THEIR SECOND THOUGHT.

THE BRITISH WEEKLIES LESS BELLICOSE THAN THE DAILIES.

The Spectator Remonstrates with the American People and the Tablet Blames English Statesmen for Refusing to Consider Arbitration—The Economist Reminds Its Readers that Cleveland's Message Was to America and Not to England—The Gladstonian Speaker and Tory Saturday Review Still Refuse to See Where the United States Stand.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Spectator* has given the United Press advance proofs of an article which it will publish to-morrow on the subject of President's Cleveland's message to Congress in regard to the British-Venezuelan dispute. The article says:

"The event and the document are of grave importance. It is difficult for Englishmen to conceive circumstances under which they would willingly go to war with the United States. At the present moment such a war would seem to Englishmen peculiarly horrible, owing to the permanent complications in Europe and the desire, in which the statesmen of the American Union share, to rescue the people of Armenia from bloodthirsty tyranny. It is clear, however, that the dominant party in the United States puts forward pretensions to which no self-respecting power could possibly submit. As Mr. Cleveland puts the matter, in language the stateliness and force of which we fully acknowledge, 'while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march to civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness,' the message is an extraordinary expansion of the Monroe doctrine. To submit to it is to confess that we regard our American possessions as no longer independent. Nobody here dreams of menacing the United States; nobody here has the faintest idea of conquering, colonizing, or claiming any fresh portion of either of the two Americas, and nobody disputes the right of the United States to defend any State in America which she may think it proper in her interests to defend. All we maintain is that we are entitled to protect against Spanish aggression frontiers which we believe are unquestionably ours, and which the people of the United States, if Guiana were theirs, would similarly defend. We are not even defending them against the United States, whose nearest territory is twelve hundred miles distant, but against a turbulent little Spanish State which was born after we made our settlement in Guiana, and, therefore, is in no way assailed, menaced, or injured by our action."

The *Spectator* then quotes from Secretary Olney's note to Lord Salisbury as follows:

"The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly comprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American State or in the relations between it and any other American State. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American State or to prevent the people of such State from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American State of the right and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies." The writer then adds:

"Are we, therefore, to quarrel, possibly fight, and possibly ruin one another about nothing? We cannot believe that the American people, despite the language of some American politicians, desire such a struggle, as we are absolutely certain that our people regard it with horror and detestation. To Englishmen, war with the United States is a civil war which they will never commence unless they are driven to it by direct menaces to their own territory. Still, British Guiana to the Schomburgk line is their own territory."

The *Tablet*, the recognized organ of the influential Roman Catholics, says:

"There is danger lest in the natural resentment caused by the manner of President Cleveland's message we may overlook the sentiment and line of reasoning beneath, which so warmly commended it to the hearts of the American people. The Americans have seen how another continent has been parcelled out, how the doctrine of the Hinterland has been pressed, and how certain it is that all of the Old World quarrels, rivalries, and frontier disputes will soon be reproduced upon the soil of Africa. The Monroe doctrine may not be a part of any code of international law, but it is a part of the settled policy of the United States, and that is within all the knowledge of the world."

The *Tablet* expresses deep regret that Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Kimberley, when Kimberley was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, refused to submit the whole Venezuelan question to arbitration. "It is irrelevant," the *Tablet* says, "to contend that our right to the territory within the Schomburgk line is too clear for dispute, since the fact remains that it is disputed and has been disputed for years."

Referring to the efforts of President Cleveland and Venezuela to secure the good offices of Pope Leo XIII. and the Pope's willingness to act in the capacity of arbitrator, the *Tablet* says:

"The decision of such an arbitrator would have been gladly accepted as final by Venezuela, while our own Government, if they had the instinct of statesmen, would have welcomed an honorable and dignified way out of a difficulty which now threatens us with the most hideous calamity which can possibly befall either branch of the race."

The *Saturday Review*, in its usual anti-American and flippant style, insists upon adhering to the well-worn theme of the "election dodge," which is now almost totally abandoned by the daily press, as the real reason of the issuance of President Cleveland's message. It discusses the document in an article under the heading "American Election Literature," and says:

"Sensible people on both sides of the water recognize that President Cleveland has played Dogberry to no purpose. He has written himself down an ass, and that is about all he has accomplished. Mr. Cleveland's message shows how far a man, who in the main is able and upright, is compelled to stoop to-day in order to reach the prize of political popularity in the United States."

The *Review* believes the message has no chance of serious acceptance by the people of the United States.

The *Speaker*, Gladstonian, says:

"We have no reason to thank Mr. Cleveland that the peace of the world is not disturbed by the incredible crime of war between England and the United States. He has brought the two countries into a position of such extreme danger and difficulty that only the good sense and the good feeling that are at the root of the character of the two peoples can be trusted to avert a fatal collision. Who is responsible for bringing the two countries to the point of contemplating a struggle which would ruin both for a generation? Not England. Has she shown any disposition to trespass upon the rights of the people of the United States? Has she failed in the usages of diplomatic courtesy? No fair-minded American dare answer in the affirmative. If Lord Salisbury had wilfully provoked public feeling in America it would not have been left to the American to rebuke and punish him. We are not among the adherents of Lord Salisbury, but we must affirm that we fail to find in his despatches a single line to which reasonable Americans can object. The trumpery question of Venezuela, which is made the excuse for Mr. Cleveland's shrill challenge, is in itself the merest subterfuge. The manœuvre may succeed as a party stratagem for securing Mr. Cleveland's election for himself or his nominee, but he will have bought his triumph at a price which few men would care to pay. There is no need to discuss the monstrous pretensions contained in President Cleveland's message and Secretary Olney's despatch. If they mean anything, they mean that notice to quit the New World is served in the rudest manner upon Great Britain. Surely Mr. Cleveland must know that a great power will not accept such a notice until she has exhausted all of the resources at her command for resisting aggression, which, if successful, would destroy her status before the world."

The *Economist*, in its issue to-morrow, will say:

"There is no excuse for a panic. Ample time will be occupied in negotiations during which public opinion in both countries will grow cool. In the mean time there is nothing to be gained by discussing, as the daily newspapers do, President Cleveland's action, party politics, and wish for popularity. The influences of all governments are dependent upon the mass of the vote, and there is no satisfaction in hearing that the American masses are so hostile to Great Britain and that all the parties are trying each to outstrip the others in the race of jingoism. We see really no evidence that the American people are so penetrated with jingoism as to desire to absorb unwilling Canada, much less to fight for the West Indies, with its addition to the colored population of the United States. The Government, with its usual disregard of diplomatic forms, has said a little more than it means, which is that it is vexed by our refusal to arbitrate and that its governing idea rather is to compel us to arbitrate than to make itself the sole arbiter in America. President Cleveland's message was written like a despatch preceding war, but it is not addressed to the world or to England, but only to the people of the United States."

LATE BRITISH COMMENTS.

More Talk of Peace and Advice to Us to Back Down—The News Wants Cleveland to Eat His Words and Be Forgiven.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The *Morning Post* in its edition of to-morrow morning will contend that events have shown that dislike and envy of England is embedded deeply in popular feeling in the United States, and suggests that it would be worth while to reflect whether a position that is regarded with such jealousy by a proud and successful nation is not worth making some sacrifices to maintain. The writer says that whatever the purpose for which Mr. Olney has written, it has aroused feelings which cannot be dispersed by any mere calculation of electioneering chances. Public passions may force Mr. Cleveland to maintain his hostile attitude toward England. All sober people see that perseverance in the line adopted must lead to war.

The *Graphic* will suggest that it is possible to settle the dispute honorably by arbitration solely on the question as to whether the Monroe doctrine is applicable to the Venezuelan question.

The *Daily News*, basing its statement on its own reports from New York, will insist that there has been an entire revulsion of feeling there owing to the panic in Wall street. It contends that President Cleveland has inflicted a heavier injury on his own country than upon Great Britain by striking a great blow at the public credit, just as it was recovering from the effects of the collapse caused by the Sherman act. Mr. Cleveland, it says, will find no bond issues or withdrawal of notes so effectual as the assurance of peace. He must now be conscious of his mistake. He will be able to some extent to repair it by replying to Lord Salisbury in a tone more befitting the head of a great nation than that adopted in his unhappy message.

He will find the British Government and people entirely disposed to forget his hot words and to help him repair the damage they have done.

The *Standard* will predict to-morrow that before many days there will be a striking revulsion of popular sentiment in the United States. The American mind, it says, is clear and logical, and Americans fully share with the British in what they both call love of fair play. It adds:

"We feel confident that a vast majority of the Americans will soon be profoundly sorry for what Mr. Cleveland has done. He has travestied and damaged a principle that they hold dear and has made the republic which we have all honored on account of its supposed attachment to peace and non-intervention, figure in the eyes of Europe as a gratuitously aggressive and reckless champion of war. Englishmen are well aware of the difficulty many Americans must feel in reconciling patriotism with a frank disavowal of Mr. Cleveland's attitude, but we can join in all sincerity in the prayer offered by the Chaplain of the Senate."

The *Soir* in Brussels publishes an interview with a Mr. Vanderbilt (which one, it does not state), who, according to that journal, said:

"We shall not yield an inch. We shall begin closing our ports against England. I have private telegrams announcing the convocation of a congress of delegates from all the American republics. This congress will effect the late Mr. Blaine's project for a customs union."

Referring to England's navy, Mr. Vanderbilt exposed his palm of his hand and said: "In a month from the declaration of war the entire ocean will be as clean as this of British ships." He referred to Edison's self-steering torpedo. President Cleveland, he added, would never have thrown down the gauntlet unless he had been prepared for every eventuality. "Hands off," he concluded, "is America's cry to Great Britain."

The *Globe* says:

"Signs of subsidence of the war fever in America are neither numerous nor impressive. If the United States have made up their minds to seize this wretched Venezuelan question as an excuse for a conflict, they must be made to understand that we will not flinch from the logical sequence of what we have undertaken. England will keep cool and be ready."

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—James O'Kelly, M. P. for North Roscommon, London editor of the *Irish Daily Independent* of Dublin, and formerly one of the editors of the *New York Herald*, has contributed an article to the *Independent* in which he says that President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan affair was guided by a remarkable policy, which was certain sooner or later to bring Great Britain and the United States into actual conflict. Many of the wisest Americans, he says, believe that a conflict is inevitable and that the sooner it comes the better for America. The disappearance of the British flag from Canada and Guiana, Mr. O'Kelly writes, is probably the true aim of Mr. Cleveland's policy, and the Venezuela incident is merely an excuse for beginning the quarrel.

The *Times*, commenting on President Cleveland's message to Congress on the financial situation, will to-morrow say:

"The President's second message is almost as remarkable in its way as his first. With an air of the utmost innocence he takes note of a panic that he himself originated in precisely the tone that would be appropriate to the discussion of a calamity due to causes beyond human control. We see, he says in effect, how urgent is the necessity for the financial reforms he has vainly advocated, when such a trifle as threat or war against Great Britain suffices to drive our organized Wall street. It is doubtful from the terms of the message whether he now wishes it to be understood that his Venezuelan policy was designed simply to give an object lesson in finance, or whether he merely turns to account a catastrophe that he did not foresee. Business men in the United States will not derive much consolation from this anxious appeal for a way to escape the natural consequences of the President's action, nor will the numerous opponents of his financial policy regard with anything but distrust and resentment the attempt to rush it under the cover of an artificial foreign complication.

The *Chronicle* will say to-morrow:

"Yesterday's message must induce the American people to think deeply over the needlessness of Tuesday's bolt from the blue. It must appear to the most alert American patriot that the sudden apprehension and timidity of business circles was due to the inevitable alarm into which the whole commercial world was suddenly thrown by the new foreign policy of the United States.

"The second message is virtually a counterblast, for it appeals to facts, not prejudices, and presents real, not imaginary perils."

In its issue to-morrow the *Standard* will mention a rumor that the Rothschilds will immediately withdraw £5,000,000 from the United States.

Failure of a Coffee House.

Mitchell N. Packard, Frank L. Packard, and William B. Packard (M. N. Packard & Co.), wholesale dealers in coffee, teas, and spices at 171 Duane street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph S. Case, giving preferences for $30,739 to the following creditors, among others: Hanover National Bank, $10,000; Merchants' National Bank of Albany, $7,500. M. N. Packard, the senior partner, is a veteran in this line and the capitalist of the firm. He has been a director for many years of the Hanover National Bank. The firm ran the Hope Mills at 171 Duane street. The liabilities are estimated in the trade at $100,000.

A Failure in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The assignment of Sawyer, Clark & Co. was announced this afternoon. The members of the firm say that they were unable to collect promptly from their customers in a market dropping so suddenly. They hope to make a favorable arrangement with their creditors and expect to pay in full.

Troops Have a Practice March.

WHITESTONE LANDING, L. I., Dec. 20.—Four hundred troops of the Engineer Battalion of Willet's Point in heavy marching order passed through this village and a portion of Flushing on an eight-mile practice march this morning. It is said the march was made in compliance with orders from Washington to get the battalion in readiness for possible war.

THE SPREE STILL FAST.

Her Cabin Passengers and Mails Are Going Overland.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Another effort was made at the height of the flood tide at midnight last night to float the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, from New York, which is stranded on Warden Ledge, Isle of Wight, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

Six powerful tugs working in concert, aided by the Spree's engines, failed to move her an inch from the position on the rocks of the Ledge.

Osirichs & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd in this city, received yesterday from Southampton this message:

"Spree in same position. The Bremen cabin passengers and the mails are going overland. Ship is still uninjured and will be further lightened."

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—11:30, 74 Suffolk street, occupied by Herman Echmiar, damage trifling.

P. M.—12:10, 85 and 87 Charlton street, occupied by Robert McCusker, damage $500; 4:25, 76 Mulberry street, damage trifling.

J. J. VAN ALEN'S VIEWS.

He Doesn't Understand the Monroe Doctrine, and Doubts if Anybody Does.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The representative of the United Press to-day had an interview on the Venezuelan difficulty with J. J. Van Alen, who just arrived from New York. Mr. Van Alen said that when he left New York there was no sign that there would be difficulty over the question. When he reached London and learned of the situation, it was like a bolt from the blue. He had not seen the text of President Cleveland's message, and therefor could express no opinion as to the merits of the case; but, he added, the President was too high-minded for action in any way dependent upon electioneering. Mr. Van Alen declared that the situation was a most unfortunate one.

The Monroe doctrine was exceedingly vague. He did not understand it, and thought that nobody else knew strictly what it was, beyond being a general expression of the idea that the countries of America should not be interfered with by any European power further than such a power's established rights authorized it to interfere. He did not entertain the idea that there was a probability of war, but believed that the good sense of both countries would prevent anything of the sort. The affair would be settled honorably, in a manner satisfactory to both nations, by mutual concessions; but in the event of a war the United States would certainly conquer Canada before England would have time to prevent its successful invasion.

Recurring to the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Alen said he could hardly conceive Mr. Cleveland being guilty of taking an impossible position, in which he would be certain to find himself wrong. His entire career indicated his soundness of judgment in such matters. In Mr. Van Alen's opinion the most serious aspect of the situation was the present financial panic. He was afraid it would lead to serious trouble and a great unloading of American securities. He had learned at the Morgan banking house that the decline in prices had reached an average of five points. If the decline extended to America bad times would ensue, involving the export of gold and upsetting the prospects of a judicious settlement of the currency question.

PARKHURST SCOUTS WAR.

He Talks About the Nicaragua Affair at the Amherst Banquet.

Eighty members of the Amherst Association of New York assembled at the St. Denis Hotel last evening to feast, sing, and make speeches in honor of their alma mater. Herbert L. Bridgman, '66, President of the association, presided.

The first speaker of the evening, Prof. John M. Tyler, spoke about the college in response to the toast, "The Amherst Idea."

Hamilton W. Mabie spoke along the same lines in behalf of his alma mater, while R. E. Peary, U. S. N., responded to "The Bowdoin Idea" and also related some of his Arctic experiences.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Amherst, '66, was next introduced. Dr. Parkhurst had no formal toast, but took occasion to refer at some length to the present war scare. He said:

"I am an American. I love Great Britain in a way, but I don't like her. I do not believe that we are going to fight with England. There is national dignity to be maintained, and, if necessary, to be fought for. But reflect for a moment, upon the result this war would have upon civilization. Think of the decades that would elapse before the two nations could regain their present strength, should they once decide to battle to the death. I cannot conceive a war as possible. Not until the last effort has been made should any such end be reached.

"Consider what a serious blow such a war would be to Christianity. I pray, friends, by the Almighty God, who is above us, I hope that what seems to be at present an impending conflict may never take place. To illustrate, in a mild way, the evil effects let me ask you to picture to your minds a personal fight between John Bull and Morgan Dix, with Hall using his shillelah and Morgan Dix his prayer book. Think of the great moral and religious scandal it would cause.

"I cannot picture to my mind a war between Great Britain and America, and do not believe it will occur. I believe there is an unseen power which will prevent it."

William H. Lewis, '92, spoke upon the subject of Amherst athletics. The other speakers of the evening were Prof. E. W. Bemis and Col. M. W. Tyler.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CAUTION.

Efforts to Avoid Anything Likely to Intensify the Strain.

ST. JOHN'S, Dec. 20.—The press here urges the utmost caution on the part of the revenue cruiser Fiona in working among the American fishing fleet in Fortune Bay, fearing that any undue zeal will help to accentuate the strained relations between England and the United States over the Venezuelan question. Eighteen years ago Newfoundlanders in that bay destroyed some American seines. The British Government had to pay $100,000 compensation.

Stricken While Condemning the President.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—While condemning President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question last night, Dr. W. P. Palmer, a well-known citizen and surgeon in Camp Lee, was stricken with paralysis and has not since been able to speak. His condition is critical, and there is little hope for his recovery.

TERRELL TO GO TO SMYRNA.

The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople Talks Back.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—Mr. Terrell, the American Minister here, is about to start for Smyrna. The object of his trip is not stated, but he is going undoubtedly to look after the protection of American missionaries and other citizens of the United States.

Matthew Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch in Constantinople, has addressed a letter to the Porte positively denying the accusations that the Armenians have been guilty of outrages, and stating that since they have not committed any outrages he declines to comply with the demand of the Porte that he appeal to the Armenians to remain calm. The Patriarch demands that vigorous measures be taken to restore order in Asia Minor, and that the Armenians be compensated for their losses.

Four battalions of troops have embarked at Jaffa for Crete.

ANTONIO TERRY'S DIVORCE.

Sibyl Sanderson's Friend Pressing His Case Against His Wife.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Fourth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal gave a partial hearing to-day to the cross divorce suit brought by Antonio Terry, who is reported to be the affianced husband of Sibyl Sanderson, the prima donna. Terry's lawyer, M. Travers, in presenting his case, charged that the defendant, Mrs. Terry, was guilty of unfaithfulness and drunkenness, and demanded for Terry the custody of his daughter, 14 years old, who is with her mother.

The hearing was adjourned for a fortnight, when Mrs. Terry's case, demanding a divorce from her husband, will be presented by her counsel, M. Allain. It is understood that Mrs. Terry's complaint against Terry mentions Otero, the Spanish dancer.

TURKS MASSACRED AT ZEITOUN.

Armenians Said to Have Killed All the Soldiers There Except Two.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—An official despatch states that on Dec. 15 the Armenian insurgents at Zeitoun massacred all the Turkish soldiers confined in that city except a Colonel and Adjutant.

The local caimakam reports that other outrages have been committed by the insurgents near Zeitoun.

BURNED TO DEATH ON A TRAIN.

Count Golovine Jumped Off, but His Wife and Children Perished.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—Despatches from Siberia say that while a passenger train on the Siberian Railway was running at a high rate of speed the carriage in which Count Golovine was travelling with his wife and two children caught fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the Countess and her two children were unable to escape, and they were burned to death. The Count saved his life by leaping from the train.

The Czarewitch Reaches Nice.

NICE, Dec. 20.—The Czarewitch, who is suffering from consumption, has arrived here. He bore the journey from Russia better than was expected. He sailed from a Black Sea port on a Russian war ship, the Sultan of Turkey giving his permission for the vessel to pass through the Dardanelles.

Cincinnati Southern Directors Elected.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad here to-day the following directors were elected: To represent the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., Henry E. Shoemaker, Henry A. Taylor, and M. D. Woodford. To represent the Southern—M. E. Ingalls, Briggs S. Cunningham, Samuel Spencer, Francis L. Wyndham, and Samuel Felton. The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Felton; Secretary and Treasurer, Alfred R. Telford.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CUT HIM WITH A FIRE AXE.

Hallman and Head Porter in a Madison Avenue Apartment House Quarrel.

There was a murderous affray last night in the basement of the big joint stock apartment house at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and East Thirtieth street between two of the employees. One of the men, Fred Allen, is now in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured shull, the other is under arrest.

Col. Waring and many other well-known persons occupy apartments in the house. John Cleary is the manager, and he has under him twenty-eight employees, all, or nearly all, colored. Among the employees, Fred Allen and Madison S. Brooks were the oldest and had been with the house the longest.

Allen is a hall man, and Brooks is the head porter. Neither is married. The two men had always been close friends.

Manager Cleary, while sitting in his office in the basement about 6½ o'clock, he heard a great rumpus in the engine room on the Thirtieth street side of the building, which was followed by a cry, "Brooks has cut Allen with an axe."

He ran out and found half a dozen of his men, including the engineer and James Thomas, the assistant porter, holding Allen, who was dripping with blood, which was flowing from a wound on the top of his head.

A moment later Roundsman Anderson and Patrolman William Ryan, both of the East Thirtieth street station, came bustling in from the street, bringing in between them Brooks, who was in his shirt sleeves. They had nabbed him as he ran from the building.

They took Brooks before Allen, who all this time was insanely struggling with the men who held him. At sight of Brooks he turned upon him in fury.

"Let me get at him!" he cried, trying to break away. "I'll kill you!" he shouted. "I might as well kill you now as any time, for I'll certainly kill you if I don't die myself. I didn't get a fair deal. You laid for me and hit me with the axe."

"Is this the man who struck you?" asked the policemen.

"Yes, he's the man."

"I didn't say I didn't," said Brooks, who was apparently cool.

"Yes, I hit him," he added, turning to the policemen, "but he threw a bottle of milk at me."

Allen denied that he had thrown any bottle.

When taken to Bellevue Hospital Allen was found to have received a clean cut right across the forepart of his head, from one temple to the other, as if with the blade of the axe, and his skull was also fractured under the cut.

He may die. Neither Manager Cleary nor the police put much credence in the trivial cause for the quarrel given by the two men. They believe there may be a woman in the case.

SIRAGANIAU MURDERED.

He Was a Missionary at Arabkir, and Had Many Friends in New York.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—Despatches from Arabkir state that the Rev. M. Siraganiau, widely known among the Baptists in the United States, has been murdered and his house has been burned.

Moussa Bey, the notorious Kurdish brigand of Bitlis, has been captured at Bagdad. Five years ago Moussa Bey wounded the Rev. Mr. Knapp, an American missionary. For this offence he was tried in Constantinople, but, despite the overwhelming evidence of his guilt he was acquitted. The United States Minister and the American missionaries in Turkey resented this verdict so strenuously that, in deference to their feelings, the Porte exiled Moussa to Medina, from which place he made his escape a short time ago.

The Rev. M. Siraganiau came to this country about eight years ago. He was baptized by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church in Fifty-seventh street, and soon afterward was sent by that congregation to Armenia as a missionary. He was not officially connected with the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

The mission at Arabkir was almost self-supporting, but received many contributions from members of Calvary Church who had known the missionary.

TWENTY-FOUR MINERS KILLED.

Accident in a Tennessee Mine Caused by a Firedamp Explosion.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 20.—Twenty-four miners lost their lives to-day in the Nelson mine entry No. 10, near Dayton, Tenn., by an explosion of firedamp.

The explosion was succeeded by a crash, which indicated that the roof of the passage through which they had entered had fallen in. No avenue of escape was left, and there is no possibility that any of them will be found.

The mine is the property of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, three miles from the town of Dayton, and is reached by a spur track. Those killed, who are both white and colored, including several boys, entered the mine to go to work at 7 o'clock this morning.

Nothing of the accident was known till 11 o'clock, when the drivers into entry No. 10 found their way blocked by a solid wall of coal and slate.

The Nelson mine has been worked for twelve years or more, and the entry where the miners are entombed ran back for more than two miles from the mouth of the mine. The mine is of the kind common in Southern coal fields, known as a drift or level-veined mine, and worked in the direction of the vein straight into the face of the mountain, but before entry is reached a long slope extends to a level several hundred yards below at an angle of about 20°.

Rescuing parties have been working vigorously all day trying to reach the miners, but it is probable that they will be several days forcing an opening through the wall of fallen roofing, which must be made safe as they proceed.

The foul air quickly exhausts the workmen, who are relieved by fresh hands.

The mine is ventilated by air shafts or passages. The caving of the wall is in the entry, and has cut off the draught and made death certain to those who breathed the poisoned air.

Thirty-five Bodies Recovered in North Carolina's Mine Disaster.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.—At 3 o'clock this morning twenty-five bodies of miners killed by yesterday morning's explosion in the Cumnock mines were brought to the surface, and at 10 o'clock ten more bodies were brought up. The number of dead may reach forty-two, as several are yet unaccounted for.

Mine officials assert that the total is only thirty-eight. They insist that the explosion of dynamite caused the disaster. The miners say a gas explosion fired the dynamite. Most of those killed were Poles.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

The River Rose Fourteen Feet in Twelve Hours Yesterday at Alton.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Telephone messages from Alton, Ill., at noon stated that the Mississippi River had risen fourteen feet since last night. Forty families on the Green below the city were forced to flee to higher ground at midnight. Much damage is done to floating craft, and corn in the shock has been carried off in the bottom lands. All small bridges along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway have been washed away, and traffic has been delayed.

At Lamar, Mo., snow has been falling since midnight. The electric light plant is under water, but the creek is falling slowly. No trains have arrived since midnight on Wednesday. The Missouri Pacific Railroad, two miles south, is under water for nearly 800 feet.

At California, Mo., it has been raining almost continuously for sixty hours. Little streams have become raging torrents, cellars are flooded, and business is at a standstill.

GLEASON THE MAYOR ELECT.

Justice Gaynor Orders a Recanvass of the Long Island City Vote.

Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday declared Patrick James Gleason elected Mayor of Long Island City and entitled to take possession of the office of Mayor. This declaration was embodied in a decision granting the motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring election inspectors in certain districts to reconvene, correct their returns, and file with the City Clerk a true copy of the original on file with the County Clerk of Queens county. The City Clerk is also required to recanvass the returns, to reject the false statement and follow the true one, upon which a certificate of election must be granted to Gleason. Justice Gaynor in his decision said that the returns upon which the City Clerk issued a certificate of election to John P. Madden were false and fraudulent.

Mayor-elect Gleason's followers have expected the decision in Gleason's favor, but they were nevertheless elated by the judicial substantiation of their claims of victory at the polls. Mr. Gleason says that he will take office on Jan. 1, and he expects no further opposition from Mr. Madden or his adherents.

Judge Gaynor's decision is the result of a struggle which began when the polls closed on election day. After the three sets of returns were filed it was found that the one filed with City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy gave to John P. Madden a plurality of seventy-four votes over Patrick J. Gleason, while the returns filed with the County Clerk and the Board of Supervisors gave to Gleason a plurality of thrity-four votes over Madden. The discrepancy was in the returns from the Second district of the First ward and the First district of the Fourth ward. City Clerk Murphy canvassed the vote and gave Madden a certificate of election. The December Grand Jury found true bills of indictments against City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy, Charles J. Sheridan, Chairman of election inspectors of the Second district of the First ward, and also against Harry J. Blaue, Elias V. Merikle, Leonard Tracy, and John Gunther, the inspectors in the First district of the Fourth ward, where it is alleged that there was a transformation of figures that gave Madden a plurality of twenty-four votes over Gleason.

The policy of the Gleason administration, as outlined by the Mayor-elect yesterday, will be an effort to reduce the rates for water, increase the water supply and the value of city bonds, and to provide greater school accommodations. Mr. Gleason also says that there are too many saloons in the city in proportion to its population, and that he will favor an increased license fee.

GOV. FOSTER'S GREAT VICTORY.

He Practically Secured a Declaration for Sound Money in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Gov. Foster won a great personal victory as well as a victory for sound money last night in the resolutions adopted on the financial question by the Democratic State Convention in session at Shreveport. The Convention was overwhelmingly for free silver, at least five to one. Many of the delegates went instructed to vote for a strong free silver resolution. When the Convention met, however, the Governor, whose renomination was assured, took absolute control and ran matters to suit himself. An attempt was made to adopt the platform first and then nominate Foster for Governor. He succeeded in preventing this by personal appeals to the delegates, and the nominations were first made. He was chosen by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

When it came to framing a silver plank the friends of the Governor protested strenuously against it on the ground that Gov. Foster was known to be a sound money man, and that it would be an insult to him after nominating him to offer him a platform on which he could not run. The protest was so emphatic and the Governor had such absolute control of the Convention that the silver men weakened and finally decided not to frame a free silver resolution, but to leave the question alone, on the ground that it was a national issue which had no place in a State campaign.

This resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 305 to 73, many of the most stalwart silver men voting for it out of deference to Gov. Foster. The Democrats of Louisiana in convention assembled have, therefore, declined to express their views on the silver question and have resubmitted the matter to the people.

M'KINLEY GETS LOUISIANA.

A Sharp Move by Which the Reed Men Were Outgeneralled.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—It is conceded that McKinley completely captured the Republican Committee yesterday and is now in full control of the party machinery, which means a great deal in Louisiana, where the party is small and almost completely dominated by the committee. The other candidates may capture some delegates from the country districts, but McKinley is certain of ten delegates to the National Convention, and may get more. Reed is not likely to get more than three.

Brother-in-law Osborne, who managed the campaign for McKinley and had frequent causes with some of the Republican leaders, disappeared. The McKinley victory is all the more striking in view of the fact that the Reed men were in a majority on the committee, but by opening the doors and letting in thirty members of the rival or Warmoth committee, McKinley and Warmoth secured a majority and full control of the Republican party. The Reed men explain their defeat by saying that their leaders were evidently hypnotized by Gov. Warmoth. The Executive Committee, which has charge of the campaign and the Convention which will meet here on Jan. 29 to elect delegates to St. Louis, is unanimously for McKinley.

New York Options on Quarters in St. Louis.

Dwight Lawrence, who has looked after the hotel accommodations of the New York State delegation at Republican National Conventions for twenty years, returned from St. Louis yesterday. His mission was to secure rooms for ex-Senator Platt and other New York delegates, and get the best possible quarters for the New York delegation. He was enthusiastic in his praise of St. Louis as a model convention city, saying that it has everything that is needed in the way of hall and hotel accommodations. He would not say where he had located the New York headquarters, explaining that he had secured options on suites in several hotels. He liked the Southern best.

McNulty Resigns, but Not from the Senate.

Senator-elect Major Peter H. McNulty has tendered his resignation as a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. James Taylor, his unsuccessful Republican competitor, is contesting the election on the ground that his resignation as a member of the Board of Education should have been forwarded a hundred days before the election.

Campania Takes Out St. Paul's Passengers and Mails.

Among those who will sail to-day on the Campania for Liverpool are Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), who has been here for the last month; Count O'Brien, and about fifty of the cabin passengers who had intended to sail on the St. Paul. The Campania also takes out the St. Paul's mail.

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STRIKE SAID TO BE ENDED.

THE PHILADELPHIA TROLLEY STRUGGLE DECLARED OFF.

All Saloons in Philadelphia to Close at Noon To-day—It Will Be a Half Holiday and the Authorities Expect Trouble When the Factories Close—Less Rioting Than on Thursday—Police Charge Several Mobs—Agitator Debs Sent For.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The city continues to be in fear of riot and bloodshed as a result of the trolley strike, despite the fact that there seems to be little to warrant it. All told there were not more than four or five outbreaks to-day, not more than half as many as there were yesterday. It is impossible to convince the people that a storm, and a serious one, is not coming, and to-morrow is considered a critical day.

The half holiday is observed by all the big factories and the workingmen are free. The fear is that they will wreak vengeance on the trolley companies. They dislike them, not only because there is a strike and organized labor is being opposed, but because, when the transfer system was abolished by the companies, it took money from their pockets. Thousands of them live far from their work and they have to ride on two lines of cars.

They used to ride for one fare, but when the present management of the trolley roads took hold and abolished the transfer system and put in the place a three-cent extra rate for transfers these working people suffered. It cost them six cents a day more to get to and from home. This is the secret for the public sympathy that exists for the strikers.

In anticipation of trouble, the Mayor to-night issued an order closing all the saloons in the city at noon to-morrow, and, in addition, he practically instructed the trolley companies that they must not attempt to run any cars after dark in the evening. The trolley companies not only agreed to that, but, it is said, they decided that they would not try to run any cars at all on Sunday. That is the city is to have no means of street transit whatever from 6 o'clock to-morrow evening until 6 or 7 o'clock Monday morning. This, with the closing of the saloons at noon, shows just how serious the situation is considered here in spite of the fact that there have been two days of comparative quiet.

The attitude of the companies toward the strikers remains unchanged. The notices posted last night informing the men that if they did not return to work this morning they would no longer be considered employees of the company might as well not have been written. The men paid no attention to it.

There may have been here and there a man who asked to have his car back, but if so the companies conceal the fact, while asserting that they have plenty of men and will go ahead and run all their cars as soon as they get adequate protection.

The city authorities say they have adequate protection. This raises a question of veracity and the railroad officials seem t have the better of the argument, insomuch as some of their cars have been assaulted and some of their men and some of their passengers have been hurt.

Four Thirteenth and Fifteenth street cars were attacked simultaneously today, two at Fifteenth and Collowhill streets and two at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets. The attacks were made at noontime, it is said, by workmen employed in the shops in the vicinity. Mrs. Clara Curtis, a passenger, sustained a serious fracture of the jaw and lacerations of the scalp. Mrs. Ada Clevinger, another passenger, was cut about the head.

Otto Owentin, a motorman on one of the cars, was badly beaten and injured about the head and body. They were all so badly hurt that they were removed to the Hahnemann Hospital. As two of the cars were going down Fifteenth street a stone was thrown, smashing one of the windows.

The cars were blocked by the crowd, and Owentin was dragged from the platform. Stones and brickbats were thrown through the windows and the passengers were assaulted.

The police with difficulty subdued the mob. A crowd numbering nearly 3,000 collected and the majority of them appeared to be in sympathy with the rioters. The police charged the crowd and used their clubs freely. They succeeded in arresting several of the rioters.

When the crowd had dispersed a large bar of iron was found in the car in which Mrs. Curtis was riding. It was similar to a number of other pieces found in a shop where rioters are employed.

While the riot was in progress at Fifteenth and Callowhill streets a similar scene was being enacted at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets. Two cars bound northward on Thirteenth street reached Buttonwood street just as the whistle in the neighboring factories blew for dinner.

The first car had crossed Buttonwood street when a gang of foundrymen began an attack. The mob was led by a bur