

Fair. Warmer. Southerly Winds.

SIXTEEN PAGES OF NEWS EVERY 12 HOURS, 50 CTS. A MONTH

CLEVELAND HAS SET ALL THE WORLD A-TALKING

His Message Not Favorably Received in Europe.

In His Own Country Nothing But Praise Heard.

IT STIRS UP FOREIGNERS

EVERY AMERICAN AROUSED

Nearly All the European Newspapers Agree That the President Has Taken Entirely Too Much on Himself—He Must Toss Down His Arrogance—One French Writer Praises Him.

Editors All Over This Broad Land Unanimous in Their Friendly Sentiment—Nothing Else Could Be Done and Preserve Self-Respect—Volunteers Ready to Come to the Front.

London Times.—"Our own course is clear. We must stand firmly and calmly upon our rights as an independent State and, if necessary, take practical measures to assert them. It may even be expedient to settle the frontier question by drawing a line of our own."

New York Sun.—"And the continuation of this interesting and important business by the administration will be a most satisfactory sign with an unflinching spirit of pride and determination to uphold the interests of the United States."

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The Vossische Zeitung, in commenting on President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, says that the President's sharp tone against England and his emphasizing the Monroe doctrine will attract the attention of other powers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—The Record, Dem., says editorially: "President Cleveland's message is a strong and firm declaration. The Leader, Ind. Rep., says: 'President Cleveland's message is clear, emphatic and dignified. It will be heartily endorsed by every genuine American.'"

Paris, Dec. 18.—Bucien Millevoye, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has written in La Patrie, in which he says: "President Cleveland's message inflicts a harder blow on British pride than it has received in a century. It will demolish England's prestige in all parts of the world."

Washington, Dec. 18.—The National Zeitung says: "Rudeness toward allied countries is the rule which Presidents respect of office."

IN FRANCE.—Paris, Dec. 18.—Bucien Millevoye, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has written in La Patrie, in which he says: "President Cleveland's message inflicts a harder blow on British pride than it has received in a century. It will demolish England's prestige in all parts of the world."

Washington, Dec. 18.—The National Zeitung says: "Rudeness toward allied countries is the rule which Presidents respect of office."

IN CANADA.—Toronto, Ont., Dec. 18.—Commenting on President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question, the Toronto Globe says: "The message is a masterpiece of statesmanship. It is a masterpiece of statesmanship. It is a masterpiece of statesmanship."

Washington, Dec. 18.—The National Zeitung says: "Rudeness toward allied countries is the rule which Presidents respect of office."

NEWS EXPECTS IT.—London, Dec. 18.—The Daily News tomorrow will say that it was hardly to be expected that Congress would do otherwise than grant an appropriation for the proposed Venezuelan commission.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The National Zeitung says: "Rudeness toward allied countries is the rule which Presidents respect of office."

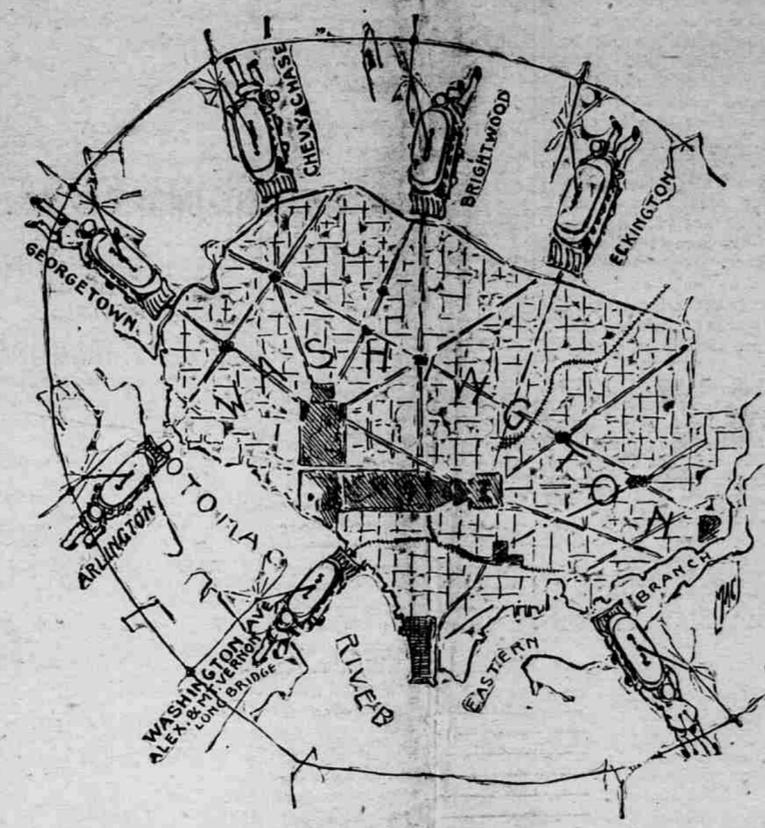
ADVERTISING SALISBURY.—"He might, under all the circumstances, treat its appointment, at least its invasion of British territory, as a hostile act. He will probably deem it wiser and more dignified to inform the United States that the commission will be entirely discredited by Great Britain. Any attempt to enforce its report within Guiana would be as much an act of war as the invasion of Guiana."

Washington, Dec. 18.—The National Zeitung says: "Rudeness toward allied countries is the rule which Presidents respect of office."

THE DISPUTED VENEZUELAN TERRITORY.—A map showing the disputed Venezuelan territory with various lines and labels.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The National Zeitung says: "Rudeness toward allied countries is the rule which Presidents respect of office."

ATTACKED ON ALL SIDES.



How the Trolley Is Defying the Law.

CAPT. BASSETT IS DEAD

The Venerable Senate Employee Passes Away at His Home.

WAS CONSCIOUS TO THE END

Capt. Isaac Bassett died yesterday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock. At his bedside were his wife and two sons, George F. and Isaac Bassett, his sister, Mrs. Thora, his granddaughter, Miss Lillian Bassett and Mr. John R. Zimmerman.



Capt. Isaac Bassett.

BAYARD SPEAKS FOR PEACE

Responds to a Toast at the Actors' Benevolent Fund Dinner.

SAID THERE WAS NO SENATE

London, Dec. 18.—United States Ambassador Bayard was a guest this evening at the dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund and responded to a toast which was warmly given by Comptroller Carr, the artist, "Our Friends Across the Sea."

IN THE TROLLEY'S GRASP

In Spite of Law the Deadly Wire Girds the City

ALMOST GIRDS THE CITY

Washington and Falls Church Road Given Permission to Wire the Aqueduct Bridge—Plans of the Electric Widener Syndicate to Spread Its System in Many Directions.

Archbishop Kenrick Critically Ill

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—Archbishop Peter Kenrick is reported to be in a critical condition. He is suffering from a severe cold and has gradually grown weaker.

Christmas Festival at Atlanta

Atlanta, Dec. 18.—The children's Christmas festival drew a crowd of Atlanta people out to the exposition today. There was a float representing an Arctic grocer carrying Santa Claus with a procession of 300 school children from the fifteen public schools.

Bean Brannaman is in Trouble

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Miller Brothers, proprietors of the Grand Opera House, today filed a suit against Richard Brannaman, who is alleged to have stolen a horse from the opera house.

Fog Delayed the Texas

New York, Dec. 18.—Owing to the fog which prevailed till after noon today the official horsepower trial of the engines of the battleship Texas was postponed till tomorrow. The Texas remained at the Tompkinsville anchorage.

Another Richmond Failure

Richmond, Va., Dec. 18.—As a result of J. D. Pate's assignment last Saturday, E. D. Chapman today assigned for \$168,000 in abilities.

Another Dismissal Official

Texas, Wash., Dec. 18.—George W. Boggs, ex-city treasurer, was found guilty today of using the funds of the city for his personal gain. Ten years' imprisonment is the maximum penalty.

The War Scare

In case of war the price of all cloth would naturally go up enormously, but in the case of war the price of all cloth would naturally go up enormously, but in the case of war the price of all cloth would naturally go up enormously.

SENATE AND HOUSE URGE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

Mr. Chandler Wants \$1,000,000 for Military Equipment.

Hitt and Crisp Ask United Action of Congress.

HILL AND EX-CONFEDERATES

NO TIME FOR PARTIES NOW

He Asks That Their Disabilities for Military Service Be Removed—Chandler's Measure Provides for a Million Rifles and All the Artillery That is Needed.

Republican Leader Beseeches the House to Stand as Americans by the President and Put Into Execution His Suggestions—The Ex-Speaker's Patriotic and Wise Advice.

The possibility of a war with Great Britain was before the Senate yesterday for a short time.

The response of the House to the message of President Cleveland was the introduction yesterday by Mr. Hill, Rep. Illinois, as soon as the reading of the journal was completed, of a bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the commission suggested by the President in determining the territorial line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

It came in the shape of the introduction by Mr. Chandler and the reference to the Committee on Military Affairs of a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to strengthen the military armament of the United States. The introduction of a bill by Mr. Hill to repeal the law that prohibits officers of the late Confederate States, who had formerly held commissions in the United States Army or Navy, from being appointed to any position in the Army or Navy, and a resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. Davis, as to the attempted establishment of post routes by Great Britain or Canada over or upon United States territory in Alaska.

Its reading was hailed with applause all over the floor. Mr. Boutwell, Rep. Maine, in view of the momentous consequences which might follow the passage of the bill, expressed a desire that it might be referred to a committee before being acted upon, but made no formal objection to its immediate consideration.

MR. HILL'S MOTION.

OUR COUNTRY FIRST.

Mr. Hill's desire to have his bill passed immediately was defeated by an objection from Mr. Platt, who suggested that there was no immediate haste for its passage as the country was not likely to get into a war before the reassembling of Congress.

"The gravity of the case is such that the President suggests a mode of determining the territorial question in the most expeditious manner possible. He asks us to cooperate with him by assisting him in the collection of the records and evidence of the facts involved. In this connection between the two years ago we were the people's representatives here in accordance with the success of our country in its history. The nation is now in a position to present a united front, so that all Americans shall appear in the same line, and that our government shall speak for all the people of the United States. (Applause.)"

Amendments to confine the scope of the investigation in the State of Florida, and to corporations in the State of Florida, were voted down by large majorities on both sides of the House.

"After a general discussion in that message of doctrine, policies and national interests, there is an executive function by the Executive in this House for action to be taken in the exercise of his executive authority. It is a matter of executive function to ascertain all the facts relating to any question of negotiation with a foreign country."

After the Senate had adjourned, in speaking of the bill introduced by himself, Senator Chandler said:

"The bill introduced in the Senate today was not intended especially to apply to the present case, but to provide a permanent law for the future. We need a new armament for the army and are in need of small arms for the militia and improvement of our navy and the work has been going on steadily ever since the war. The navy is popular, and our people take a commendable pride in it. But, on the other hand, what are we to do with our land forces?"

MR. CHANDLER'S BILL.

COMMISSIONER'S PERSONNEL.

"We could mobilize a million men in about thirty days, but we would need a million rifles and a million cartridges. We can raise regiments fast enough, but we cannot supply them with arms and ammunition. My bill contemplates the securing of 1,000,000 infantry rifles and such field artillery as will be necessary to equip an army. Whether or not we equip with Great Britain or not, we must have three months' supply of arms and ammunition for the militia and for the army."

There was considerable speculation yesterday among members of the House as to the personnel of the commission which the President is to appoint to investigate the territorial line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Washington is to-day even in a sadder plight than Philadelphia or Baltimore, because it is believed that the powers which are supposed to stand guard over the rights of the citizens of the District have construed defensible law questions in favor of the glass-covered wire combinations to force the people into submission.

"Let us answer to our duty. All of us, we shall have long days in which to discuss the Monroe doctrine and the exact words in which it should be formulated. If we do not agree with the precise terms in which Mr. Olney or the President has put it, but on this matter discuss only confuse and give aid and comfort to those across the sea. Any discussion of dissent here—and at bottom there really is dissent—appears as dissent would be said but would hamper those who are clothed with the constitution with this great duty. I hope, therefore, that the House will proceed to pass the bill without delay."

It has been openly stated in the Senate that a strict construction of the law against overhead wires applied to every part of the District and not alone to the streets of Washington. The Senate has so far taken no action looking to the determination of that issue and in the meantime extraordinary privileges are being granted by the Commissioners of the District.

MR. CRISP'S VIEWS.—Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

COMMISIONER'S PERSONNEL.

Continued on Fourth Page.

There was considerable speculation yesterday among members of the House as to the personnel of the commission which the President is to appoint to investigate the territorial line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

Had not the House adjourned last on so early an hour, it was the purpose of Mr. McCree of Kentucky to offer a resolution that the number of commissioners shall be five; that they shall report to the President as soon as practicable, and that they be authorized to take whatever action may be necessary to properly perform the duties assigned to them, to be expected, link has been forged the city will be completely within the coil, and if the construction of this trolley circle shall be proved to be illegal it will take years to undo the work which is now almost accomplished.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

The most important of the links to complete the circuit, were the permit from the Potomac company to run overhead wires from Georgetown to Eckington and from Eckington to the Washington and Falls Church road to strike two miles across the Annapolis bridge.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

A mere business arrangement will permit the road to operate with the trolley that runs from Mount Vernon to Rosslyn. Then this connects with the Tenleytown road and from there the trolley runs to Eckington in an easy matter, the line now being in process of construction. The Eastern branch circuit will complete the work of the octopus.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

All this is being done and the greater part of it has been done already, contrary to the protest of citizens and some lawmakers, but the work goes bravely on.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

There are rumors that even a member of the Cabinet is deep in the conspiracy and that an ex-member of the Cabinet—Mr. Whitney—who may be President, is also in the combination. One thing appears to be certain, and that is that the Electric Widener syndicate is at the bottom of the new combination and construction and that from one of the Commissioners it is being benefited personally by the transaction.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

Some description of the various roads to be operated by the trolley will be read with interest by the conservative. The trolley map.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

The Great Falls line, recently built and put in operation, runs from the Potomac break through the Maryland highlands, out to sea to the trolley in its terminus.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

The Tenleytown road to Bethesda Park in the city, runs from the Potomac break through the Maryland highlands, out to sea to the trolley in its terminus.

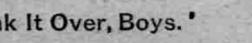
Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

The Chevy Chase road, intended to boom the trolley, is now under the control of the Washington and Georgetown Company, and the Capital Trolley, but it runs a trolley, not a cable car. Its wires are underground, as is the case with the Maryland line, but it shows the cloven foot moment it gets out.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:

Next to the circuit comes the Brightwood road spinning its way out to Silver Spring, near Admiral Lee's old farm, and reaching the trolley in its terminus.

Mr. Crisp was then accorded the floor and said in part:



Uncle Sam: "Think It Over, Boys."

EXPLANATIONS.—1. Extreme limit of England's present claim. 2. Line of arbitration limited by England. 3. Extension of the Schomburgk line. 4. Original Schomburgk line. 5. The line proposed by Lord Granville. 6. Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. 7. Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise. 8. The first Roosevelt line. 9. Venezuela's extreme claim.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. Extreme limit of England's present claim. 2. Line of arbitration limited by England. 3. Extension of the Schomburgk line. 4. Original Schomburgk line. 5. The line proposed by Lord Granville. 6. Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. 7. Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise. 8. The first Roosevelt line. 9. Venezuela's extreme claim.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. Extreme limit of England's present claim. 2. Line of arbitration limited by England. 3. Extension of the Schomburgk line. 4. Original Schomburgk line. 5. The line proposed by Lord Granville. 6. Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. 7. Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise. 8. The first Roosevelt line. 9. Venezuela's extreme claim.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. Extreme limit of England's present claim. 2. Line of arbitration limited by England. 3. Extension of the Schomburgk line. 4. Original Schomburgk line. 5. The line proposed by Lord Granville. 6. Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. 7. Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise. 8. The first Roosevelt line. 9. Venezuela's extreme claim.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. Extreme limit of England's present claim. 2. Line of arbitration limited by England. 3. Extension of the Schomburgk line. 4. Original Schomburgk line. 5. The line proposed by Lord Granville. 6. Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. 7. Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise. 8. The first Roosevelt line. 9. Venezuela's extreme claim.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. Extreme limit of England's present claim. 2. Line of arbitration limited by England. 3. Extension of the Schomburgk line. 4. Original Schomburgk line. 5. The line proposed by Lord Granville. 6. Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. 7. Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise. 8. The first Roosevelt line. 9. Venezuela's extreme claim.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. Extreme limit of England's present claim. 2. Line of arbitration limited by England. 3. Extension of the Schomburgk line. 4. Original Schomburgk line. 5. The line proposed by Lord Granville. 6. Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. 7. Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise. 8. The first Roosevelt line. 9. Venezuela's extreme claim.