THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 38. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1895. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

Hams...

Choicest quality fresh home smoked Hams,

9 1-2c Per Pound.

For Today and Tomorrow Only.

Store Open Until 9 O'clock Tonight.

Cooper & Levy,

GROCERS.

104 and 106 Commercial St., First door south of Yesler Ave.

FRISCH BROS.

JEWELERS,

NO. 726 FRONT STREET.

Cut Prices.

Diamond Rings	$ 7 50
Lace Pins	$10.00
Studs	$10.00
Buttons	$ 6.50
Stick Pins	$ 5.00

Cut Prices.

Umbrellas	$5.00
Canes	$2.50
Gold Pens	$1 50
Charms	$2.00
Thimbles	$ .25
Combs	$ .50

REDUCED PRICES

ON EVERY ARTICLE IN STOCK.

FRISCH BROS.,

JEWELERS,

NO. 729 FRONT STREET.

Useful Presents for Xmas.

A complete line of Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Salad Sets, Fancy Cups and Saucers and an unequaled stock of all kinds of Lamps in the latest designs.

RIALTO CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

Hams, Bacon, Lard.

ASK FOR **F. B. Co.** ....BRAND

Made in Seattle.

up-to-date housewives should know that *a good* Soap Powder for Kitchen and Laundry purposes is *more economical* than the *best* Soap, and *no* Soap is required *with* it. Remember these points. ***BORAXAID,*** *latest* and *best* Soap Powder, *costs less, goes further,* does work quicker and easier than any other brand made. It contains no rosin, therefore *will not shrink your flannels;* nor lye, *nor caustic soda* (which Chinese laundrymen use) to ruin your hands, clothing and temper. ***BORAXAID*** is a combination of Borax (which softens water, sets colors, heals the hands, and kills disease germs), ground up with a high-grade Soap, made from sweet vegetable oils, *not* disease-spreading, rancid animal fats. *Do any other Soap Powder makers publish their combination?* ***BORAXAID*** takes out *all* the dirt and leaves *all* the clothes. *Only* Soap Powder having Borax for a base. Beware of fraudulent imitations and caustic soda compounds. Take no other brand. *Borax is King.* Patronize Pacific Coast productions. Trade mark, the "20-mule team," on every package. ½-lb., 1 and 3-lb. cartons. All grocers sell it. *It is not peddled.* Highest awards Mechanics Fair, San F'co, State Fair, Sacramento, 1895.

LA FLORIDA 5¢ TAMPA FLORIDA

MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

SEATTLE WOOLEN MILLS *HOME INSTITUTION—Make Pure Goods With Home Labor. Durable and Cheap.* 1119 First St., Seattle.

A Square Business Proposition.

WE ARE IN BUSINESS TO STAY, AND IN ORDER TO WIN TRADE WE WILL SELL YOU HONEST GOODS AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. NO FICTITIOUS VALUES ARE PLACED ON GOODS, FROM WHICH TO MAKE REDUCTIONS, BUT WE MARK ALL GOODS AT THEIR LOWEST CASH PRICE, AND GUARANTEE QUALITY AND PRICES. OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN ALL BRANCHES AND WE OFFER THE BEST SELECTION OF STERLING SILVER, WATCHES, JEWELRY, NOVELTIES, ETC., IN THE CITY. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK AND GET OUR PRICES.

Empire Jewelry Co., Inc.

513 Second Av., Occidental Block.

Factory and Wholesale Department, 116 Yesler Av.

THROUGH OTHER EYES

The Times' American Correspondent on the Situation.

PATRIOTS ARE CALLED JINGOES

And He Thinks the People Are Angry at President Cleveland.

All of Europe, Save Russia, on the Side of Britain—There Is More Talk in England of Arbitration, and the Financial Side of the Question Seems to Lessen the Bitterness Against This Country.

London, Dec. 23.—The New York correspondent of the Times says: "Perhaps because it is Sunday, perhaps because of the financial disasters, perhaps because of war talk and of the widening conviction that persistence in the present policy may deepen into war, perhaps for other reasons, there is today a sensible improvement in the situation. The lessons of Friday and Saturday have not been lost. The people of the United States are at least a thousand million of dollars poorer than they were last Tuesday, when the president launched his message and menace of war.'

He says of the second message: "It has not in truth been well received. The incredible cynicism of the message has angered the community, which well knows its present distress is directly traceable to the president's policy."

Expressions are then quoted from anonymous sources of the anger felt toward the president on account of his Venezuelan message. He also dwells upon the confusion of mind which he sees in congress over the course to take in regard to the financial situation, and he intimates a belief that the supporters of the president in congress have been alienated from support of his Venezuelan policy by his second message. He says of the outlook in Wall street.

"The interval of Sunday is thought likely to steady men's views, and if no misfortune occurs on Monday in London it is believed that Wall street will recover a good part of its confidence."

Speaking of the action of the senate on the Hitt bill, the correspondent says: "Messrs. Lodge and Chandler took command of the party amid applause from a gallery crowded with jingo spectators. The voice of the American people is declared in the senate by delegates from the streets much as it used to be in the French convention by the representatives of that large popular constituency which Bismarck in his time described as 'gentlemen of the pavement.'

"But I do not think the best Americans approve of this new method of influencing legislation, nor will even submit permanently to the leadership of Messrs. Chandler and Lodge."

Of names which are suggested for membership in the committee, the correspondent mentions ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-Minister Phelps and Andrew White, of New York, and Chief Justice Fuller, as excellent names.

"Mr. Coudert, of New York," he continues, "a Tammany Democrat, belongs to a different category. He is an able lawyer, very hostile to England, who last Tuesday declared his conviction that Venezuela was right and England wrong. If the president wants commissioners who have made up their minds in that sense, Mr. Coudert will do as well as anybody. Men like Messrs. Edmunds, Phelps and White, and the chief justice, may perhaps feel a difficulty in serving on a commission nominally judicial, but in fact purely ex parte in its object and composition. It has, however, been suggested that true patriotism has here an opportunity of service. Whatever the president may intend, a commission of independent men of high character might arrive at a conclusion which would make peace."

The dispatch concludes as follows: "It is upon the various grounds that are indicated at the beginning of this dispatch, and upon the evidence which I give and much more which I do not, that I venture to express my belief in a better condition of the general mind of the country than that which existed last week. The end of jingoism is not yet, but there is at least a beginning of better things and a brighter hope for the immediate future."

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Arbitration Is the Cry Now, and "Gladstone's Common Sense."

London, Dec. 23.—The Times this morning prints a whole page of telegraphic dispatches on the subject of Venezuela. A dispatch from Ottawa says:

One result of the war scare will be the thorough equipment of the Canadian forces. The country will not be satisfied till all are armed with Lee-Melford rifles. It is gratifying to note that the scare seems to have drawn Canada closer than ever to England. Everywhere the firm determination is proposed to hold by the old flag, come what may.

A Vienna dispatch says President Cleveland is in no small measure responsible for the ruin of hundreds of capitalists in Austria. The Turkish and Abyssinian troubles had shaken the Vienna money market to its foundation, but the New York panic gave it its coup de grace, from which it will take months to recover. In Saturday's panic on the bourse, prices receded by leaps and bounds till they reached a figure lower than for years past. The Austrian credit mobilier fell 19 florins, the Hungarian credit mobilier 26, and the Austrian state railways 20 from Friday's prices. It is impossible to estimate even roughly the consequences of the panic.

The Berlin dispatch says: The wave of financial panic which has rolled across the Atlantic the last two days has not spared the Berlin bourse, which was in a state of feverish excitement on Saturday, speculative securities declining 10 per cent. The Bourse Courier merely reflects the temper of financial circles here when it describes President Cleveland as speculating by his wanton provocation of England on the meanest form of national feeling. It is argued that a country which on the first appearance of a war cloud suffers losses, according to one estimate from New York, equal to the whole of the war indemnity which France paid Germany, is not in a position to wage war, especially on such a trumpery issue. There is little inclination here to take up an American loan, while Paris can scarcely meet the requirements of its old clients in Turkey and Spain. The want of money, it is true, never yet prevented a country from rushing into war. But seldom does the decision rest so largely as in America with the class whose peculiar interests are so largely at stake. On the other hand, fears are expressed that the magnitude of the losses already sustained will induce a feeling of desperation, and there are many business men who still remember the enormous fortunes made in America during the civil war.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg says: It is easy to see that the Russians cannot help showing satisfaction at the serious turn the dispute has taken. The Novoe Vremya is at no pains to hide its real sentiments and animus towards England. It declares that Lord Salisbury has already radically changed his Eastern policy by positively refusing any further support to the Armenian situation on the ground that Europe does not sympathize with Armenia.

The dispatch from Rome says: Public opinion is unanimous against President Cleveland. The financial panic had no perceptible influence here.

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, regrets the bullying tone of Mr. Cleveland, but contends that England ought to submit the whole boundary question to arbitration.

"The Monroe doctrine has become a doctrine of faith with America," says Mr. Labouchere. "Plenty of Americans are willing to fight for it. After incalculable injury on each other had been committed we should both realize what fools we had been, shake hands and go back to where we are."

All of the papers continue to publish full articles and telegrams on the Venezuelan question. Sir Lewis Morris sends a half-column poem to the Daily News entitled, "Armenia, America, December, 1895." The poem pictures desolate Armenia turning to England for help, and then proceeds:

"Now, at the moment when our England's arm
Should save the innocent from deadly harm,
To cripple her for some mean, sordid aim,
Some lust for gold or place,
Sure 'twere the very irony of shame,
The debt of deep disgrace."

And then proceeds to reproach the great home of freedom in the West, for staying England's arm. He then continues:

"Forbid it, heaven; 'tis crime, 'tis worse than crime
To dream this villainy. The dastard cloak
Of base intrigue suits not thy limbs sublime,
August republic."

The poem concludes in a similar strain.

Sir Lewis Morris, it will be remembered, was the subject of a rumor several months ago to the effect that he had been appointed poet laureate.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News has news from St. Petersburg that the Russian minister in the United States has been instructed to report all details of the dispute to his government.

The czar would like to see the question arbitrated, says the Daily News correspondent.

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says: Shortly before the closing of the bourse Baron Albert Rothschild gave orders to buy 50,000 shares of various kinds. This partly restored confidence.

The daily papers this morning in their editorials generally comment upon the financial situation of the panic, and express confidence that in the long run the common sense which Mr. Gladstone advises will prevail and extricate the public from the difficulty caused by President Cleveland's precipitate action. The Standard, Conservative, while admitting this, thinks whatever remedies congress adopts America must for some time to come, in an economic sense, go from bad to worse.

The Sunday Observer, a Unionist publication, says in an editorial that the passionate affections of the Americans for the Monroe doctrine may be unintelligible here, but it exists, and if our rulers are wise they will neglect no means short of national humiliation to avoid ruffling the pride and feelings of the Americans. Sooner or later public opinion in America will awaken to the fact that England neither desires to take liberties with the United States nor will she brook insult from any power whatever.

Edward Dicey, C. B., who was formerly an editor of the Observer and also of the Daily News, and a writer of some authority on political questions, has a long letter in the Sunday Observer which is likely to carry considerable weight. He says:

"Englishmen would make any concession short of the national honor sooner than go to war with America. The only weak point in our case is the refusal to submit the dispute to impartial arbitration. If our contention is as strong and just as we imagine, we have nothing to fear from independent and fair inquiry. Arbitration on President Cleveland's lines is utterly inadmissable, but the refusal to admit the principle of arbitration lays us open to the imputation that we have doubts of the justice of our contention. Even now, without loss of dignity, England might consent to submit the frontier dispute to some independent authority, such as the king of Italy or the president of Switzerland. But if necessary we must fight sooner than tolerate President Cleveland's pretensions."

Gov. Hastings on the War.

Pittsburg, Dec. 22.—Gov. Hastings today declared himself on the war question, unequivocally pronouncing the Monroe doctrine good. The occasion was the annual memorial service of James M. Lisle Post, 128, G. A. R. In the course of the governor's address he said:

"Lately we have been hearing growls from the British lion, but the stars and stripes are in no more danger than when Lee handed his sword to Grant. Two great peoples, speaking the same language, engaged in the same pursuits, having the same Bible and believing in the same God will not go to war. Let us hope so, anyway. Let us hope that wisdom will prevail and that the resorts will be those of peace. But there can be no peace that will put a stain upon our flag. Let us stand for our rights. Let us insist upon the principles of the constitution, and those great principles of security and self-preservation enunciated by that great president, James A. Monroe. These principles must stand, and in the future, as in the past, our people will prosper and our country blossom as the rose."

Harrison Would Not Accept.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—A special to the Chronicle from Indianapolis says: Friends of President Harrison asserted today without qualification that he had received an offer of the presidency of the Venezuelan committee of administration, and he had declined the position. According to the story, the offer was to members of the Indiana delegation in congress, and by them conveyed to Mr. Harrison, and he replied that he could not possibly accept the trust because it would entail an arduous journey to South America and privations incident to it that he was not physically capable to endure.

The Atlantic Squadron Cruise Off.

Washington City, Dec. 22.—The proposed cruise of the North Atlantic squadron is off, for the present at least. The departure of the vessels, if they go at all, will be contingent upon the arrival at Norfolk of the cruiser Texas, now in the vicinity of New York, awaiting the official trial of her engines. The squadron is also awaiting the arrival of the cruiser Maine. Admiral Bunce said today that the fleet would not leave tomorrow, nor till the arrival of the Texas.

Spain Would Help England.

Madrid, Dec. 22.—Public opinion here is strongly in favor of England in the Venezuelan controversy, and suggestions are advanced for an alliance between England and Spain in the event of President Cleveland's action involving hostilities. The Imparcial urges upon the government the necessity of friendship with England in order to counteract the Monroe doctrine.

Asquith Thinks War Impossible.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Gaulois has an interview with Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, who was home secretary in the late liberal government of England, in which he said he believed that war between England and America was impossible.

Tried to Fool Sir Henry Irving.

New York, Dec. 22.—Aubrey C. Newton, alias Denzil D. Carstairs, a well-dressed Englishman, was arrested today for attempting to borrow money from Sir Henry Irving, the actor, upon the strength of a forged letter of introduction purporting to have been written by Sir Edwin Clarke, the distinguished English lawyer.

To the aged, with their poor appetite, feeble circulation and impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond price. Its effect is to check the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayer's Almanac for the new year.

If you wish to be up to date, get your turkey and supplies for your Christmas dinner at the Fulton Market.

MINISTERS AND WAR.

Would Not Fight England for Religion's Sake,

HE WOULD KILL THE TURK

People Do Not Know Much About Monroe Doctrine, Anyway,

Persons Are Easily Fired When Righteousness Is Ignored Or Persons Tabooed; Therefore He Would Make Writing Newspaper Editors a State's Prison Offense—Sermons for War Are Political Harangues.

[illegible] Ministers in nearly [illegible] in this city made reference in their sermons today to the [illegible] dispute, and the [illegible] between the United States and Great Britain. Dr. Parkhurst in his sermon said:

"It seems as though there were [illegible] in the way in which these [illegible] compromise the year with [illegible] now filling our hearts and throwing an unpleasant shadow across the track of [illegible]. Now, we don't care to [illegible] much in this matter, but [illegible] to the mark by saying [illegible] wants to make [illegible] Bethlehem, and the anthem of 'peace [illegible] to the ungodly [illegible] heathen, the best [illegible] to set the two foremost nations of the earth to [illegible] one another's cities and [illegible] one another's brains.

[illegible] inconceive the [illegible] Christianized masses, [illegible] on the other side of the water [illegible] would be impossible, [illegible] conflict that will go between [illegible] messages and pronunciamentos, [illegible] side, if the church of [illegible] Christ comes out and recognizes Christianity both here and [illegible] thoroughly an integral [illegible] for armies and navies [illegible] at the same moment [illegible] of the two countries are [illegible]. This is not the place [illegible] philosophical or historical [illegible] Monroe doctrine, only [illegible] this nation is not going [illegible] an international conflict [illegible] defender of Christianity, [illegible] of civilization, the defender [illegible] and treasure, and the [illegible] of our entire organic life [illegible] such that probably [illegible] of a congregation as well [illegible] would not be able to tell [illegible] eligible, and the other 10 [illegible] a state it, disagreeing [illegible] as to whether the doctrine [illegible] to the present situation. [illegible] speaking disparagingly of [illegible] or patriotic regard [illegible] rights, but patriotic [illegible] and can be easily [illegible] where righteousness is [illegible] and balanced consid[illegible] and that is the mischief [illegible] sheets, that make the [illegible] business of fanning [illegible] international animosity. I [illegible] two weeks it could be a [illegible] to print newspaper [illegible] something larger than small [illegible] would take up the [illegible] to them first, and [illegible] United States would [illegible] rather more gospel en[illegible] plunged and outraged [illegible] the dirty, bloody grip [illegible] two nations would soon [illegible] good Christian condi[illegible] to settle that lit[illegible] engineering down in [illegible] way that would save both [illegible] their pride and their [illegible] reputation."

[illegible] Eaton, pastor of the [illegible] Paternity, preached [illegible] wickedness of war. "It [illegible] he said, "that on the [illegible] were to celebrate [illegible] and to proclaim from [illegible] the doctrines of peace, the [illegible] waiting the ulti[illegible] and memories of [illegible] It is more deplor[illegible] the two most advanced of [illegible] the two which had done [illegible] with the possibility of [illegible] apparently ready to throw [illegible] and substitute conflict." [illegible] the merits of the dis[illegible] the principle involved [illegible] was such that even [illegible] knowledge of it, [illegible] to usurp any of the [illegible] statesmen now consider[illegible] would say that there [illegible] power to determine the ne[illegible] than religion. If relig[illegible] time of peace only, he [illegible] of no use at all, and he, [illegible] the gospel, raised his voice [illegible] against war as a [illegible] a dispute until all other [illegible] exhausted without bring[illegible] settlement. He be[illegible] would visit on the head [illegible] leader who dared to [illegible] without first trying to [illegible] and terrible vengeance. [illegible] that the nation should [illegible] for fear of depreciating [illegible] and securities, but God [illegible] that the nation [illegible] war unnecessarily, [illegible] trying every other [illegible] a settlement.

[illegible] sermon on "Civilization [illegible] Rev. Dr. Mad[illegible] of the Bloomingdale Re[illegible] wrong. War is [illegible] demagogues who, at [illegible] are shouting for war, [illegible] by the sober second [illegible] people as the crim[illegible] nineteenth century. When [illegible] opportunity to fight for [illegible] the Stars and Stripes [illegible] in the dust, they sent sub[illegible] between England and [illegible] be determined until [illegible] went into bankruptcy or [illegible] to fill the ranks. As a [illegible] of peace and uni[illegible] I call for arbitration, [illegible] peacemakers.' I pray that [illegible] America may look across [illegible] the angel's proclama[illegible] 'peace, good will to men.'"

[illegible] of the Temple [illegible] a sermon on "On What [illegible] and Jews Unite?"

[illegible] had announced his [illegible] were plunged into [illegible] a deadly dispute over [illegible] The subject underlay all [illegible] Washington City; it was the [illegible] on the streets; its [illegible] in the business world, [illegible] had absorbed attention to [illegible] everything else. There [illegible] things on which Jews [illegible] could unite and work in [illegible] by working on parallel [illegible] respect for each other's [illegible] to do the most good [illegible] interfering with the [illegible] other. They also could, [illegible] unnecessary wars, be a [illegible] of preserving the peace [illegible] that peace was threat[illegible]

[illegible] preached a sermon [illegible] of the Y. M. C. A. at [illegible] his sermon on "Civilization [illegible] The Misunderstanding." [illegible] Toward the close of his [illegible] misunderstanding [illegible] by the war talk [illegible] that had been indulged in by the nation during the last few days. Nothing could be in more direct conflict with Christ's teachings than that two Christian nations should fly at each other's throats for a trifle. The members of the Y. M. C. A. were numerous across the sea, and it would be an evil spirit truly that would put them at the throats of their brethren here. It would be fratricidal. There could be no war if the Christian people of both nations had anything to say about it, and he believed the Christian spirit would triumph.

Baltimore, Dec. 22.—Rev. L. M. Zimmerman, in his sermon tonight at Christ English Lutheran church, said in part: "It is very easy to talk about war and to blow the trumpet that would call forth soldiers to battle, but when once those very same persons are themselves called upon to take up arms and fight, they are often among the first to want a substitute and cry for peace when there is no peace. Men who write and speak for war are not usually the men who have been in battle. The latter know better from experience than to encourage bloodshed."

Of all the anti-war sermons preached in this city today the fiercest was that preached in the Metropolitan church by the Rev. S. H. Cadman. Dr. Cadman is an Americanized Englishman, and his language was directed with equal vehemence against the war advocates of both countries. "Beneath the thin veneer of religion," he said, "there was much of the barbarian in all of us, when the howlings of the war dogs could bring us so near the throats of our neighbors. If war was averted it would only be because of the intervention of the religious organizations." Dr. Cadman then denounced the chaplain of the house of representatives because of the prayer which he recently offered. Continuing, he said:

"The English people and newspapers, I am sorry to say, are no better than those on this side. The whole thing is characterized by a species of hydrophobia. At the treaty of Berlin, England offered to take care of the Christians within the territories of the sultan. How she has done so, the slaughter of 1,000,000 Christians in the time that has elapsed sufficiently testifies. Her pretensions were the bloodiest kind of a farce. The slaughter now going on in Armenia is the aftermath of British jingoism.

"Lord Salisbury inherits some of the qualities of his great ancestor, the warlike Cecil, that scattered the Spanish armada. He is the greatest foreign minister since the days of Lord Palmerston. He will fight. If the great Gladstone was at Downing street, there would be no danger of war, but the grand old man whose magnanimity was responsible for the withdrawal of British troops from Boerland in spite of the protestations of his countrymen, is now over 80 years of age. Yes, the grim Lord Salisbury is hard to move, but when once moved, immovable, and he will not back down unless the Christian sentiment of both nations steps in and says: 'When it comes to fighting for our homes, our country, our God, we will fight, but not till then.'"

Brooklyn, Dec. 22.—Plymouth church tonight was packed to the doors to hear Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon on "The Venezuelan Question, Shall It Be Peace or War?" Dr. Abbott said in part:

"There is reason for our prejudices against Great Britain. Wherever she has gone she has gone brusque and bold and defiant. But wherever she has gone she has carried a higher life with her. No nation has been the worse for her presence. A war with England is like a civil war. We are of the same blood and kin. We have the same history. If we must imperil our trade and commerce, if we must sacrifice our manufactories, if we must call our farmers from the plow, we have done it twice before and we would do it again in a good cause, when it is the last recourse of a people who have exhausted every effort at peace. If we are to follow Abraham Lincoln, we shall fire no shot until the first shot is fired at us. Let us have peace."

THIS ONE WOULD FIGHT.

A Chicago Church Organizes a Torpedo Defense Association.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—The Militant church of Chicago, of which Rev. Dr. Rush is pastor, is prepared for war with Great Britain. Today when divine service was concluded attention was turned to affairs military, and the National Torpedo Defense Association was formed. Maj. P. H. Lynp, who in 1878 was identified with the torpedo service of Great Britain, is at the head of the movement. It is designed to call soon a national convention of representatives from the cities exposed to coast attack and arrangements will be made for the instruction of recruits in torpedo work.

This Minister Wants Arbitration.

Columbus, O., Dec. 22.—Rev. Washington Gladden, in a sermon today, strongly deprecated the talk of war following the president's message on the Venezuelan matter. He said he did not thank President Cleveland for intimating such a thing was possible. He shamed the British ministry for refusing to arbitrate the Venezuelan boundary dispute and said: "Where is that petition signed by a majority of the members of parliament and addressed to our government asking them to join in a perpetual treaty of peace by which all disputes shall be submitted to arbitration?"

Resolutions were adopted by Dr. Gladden's congregation declaring for arbitration and copies of the same and Dr. Gladden's sermon will be sent to President Cleveland, the British ambassador, and Ohio's senators and congressmen.

Talmage Hears Peace Anthems.

Washington City, Dec. 22.—In a number of pulpits of Washington City today allusions were made to the possibility of a war with Great Britain. The ministers in their prayers invoked the divine aid that such a calamity might be averted. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in his discourse at the First Presbyterian church, said:

"And now, standing here, so near the Christmas day, I hear unrolling from the sky the peace anthems. There will be no war between England and the United States. Such a war would be the greatest calamity since the creation of the world. May God forbid the universal bankruptcy and the universal slaughter."

The English Churches.

London, Dec. 23.—At St. Paul's cathedral, at Westminster Abbey, and at numerous churches in London and the provinces, the sermons today referred to the Venezuelan crisis. At Wolverhampton, the Congregational church, where Dr. Charles Berry is pastor, it was resolved to cable to the Brooklyn Congregational church a message of sympathy with its efforts to preserve the peace.

THE TURK'S ASSURANCE.

All of the Empire, With One Exception, "In Perfect Order."

Washington City, Dec. 22.—The Turkish legation received from the sublime porte the following telegram under today's date: "The insurgents of Zeitoun attacked the Mussulman villages of Mehila, killed and burned two men, five women and three children, and carried away the cattle and things belonging to the inhabitants. The survivors fled to Kenkona. With the exception of Zeitoun, perfect order reigns in the whole empire."

Christmas Gifts

In jewelry, from 25c and up at Frisch Bros.', jewelers, 729 Front street.

Child's tea sets just in. Delayed en route. Prices cut 50 per cent. Cowley's Basement Store.

If you buy an opera glass for a holiday gift, you want a good one. A poor glass is an aggravation. Get the best achromatic glasses at H. Clay Eversole's, the optician, 729 Front street. He understands the making of good glasses.

Sachet powders, all odors, at Leithead's pharmacy.

NO MORE GOLD BONDS

Republicans Will Adopt Reed's Coin Bond Proposition,

WITH CHANGES IN THE TARIFF

To Raise Enough Revenue to Protect the Gold Reserve.

The Plan Provides for Two Classes of Bonds, Three Per Cents., to Be Issued Under the Acts of 1870 and 1875, the Proceeds to Go to the Reserve, and Low Denomination Coin Bonds to Pay Current Expenses.

Washington City, Dec. 22.—This promises to be an eventful week in the house. Before adjournment is reached next Saturday the Republican leaders intend that a bill shall have been sent to the senate in response to the demand of the president's message on Friday for some means of relieving the treasury situation and protecting the gold reserve. The Republican leaders determined to act promptly as soon as the message was sent in, and all idea of taking a recess for the holidays was abandoned in the face of the situation presented. The ways and means committee was organized yesterday, and last night the Republican members held a secret meeting at the capitol, at which Speaker Reed was present, to discuss the details of a bill, which, in their opinion, would furnish the desired relief.

As a preliminary it was decided that, while the situation in the senate as to the fate of any measure passed by the house should be kept in mind, the house must act independently of the action of the upper branch of congress. The general outline of a measure was practically agreed upon, but the details have not been completed. The sentiment was unanimous that no gold bonds should be authorized, but that a bill on the lines of Mr. Reed's amendment of last year should be drawn up, and with that should be completed some tariff changes for the purpose of raising additional revenue. The Republicans took the stand that the menace to the gold reserve was caused primarily by the lack of revenue to meet the expenses of the government, and that is still their position. Mr. Reed's bond proposition, which the committee will adopt, provides:

First—For the reduction of the rates of interest on bonds to be issued under the acts of 1870 and 1875, for the purpose of resuming specie payments and protecting the specie reserve, from 4 to 3 per cent., and,

Second—For a low rate, low denomination coin bond, which would practically be a debt certificate to be used to supply deficiencies in the revenue.

By the terms of the bill it is probable that provisions will be inserted to provide that the proceeds of any bonds issued under the acts of 1870 and 1875, as amended, shall go to the reserve, and of the latter bonds, to pay current expenditures. In this way a separate account can be kept, and the proceeds of bonds sold to maintain the reserve cannot be used to pay current expenses.

The details of the tariff changes will furnish the most difficult task in framing the bill. There is practically unanimity of sentiment, so far as can be learned, among the Republican members of the committee for a duty on wool and compensating duties on woolens. The Western members want the duty on wool to be at least 8 cents per pound, but the indications are that it will not exceed 5 cents. There is some discussion of a proposition to make a horizontal increase on all the schedules, except sugar, of from 15 to 20 per cent., but that is opposed in certain quarters as being not on protection lines.

It seems probable, therefore, that wool and woolens, lumber, and various other articles will be selected. While there is, it is said, some difference of opinion on this point, it seems certain there will be a time limit of two years or thirty months on the life of the tariff provisions of the bill. The point will be made that it is an emergency measure for raising revenue, and, therefore, would meet with the approval of all who believe the treasury needs additional revenue, no matter what the individual opinions may be regarding protective duties. The house will probably adjourn tomorrow, and the Republicans of the ways and means committee will go back to work to perfect the details of the bill. It is hoped that it can be ready by Tuesday, and if so, it will probably be placed under a special order of the committee of rules, or possibly under suspension of the rules. Speaker Reed and his lieutenants are not disposed to brook delay. They believe the house should do its duty promptly.

After the bill has been sent to the senate, the question of whether congress shall remain in session for the remainder of the holidays will remain with that body. If the senate proceeds to the consideration of the bill, the house will remain in session, and probably adjourn from day to day, but if the senate should, after the passage of the house bill, show that it did not propose to go ahead with it, and should deliberately pass a resolution for a holiday recess, it is probable that the house would agree to it.

As to the attitude of the Democrats toward the bill, it seems probable that it will be opposed by most, if not all, of the Democrats. The silver Democrats are not disposed to vote for any bond proposition, first, because they believe there is another remedy in the hands of the executive—the redemption of notes in silver. They might vote for coin bonds to borrow money if the executive said that money was needed to meet current expenses, but as the demand for authority to issue bonds is not based on that ground—which fact is distinctly disavowed—their opposition to the bond features of the bill is certain. They would probably also resist the measure on account of the increase in the tariff schedules. The administration and sound money Democrats who might be disposed to vote for a bond authorization will probably be deterred from voting for the measure because of its tariff propositions. So that the solid opposition of the Democrats is looked for. The overwhelming Republican majority insures its passage, however, beyond question. It is likely that several amendments will be offered by the Democrats, if they can secure recognition for that purpose—one to authorize the redemption of the treasury notes of 1890 in silver, and to coin the silver in the treasury, and possibly a plain free coinage amendment.

IN THE SENATE.

The Course of Events Will Depend Upon the Action of the House.

Washington City, Dec. 22.—The course of the senate this week will depend largely, if not entirely, upon the turn which affairs shall take in the house. The senate adjourned yesterday until Tuesday. In the event the house should adjourn over the holidays the senate will be ready to acquiesce, as a majority of the senators are still unquestionably favorable to the usual holiday recess. The probabilities point strongly to the absence of a quorum the greater part of the week, in case no recess is taken. The calendar contains only one bill of general importance, and not to exceed half a dozen minor bills. Consequently, there is little prospect of actual legislation in any event. It is therefore more than probable that whatever sessions are held will be devoted largely to speech-making. If the house does send over a financial or revenue bill there would be no possibility of receiving a report upon it for some time, but such a measure might afford subject matter for informal speeches.