

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

THE TARIFF BILL

Considered by Republican Senators in Caucus Yesterday.

THE QUESTION OF AMENDING IT

By Adding a Free Coinage Rider Provokes Some Discussion

ON PART OF FREE SILVERITES.

The Senate Finally Adopts Senator Quay's Resolution, Expressing the Sense of the Senate to be that the Finance Committee Should Report the Bill as It Came From the House—Free Coinage Republicans Opposed to the Amendment in the Event of the Previous Passage of the Silver Substitute for the Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The caucus of the Republican senatorial caucus held to-day was a discussion of the advisability of amending the house tariff bill, by adding a free coinage amendment to it in the senate. This discussion was confined largely to the free coinage wing of the party. The result of the meeting was the adoption of Senator Quay's resolution introduced yesterday expressing the sense of the caucus to be that the finance committee should report the bill as it came from the house with a few verbal changes which will not alter the meaning of the measure in any essential feature.

There was no roll call upon this motion, but there were a few dissenting voices. There was no formal effort to bind the senators to support the bill when it should come before the senate and it was left open to amendments at that stage of the proceedings. It was while the advisability of attempting to secure a pledge of support was under consideration that the silver question came up. It was sprung by a question as to what the silver Republicans would do in case a free silver amendment should be offered to the tariff bill in the senate.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, was the first to respond to this inquiry. He stated that he should join the silver forces in the effort to secure the adoption of the free coinage substitute for the house bond bill, but that with the silver question disposed of in that connection he would advise that the silver Republicans refrain from participating in any effort that might be made to amend the tariff bill by adding a free coinage provision.

Senator Carter followed in the same line, advising united action on the part of the silver Republicans in opposition to such an amendment in the event of the previous passage of the silver substitute for the bond bill. He did not say that he would oppose such an amendment by his vote in case of failure to secure concerted and unanimous action by his silver colleagues, but urged them strenuously to agree to this line of action.

Senator Teller announced his intention to vote for a silver amendment offered from any source, without announcing any purpose, other than to secure such an amendment himself. He talked earnestly on the subject, saying that he had when the McKinley bill was before Congress in 1890 foregone the opportunity to amend that measure with a free coinage provision on the representation that the bill with such an amendment would be vetoed, only to be told afterwards that the Sherman bill was passed with a free coinage rider. He declared he would not again be placed in that predicament.

Brief speeches were also made on this feature of the question by Senators Dubois, Mantel, Shoup and others. There was a sufficient general expression of opinion among the silver senators to show that there was not a class of a dozen who would not hold out against unanimous agreement to refrain from voting for a silver amendment, and this showing was such as to lead the anti-silver men in the caucus to conclude that if those who had expressed themselves against the policy of amendment could be induced to vote against these amendments, regardless of the action of their colleagues, they could defeat a silver amendment when offered.

Senator Baker announced himself as friendly to the proposition to coin the American silver production and said he would offer an amendment to this effect to both the bond and the tariff bills. Mr. Baker reiterated his declaration of yesterday to disregard the instructions of the caucus and vote against the bill unless amended on protected lines.

There was a general expression of opinion that the bill whether amended or unamended in the senate never would become a law. Several senators expressed the opinion that it could not receive executive sanction. After the conclusion of the consideration of the tariff bill an effort was made to proceed to the consideration of the reorganization of the senate by the election of general officers, but the meeting adjourned without taking up this proposition. Immediately after adjournment a call was circulated for a caucus to-morrow to consider this question, and it is understood that a sufficient number of signatures were received to insure a caucus for that purpose at the time specified.

FOUR VOTES LACKING

In the Senate to Defeat the Free Coinage Amendment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The anti-silver Democrats of the senate held a meeting or conference to-day while the Republican senators were in caucus. The object of the conference was to count how many men could be mustered against the free coinage amendment of the senate finance committee to the bond bill.

It was found that there are fourteen sure votes on the Democratic side against the silver production, and the Democrats were assured that there are twenty-six Republicans who could be counted against the Jones amendment. This would make forty in all. Four more votes would be necessary to a majority of the senate. Both Democrats and Republicans anti-silver men are now making an effort to see if these four votes can be obtained.

The Democrats counted against the bill are: Brice, Gaffray, Fairbank, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hill, Lindsey, Mills, Mitchell, Murphy, Palmer, Smith, and Vivas.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day held its first meeting since the re-organization. Senator Sherman presiding, and Senators Cameron, Cullom, Lodge and Mills, the new members being present. The committee decided to hold a special session on Saturday for the consideration of the Venezuelan, Cuban and Armenian questions. The meeting to-day was devoted to getting routine matters out of the way in order

to permit the uninterrupted consideration of more important questions at their meetings. It is expected that the committee will consider the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan matter.

RESERVE DWINDLING

And No Evidence of Substantial Relief in Sight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The treasury to-day lost \$430,000 in gold bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$37,815,024. Nothing is known at the treasury department, so far as can be learned, of any concerted movement by bankers to protect the reserve by making gold deposits, and up to the hour of closing the statement published yesterday that Zimmerman & Forsyth, billion dealers of New York, had deposited \$500,000, has not been verified by Assistant Treasurer Jones, as long as the only considerable deposit during the last several weeks was made yesterday by the Mercantile National bank, which exchanged \$500,000 in gold for currency.

So far as can be learned the situation shows no signs of improvement, and no surprise will be felt here if heavy shipments of gold should be made on each of the sailing European steamers for some time to come. Arrangements are being perfected at the treasury for the printing of the new bonds, and a number of applications for blanks to be used in making bids are received by each mail. No formal bids, however, have yet been received.

The treasury deficit for the present fiscal year to-day reached \$30,038,480.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Free Coinage in the Senate—Hawaiian Accession Broached in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Very little business was transacted by Congress to-day. In the senate Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered two amendments to the free coinage substitute for the house bond bill. The first prohibited the sale of interest bearing bonds without the express consent of Congress, and the second made it mandatory on the secretary of the treasury to redeem greenbacks on treasury notes in silver as long as the market price of 41 1/2% grains of silver was lower than 29 1/2% grains of gold. At the conclusion of the morning hour Senator Sherman (Rep., O.) moved that the senate adjourn. He explained that an early adjournment would facilitate the work of the senate (it being understood that the Republicans desired to hold a caucus).

The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands was broached in the house by Mr. Spalding (Rep., Mich.) in the form of a resolution. The resolution provided that the Sandwich islands be erected into a new state to be called the state of Hawaii, with a republican form of government to be adopted by the people through deputies in convention with the consent of the existing government. Conditions were imposed that questions of boundary or complications with other governments be transmitted to the President to be laid before Congress for its final action before January 1, 1898; that all property pertaining to the public domain be ceded to the United States, but the senate retain all other property and the United States to be liable for none of its debts.

The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawaii may be admitted as a state by treaties between the two governments with one representative in Congress and proposes an appropriation of \$10,000 for making the treaties. The resolution was read by unanimous consent and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

WORST EVER OFFERED.

Test of Battleship Armor Proves it to be Worthless.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—A test of 415 tons of armor plate representing the heaviest armor of the battleship Iowa, and the turret of the cruiser Brooklyn, was made at Indian Head proving grounds to-day. An eight-inch plate was used as a representative of the entire group. A shot was fired from a six-inch gun, the projectile being a s. i. Wheeler steel pointed shell, exploded with a velocity of 1,700 feet. The condition of the test was that the plate would withstand all the effects of the shot, but it failed to meet requirements. The plate was not only cracked, but was broken into three large pieces, rendering it entirely worthless.

The naval officers present considered the plate a worst ever offered for the purpose. The result necessitates the temporary rejection of the entire group of armor, of which this plate was representative, but a further test will be made on another plate, as the Carnegie company has the right under the contract to a second test.

Secretary Herbert Says No.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The secretary of the navy to-day sent the senate a reply to the resolution asking for his opinion as to whether it would be advantageous to the naval service to contract for six battleships instead of for the two authorized on the basis of the bids now before the department. The secretary says that the two ships authorized have already been contracted for, and that the department does not deem it advisable to recommend that any bids already received and not accepted should be further considered.

Senators Want Their Seeds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The action of Secretary Morton in suspending the purchase and distribution of seeds was taken up by the senate committee to-day and a resolution directing the secretary to comply with the law requiring the distribution of agricultural seeds was discussed. The committee concluded to give Secretary Morton opportunity to be heard before passing finally upon the resolution.

Civil Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A civil service examination will be held on April 1st at Parkersburg, for the examining of candidates for appointment in the department of railway mail, Indian and government printing service of the the government.

West Virginia Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—West Virginia postoffices have been discontinued as follows: Glen Elk, Kanawha county, and Magazine, same county, mail goes to Charleston. Postmasters commissioned: James L. Burke, Lockhart; Samuel J. Hall, Salt Leo.

The Pension Budget.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The sub-committee of the house appropriations committee having charge of the pension bill has decided to increase the amount for the next fiscal year from \$128,000,000 to \$140,000,000. The last amount was that asked for by Commissioner Lochren in his estimates.

A Slender Crew.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 8.—Suit has been entered by W. W. Miller, of near Veneta, against Park Hamilton, of the same neighborhood, for \$3,000 damages for slander. Hamilton had accused Miller of stealing corn.

TALK OF JINGOISM.

How About the Racket Great Britain is Making

OVER THE TRANSVAAL AFFAIR?

The Lion Showing Its Teeth and Lashing Its Tail

FOR KAISER WILLIAM'S BENEFIT.

The British Government Claims That Its Attitude was Deliberately and Carefully Planned as a Pretext to Oppose England's Policy of Aggrandizement in Africa—German Emperor Preserving a Dignified Silence—Latest News from the Transvaal Indicates that the Crisis There Has Been Passed—Jameson's Men were Deceived in the Nature of the Expedition.

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LONDON, Jan. 8.—The gravity of the political crisis here is increasing instead of diminishing. The attitude of Emperor William toward Great Britain in the matter of Dr. Jameson's freebooting expedition into the Transvaal, upon closer study seems to have been deliberate and carefully planned. The Transvaal incident, it would appear, was only the pretext seized upon by the emperor in order to enter the field as an active opponent of Great Britain's policy of aggrandizement in Africa, and her little misunderstanding with King Premphe, of Ashanti, together with her support of Italy's warfare against Abyssinia, are believed to have been the leading features which finally induced his majesty to show his hand. Of course, this is only a sample of the rumors in circulation here, but it shows the drift of the wind, and has served to incense the British to such a degree not withered since the war with Russia was threatened some years ago.

To make matters worse, it is now reported that the Transvaal republic will demand an indemnity of \$5,000,000 from Great Britain as one of the results of Dr. Jameson's invasion of the little Dutch republic. If this turns out to be the case, no doubt will be entertained that Emperor William, in his recent interviews with Dr. W. J. Leyds, secretary of state of the Transvaal, promptly made a firm acquisition of warships in Germany, in order to assist the Boers against the British, and only desisted from so doing when he learned of Dr. Jameson's defeat and capture. This, it is claimed, is proof that his message to President Kruger, congratulating him upon his victory over the British and his majesty's reported announcement to Dr. W. J. Leyds that Germany refused to recognize any suzerainty over the Transvaal, were well weighed moves and the result of a prearranged policy.

Great Britain is evidently determined not to be caught unprepared for war. The report that orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of a frigate squadron of warships is confirmed this afternoon and has caused a profound impression in all circles.

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Situation There Appears to be More Tranquil—The Crisis Passed.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday and just made public, says that the Uitlanders of Johannesburg have surrendered unconditionally and have given up their arms to the representatives of President Kruger. In addition, the latter has intimated his intention of handing over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners captured by the Boers to the British high commissioner on the borders of Natal.

Sir Hercules Robinson, in his dispatch, adds: "You may therefore be satisfied that the crisis is over, and that all danger of further hostilities is ended."

The dispatch is regarded by Mr. Chamberlain as practically settling the crisis in the affairs of the Transvaal, so far as the Boers are concerned, and is also looked upon as disposing of the report that Dr. Jameson has been sentenced to be shot, which was current at Cape Town recently.

A dispatch from Krugerstadt, Transvaal, dated January 3, says Dr. Jameson narrowly escaped being shot in the market place by the incensed Boers, and that he was saved by the commandant, who threatened to shoot the first man who raised a rifle. Governor Robinson dated Pretoria, January 7, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's inquiry as to whether there was danger of an advance from Bulawayo, says: "I have received a telegram from the chairman of the mass meeting held at Bulawayo yesterday, saying that a resolution was passed unanimously praying me to exert all my influence to obtain the honorable release of Dr. Jameson and his men as a matter over-riding all other considerations, and assuring me of their loyal obedience to my proclamation. I also received a similar telegram from the chamber of mines at Bulawayo, and think it is certain there is no longer danger from that quarter."

A third dispatch from Governor Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain, dated Pretoria, January 7, communicates a message from the imperial agent at Rhodesia. It says:

"I had been absent from Bechuanaland nearly a fortnight prior to Dr. Jameson's move. I arrived at Mafeking on Sunday, December 22, and heard then, after the telegraph line had been closed, that his force was going to leave that night, and the wire was cut that night. The first message which came through on Monday, December 30, was your message directing me to send after Dr. Jameson and tell him and his force to return to the camp which yielded started from Mafeking or Cape Colony; four-fifths started from Camp Pitsani in the British South Africa company's territory. No portion of the force started from Bechuanaland."

October Robinson also telegraphs

that Captain Charles John Coventry, second son of the earl of Coventry, and one of Dr. Jameson's officers, who was reported to have died from wounds received in fighting the Boers, is alive and recovering from his wounds.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Krugerstadt, dated January 3, says that the wounds inflicted by the bullets of the Stafford rifle are remarkably clean. The correspondent instances a case in which a Metford rifle bullet penetrated the brain of a man, and the man is still alive.

The dispatch also says that the Bechuanaland contingent of Dr. Jameson's force unite in declaring that when they left Mafeking they were to the Boers, and were going to fight a native tribe, and it was only when they had crossed the border of the Transvaal that they were told that they were going to Johannesburg, to the relief of the residents of that place, and that they would be joined by a detachment of the Cape mounted rifles, 2,000 Johannesburg volunteers and a regiment from Cape Town.

THE GERMAN PRESS

Of Cincinnati with Emperor William. Will be No War.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—What the two German dailies here will say editorially to-morrow in reference to the German and English quarrel is as follows:

The Volksblatt (Rep.) says: "The present attitude of England and Germany is hostile. There is no gainsaying this fact. This, however, does not portend war. There will be an adjustment of the differences that are stirring up both countries at this present hour by England quietly pocketing the flag it has received at the hands of Germany. That it was deserved no one but Englishmen will dispute. English aggressions have of late been so frequent and tended so much to create uneasiness that the world owes a debt of gratitude to the German emperor for checking British insolence and rapacity. We do not entertain the least doubt that England will give the scold that is the wrathful note of Germany. The English government has no choice in the matter."

The Volksfreund (Dem.) says: "No war! In spite of all the noise about war, which disturbs peaceful citizens, we do not believe there will be war between England and Germany. We are of the opinion that England has no more right to exercise a protectorate over the Transvaal than a republic than Germany. If the emperor of Germany sees fit to help that republic nobody can forbid it. The stronger should always be on the side of the weaker. Our sympathy is entirely with Germany. In the quarrel about Venezuela it is entirely with the United States of America. We believe in both countries to have settled by diplomacy. Let us all be quiet and keep the sword sheathed."

A Kentucky Opinion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Louisville Post to-morrow prints the following: "William Pitt has never enjoyed great popularity in this country. On the contrary the Anglo-American press has always seen fit to express itself about him in a language more drastic than tasteful, and this in spite of the fact that the young emperor undoubtedly combines in his character not a few of those qualities that seem to have been the capital of the Transvaal, which since the removal of the hotly had frequently taken occasion to criticize the young emperor, who has now, however, come up in the opinion of the Westliche Post to the highest mark of statesmanship and patriotism."

Draws a Contrast.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Editor Pretorius of the Westliche Post, being a namesake and kinsman of the first president of the Transvaal republic, who was the original name of Pretoria, takes an exceptional interest and pride in the success of the Boers, whose courage and determination he forcible contrasts with the pitiable position of the "peace-at-any-price" men in this country, led by stock jobbers and boards of trade. The prompt approval of President Kruger's course by the German press meets with the enthusiastic applause of the Westliche Post, which, since the removal of the hotly had frequently taken occasion to criticize the young emperor, who has now, however, come up in the opinion of the Westliche Post to the highest mark of statesmanship and patriotism."

A STORMY CONVENTION

To Consider the Statehood of Oklahoma. Prize Fighter as Sergeant-at-Arms.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 8.—A fight was in sight as soon as the statehood convention met here at 10 o'clock to-day, and the proceedings were very stormy. Frank W. Thompson, a "double stater" and W. T. Walker, a "single stater" took sides on each end of the platform and tried to talk at the same time. At once the delegates mounted chairs, each faction yelling for its side. Amid the clamor, T. F. Hensley, a "double stater" was nominated for chairman, and as soon as his name was mentioned, he jumped to the stage. For five minutes he talked against the clamor. Gradually his loud tones drowned out the noise, and on delivery after another subsided and listened to his speech.

Then the question of selecting the committee on credentials arose. Finally Chairman Hensley declared the motion to appoint five members on the committee carried. Those opposed yelled an appeal from the decision of the chair. From 2 to 2:30 o'clock the delegates sat in the hall, while the sergeant-at-arms, Dick Plunkett, the noted ex-prize fighter, formerly of Denver, was appointed sergeant-at-arms. He walked to the stage and his great length and breadth of form seemed to awe the delegates. They quieted down and Plunkett said: "Gentlemen I am proud to be sergeant-at-arms of this convention which sits in the pride of the territory. We are here to decide whether we are going to have it." The delegates from the Chickasaw Nation were recognized and the committee on credentials retired.

Senatorial Situation in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The Commercial Gazette's special from Frankfort, Ky., says: "Congressman Hunter's friends met to-day. It is claimed that he has forty-one pledged to support him for senator, others say only twenty-seven are pledged. It is common gossip that if the Republicans will nominate some such man as Wilcox or Yerkes the Democrats will not resort to filibustering tactics."

His 'Gold Reserve' Taken.

OWENTOWN, Ky., Jan. 8.—"Uncle Sam" has been robbed. The "gold reserve" of the United States treasury was robbed of \$4,815 Monday night by three men. They terrorized the family by shooting into the house. They carried off a little table that contained the money. The remains of the table were found half a mile away from the house the next morning. Of the amount taken, \$1,400 was in gold.

NAUGHTY QUAKERS.

Philadelphia Lexow Committee Uncerthly More Official Rotienness.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—The senate investigating committee had another session to-day, during which damaging statements were made against a detective in District Attorney Graham's office, Martha Myers, who kept a questionable house at 809 Inquirer street, in 1893, was the first witness. She said the house had been of bad character for twenty-two years and the police always made a good thing out of it. She claimed to have paid Policeman Singlehaas sums of money at frequent intervals. She refused him money once and was arrested. After being in prison seven days the matron told her she was discharged. Outside she met the district attorney's detective, Bernstein or Burnside, by name, she was not sure which, and a lawyer named Hunt. They went to a savings fund bank where she had some money and by aid of the detective was enabled to draw \$100 without waiting the usual two weeks. This she gave the two men. Later she was summoned to appear in court. Here she met the detective in the corridor and he advised her to close her house up. This she did. At this point in the testimony, Bernstein who is employed in Superintendent Linden's office, came into the committee room. Mrs. Myers said he was not the man. An effort was made to find Burnside, who is Mr. Graham's detective, but he was not about.

Ex-Policeman Naylor gave additional testimony in relation to his alleged partnership with Sergeant Green and McManus in running a house of ill-fame. Naylor said they made arrangements with a livery stable to pay one dollar for every customer brought to the house. He also said they personally placed cards in all the hotels bearing the name "Molly Blanchard, Modiste." The sergeant, McManus, referred to have been one of this city's "praying policemen." He leads revivals and is looked upon by Director Beiler as a most devout Christian.

INSURGENTS WORSTED

In Tuesday's Fight Near Guanajay, According to Spanish Reports.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—It was announced in these dispatches last night that the sound of cannon and rifle firing had been heard yesterday in the neighborhood of Guanajay, a town of 4,000 inhabitants in the province of Pinar del Rio, about forty-five miles south of this city. Details of the engagement just received show that General Navarro, between Guanajay and Ceiba de Agua, overtook a numerous insurgent force under Zayas and other leaders. During the three hours fighting which followed the Spanish artillery was called into play, and the insurgents are reported to have been routed with a loss of twenty-three killed and forty-three wounded left on the field. The insurgents are said to have carried away more of their wounded, and they left seventeen Remington rifles behind them.

General Navarro pursued the insurgents and overtook them near guard at Ceiba de Agua, and in the skirmish which followed four insurgents were killed and three were taken prisoners. On the government side it is announced only four officers and thirty soldiers were wounded in both engagements. Three of the soldiers sustained serious wounds.

A dispatch from Matanzas this morning says that a body of 400 insurgents recently tried to compel the garrison of Itabo, in the Cardenas district, to surrender. Upon the refusal of the troops to give up the fort the latter was attacked, but the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of six killed and succeeded in retiring with their wounded.

After the engagement between the insurgents and General Navarro, the column of troops commanded by General Suarez Valdez overtook the insurgents who were in retreat, and opening fire upon them with small arms and artillery, inflicted heavy loss in killed and wounded. The insurgents lost 263 men, 100 of whom were taken prisoners. It is reported that one of the Negro leaders, wounded and that he subsequently died.

A column of Spanish troops commanded by Major Sedano has had a skirmish in the Colon district with a band of insurgents commanded by Mendoza. The insurgents left seven killed and three wounded on the field.

SANGUILLY IS SAFE.

The Insurgent Suspect in Prison in Mora Castle in No Danger of Hobs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Consul General Williams has cabled to the state department that there is no fear of mob violence against General Julio Sanguilly, the insurgent suspect imprisoned for life in Mora castle, Havana. Secretary Olney communicated this information to Manuel Sanguilly and his prominent Cuban wife, who called at the state department to-day. The consul general added that General Sanguilly was receiving all due care and protection from the Spanish authorities. This information greatly relieved the brother and friends of the imprisoned man, as they have feared his life was in danger.

Secretary Olney had granted an informal hearing to President Palma and the officials of the Cuban revolutionary society, who have re-established headquarters here. So far as is known, the secretary received them as he would any other callers, but with a special understanding that the visit was to be considered informal and was not to be regarded as any official recognition of the visitors in their capacity as representatives of the Cuban revolutionary party.

Senator Call, of Florida, called on Mr. Olney to-day for the purpose of urging the secretary to extend to Mr. Palma and the other Cubans such courtesies of a hearing as were expedient. The secretary, however, had already granted the informal hearing.

ENTHUSIASTIC VENEZUELAN

Demonstrating Over the Attitude of United States on Boundary Question.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The steamer Venezuela, Captain Hopkins, from Venezuelan ports, arrived at a late hour last night. The Venezuela sailed from La Guayana on January 1. She brings news that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country over the attitude of the United States government on the boundary question. Demonstrations were numerous in all the principal cities. Troops were conscripted, marching through the cities of Porto Cabello, La Guayana and Caracas, and the American flag was raised in all the parades causing the wildest enthusiasm among the populace.

It was rumored at La Guayana that the sum of \$100,000,000 was being raised by the United States government to aid the Venezuelans in case war should be declared against Great Britain.

LAND OF HORRORS

Where People Are Butchered Like Cattle in the Shambles.

THE VERY DEMONS OF INFERNO

Outdone in the Perpetration of Almost Nameless Horrors

ON ARMENIA'S FAIR PLAINS.

Over Fifteen Hundred Christians Shot Down by the Demonic Kurds at Sivas, and Twelve Hundred Armenians Massacred at Garun-Gregorien, Protestant and Catholic Houses Looted, and One Thousand Buildings Burned, Including Three Protestant Chapels. Women and Girls Carried Off to Serve the Vile Purposes of the Murderers—An Almost Incredible Tale of Carnage and Rapine.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—A letter received here to-day describing the situation at Sivas, Eastern Turkey, says the story of the massacre there is "a sickening recital of horrors."

"It is impossible to hear of the massacre of 1,500 people," says the writer, "and quite another to witness the shooting of friends and neighbors and walk streets flowing with their blood, and just when we begin to recover breath from this awful scene here, news came of their repetition, with even additional horror, at Manjakuk and Gurun. From a total population of 5,000 Armenians at Gurun, it is stated on good authority that 1,500 were killed. All Gregorian and Protestant houses were looted and twenty-seven among the Catholics. Of the houses sacked, 1,000 were burned, including three Protestant chapels. The pastor of the Protestant church and his wife are alive, but they lost their home and all their household goods. Three priests of the Gregorian churches were killed, but another saved his life by accepting the Mohammedan faith. Girls and boys were carried off to serve the vile purpose of the murderers. It is said that mothers to save their children from this end threw them into the river."

"Those who attacked the town were chiefly Kurds, aided by the neighboring bad men of all the Mohammedan races. There were soldiers enough to have defended the town against all comers from without. Why they did not do so is a mystery.

"That there is somewhat of a revolutionary feeling and a strong desire for reforms in Gurun, cannot be denied. The misrule of the government and the oppression of the Armenians during many years have fostered this result. These preparations were made by the Armenians to defend themselves against the Kurds, when the demand was made for the Armenians to give up all their arms. This, in the face of so many dangers, they hesitated to do, not with any design against the government, but in self defense. How much resistance was finally made by the Gregorians and the Protestants we do not know, only that it was very feeble."

DAUGHTERS OF 1812

Are Seriously Opposed to Furnishing Food for Gunpowder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The United States General Society of the Daughters of 1812 met to-day at the Everett House to celebrate the victory of General Andrew Jackson over the British at New Orleans in 1814.

The founder, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, was present as the guest of the occasion. Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, historian general of the historic council, presided.

A feature of the meeting was the presentation of badges to the founder, Mrs. Darling, and Mrs. S. A. Webster, of Ohio, in recognition of the work of organization and financial aid. At the conclusion of the business meeting, refreshments were held, and at noon luncheon was served.

In an address Mrs. Edward Roby delivered she said that while there were no more patriotic people in the world than the women of America, the mothers of the land were tired of furnishing food for gunpowder. "War," she said, "should only come as a last resort. English-speaking people, the world over should maintain peace."

A committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Edward Roby and Mrs. Lewis Hall, was appointed to draft resolutions praying that peace be maintained between the English-speaking people of the world. Mrs. Roby was also appointed to present these resolutions to Secretary Olney, who is present at the meeting that they be forwarded to Queen Victoria.

The ladies refused to entertain the idea of Mrs. Darling resigning, as she wished to do, and she will continue as general director of the society until the work of organization in the different states is completed.

THE IRON MARKET.

Prices Are Still on a Decline—Alabama Furnaces to Blow out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Iron Age to-morrow will say: "In the finished iron trade prices are still receding, and a pretty good indication of what some producers expect is furnished at least in the fact that a contract for about of 1,200 tons of elevated work at Chicago was taken at 12 1/2 cents."

Pittsburgh has taken the material for the two men-of-war to be built at Newport News, while eastern Pennsylvania came out a victor for the material for the two gunboats to be built on the Delaware.

The Alabama producers have now openly reduced prices to a basis of 13 cents for No. 1 Birmingham iron, and have given evidence of their determination to keep the decline in check by ordering the blowing out of three furnaces, two of them by the Tennessee company and one of the Sloss company.

The tin market has had a spasm through the troubles of a local operator, and the market dropped to 12 1/2 cents for straights, but has recovered to 13 1/2 cents.

Ingersoll Sent Out.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 8.—The municipal authorities of Little Rock to-day refused Col. Robert Ingersoll permission to lecture in this city on Sunday evening. Ingersoll desired to deliver a non-religious lecture on Shakespeare on Sunday, February 2.

Weather Forecast for To