



MRS. U. S. GRANT DEAD. END COMES AT CAPITAL.

Heart Disease the Cause—Her Daughter with Her.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, widow of President Grant, died at her home in this city at 11:37 o'clock to-night. Death was due to heart disease, Mrs. Grant having suffered for some years from valvular disease of the heart, which was aggravated by a severe attack of bronchitis. Her age prevented her rallying from the attacks. Her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death, her three sons, who had been summoned here, not having arrived. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but, as is well understood, her body will be placed beside that of her husband in the tomb in Riverside Drive, New-York, where a place has been reserved for her.

Julia Dent Grant, widow of President Ulysses S. Grant, was born in St. Louis on January 28, 1826. She was the daughter of Frederick and Ellen Wrenshall Dent. Through her mother she was a descendant of John Wrenshall, who emigrated from England to America to escape religious persecution, and settled in Philadelphia. She was educated at a boarding school in St. Louis, and soon after graduation met her future husband, then Lieutenant Grant, who was stationed in St. Louis. Her brother was a cadet at West Point, and it was through him she met her future husband. The family objected strongly to Grant, the poor young soldier, and it was five years before their objections were overcome. Through Judge Dent's influence Grant was ordered to frontier duty, and it was with considerable satisfaction that the judge and his wife saw him go West with General Taylor. But in the Mexican campaign it was Grant's fortune to save the life of young Dent, his classmate, and this soon restored him to favor in the family.

The wedding took place on August 22, 1848. Grant was made a captain, and took his wife to Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario. Later he was ordered to Detroit, where the young couple lived in a vine covered cottage for two years. Thence they moved to Bethel, Ohio. Meanwhile, their family had been growing, and in 1854 there were four children—Frederick D., Ulysses, Nellie and Jesse. By that time Grant had become tired of army life, and retired with the grade of captain. Mrs. Grant's father presented to the couple a sixty-acre farm in Missouri, and the young ex-captain became a tiller of the soil. His experiences are indicated in the name "Hardscrabble," which he applied to his estate. The struggle became too fierce, and Grant quit farming to enter a real estate office in St. Louis. As a broker he was not successful, and the family were partly dependent on Judge Dent for support. Finding the brokerage business unremunerative, Grant went to Galena, Ill., to work for a salary of \$800 a year in a tannery. His employer was a brother thirteen years younger than himself. He was unsuccessful, and, although his salary was slightly raised from time to time, he was not able to live comfortably.

Then came the Civil War and the turning point in the fortunes of the family. While Grant was at the front, Mrs. Grant lived at Galena, Ill., with relatives of his, but frequently joined him at points where he was temporarily stationed. With peace his sudden political rise and his election as President came. During the eight years Mrs. Grant passed in the White House she presided with ease and dignity. After President Grant's retirement Mrs. Grant accompanied him on his trip around the world, and shared in the adventures of the voyage. She always expressed great faith in her husband's ability to fill any place to which he might be called, even at a time when his future looked darkest. She was a devoted wife and mother, finding her truest happiness in her home. She shared her husband's misfortunes uncomplainingly after the Grant & Ward failure in this city, and watched beside him throughout his last illness at the death of Mount McGregor. After his death Congress voted her a pension of \$3,000 a year. In recent years she had made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, in Washington. Her eldest son, General Frederick D. Grant, is now in command of the Department of Texas.

SPASMS FROM CAT SCRATCH.

Man Believed to Have Hydrophobia Likely to Die.

About three weeks ago Thomas Rogers, sixty-seven years old, an engineer of No. 5 Mitchell Place, was scratched on the left wrist by a pet mink cat. A week ago he was seized with convulsions and began to froth at the mouth. The paroxysm passed away. Dr. John O. Chase, of No. 294 East Thirtieth-st., was called and was unable to diagnose the trouble until he had examined the patient. Then he suggested that Rogers had hydrophobia, but decided to treat the man until he was certain. Rogers was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and placed in the insane pavilion. He there became violent and went from one spasm to another until he was pronounced dead. The physicians at Bellevue are inclined to believe that Rogers has hydrophobia. He will probably die.

RESCUED A FREEZING CREW.

Escape from a Burning Ship to a Bleak Island.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 14.—The schooner Molly, carrying a crew of seven men, was struck by a gale yesterday morning. The vessel was heeled over until the stove in her cabin upset. This resulted in setting fire to the woodwork, and the schooner was soon a mass of flames. The crew ran the Molly for Outer Gooseberry Island, an uninhabited island twelve miles off Bonavista Bay. Here the schooner was beached and the crew landed on the rocks. Residents of the mainland caught sight of the burning schooner, and the mail boat Dundee was dispatched to the rescue. The Dundee reached Outer Gooseberry Island yesterday evening. A heavy surf was breaking on the island, and only the captain of the Molly risked the plunge through the surf necessary to reach the Dundee's boat. The Dundee remained in the offing until this morning, when she succeeded in getting the Molly's crew and cargo on board. These men were badly frostbitten as a result of their night's exposure.

PUT INTO HALIFAX DISABLED.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 14 (Special).—The British steamer Cambrian King put into this port this evening short of coal with her machinery disabled. The steamer was out twenty-four days from Antwerp for Boston with general cargo. Captain Galloway said that the voyage was one of the most trying in his experience. Terrific gales prevailed all the way across the Atlantic and the weather was bitterly cold, causing the crew considerable distress. One week ago the steering gear was carried away and for several hours the steamer tossed helplessly in the heavy sea. The crew tossed repairs were made and steering from winches the Cambrian King crawled along towards Halifax. Two days ago when off this port the steering gear again gave away, and as a storm was then blowing the steamer was unable to make any opportunity to patch up the break. When she reached Halifax her bunkers had only enough coal for fifteen hours' steaming.

DR. LORENZ OPERATES.

Three Cases Treated Sunday at Dr. Carter's Clinic.

AN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT ONE.

PROGRAMME FOR DR. LORENZ. To-day, 3 p. m.—Clinic at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. To-morrow, 11 a. m.—Clinic at the New York Polytechnic Medical School and Hospital; afternoon, luncheon with Professor Shaffer. Wednesday, 12 to 3 p. m.—Visit to Dr. Dexter D. Ashley's office, in Thirty-fourth-st., to pass upon applications from physicians, 3 p. m., clinic at the New York Polytechnic Medical School and Hospital. Thursday, 2 p. m.—Clinic at the Cornell University Medical College. Friday—Clinic at Bellevue Hospital; night, dinner at the University Club by the orthopedic surgeons of the city; night, reception by the orthopedic section of the Academy of Medicine. Saturday, 3 p. m.—Clinic at the New-York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital.

Two girls, six and twelve years old, respectively, were operated upon yesterday for congenital dislocation of the thigh bone, by Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian specialist, and another girl, five years old, was treated in his presence for the same affliction by Dr. Dexter D. Ashley. Success was achieved in each case, the dislocated bone being set in its proper socket. Before the operation each child could walk, but not like other children, with a free and natural gait. Their walk was jerky, and every movement of the legs indicated to the medical eye the affliction from which they were sufferers. About a year from to-day, one of the children will be able, it is thought, to play like companions of her age, if, to quote the physicians, "the sinews which have so long been stretched out of place knit well and the bone takes kindly to its natural pocket." Another, too, will be able to jump over fences or hedge gracefully in about eight months, and the third child will be active in less than six months.

In the mean time the children will have to remain indoors, unless their parents or friends or attendants take them out in carriages or wheel them about in convalescent chairs. The thighbone which was operated upon now rests in a plaster cast, and this cast will not be removed until there are signs that the bone is held in its natural position by the muscles which perform such service, or the cast can be of no further benefit to the patient. Besides operating upon these children, Dr. Lorenz examined another female patient afflicted with congenital malformation of the thigh at the clinic which he worked so successfully yesterday. This girl was not operated upon. After the examination he said an operation was useless as she seemed to be well on the way to recovery. When it became known yesterday that Dr. Lorenz had operated upon a girl twelve years old at a clinic early in the day, many medical men and other persons showed a great eagerness to hear the details of the case. Most of these persons said that they thought this case must have been a most difficult one, as few children twelve years old could be successfully operated upon for congenital dislocation of the thigh. Even some of the persons present at the clinic said that, in view of the age of the child, it was a remarkably successful case. As the child grows the bones become harder, and the harder the bones the less the chance of setting a dislocated thighbone.

The children operated upon yesterday were Gertrude McPherson, twelve years old, of No. 150 West One-hundred-and-forty-first-st.; Annie Gerland, of Brooklyn, six years old, and Elizabeth Hyman, five years old. It was said that the Hyman girl lived either in or near this city. The operations were performed at the clinic of Dr. Henry Walton Carter, at No. 148 East Thirty-fifth-st. Dr. Carter is a specialist in anaesthesia. He is well known in other branches of medicine, but in the use and application of anaesthetics he and Dr. James Taylor Gwathmey are classed among the best in this country. Dr. Carter gave the anaesthetics to the patients, and at his side stood Dr. Gwathmey. The girls are all private patients of Dr. Dexter D. Ashley, of the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Ashley studied under Professor Lorenz at the latter's clinic in Austria. While the bell in the steeple of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Lexington-ave., was being rung, calling the parishioners to morning service, Dr. Lorenz, with his assistant, Dr. Miller, entered the clinic to attend to the patients awaiting his coming. From the vestry windows of the church the front windows of the clinic of the church at the time, but none of them apparently recognized Dr. Lorenz. In the clinic, either to assist or to watch the work to be done, were, among others, Dr. Dexter D. Ashley, Dr. Charles Ogilvy, visiting surgeon to the Dancy Field Hospital, Englewood, N. Y.; Dr. William Burton De Garmo, of the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, one of the leading specialists on the treatment of hernia in this city, and Dr. Brooks. There were five trained nurses—Miss K. L. Martin, a graduate of the Mater Misericordiae College, Dublin, Ireland, and Misses M. Hall, M. Donnelly, G. Trainor and S. Duncan. Miss Martin was the head operating room nurse.

Twice Swept by Fire in Seven Years.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 14.—A message from Liverpool, N. S., to-day, states that practically the entire town has been burned. No details are given, and wire communication with that place is interrupted. Several churches and business blocks, the Hotel Thornydale and a number of dwellings are known to have been burned. Liverpool is a seaport of 3,000 inhabitants, and was swept by flames in 1895. Most of the territory burned over to-day was occupied by buildings built during the last seven years.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

No Serious Disorder Has Yet Occurred at the French Port.

Paris, Dec. 14.—Although the strike at Marseilles has now lasted for three weeks, no serious disturbance of order has yet occurred. The nearest approach to rioting was the disorder on Friday, when the strikers attempted to destroy the track in front of a car loaded with coal which was being sent to the port, and in which several persons were wounded. Last night a few isolated groups of strikers attempted to wreck some bakeries, but the prompt arrival of the police quickly restored order. Four arrests were made. The strike of the bakers is far from general, only four hundred bakers out of two thousand having refused to work. All telegrams received from Marseilles report the city to be completely tranquil. Contrary to the usual Sunday custom, there was much activity to-day on the quays and docks, where non-union laborers are working under military protection. "The Marseilles correspondent of the 'Temps'" says in a dispatch that the general strike movement is regarded locally as a failure.

PROFESSOR HELPS STUDENTS FIGHT.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 14.—An attempt on the part of upper classmen of St. John's College to have the preparatory students to-day resulted in a general fight, in which more than a hundred students participated, and which resulted in several sore heads. The first classmen went early in the morning to the dormitory building of the 'preps,' but were repulsed. They returned with reinforcements and the battle which ensued lasted nearly three hours. Professor Rapier, one of the instructors of the 'preps,' took part in the fight and led the younger students throughout the conflict. It is announced at St. John's that the faculty will take vigorous measures to punish the ring-leaders of the fight.

TO BE ATTACHED AT WASHINGTON.

London, Dec. 14.—Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Foster, commanding the royal engineers on the island of Guernsey, has been appointed military attaché to the British Embassy at Washington.

A VATICAN RECOMMENDATION.

Rome, Dec. 14.—Cardinal Martini has recommended to the Congregation of the Propaganda the appointment of the Rev. J. E. Regis Canavin, rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, to the post of coadjutor Bishop of Pittsburgh.

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PACIFIC CABLE LANDED.

FIRST MESSAGE SENT.

Named in Honor of J. W. Mackay by Governor's Daughter.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—"In memory of John W. Mackay I christen thee Pacific Cable. May it always carry messages of happiness."

With these words Miss Lucille Gage, the eleven-year-old daughter of H. L. Gage, Governor of California, to-day named the trans-pacific cable, and, breaking a bottle of champagne over the shore end, began a new era in the commercial development of the Pacific Coast.

The landing and splicing of the shore end, which is to connect the mainland with Honolulu, was accomplished without hitch, and was witnessed by nearly forty thousand people. Ideal weather prevailed, there being scarcely any surf.

The steamer Newsboy, carrying six miles of cable, steamed close inshore early this morning, and by a life saving boat's crew sent a rope, to which the cable was attached to the shore. Word was sent to President Clarence H. Mackay, and the cable and Postal Telegraph officials that all was in readiness. The work of hauling in the cable was done so expeditiously that the officials arrived on the beach only two minutes before the cable, which touched the beach and was named at 9:55 a. m.

While the cable was being spliced to the land end, Mayor Schmitz delivered a short speech, congratulating Mr. Mackay on the successful beginning of the work. He also spoke of the importance of the undertaking, and the benefit to the world at large that would result from its completion.

Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, thanked the Mayor and those present. Governor H. T. Gage, on behalf of the State of California, paid a tribute to the late John W. Mackay. The formal exercises closed with cheers for the cable and all those taking part in its landing.

Refreshment tents were erected on the beach, and while the cable was being spliced Mr. Mackay served champagne and other refreshments to a large number of specially invited guests. Mr. Mackay also sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

I have the honor to inform you that the end of the Honolulu cable was successfully brought to shore this morning.

When the splicing was completed late in the afternoon horses were hitched to the end and the cable was drawn through the conduit to the cable station. At the same time the steamer Newsboy steamed out to sea five miles and anchored the cable with balloon buoys. It was picked up by the cable steamer Silvertown and taken aboard. The splicing to the main body was completed to-night, and the Silvertown headed for Honolulu at a seven knot speed. The first message over the cable was sent from shore to Chief Engineer Benet, on the Silvertown, congratulating him on the successful landing. Several tests were made as the cable was being paid out by the Newsboy, and it was found to be in perfect condition.

A portion of the cable was cut up into small pieces for souvenirs and distributed by President Mackay among his special guests. During the ceremonies an artillery band from the Presidio played, President Mackay tendered a dinner to-night to the officials of the cable and postal telegraph companies.

NORD ENTERS PORT-AU-PRINCE.

If He Wants To Be President He Can Elect Himself.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Dec. 14.—General Alexis Nord, who was War Minister under the Provisional Government, entered the capital of Hayti to-day at the head of his army. He met with a sympathetic reception by the people. General Nord's intentions are not known. It is generally believed that in case he announces himself a candidate for the Presidency election to that office is assured by reason of the numerous force at his command.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., DESTROYED.

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ARBITRATION EXPECTED.

VENEZUELA'S DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND AND GERMANY MAY GO TO THE HAGUE COURT.

The President Satisfies Members of the Senate and House That This Country's Interests Are in No Danger.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 14.—Popular apprehension that succeeding stages of the Venezuelan situation must inevitably result in intervention by this country to preserve respect for the Monroe Doctrine, so far as that apprehension is voiced by Senators and Representatives, has been dispelled in a great degree by the assurances members of Congress have received from President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay that this government is neither likely to have its interests jeopardized nor to become actively involved, under any contingency that can at present be imagined. So strong an impression has been given by the President to those who have broached the subject to him that he has fully weighed and made provision to meet every possible development that could arise from the Anglo-German co-operative process of impressing Venezuela, that a feeling of the highest confidence in his judgment is being manifested by the Republican legislative leaders, who are outspoken in the belief that the United States is being guided according to a fixed programme, which leaves very little or almost no doubt as to its outcome.

Without disclosing the extent of the understanding which has been firmly established between this government and the European nations directly concerned, or the precise nature of the final settlement of the controversy beyond the distinct intimation that there will be an eventual resort to the Hague court, the State Department has satisfied members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of both houses of Congress that reliance may be implicitly placed in the President's thorough safeguarding of American principles, and that an efficacious solution that promises to be altogether pacific as far as the United States is concerned is practically assured.

Great Britain's participation in the affair is looked upon as lending a distinct element of security to the administration's belief that nothing unfriendly to the United States will be done, and this view has had the effect of materially tempering official concern over the admittedly very grave condition that must follow any aggressive military reprisals the Venezuelans may undertake. With these expressions of confidence in the President's thorough grasp of the situation the friends of the administration are none the less comforted by the provision of the navy which led to the choice of Culebra as the centre for grand evolutions by the most powerful fleet ever assembled in American waters, and fixed the time of this concentration of force simultaneously with that of the ultimatum to Venezuela.

This coincidence is now regarded as giving special significance to the President's declaration in his last message that "the Monroe Doctrine should be treated as the cardinal principle of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy."

WASHINGTON GETS NEWS.

Dispatch from Minister Bowen Tells of the Attack.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Minister Bowen, in a dispatch received by the State Department this afternoon, said that he had been informed by President Castro that British and German warships were bombarding Porto Cabello. In an earlier dispatch he said that the situation at Caracas was much quieter. The great excitement noted at the outset of the affair, he said, was caused by the precipitate flight of the British and German ministers, the arrest of all the subjects of those two nations, and the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboats without first declaring a blockade, thus causing the people to fear a bombardment would follow at once. Secretary Hay took the dispatches to the White House and discussed the situation in Venezuela for some time with the President, but he had nothing to make public on the subject. Nothing was done at the State Department except to make some representations to the German and English governments in the matter of the blockade.

Our ambassadors at Berlin and London have been instructed to represent to England and Germany that the United States must not be understood as giving its consent to any extension of the international right of peaceful blockade. It is not known that this instruction was called forth by an incident making such representation necessary. The step was taken as a precautionary measure, and gives the attitude of this government, should a development arise making its position of importance. The greatest fear is that the Venezuelans, who are naturally of an impetuous nature, will retaliate for the bombardment by assault on the foreign residents, and that this may lead to more serious consequences and the shedding of blood.

It was confidently hoped that before this some answer would have been received from the German and British governments to President Castro's request that the claims of those governments be submitted to arbitration. This request was transmitted from Caracas by Minister Bowen last week and in turn was handed to the embassies of Germany and Great Britain at this capital. Secretary Hay up to this time has not received a reply. The visit of President Castro to the bedside of the invalid wife of the German diplomatic representative at Caracas created a good impression here, as it did at that place.

ITALY'S WARSHIPS ON THE WAY.

The Basis of Her Claims Against Venezuela.

Rome, Dec. 14.—Italy's claims against Venezuela for damages sustained by Italian subjects during the Venezuelan revolutions of 1858 and 1860. When Great Britain and Germany agreed upon a common course of action toward Venezuela Italy thought to join them. Two Italian men-of-war, which left Otranto with secret orders, supposedly for Tripoli or Morocco, were in reality destined for Venezuela. Other warships have been ordered to Venezuelan waters. As already announced, negotiations are still pending with Germany and Great Britain, and Foreign Minister Prinetti hopes to arrive at an arrangement which will enable him to make a statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow in reply to an interpellation.

Blockading La Guayra.

The Steamer Yucatan Warned Away from the Port.

London, Dec. 15.—In a dispatch from Willemstad, Curaçao, dated December 14, the correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says the Anglo-German warships are blockading La Guayra. The steamer Yucatan was warned by the British cruiser Indefatigable not to enter La Guayra, and returned to Curaçao. The Venezuelan Government has declined the offer of a loan, made by a German banker of Curaçao, to settle the claims against it. The British steamer Yucatan was last reported on December 7 from Barbadoes, British West Indies. The American steamer Yucatan, belonging to James E. Ward & Co., of New-York, arrived at New-York on December 12 from Cuban ports.

CALIFORNIA IN FOUR DAYS.

From New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited" via Chicago and North-Western Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices: 461, 2d and 3d Broadway—Adv't.

BOMBARDED BY ALLIES.

PORT CABELLO FIRED ON.

Old Fort Demolished by German and British Guns.

Porto Cabello, Dec. 13.—The British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta bombarded the fortress here at 5 o'clock this afternoon and quickly silenced it. The bombardment lasted for forty-five minutes. The fortress is composed of Fort Solano and the Castle Libertador. After the firing ceased the Charybdis sent marines to occupy the castle. The fortress was almost demolished. It is probable that only a few persons were injured by the shelling. The commander of Castle Libertador has been taken prisoner. The cruisers are still here.

At 7 o'clock this morning the Charybdis and the Vineta arrived here, searching for Venezuelan gunboats. The two cruisers sent their boats into the inner port, but finding no gunboats, the boats returned. The captain of the British merchant steamer Topaze, which was seized by the mob here last Wednesday, then visited the British commodore on board the Charybdis and lodged a protest against the violation of his ship. The British captain returned an hour later with a detachment of fifty marines, who took charge of the Topaze. The populace was greatly excited at this incident, and raised the cry "To arms!" but there was no disorder.

The British commodore then sent a message to the authorities at Porto Cabello, demanding immediate satisfaction for the action of the mob in having hauled down the British flag from the Topaze, saying that if this satisfaction was not forthcoming in two hours—at 5 o'clock—the fortress and the custom house would be bombarded. On the receipt of this demand the authorities sent a message to President Castro asking for instructions.

A committee of the merchants of Porto Cabello then approached the American Consul here, petitioning him to intervene. The consul accepted this mission and visited the cruisers, but he could obtain no alteration in the decision of the allies. At 4:45 o'clock a reply was received from President Castro, who authorized the chief official here to give the British commander ample satisfaction. Before this answer could be communicated to the American Consul the hour stipulated for its receipt had arrived. The cruisers immediately opened fire on the fortress. The fire was returned from Fort Solano and Castle Libertador, but the Venezuelan guns were soon silenced. While the firing continued there was intense excitement in this port. Every house in town was closed.

The people of Porto Cabello cannot account for this precipitate action on the part of the allies, which they consider to be proof that Great Britain and Germany intend forcing war upon Venezuela. The British marines purpose to make use of the cannon in Castle Libertador. No damage was done to the town. The excitement of the people is subsiding.

The entrance to the inside harbor at Puerto Cabello is through a narrow channel not more than a few hundred feet wide. To the left of this channel as one enters the harbor, situated on a low sandspit, is the fortress which was bombarded by the German and British cruisers. It is an old fashioned structure, which was rebuilt in the eighteenth century. Its sides are comparatively low, and would offer but poor resistance to modern shells. It is not probable that the Venezuelan Government had any modern cannon there.

The custom house at Puerto Cabello is situated on the right, or mainland, side of the channel. It is a long two story brick building and contains, besides executive offices, large warehouses. Steamers discharging at Puerto Cabello tie up immediately in front of the custom house. The town itself is flat, and stretches from the waterfront inland to the base of the hills, a distance of two or three miles. The outside harbor at Puerto Cabello is hardly more than a large bay, offering comparatively little protection to shipping. The inside harbor is very secure and quite commodious. Puerto Cabello is second in importance to La Guayra. That trade of several interior provinces centres here, and Puerto Cabello is the port of Valencia, an important town in the State of Carabobo. A railroad, in which is English capital largely interested, connects Puerto Cabello and Valencia.

CASTRO'S ACT OF GALLANTRY.

Venezuelan President Calls on Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi.

Caracas, Dec. 14.—President Castro learned yesterday morning of the illness of Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, and in the afternoon, accompanied by his wife and a number of Venezuelan officers, he called at the German Legation. Here the visitors were greeted by United States Minister Bowen, who escorted them to the room of the invalid. President Castro greeted Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, and spoke to her of her husband in a friendly way, saying he held the German envoy in high regard. The President of Venezuela produced a favorable impression on Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, and before he left the German Legation he offered her the hospitality of the Yellow House, the Capitol at Caracas.

ACTION NOT UNEXPECTED.

Washington Not Disturbed by the Bombardment.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 14.—Scarcely a ripple of excitement was caused at the White House or the State Department by the news that Porto Cabello had been bombarded. The possibility that such a disagreeable incident might accompany Venezuelan resentment to the Anglo-German demand was fully considered by this government months ago, and at that time the decision was reached that such a use of force was of far less moment than the occupation of ports and custom houses, which had been definitely recognized by the President in the memorandum to Germany of December 18, 1895, as an essential and warrantable procedure so long as such occupation was clearly temporary.

As explained authoritatively to-night to The Tribune representative, much ill advised alarm over the developments of the British-German programme will be avoided if the distinction between political and judicial intervention is borne in mind. The United States has what it considers ample guarantee that no political intervention in Venezuela is contemplated under any circumstances, and both Great Britain and Germany have been made unmistakably aware that the United States will permit no political intervention whatever. Great Britain and Germany have bound themselves not to transgress the limits of purely judicial intervention to correct an assumption of Venezuelan right to establish a principle of international law which is repugnant and disavowed by all maritime nations. "The doctrine that diplomatic intervention is excluded by interior legislation" as it is

The nearest thing to a certain Cough Cure is Dr. King's Cough Cure and it is deservingly cheap. It takes so little of it to do the work—Adv't.