanders.

AN APPEAL FROM CECIL RHODES.

"The Post" this morning publishes a dispatch sent by Cecil Rhodes, ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony, in which he declared that England should have America's sympathy in the trouble in the Transvaal. In its issue to-morrow "The Post" will attack Mr. Rhodes for appealing to the United States. It will say that if President Cleveland considers that the rights of Americans have been infringed he knows how to vindicate them. The United States certainly does not require the assistance of Mr. Rhodes. The same may be said of Great Britain, but it first must be made clear that the British subjects have not put themselves out of court by their action. That Mr. Rhodes has much to answer for, apart from the questions of Dr. Jameson's raid and the Uitlanders, must be admitted. He must explain why his police force at Mafeking was ready for active service the momen a letter from Johannesburg came to hand, and also why he did not inform Governor Robinson, or, if he did inform him, why the latter did not communicate immediately with London. With these facts awaiting explanation "The Post" says, it does not see any justification for Mr. Rhodes's extraordinary appeal to the Americans.

"The Daily News" will say:

Rhodes's ingenious argument in behalf of concessions to the Uitlanders proves too much. On the same showing it would justify Great Britain in annexing the Transvaal, with all the consequences that such wicked filibustering would entail.

Referring to the request of the American Government that Great Britain use her good offices in behalf of the Americans arrested at Johannesburg, "The News" will say:

Whatever may be the result of the recent occurrences in the Transvaal, the Government and people of the United States must be gratified that so cordial and gratifying a response was made to Mr. Olney's request. It will be to Englishmen a source of peculiar pleasure at this moment if they can in any way testify to their regard for their kin beyond the sea.

The paper reiterates the importance of finding an honorable escape from the Venezuelan difficulty, and says:

If things are allowed to continue as they are now, there may be a war, no matter how many excellent people may be horrified at the idea. Lord Salisbury has never declined to arbitrate. It was upon the scope not the principle, of reference that he and Venezuela failed to agree. We believe that Lord Salisbury has clearly shown that Venezuela is in the wrong, but we are not impartial judges. The stronger the British case the more eager should Lord Salisbury be to submit it to a competent court. Surely, we are willing to make a sentimental sacrifice for the sake of retaining the friendship of the United States. We expect something more from Lord Salisbury than an argumentative victory on paper.

"The Standard" to-morrow will say that it is pleased by the exchange of diplomatic expressions of good will between the United States and Great Britain, and again argues that a way must be found to reconcile England's view of her rights in Guiana with the sensibilities of the people of the United States. It will add:

It must be only a work of time to effect a satisfactory settlement. The simplest way would be a direct agreement with Venezuela. It is obvious that we would have the goodwill of the United States in such a solution.

THE VIEWS OF "THE TIMES."

In its issue to-morrow "The Times," referring to the editorial published by "The New-York Times" on Sunday, urging a direct arrangement between Great Britain and Venezuela for the settlement of the dispute between them, which article is supposed to have been inspired by President Cleveland, will say it rejoices to see that as time has come for reflection, there is evidently a desire to revert to the plan for reaching a settlement to which President Cleveland gave his formal sanction at the very moment his own policy seemed to render it impracticable. It adds:

What we have now to consider is the possibility of entering upon such negotiations with Venezuela. It is not for Great Britain to take the initiative. Several years ago Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain without any better reason than a difference of opinion regarding the boundary. The Foreign Office cannot, therefore, take any step in the matter until Venezuela chooses to resume negotiations in the ordinary way, but Great Britain is open to negotiations, as she has been throughout, on friendly terms. If reasonable conditions are kept in view an arrangement probably would not be difficult to affect. The obstacle, if any exists, has been created by the belief of the Venezuelans that they will be supported with all the power of the United States in any demands they may make on Great Britain. We are sure this is a grotesque mistake.

The obvious course for Venezuela to adopt is to ask the United States to place her again in communication with Great Britain. If Mr. Cleveland acted on this request, it would be a friendly act to both parties, and would go far to restore the feeling of amity that subsisted between the United Kingdom and the United States before President Cleveland's message. But the key to the situation lies in the influence of the Government and people of the United States over the Venezuelans. A strong hint from Washington to President Crespo would be opportune.

"The Times" closes by rejoicing over the request of the United States that Great Britain use her good offices in behalf of the Americans arrested in the Transvaal, and the British reply thereto.

Charles W. Truslow and Richard Smith, jr., of this city, went to Washington Saturday to get the Administration to exert its influence for the release from custody of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer who is under arrest in the Transvaal.

Mr. Hammond was engaged by Cecil Rhodes to become mining expert of the British South Africa Company, at a salary of $60,000 a year, so great was his reputation for the work he had already done in Africa. Mr. Hammond, who is now thirty-nine years old, was educated at Yale and at Freiburg. He first became known through his services for the Federal Government. He is married and has two sons. His family went abroad with him.

At the office of Mr. Truslow, at No. 35 Wall-st., it was said yesterday that Mr. Truslow and Mr. Smith, friends of Mr. Hammond, were in consultation over his case as soon as the news of his arrest was received and that Mr. Truslow went to Washington on Saturday. Mr. Smith went with him. Mr. Truslow is Mr. Hammond's legal adviser and correspondent.

## HURTING MORTON'S CHANCES.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF PLATT'S "SNAP" CONVENTIONS.

THE STATE CONVENTION MAY BE CALLED LATER THAN WAS AT FIRST INTENDED, AFTER SIXTY-EIGHT DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN—GENERAL TRACY'S VISITS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 13.—Governor Morton to-day received another visit from Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy. General Tracy says to all inquirers that his frequent visits to Albany are due to a case he has in the Court of Appeals. This is a familiar excuse of lawyers, who are also politicians, for being in Albany. There can be no question that General Tracy comes to Albany to talk with Governor Morton about his canvass for the Republican nomination for President.

Some of Mr. Morton's friends are saying that his interests are being damaged by the "snap" Congress district conventions, which have been ordered by Thomas C. Platt. These conventions have far too much likeness, they declare, to that famous midwinter "snap" convention of David B. Hill. Mr. Morton's friends also say that, if many more "snap" conventions, like that in the XXIXth Congress District are held, they will insist that the Republican State Convention, at least, shall occur sufficiently late to deprive it of any "snap" character. This would be a very slight reparation, as only four of the seventy-two delegates to the Republican National Convention will be elected at the State Convention. With sixty-eight delegates to the National Convention elected by "snap" methods and only four elected from it at a convention properly called and with adequate time given for the election of its representatives, Mr. Morton would be in a sorry plight at the outset of the National Convention. It would be said that he was not supported by the free voters, but by a political machine, which had ground out delegates in his favor without any regard to the wishes of the Republicans of the State.

Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, went through this city on his way to Utica to-night. It is said that he intends to come here in a few days and consult with Governor Morton about his candidacy. Mr. Hackett announces that he is not a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, but he will support Frederick G. Weaver, the defeated Republican candidate for Senator in Oneida County, for the honor. A Herkimer County Republican will be the other delegate from that Congress district.

## DANGEROUS BLASTING.

A WOMAN INJURED AND TWO HOUSES DAMAGED.

Blasting has lately been going on in two vacant lots at Nos. 507 and 509 West Forty-sixth-st., in the charge of James Dougbery, of No. 462 West Fifty-sixth-st. Yesterday afternoon, owing to a larger charge than usual being used, there was an explosion, which resulted in the damage of two houses, Nos. 514 and 516 West Forty-sixth-st., and the severe injury of one of the occupants of No. 514. Mrs. Rose Coleman, twenty-five years old, was sitting at the window of her room in the latter house sewing, when two large pieces of rock came through the window, carrying away the sash and glass, and struck her in the chest.

An ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital dressed her wounds, and she remained at home. It is feared that she sustained severe internal injuries.

The explosion was so loud that it frightened the neighbors, many of whom vacated their houses in a hurry. The house No. 514 was damaged to the extent of $500 by the blast, and No. 516 $300. Dougherty was locked up in the West Forty-seventh-st. station. The police say they do not know the contractor's name, but are looking for him.

## THE LAURESTINA PROBABLY LOST.

Baltimore, Jan. 13.—The Stag Line steamship Laurestina, Captain Gavin, is now believed to have been lost with all on board. She sailed from this port on December 6 with a full cargo of grain for Sligo, Ireland, and should have reached her destination before Christmas. She has not been seen or heard from since she left Cape Henry, and has undoubtedly foundered. If she was afloat disabled she would have surely been sighted and reported.

## SYNDICATE AID NOT NEEDED

J. P. MORGAN SURE THE BOND ISSUE WILL BE A SUCCESS.

EFFECT OF HIS STATEMENT IN THE FINANCIAL COMMUNITY—DECISION TO DISSOLVE THE SYNDICATE REACHED, BUT ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FACT NOT MADE—SOME INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon of leading members of the bond syndicate, including J. Pierpont Morgan, President James Stillman of the National City Bank, and President John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company, and it was decided to dissolve the syndicate. How soon a formal announcement of the fact will be made depends upon circumstances. It may be made to-day, or it may not be made for ten days or two weeks. Mr. Morgan is to be the judge in this matter.

The proposition to dissolve the syndicate was considered and practically adopted the middle of last week. It was thought advisable to postpone final action for fear that the dissolution of the syndicate might create the impression in Europe that the support of American financiers had been withdrawn from the Government, thereby hurting the Nation's credit, and perhaps causing the return to this country of large amounts of American corporate securities held on the other side.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCKS.

The statement by Mr. Morgan, printed exclusively in The Tribune of Sunday, that he was bound to see the issue made a success, was sufficient to allay any apprehension that might have been felt either at home or abroad. The effect of his statement was reflected in the improved tone of stocks and bonds, and his utterance was warmly commended by financiers. Mr. Morgan is convinced that the bonds will be readily taken without the aid of any syndicate. He said at yesterday's conference that the applications for the bonds under the public offering would be largely in excess of $100,000,000, the amount for which bids are asked.

The dissolution of the syndicate will leave the members of it free to put in bids on their individual account. Mr. Morgan will probably ask them to do so. He will, at any rate, see to it that the subscriptions are ample to absorb the whole issue. Cable advices that under no circumstances will the Government loan be allowed to be a failure have been sent to all European financial centres.

THE CLOSING OF BIDS.

No large number of bids are expected to be received by the Treasury Department until within a day or two before February 5, the time set for the opening of the bids. There is no reason for haste in putting in bids. They will be accepted up to noon of February 5, and none will be opened before that time. Conditions may arise in the next three weeks which will induce changes in the prices that intending bidders had previously decided upon. It is the invariable custom of buyers to wait until the last day named for receiving bids for any kind of bonds before turning in their bids.

It is doubtful if Mr. Morgan complies with the suggestion that he shall make up a new syndicate to bid for so much of the bonds as are not awarded to the general public. It is regarded as probable, nevertheless, that he will bid for a large block of the bonds for his own firm and its clients, although on this point he has not yet expressed himself. The course of the Administration in sending copies of the bond call to the 73,000 postoffices throughout the country to be posted up where people of all classes can read them is in keeping with the idea of making the loan a popular one.

Not everybody understands that bids can be made for bonds of denominations running from $50 up to $10,000. The only cost in sending in a bid is a two-cent stamp for postage and the labor of filling out a blank and addressing the envelope to the Secretary of the Treasury. When people throughout the country acquire a better understanding of the bond call they will see how easy it is to become bidders for the bonds. A bid on a 3 per cent basis would make the cost of a $50 bond $59 67 and of a $100 bond $119 33. There will be no trouble in obtaining gold from banks, or if not from them, then from money-changers or specie dealers at a small premium. It is pointed out that if the bonds are subscribed for on a 3 per cent or a 2½ per cent basis, the credit of the Government will not only be greatly improved, but values generally will be enhanced.

JOHN A. STEWART'S STATEMENT.

The banks throughout the country are writing to their New-York correspondents to make arrangements for getting gold with which to buy bonds. President John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, said:

There will be no subscription for the proposed bond issue on the basis of the "whole or none," but the public will have all the opportunity they desire to get whatever bonds they wish to take, as there are interests in New-York which will bid for the whole issue or any part thereof, and in either case the public will be accommodated.

When the time comes it will probably be found that the banks and other financial institutions will stand ready to take all of the loan which the public has failed to subscribe for; in other words, should the foreign and domestic financial institutions subscribe, say, for two-thirds of the loan, and should it then be found that of the remaining one-third any proportion of it had not been taken by the public, then the banks or other financial institutions will take up that amount.

There is not the slightest desire on the part of the bankers to stand in the way of the public subscribing for the issue, but, on the contrary, there is and will be a disposition to help the matter along in the best way possible.

Had matters gone as originally expected, the big banking houses would have imported such of the gold as might have been necessary to complete their subscriptions, so that none of the amount required would have first been withdrawn from the Treasury, and in that way the Government would have had net gold, but, even as matters stand, there will be everything done which can be done to make the loan a success.

The steamship La Champagne, which arrived on Sunday, brought $1,500,000 in gold consigned as follows: L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $1,000,000, Zimmermann & Forshay $200,000, and Credit Lyonnaise $200,000. The Aurania, which arrived on the same day, brought $250,000 in gold, consigned to Brown Brothers & Co. There was deposited in the Sub-Treasury yesterday to be examined, counted and weighed $1,700,000 in gold coin, and there was deposited in the Assay Office in exchange for checks redeemable at the Sub-Treasury in gold coin, $700,000 in gold bars. Nothing was added to the Government stock of gold by these deposits, but as the gold is to be used in payment for bonds, it will eventually belong to the Government.

Washington, Jan. 13.—At the close of business to-day the Treasury gold reserve stood at $55,469,975. The withdrawals at New-York to-day were $637,000, of which $622,000 was in