"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Slightly colder; northerly winds.

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PEACE, WITH HONOR, SOON.

THE TIMES SAYS IT HAS HEARD FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

Our Government Reported to Be Sanguine that a Satisfactory Settlement of the Venezuela Dispute Will Be Reached—Good Advice Has Been Given to Venezuela—The Times Praises Justice Brewer's Letter, but Says England Cannot Recognize Our Commission—She Is Ready to Arbitrate on Unsettled Regions, but Venezuela Must Act First.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Times* to-morrow will give unusual prominence to a Washington despatch sent to it by its correspondent, Mr. G. W. Smalley, asserting that he has personal knowledge of the existence in the White House and the State Department of a strong and cordial wish for an early and complete settlement of the dispute with Great Britain on terms that will involve no discredit to either Government, and also the existence of the belief that such a settlement may be speedily reached. Mr. Smalley adds that good advice has already been given to Venezuela, and may be given more effectively.

The *Times*, commenting on the foregoing and Mr. Smalley's assertion that there has been a sudden change in the spirit of the Senate, will express its pleasure at the cheering news.

The absence of a desire to hasten Senator Davis's resolution, it says, will allow time for the forces that are making for peace to operate.

The paper notes the conciliatory and modest language of Justice Brewer's letter to Secretary Olney, but says it thinks it must be obvious to the Americans themselves that the origin of the Venezuelan Commission and the manner in which its creation is regarded in the United States make it altogether impossible for Great Britain to recognize its doings either directly or indirectly.

Lord Salisbury's original objection to arbitrate concerning districts settled years ago by British subjects and under British law still holds good, but the American Government must be well aware of the perfect willingness on this side to discard the Schomburgk line and arbitrate on all the disputed territory, excluding only the districts the British or Venezuelans have permanently settled.

This basis for negotiations is open for Venezuela to seek at any time. It certainly would not be rejected here, but it is impossible for Great Britain to resume diplomatic relations with Venezuela until the latter shall have made the first advance.

ENGLAND STANDS SECURE.

Mr. Chamberlain Sanguine that She Can Hold Her Own.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered a speech to-night at a banquet given by natives of Queensland residing in or visiting London. He referred to the solidarity of the imperial sentiment, which made it impossible for a blow to be struck or a chord sounded in the most distant part of the empire without its being echoed in every part of her Majesty's dominions.

Great Britain, he said, had been guilty of many sins of omission and commission toward her colonies. Still, she alone among the nations of the earth had been able to establish and maintain colonies in all parts of the world.

A few weeks ago, he added, Great Britain seemed to stand alone surrounded by jealous competitors, and was assailed with altogether unexpected hostility. Long standing differences appeared to suddenly come to a head and assumed threatening proportions. The quarters whence she might have looked for friendship and consideration confronted her instead with suspicion and even hate.

England had to recognize that her success, however legitimate, was imputed as a crime, that her love of peace was taken as a sign of weakness, and her indifference to foreign criticism as an invitation to insult. He regretted to be forced to admit that such feelings existed, but he rejoiced, seeing that they did exist, that they had found expression.

No better service had ever been done the nation, for it had enabled her to show her face to the world. England, while resolute to fulfil her obligations, was equally determined to maintain her rights. [Cheers.] England, if isolated, stood secure in the strength of her own resources, in the firm resolution of her people, without respect to party, and in the abundant loyalty of her children from one end of the empire to the other.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Chamberlain was heartily cheered and applauded.

THE VATICAN DENIES IT.

Leo XIII. Did Not Offer to Act as Arbitrator Between England and Us.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, officially denies the statement contained in a despatch recently published by the London *Chronicle* that the Pope, through Cardinal Satolli, had made a semi-official offer to President Cleveland to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

It also denies that his Holiness offered to act as arbitrator in the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute in 1895 and that his offer was refused by Great Britain.

VALIANT BRITISH GUIANA.

Her Newspapers Advise All Who Can to Volunteer for Military Service.

COLON, Jan. 21.—Advices received here from British Guiana are to the effect that the press of that country suggests that all those who are able to do so should volunteer for military service. A new railroad has been projected from Georgetown to Point Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco River.

The Panama Railroad Company has landed extra large stocks of coal here.

NEW ZEALAND HEARD FROM.

The Prime Minister Says the Colony Should Prepare for the Worst.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 21.—In a speech to-day Mr. R. J. Seddon, Prime Minister of this colony, said that New Zealand was specially interested in the Venezuelan and Transvaal disputes, owing to the American and German interests in Samoa.

The colony, he added, was thoroughly British, and the practical way to strengthen the home Government was to be in a position to defend the colony's rights and to prepare for the worst.

COMMENTS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Compelling the British Premier to Snub the American Secretary of State.

LONDON, Jan. 21. The communication of the United States Venezuelan Commission to the Department of State, recommending that Great Britain and Venezuela be asked to lay before the Commission such evidence as they possess which would be likely to facilitate the Commission's inquiry, and that the two Governments be represented before the Commission by counsel, without prejudice to the claims of either, has provoked the *Globe* to the publication of an article on the subject couched in language of extreme severity.

"Great Britain," the *Globe* says, "will never allow this monstrous claim to determine the territory of a British colony. Except at the close of a long and disastrous war no power could admit it, and if such a demand were made by any other power no other reply would be made than to hand its Ambassador his passports and mobilize the fleet.

"Will these pernicious Commissioners," the *Globe* asks, "undertake to answer for the effect upon the people of their own country of compelling the British Premier to snub the American Secretary of State?"

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Cabinet will immediately consider the matter of making important changes in the British military equipment.

The *Daily News* will say to-morrow, in connection with the letter of the Venezuelan Commission requesting Secretary Olney to ask Great Britain and Venezuela to lay before the Commission their sides of the boundary dispute, that Justice Brewer displayed genuine statesmanship in drafting the letter.

It adds that the request furnishes Lord Salisbury an opportunity that ought not to be lost. The Prime Minister would act with wisdom and dignity if he complied with the request.

The *Chronicle* will say to-morrow it hopes that Great Britain will comply with Justice Brewer's reasonable and fair request. The Commission, it will add, has done its best to set aside the peremptory character that President Cleveland's message seemed to assign to it. That is a point of which a sensible Government will take note.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Temps*, in an article on the Anglo-American dispute, asks whether Senator Davis imagines that Europe will accept without protest the extravagant innovation contained in his resolution concerning the Monroe doctrine, or if the States of Central and South America will submit to slavery without protection. President Cleveland, it adds, must regret that he helped to create the frame of mind in which the resolution originated.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

It Will Go to Bantry Bay and There Await Further Orders.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech at Grinstead to-day in the course of which he said he wished to dissipate the alarming rumors that were in circulation. Referring to the flying squadron, he said it was intended for use in any emergency in any direction. It would go to Berehaven [in Bantry Bay, on the southwest coast of Ireland] without taking sealed or other orders except to proceed to that place and await instructions. The squadron was not intended as a menace to any country, nor was it destined for any particular quarter of the world. It would be used as other squadrons are used.

Mr. Goshen appealed to the public, if they heard that the squadron had been ordered anywhere, not to imagine that it had been sent to menace anybody. The disposal of the squadron would not be guided by political considerations while the situation remained as it is now. He denied the rumor that the Government meditated placing another squadron in commission. Nevertheless it could not afford to rest on its oars.

It did not propose to adopt sensational measures, but would continue, as hitherto, steadily to augment the number of ships, guns, and men in order to maintain supremacy on the sea and to secure the nation from panic whenever there were clouds on the political horizon.

ANTONIO EZETA AT PANAMA.

He Is Supposed to Have Arms, but Our Consul Protested Against Seizing Them.

PANAMA, Jan. 21.—The *Star and Herald* says: "The vessel Barclay Golden, which arrived here yesterday, having on board Gen. Antonio Ezeta and a number of others, who are alleged to be filibusters against Salvador, is supposed to have on board a quantity of arms. It was the intention of the authorities here to seize them, but Mr. Vifquain, the American Consul, found that the Barclay Golden's papers were in proper shape, and he protested to the Governor against the seizure of anything on board of her. The result of his protest was that the Governor promised not to seize the arms."

The Barclay Golden is a vessel of only twenty-five tons burden, with a crew of eight men. She had on board ten passengers, including Gens. Antonio Ezeta, Casin, and Villatoro. The master of the vessel, Capt. Hansen, and the crew made affidavits before Consul Vifquain that the vessel had been chartered at San Francisco for legitimate business by Gen. Casin.

When she arrived at Acapulco Gen. Ezeta and the other passengers boarded her. Soon after it was discovered that the passengers' baggage contained munitions of war. The Captain was compelled to stop at Salvador, and some of the party landed. They soon afterward returned and fired shots at people on the shore.

Ezeta's men having been guilty of mutiny, the United States war ship Alert will prevent them from having anything further to do with the vessel.

The object of the Colombian Government in desiring to seize the arms and ammunition on board of the Barclay Golden was to prevent the Liberals here from getting possession of the war material, as it was feared they might do.

TROUBLE FOR MANITOBA.

The Government Will Introduce and Stand by the Remedial Bill.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—In Parliament to-day Mr Daly, Minister of the Interior, said that the Remedial bill restoring separate schools to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba would be brought down in a very few days. He said the Manitoba Government had not acted with any desire to promote harmony, but their motive had been to make capital out of the school question. The Dominion Government were in no way responsible for the ill-feeling that had been aroused over it in which creed had been pitted against creed.

The Liberals of Manitoba and their allies in the Dominion Parliament would be held responsible should anything serious be the outcome of the enforcement of the law, which it was proposed to pass this session, to restore the Catholic schools in Manitoba. The Government, he said, would stand or fall by their pledges to the country, and when the measure was brought down in a few days Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Liberal party, would have an opportunity of definitely announcing where he stood regarding remedial legislation.

Miss Clara Barton Sails To-day.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, who will have charge of the distribution of American donations for the relief of sufferers in Turkey, will arrive from Washington this morning. She will be met at the station by a committee, headed by Mrs. Charles Raymond, from the branch of the Red Cross Society in this city. A farewell luncheon will be given to her, and at 11 A. M. she will sail on the New York en route to Constantinople.

Gov. Lippitt's Patriotic Stand.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 21.—Gov. Lippitt, in his message to the Legislature to-day, referred to the Venezuelan matter. He said that while war is greatly to be deplored, it is not the worst calamity that can befall a nation, and that the present circumstances should be met as befits the descendants of the American revolution.

Brooklyn Public School Statistics.

The total number of pupils registered in the public schools in Brooklyn in December was 142,518, the number of regular sittings 109,501, and the average attendance 98,682.

At Lafayette Place Russian Baths

You will find a sure and speedy remedy for colds, rheumatism, gout. Hotel accommodations. Never closed.—Adv.

SENATORS WHO FLINCH.

OPPONENTS OF MONROE'S DOCTRINE RALLY THEIR PUNY FORCE.

Senators Wolcott and Gray to Attack the Administration's Attitude to the Venezuela Question—An Effort to Bury the Davis Declaration of Our National Policy—No Evidence that England Thinks of Yielding a Point in the Dispute—Little Likelihood that Salisbury Is Negotiating Through Brazil for a Renewal of Diplomatic Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There was no reference to the subject of the Monroe doctrine in the proceedings of the Senate to-day, and apparently the resolution of the Foreign Relations Committee reported yesterday had been forgotten. The Senate was droning away during the latter part of the day and passing bills on the calendar to which there was no objection. There was a mere handful of Senators in the chamber, and the monotony was broken only by the occasional appearance of the messenger from the House of Representatives, whose most important errand was to announce the passage by that body of bills giving two condemned cannon and four condemned cannon balls to certain military posts.

Under the surface, however, the question of the Monroe doctrine and its endorsement by Congress was considered and discussed. There is no denying the fact that the resolution of the Foreign Relations Committee has met with more opposition than was expected by the framers. It is not true, however, as has been stated persistently to-day by the opponents of the resolution, that a majority of the Senators are opposed to it, and that it will be left undisposed of on the calendar or be defeated outright when it comes to a vote. Those who are opposed to the tenor and scope of the Davis resolution have been active to-day in circulating the report that it cannot pass, and that it already is buried on the Senate calendar. A canvass of the Senate shows this statement to be without foundation. Some of the more conservative Senators who are, in a general way, in favor of the principles of the Monroe doctrine and their application to the pending Venezuelan dispute and other similar controversies that may arise, regard the language of the resolution as a little too broad and as unwarranted by the circumstances of the Venezuelan controversy. A few of them have given voice to this opinion, and their statements form the basis of the report that the Senate will defeat the resolution.

Senator Davis will leave Washington to-morrow to be gone a week, and until he returns no effort will be made to obtain a vote. The members of the Foreign Relations Committee who are responsible for the resolution say they will stand by it through thick and thin and will not allow an effort to sidetrack it or to talk it to death to succeed. They will force a test of the Senate by bringing the resolution to a vote, and they predict with much confidence that ultimately there will not be more than six or eight votes against it.

Considerable comment has been caused by the fact that the declaration of the Foreign Relations Committee took the form of a concurrent instead of a joint resolution, and it has been stated that it was put in this shape for the purpose of avoiding a Presidential veto. The framers of the resolution, however, declare that they were actuated by no such consideration, and that the resolution took the concurrent form because it is simply a declaration of the sentiment of Congress and not intended to be enacted into a law, and that, therefore, the approval of the President is not necessary or desirable.

The opponents of the resolution are responsible also for the report that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have expressed their disapproval of any action by Congress on the subject of the Monroe doctrine, as they prefer to deal with the controversy with England without being handicapped in any way by what Congress may or may not think is the proper course to be pursued. It has been said that Secretary Olney has stated this to several members of the Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses who have called upon him recently, but the Senator or Representative who is willing to admit that this statement was made to him cannot be found. It is true that the members of the Foreign Relations Committee are somewhat surprised by the coldness with which their resolution has been received, and they regard this as due, in a measure at least, to the rapidly growing belief in the mind of the public that England in some manner has made known a desire to bring the controversy to a peaceful conclusion either by arbitration of the questions in dispute with Venezuela or by some other method by which the dignity of England can be preserved while at the same time the demands of the United States are ignored. For several days this idea has seemed to pervade Congress, but it cannot be learned that there is any foundation for it, or that England has yielded any portion of her claim or expressed in any manner her willingness to settle the controversy peacefully. All of the rumors are undoubtedly a part of the plan of the opponents of the Monroe doctrine and its application to the present dispute to discount its importance and to discourage its friends and advocates.

During the absence of Senator Davis the resolution will be debated in a desultory way, as Senators desire to make speeches upon it, but no attempt will be made at present to reach a vote. To-morrow Senator Wolcott will address the Senate in opposition to the Davis resolution and to the message of President Cleveland and to the application of the principles of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan controversy. It is understood that the Senator will criticise the Administration for what he regards as its unwarranted and unjustifiable warlike attitude and that he will aim the shafts of his ridicule and sarcasm at the so-called Jingo sentiment developed by the message of President Cleveland. It is not known that any other Senator will speak on the subject to-morrow, but on Thursday Senator Daniel, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, will deliver a carefully prepared speech favorable to the policy of the Administration and Congress, and particularly in support of the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which received his vote in committee. The weakness of the contention of the opponents of the resolution that it has no support in the Senate is shown by the fact that of the eleven members of the committee, six Republicans and five Democrats, only two voted against reporting the resolution. It is probable that one of these, Senator Gray, within a few days will deliver a speech attacking the Administration, which he has heretofore defended on all questions, and denouncing not only the message of the President, but the subsequent action of Congress in passing the Boundary Commission bill, and the present action of the Foreign Relations Committee in reporting the Davis resolution. The other member of the committee who opposed the resolution, Mr. Turpie, probably will address the Senate before the close of the debate.

Mr. Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, said to-day that there can be nothing in the reports from London that Great Britain is making overtures through Brazil for a renewal of diplomatic relations with his Government, or that President Crespo will enter into negotiations with Sir Augustus Hemingway, the new Governor of British Guiana, for a settlement of the boundary dispute, because there was a law passed by the Congress of Venezuela in 1887 forbidding the Government of that republic to reopen diplomatic relations with Great Britain until the British Government should agree to submit the entire frontier controversy to arbitration.

There is a clause in the constitution of Venezuela which forbids the cession of any territory, so that even the Congress could not give up to any portion of the disputed area until it had been decided formally by some competent authority that it belonged to Great Britain.

CULLOM SAYS "GET READY."

He Will Move for Immediate Steps to Strengthen Our Defences.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Cullom says the time has arrived for the representatives of the United States in Congress to take practical steps to put this Government upon a war footing. To that end he proposes to introduce to-morrow or on the following day a bill appropriating $50,000,000 or perhaps $100,000,000 to place the United States in a position to defend themselves in the event of trouble with a foreign power. He says there has been more than six weeks of talk about the foreign complications, but as yet no practical step has been taken to strengthen our coast defences, build additional ships of war and provide them with modern armor, &c. He says he does not propose to be sensational in this matter, but in view of all that has been said in this country and in Europe there is more or less danger of conflict between the country and England; consequently he believes it is wise to be in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

Senator Cullom says he does not expect war with England, but there is every indication that the mother country is not idle, contenting herself with the idea that Uncle Sam doesn't want to go to war with her. She is up and doing, and according to the reports from the English authorities every preparation is being made for any emergency that may arise. The Senator says it will not do for the United States to remain passive and console herself with the idea that England cannot afford to go to war with this country. The best way to convince her that it will be dangerous for her to attempt any of her diplomatic tricks will be for the United States to go right ahead and make a practical demonstration of their ability and determination to protect themselves against any intrusion or any infringement upon their rights.

The fact that there is not a large surplus in the Treasury, says Senator Cullom, should not prevent the Government from making ample appropriations for the defence of the country, for if there is not enough money in the Treasury, there are various ways by which the required amount can be raised. He says he is in favor of going to work at once, no matter how much the cost may be, to protect our seacoasts and prepare for war.

GEN. MILES FOR PRESIDENT.

Republicans Grooming the Commander of the Army for the Nomination.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Republicans of Albany and New York city in these days have quick communication with Washington. They are on the lookout for every move made either in the United States Senate or the House of Representatives.

From private advices received from Washington to-day it is now apparent that Senator Davis is attempting to build up a war sentiment for the Republican party.

For a number of weeks a band of silent Republicans at Washington, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Paul, have been secretly at work grooming Gen. Nelson A. Miles for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis. The Davis resolution in the United States Senate, it was announced, is only the first gun in the programme.

At first it was believed here that Senator Davis introduced his resolution in an effort to boost along his own feeble boom in Minnesota, but the advices received to-day have explained the whole matter, and it is now known that it is the first step in bringing out the candidacy of Gen. Miles.

Gen. Miles is very popular in the West and Northwest, and his money ideas would not trouble the free silver cranks, nor would they clash with the sentiments of sound money Republicans. It is his strenth as a warrior which has been recognized by his friends at this time, and some of the Morton boomers are very much disturbed over this secret news from Washington.

WARDEN FALLON REMOVED.

He Expected It and Will Appeal to the Courts to Review the "Hearing."

Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction finished yesterday "reading the evidence" he took in the trial of Warden Fallon of the Tombs. Last night Mr. Wright announced his decision in the case in the following notice to the Warden:

"On the evidence produced at the hearing heretofore had herein on the charges and specifications heretofore served upon you, in accordance with the notice to which such charges and specifications were attached, I find you guilty of conduct inconsistent with your position as Warden of the City Prison, such incompetency and inconsistent conduct being duly established by proof of the charges and specifications thereunder which I hereby find to be true, and in pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided, I hereby remove you from the office of Warden of the City Prison, such removal to take effect immediately.

"ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
"Commissioner of Correction of the city of New York.

"NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1896."

Mr. Fallon expressed no surprise.

"It is just as I expected," said he. "From Mr. Wright's attitude toward me during the trial I knew perfectly well what was coming. Even before the charges were made I knew that he was after my place. He constantly overlooked me as the head of this institution, giving orders to my subordinates and ignoring me altogether. This is all the result of a conspiracy on the part of my subordinates to get me out of my place. I can name the man who is at the head of it and who has acted as he has in order to get the place.

"I shall of course carry the matter into the courts, where I will have a chance, and will do the same as John J. Blair, the supervising engineer of the department, did. Wright removed him four months ago under pretext of abolishing his office. A few days afterward he appointed one of his henchmen under a new name. Blair found out that the new man was doing exactly the same work as he had done, and he appealed to the courts. In six weeks he was back in his place.

"My trial, as every one knows, was the worst kind of a farce. If Wright had been an upright, fair-minded man I would never have been dismissed. As it was, he suspended me without notice on the statement of some one, whose name he refused to tell, that the man Herman was dying of cold and starvation. I completely disproved every one of the charges, as I shall do again in court.

"I think it is time that some investigation should be made of some of Wright's appointments. He has discharged old and faithful employees without giving any explanation other than that he wanted their places. He has appointed men as under keepers in the Tombs who have been prisoners there. I shall give him a fight in the courts, and shall get back again."

Mr. Fallon has not yet left his quarters in the Tombs, but will do so as soon as possible. Deputy Warden O'Shea has been made temporary Warden.

FOUR MURDERS IN NEW ORLEANS.

In Three of the Cases the Murderers Escaped—Town Meeting Called.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—Four persons were murdered to-day in New Orleans. At the Marigny Hotel, on Marigny, Canal, and Union streets, I. V. Lawler, a foreman of the Louisiana and Western Railroad, quarreled with his section hands, Ohlander Lee and George Williams, and shot both fatally. Williams fired at Lawler, but it is not known whether he hit him or not, as Lawler fled after killing the two men, and has not yet been arrested.

Michael Ferrage, a dairyman, was murdered at an early hour this morning by two highwaymen at the corner of Galvez and Kerlerec streets, while serving milk. The men tried to rob him. A fight ensued in which Ferrage was shot and killed. The murderers escaped.

The fourth victim of murder was Halliard Robinson, who was shot at the Illinois Central fruit depot, at the head of Thalia street, by Frank Prima. Robinson was engaged in loading Prima's fruit wagons. Some question arose as to pay, which resulted in Prima shooting and fatally wounding Robinson. Prima was the only one of the four murderers arrested. The *New Orleans State* suggests, in consequence of these murders, the organization of a citizens' patrol to police the outlying streets, and a meeting of down-town residents is called for to-morrow evening to organize such a patrol.

Playing with Rattlesnakes Is Risky.

So is trifling with a cough or cold. Cure it at once with Piker's Expectorant.—Adv.

BRAZIL WILL SEIZE IT.

IT IS SAID SHE HAS SENT A SHIP TO TAKE TRINIDAD.

The Argentine Republic Says the Falkland Islands Rightly Belong to Her—Brazil's Refusal to Arbitrate the Question of the Island of Trinidad—Views of Washington on These American Questions.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Morning Post* publishes a despatch from Rio Janeiro saying it is reported that the Brazilian corvette Benjamin Constant has sailed for Trinidad to take possession of that Island.

LONDON, Jan 21.—The Brazilian Legation here denies the story printed by the *Prensa* of Buenos Ayres to the effect that Dr. Carvalho, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, would demand from Great Britain the immediate restitution of the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, which was recently occupied by the British, and which Brazil claims is her territory. The *Prensa* said that in the event of the demand being refused diplomatic relations between Brazil and Great Britain would be probably ruptured. It was said at the consulate that although Brazil declines to arbitrate the question of the ownership of the island the negotiations to decide the question would be continued.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 21.—The Argentine Government has cancelled the concession granted to the English cable company to land at La Plata on the ground that the company had failed to secure rightfully the other landing points necessary for its successful operation.

This action, it is understood, is taken in concert with Brazil, and has direct bearing upon the Trinidad Island dispute. Argentina denies England's right to the Falkland Islands, and will join Brazil in resisting English claims to those islands and to Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The cabled announcement that Lord Salisbury's note presented to the Government at Rio Janeiro demanded that Brazil should accept arbitration to decide the ownership of the island of Trinidad before Feb. 12, in default of which the island should be considered as belonging to Great Britain without further appeal, has caused serious comment here, which has not been diminished by the further statement that Brazil had definitely refused the proposal and had demanded that Great Britain should immediately restore the island to Brazilian control.

The situation has not been rendered less acute by the intelligence from Buenos Ayres announcing that the Argentine Government has cancelled the English cable company's concession and made common cause with Brazil. In official circles much significance is attached to the concerted action of the two largest South American republics in directly antagonizing British claims to American possessions.

Minister Mendonca of Brazil spent half an hour with Secretary Olney at the State Department yesterday afternoon. The Brazilian view of the matter is that to expect them to arbitrate the ownership of Trinidad would be as reasonable as to ask the United states to arbitrate the possession of Block Island if England should suddenly occupy it on the ground that the United States had not hitherto made a good use of it. Or, as another example, that the United States would tamely submit to England's establishing a colony on an uninhabited Florida key under the British flag because it was a desirable cable station and fit for nothing else.

A naval officer, who is intrusted with the duty of keeping account of the submarine cables of the world, explained the Buenos Ayres despatches to-day as follows:

"An English company holds an exclusive concession for cheap sea cables in Brazil, the concession having about twenty years more to run. Sir John Pender, the cable king, several years ago determined to secure telegraphic connection between his great systems and the Pacific coast of South America, which is a lucrative field for telegraphic enterprise. To that end he entered into negotiations with all the South American countries for concessions, being successful in almost every country except in Brazil, where he was antagonized by the English company, which under its exclusive right operates all the lines from the Amazon to the Rio Plata.

"He asked Brazil for the use of the island of Trinidad as an intermediate station, but the English company in Brazil opposed this, and defeated it through the very fact that Trinidad was Brazilian and therefore included in its own absolute concession. Sir John Pender went ahead, however, with his negotiations with other countries until a sufficient time had elapsed for an English war ship to go secretly to Trinidad and land there a number of Sir John Pender's employees. The English flag was raised, the cable company's operatives were left in possession, and the war ship steamed away again. The only inhabitants of Trinidad to-day are Sir John Pender's men taken there by the English Government.

"The concession secured from the Argentine Government, which was especially favorable to that country, provided for the construction of a cable connecting with the company's main line on the African coast, and proceeding thence to Trinidad, the new port of La Plata, the Falkland Islands, and so around to Chili, the Argentine Government giving the right only for the landing at La Plata."

It is learned from a member of the diplomatic corps that Argentina's action in cancelling the concession is due to President Cleveland's special Monroe doctrine message, and is inspired by the hope that the United States will recognize the right of Argentina to the Falkland Islands, which were forcibly taken by Great Britain with the acquiescence of the United States subsequent to the Monroe doctrine's enunciation. The islands were owned and settled by Spain, and thus became part of the Buenos Ayres republic.

Argentina vigorously protested when they were seized by England, and in a proclamation declared that though Argentina was unable to resist the powerful force of England, it continued to firmly adhere to its claim to the rightful ownership of the territory. Under these circumstances Argentina on the 15th inst. informed the cable company that it considered the proposed landing place at Trinidad as illegal, and that it could not recognize any alleged permit to use the Falkland Islands, consequently, by its own terms, the concession fell to the ground.

It is intimated that a specially accredited Minister from Buenos Ayres will soon come to the United States to endeavor to reopen the dispute as to the ownership of the Falkland Islands, in view of the stand taken by President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

President Cleveland, in his first annual message to Congress in 1885, referring to this question, said:

"The Argentine Government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Islands by claiming from the United States indemnity for the losses, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop of war Lexington in breaking up a practical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington, and the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine colonists, this Government considers the claim as wholly groundless."

Friends of the Argentine Government, however, claim that this referred wholly to claims which the Argentine authorities were then pressing against this country, and as these have now been definitely abandoned for amicable reasons, they believe that the United States will not disregard the proofs of ownership which can now be presented, as they are similar in all respects to those of Brazil and Venezuela which have been espoused by Secretary Olney.

FIRED THE RAMMER.

The Reveille Gun at Willets Point Startles the Sentry on No. 2 Post.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Jan. 21. The sentry who was walking No. 2 post here this morning has been congratulating himself all day on his narrow escape from being shot by the reveille gun which arouses the soldiers of the engineer battalion each morning. The corporal of the guard who prepared the gun for firing neglected to take out the rammer, being a little behind time, it is said, and in fear that the signal would be sounded at headquarters before he should be prepared. As soon as the bugle call was sounded the corporal sprang to his place behind the gun and pulled the lanyard attached to the friction primer which discharges the gun.

With the report of the gun sentry No. 2 was seen to jump and run. It is fair to presume that he thought a British fleet had begun to bombard the fort from the Sound. When the corporal missed the rammer and heard the experience of the sentry no further explanation of what had occurred was necessary. The reveille gun points in the direction of Fort Schuyler, which is on the opposite side of the sound. If the projectile did not reach Fort Schuyler it is now somewhere in the East River.

DEFENDER-VALKYRIE.

Statement by the Committee Concerning the Publication of the Testimony.

A special meeting of the Defender-Valkyrie Investigating Committee was called yesterday to take some action respecting the publication by the *New York Herald* of the testimony elicited during the recent sessions of the committee.

The effect of the publication in question and its bearing upon the plans of the committee may be inferred from the tone of the following announcement:

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1896.

The evidence given before the special committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to take action upon the statement made by Lord Dunraven concerning the America Cup races having been surreptitiously obtained, and having been published by the *New York Herald*, contrary to the purposes of the committee and in advance of its report, the committee thinks it due to itself and the public to make the following statement:

In view of the feeling which had been excited and the international interest involved in a thorough investigation, the committee, with considerable reluctance and at no small personal sacrifice, undertook the duties assigned to it.

It sat with closed doors, and made every effort to keep the evidence private, in order that the report and evidence being published together, all the facts and conclusions might come simultaneously before the public, whose opinion could then be formed upon the whole case without the inevitable prejudgment for or against either party consequent upon a partial hearing from day to day.

That this purpose has been defeated the public knows—and how! Important papers have been prematurely made public against the will and well-understood efforts of the persons in charge of them who were responsible for the proper discharge of an extremely delicate duty.

In what way a copy of the evidence was obtained the committee does not know; but, in its judgement, the publication under the well known circumstances is a disgrace to the journal that made it, and the committee believes that this view can scarcely fail to be that of every respectable member of the community, conscious of the existence of an evil of which this is one of the worst instances.

EDWARD J. PHELPS,
ALFRED T. MAHAN,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
GEORGE L. RIVES.

EX-COMMODORE SMITH'S OPINION.

"No Place in the World of Sports for Dunraven," He Declares.

STAMFORD, Jan. 21.—Ex-Commodore J. D. Smith of the New York Yacht Club made the opening address at the opening of the Royal Arcanum Fair, which is being held in the Town Hall to-night. After referring to the objects of the order the Commodore commented on Lord Dunraven's action in scathing and unmistakable language. He said that Dunraven's case was a gigantic failure and consummate swindle. He further said that he had heard all the evidence, and the Englishman had no case at all. It was a matter that would have been thrown out of court, but it was the desire of the investigating committee of the N. Y. Y. C. to give him the utmost latitude.

"There is no place in the world of sports for Dunraven," he declared with emphasis. He said that Dunraven's charges were an infernal outrage, and this statement would be borne out when the people heard all the facts. At the conclusion of his remarks he was uproariously applauded.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

Struck by One Train and Hurled Against Another as It Passed.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 21.—When Mrs. Michael Atztix, a Hungarian, went to her work in the Bound Brook Woollen Mills this morning she left her 3-year-old boy in charge of her neighbor, Mrs. Michael Jacobus. Mrs. Jacobus had a 4-year-old boy, and while her attention was directed elsewhere the little fellows slipped out of the house and made their way down the street to the railroad crossing near Middle Bush.

At this point the Philadelphia and Reading and New Jersey Central railroads tracks run side by side. There are no gates or watchman at the crossings. The children had made their way to the centre of the long stretch of rails when the Easton express, bound for New York, bore down on them. At the same time the special inaugural excursion train for Trenton approached them from the opposite direction.

There was a terrific screeching of whistles, a reversal of throttles, and ringing of bells, but it was too late. The noise seemed only to transfix the children to the spot, and an instant later the Easton express struck them and hurled them against the excursion train as it passed. Both were killed, and they must have been killed by the first train.

Their bodies were picked up by Conductor Clark and his crew of the Easton express and laid near the scene of the accident. The train then went on.

WILL TAKE IN THE NEGROES.

The Democrats of Alabama to Allow Them to Vote in the Primaries.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 21.—For the first time in the history of Alabama the Democratic State Executive Committee to-day passed a resolution opening its primaries to all citizens who would agree to support the nominee and principles of the party. Heretofore negroes were not permitted to participate, and only those white men who had voted for the nominees in the last election were made eligible.

The friends of Congressman Clark, the sound money candidate for Governor, fought the innovation, but the committee was controlled by the friends of Joseph H. Johnston of Birmingham, the opposition candidate for the nomination. April 21 was selected as the date for the State Convention. It will be held here.

SHOT BY MASKED MEN.

Andrew Erickson and His Son Attacked in Their House.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 21.—Four masked men entered a farmhouse twenty miles from here last night and shot Andrew Erickson and his young son. The boy will die, but the father may recover. The boy snatched the mask from one of the men and recognized him. Two men in an upper room were too frightened to come down stairs. Whether robbery or murder was the motive is unknown. The Sheriff and a posse have gone in pursuit of the men. If found they will probably be lynched.

BRAKES ON ALL BICYCLES!

The Aldermen Have Opened a Hornets' Nest for Themselves Now.

Alderman Hall offered to the Board yesterday a resolution to compel all bicycles to be supplied with brakes. Mr. Hall said that he offered it at the request of Magistrates Wentworth and Deuel, who had drawn it up. He said that he had personally told Magistrate Wentworth that as a rider of a wheel he considered the brake not only a useless but a dangerous appurtenance, but Mr. Wentworth had replied that nearly all the accidents that had come under his notice were due directly to the lack of brakes. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

$145,000,000 Gold Taken Since Jan. 1, 1895.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Treasury gold reserve is reduced to $51,000,000. Since the commencement of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1895, the Treasury has lost $80,622,000 in gold, and since Jan. 1, 1895, $145,000,000.

Joins the United Press.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Decatur *Herald-Despatch*, one of the leading morning newspapers of central Illinois, has abandoned the Chicago Associated Press, and to-day began taking the full-leased wire service of the United Press.

Arethusa Spring Water, from Seymour, Conn., is natural, is always uncontaminated by sewer. Use it, at, No. 2, Seymour building, 42d st. and 5th av.—Adv.

WELLINGTON THE WINNER.

MARYLAND'S DEADLOCK FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BROKEN.

A Caucus Selects the Eastern Shore Man After a Day of Excitement—Utah Sends Cannon and Brown to the Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—The deadlock in the Maryland General Assembly was broken to-night in a joint caucus of Republican members of the Senate and House, and Congressman George L. Wellington of Allegany county was declared the nominee for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by the Hon. Charles H. Gibson. His six-year term of office will begin on March 4, 1897.

The scenes in and about the State House during the day and evening were exciting. Speaker Mudd's effort to stampede the Joint Convention for Mr. Wellington this afternoon was only partially successful.

To-night, however, the result was more pronounced, and after a stormy session of almost two hours in caucus the roll was called and Mr. Wellington received 40 of the 78 votes cast.

After the names had all been called and it was shown that the Allegany Congressman had won there was a rush to change votes. Before the result of the ballot was announced 60 members had been enrolled for