

IS DENOUNCED FROM THE PULPIT.

Baptist Minister Savagoly Attacks Minister Terrell.

HE OUGHT TO BE HANGED.

IS A TRAITOR TO GOD, HIS COUNTRY AND HIMSELF.

Was rebuked by the Sultan, Who Decorated His Wife and Daughter and Presented Him With a Stallion—Our Consuls Are All Right, but They Are Powerless—The Statements Made by the Man Attacked.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—A special dispatch to the Times from Jefferson City, Mo., says:

The United States minister to Turkey was vigorously denounced from the pulpit of the First Baptist church in this city last night by Rev. J. T. M. Johnston, who has just returned from a three months' trip abroad, seven weeks of which were spent in the Holy Land and the Ottoman empire. It was in a graphic statement of the deplorable condition of the Christians in the sultan's domains that Mr. Johnston alluded to Mr. Terrell.

"He is a traitor," said the preacher, "to his God, his country and himself. He ought to be hung. He has been rebuked by the sultan, who decorated his wife and daughter and presented him with a stallion. He is a Mohammedan, and to him and his utter disregard of his safety is due the perilous condition of the American missionaries in that country.

"Our consuls are all right, but they are powerless. England's minister to that country, Lord Cromer, and our entire party, thirty-four in number, signed and forwarded to President Cleveland immediately upon our arrival at New York a petition for his removal. I hope the papers all over the land will herald to the world his shame. I did not believe the stories I heard of Terrell before he reached Turkey, but I found them only too true.

Mr. Johnston concluded his remarks by saying that no idea of the terrible situation in Turkey can be gained through newspaper reports, as all news is suppressed by the sultan's agents.

Grave and Complicated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press)—United States Minister Terrell has received a dispatch from Aintab announcing the safe arrival there of American missionaries belonging to the Central Turkish mission—Dr. and Mrs. American Fuller, Charles Sanders, and A. M. Trowbridge and English governess, Miss McDonald. The missionaries said that full protection was afforded them by the missionaries who were commanded from the port by Terrell. The latter now is satisfied that the 172 missionaries in Anatolia are safe.

The situation here is still grave and more complicated.

Will Soon Be Restored.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The latest dispatch to the state department from United States Minister Terrell states that he is now officially assured protection for the province he is in. Hadjin, that the province has been quiet the last three days and that the outlook is better. He adds that telegrams from Aintab and Harsovan report that no more news is coming from that part of our 172 missionaries are now protected.

The porte, he says, gives assurances that tranquility will soon be restored.

Danger Said to Be Passed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 23.—There is no doubt that efforts are being made to maintain order in the districts where disturbances are threatened and to suppress disorders where outbreaks have occurred. All danger is now passed, however. The governor of Hadjin, who threatened to burn the convent there and set fire to the barley fields, has written to strong representations made to the sultan by the subject by Mr. Terrell, being recalled and his conduct will be inquired into.

The main question now being discussed between the porte and the representatives of the powers is the demand of Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Austria for the passage through the Dardanelles of an extra gunboat to be attached to their respective consuls. While admitting that the powers possess the right to have two guardships each in the Bosphorus, the porte considers that the proposed increase of the number of foreign war vessels in the Bosphorus under conditions, might excite the Mussulmans and produce an effect far from the one desired by the powers. In addition, the porte claims that in view of the measures taken to preserve order there, the increase in number of the guardships attached to the embassies is not required. It can be said upon good authority that the substance of the note the porte has sent the representatives of the powers.

A Joint Reply.

As soon as the note shall have been received and considered at the British, Russian, Italian and Austrian embassies, a concerted reply will be called and a joint reply may be sent to the porte. The Turkish representatives at London, St. Petersburg, Rome and Vienna have been instructed to request that the four powers not to insist upon their demand. In political circles the repugnance to grant the firmans applied for was attributed to the demand made among the Turkish ministers and Abdul Hamid's encouragement, that to grant the firmans would be a sad blow to the dignity of the sultan and a direct proof of lack of confidence upon the part of the powers in his ability to govern and maintain order. Behind this, it is claimed, lurks a fear upon the part of the sultan that the demand for the firmans in the number of foreign guardships in the Bosphorus is really only a cloak for the intention of the powers to make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters in case of any disturbances in Asiatic Turkey.

Despair Reigns.

In reply to the appeal directed by Baron Von Cails, the Austrian ambassador, to the Armenian patriarch to exert his influence to prevent another outbreak, which it was feared was the purpose of the demonstrations the Armenian central revolutionary committee is alleged to have planned for this city, the patriarch says no such demonstration is contemplated, "although," he says, "despair reigns among them owing to the incessant arrests and exiling of Armenians in this vicinity recently had been expelled to Antioch. A local newspaper, suppressed last night because its editor refused to publish an article sent him by the Turkish authorities, condemning the "intrigues of the Armenians," has been granted permission to resume publication.

The absence of news from Zeitoun, where Armenians are collecting in strong force, and the failure of the government to furnish any information regarding the concentration of Turkish troops at Marash for advance on Zeitoun, are causing some uneasiness. Besides, no news is obtainable concerning the rising of the Druses against the Turkish rule, one of the most serious feuds of the region.

The financial situation continues to hamper the government in its efforts to restore order in Asiatic Turkey, and there does not seem to be any sign of relief.

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Report of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

ITS VERY ENORMOUS COST.

IT IS NOW PIT AT ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILLION.

General Trend of the Entire Report Is Certainly Very Unfavorable to the Canal Company—Report As Much at Variance With the Numerous Rumors and Predictions Heretofore Published in Various Countries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A special to The Herald from Washington says:

A serious blow has been dealt the Nicaraguan canal company's project for the construction of a waterway across the isthmus by the report of the Nicaraguan canal commission. Inevitable delay and a further and more thorough investigation of the entire subject are declared to be necessary before even the engineering feasibility of any canal across Nicaragua can be decided upon.

Your correspondent is able to make public the review of the contents and the text of the conclusions of the report of the Nicaraguan canal commission. This report is now lying on the president's desk and is being considered by him in connection with his annual message to Congress.

The report is at such variance with the numerous rumors and predictions which have been from time to time published concerning it that it will cause great surprise and disappointment among those who have heretofore placed credence in the rumors which have been so widely disseminated. That the commission favored and placed the cost of the canal at about \$110,000,000.

Should Not Be Done.

The report points out that it is not practicable nor advisable to attempt the construction of the Nicaraguan canal upon the data at present available, and that the undertaking would be fraught with hazards too obvious to require mention.

That the knowledge may be had of the physical and topographical conditions affecting the construction and maintenance of a canal across Nicaragua, upon which to make a final judgment as to the feasibility, permanent and cost, the commission recommends an appropriation by Congress of \$350,000 for the purpose of making a series of examinations covering a period of eighteen months.

With the data at hand however, the commission makes a provisional estimate of the cost of the canal at \$110,000,000, or nearly double that of the highest estimate of the company's unconditional estimate of \$63,832,000.

The commission makes its estimate "provisional" because it says that the existing data are inadequate to serve as a basis for estimating the cost of any structures. Some portions of the work may be done more cheaply.

The report says the official estimate by the company of \$63,832,000 is insufficient for the work; that "in several important cases the quantities of material estimated to be required are increased, and in numerous cases the difference in cost of work between the United States and Nicaragua."

Very Unfavorable.

The general trend of the entire report is certainly very unfavorable to the canal project. It is a serious blow to the company's prospects, but its report shows that certain features which the company has insisted upon in assuring the public, that the project was known to be absolutely safe and feasible, if put in execution might jeopardize the practicability of the whole project.

The hope of canal by means of the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua. For instance, the maritime canal company has proposed to construct in October on the San Juan river, twenty-nine miles from Greyton, on the Colorado river, what is known as a "rock fill" dam to hold the lake and river level at a suitable elevation and divert the line thence from the river to the sea by a canal in excavating. This has, in fact, been one of the foregone conclusions of the project, and the commission says that Congress that such enormous structures could be erected for \$77,273.

The canal commission says a "rock fill" dam cannot be built in Ocoa for less than \$4,000,000.

The commission considers that too much time and pains were devoted by the company to ascertaining the topography of the country when it should have paid more attention to the feasibility of the waterway across Nicaragua and its cost.

Certain Features Commended.

The commission refrains from commenting upon the company's methods of making its surveys, and in a great measure, its failure to make surveys. Certain features of its plan are commended. The report, however, presents many very interesting comparisons, and tables, which appear to show the astonishing insufficiency of the company's data, the inexplicable smallness of the amount of work it thinks necessary to do, and the comparative cost of construction and completion of the canal.

The conclusions of the commission are given in number. They refer largely to questions involved in the detail and construction of the work.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the report is that which gives a comparative recapitulation of the cost. This section follows:

Table with 3 columns: Co., Board, Eastern division, Lake & river div., Western division, Light & water, Management, Hospital service.

Totals \$38,244,717 \$11,227,411 Contingencies 20% \$11,648,943 \$25,524,363 Grand total \$60,893,599 \$133,472,833

JUSTICE JACKSON.

Attorney-General Olney Presents Resolutions of Respect

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Attorney General Harmon today presented to the supreme court the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Justice Howell Jackson, of Tennessee, adopted by the bar of the court. The attorney general paid an eloquent tribute to the dead jurist.

Chief Justice Fuller responded in behalf of the court, and the resolutions were ordered spread on the minutes. In his address, the honorable justice referring to Justice Jackson's last appearance in the income tax cases, said: "Devotion to duty marked his course throughout life, and he found in his inspiration the strength to overcome the weakness of the outer man, as he found in his devotion to his duty the seat for the last time in obedience to

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SENATOR MORGAN GIVEN A ROAST

Sir Julian Pauncefote Figures as One of the Cooks.

SALISBURY ALSO IN IT

FULL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING BRITISH CLAIMS.

An Elaborate Answer to Senator Morgan's Criticisms Penned by Sir Julian—Morgan Seems to Have Gone to Work Under a Most Serious and Thorough Misapprehension of the Case at Issue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The British embassy today received from the foreign office the full correspondence respecting claims for compensation on account of British vessels seized in Bering sea by United States cruisers.

Brief cable extracts from the report have appeared, but the full correspondence is full of interest, as it brings out the spirit with which Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, answered the criticisms of Senator Morgan. In informing Lord Kimberley that the House of Representatives had defeated the measure for the payment of claims, Sir Julian wrote:

"Strong protest would seem alone to account for the rejection of so just and desirable an arrangement, and as your lordship will have noticed the inaccuracies in my dispatch, statements have been made in Congress which are entirely misleading both as to law and the facts of the case. It is urged that the present claims are principally made out of 'indirect' claims, because they include in some cases the loss of profits of the fishery seal only by sealing vessels warned out of Bering sea."

"Again, it is stated that a great majority of the sealing vessels on behalf of which the claims were made, were the property of United States citizens, whereas there is no evidence whatever of any change of ownership in those vessels, which all carried the British flag and a British register. One speaker represented the total amount of the claims as only \$242,000, whereas it was over \$700,000. Another concluded from the fact that the offer of the lump sum and its acceptance were approved by the senate, that the date that the offer was made without previous investigation and was instantly 'snapped at' by her majesty's government, was a compromise recorded in those notes was the result of laborious negotiations which was carried on during the whole summer."

"There can be no doubt that these inaccuracies were calculated to prejudice the minds of many members of Congress and also to turn public opinion against the settlement of the question in which the public and advantageous to both parties."

On March 15 Sir Julian wrote an elaborate answer to Senator Morgan's criticisms in the House. After answering one after another of the senator's statements he said:

"The vituperative epithets used were quite unwarranted. The process of the arbitration in question is not well founded in fact and apparently is based on a mistaken view of the British navigation laws."

After quoting the British shipping laws Sir Julian proceeds:

"Why should that American citizen be called a rascal, what law has he violated by advancing money for the prosecution of a lawful Canadian industry carried on by Canadians in Canadian vessels—in what respect has the United States government been robbed, considering that it has no property in the fur seal, as was solemnly adjudged and declared by the tribunal of arbitration?"

"The questions which I submit, can only be reasonably answered in a sense absolutely fatal to Senator Morgan's contentions. I am, however, acknowledging the communications from Washington, wrote:

"I need scarcely say that the arguments which you bring forward in support of the validity of those claims, have the entire approval and concurrence of her majesty's government. The offer made by the government before the arbitration seems to be largely founded on misapprehension and not doubt that when the full facts are before the arbitration of that country to make compensation which has never been denied by the government will be generally recognized both in and out of Congress."

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Clara T.—Take our Ovarine, twice daily. Keep the bowels regular with Natrolitic Salts.

Rogers, New York—For your nervous trouble take our Ovarine, twice daily. Use Natrolitic Salts twice daily.

J. C. S., Albany.—Please print a remedy for reducing flesh.

Take Natrolitic Salts twice daily of the thyroid gland, twice daily. Use Natrolitic Salts twice daily.

Wilson, Balto.—Have a rash about my body; have suffered for two years. My mother died of melancholia, is very nervous and weak.

For yourself, our Thyroidine, extract of the thyroid gland, and Natrolitic Salts. Give your mother the same.

The above preparations and other specialties of the Columbia Chemical Co., Washington, D. C., including the famous ANIMAL EXTRACTS and Natrolitic Salts.

At all Druggists. (27) Send for Literature.

Acts at once, never fails. One Minute Cough Cure. A remedy for asthma, and that feverish condition which accompanies a severe cold. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. For sale by all druggists, Neiden-Judson wholesale dealers.

MEXICAN BRUTALITY. Three Americans Are Now Suffering At the Hands of the Greasers.

DEMING, N. M., Nov. 25.—Israel King, ex-member of the legislature and one of the most prominent men in the territory, and two employees, Henry Coleman and John Ward, are under arrest and undergoing imprisonment at Ascension, Mex., in a filthy, unhealthy prison, without proper food and refused to be permitted to communicate with any person, because two head of cattle belonging to an American, but claimed by the authorities to be owned by a Mexican, strayed into the United States.

The arrests were totally unjustified. The authorities at the City of Mexico and at Washington have been notified in order that the men may be protected. King had no personal knowledge of the stock and had complied with every law and regulation in making the straying. Thirty-six charges have been preferred against the men in all and all messages which they have sent out have been intercepted. People here are indignant, and this is the second or third affair of the kind.

DOMESTIC CLOTS.

Telegraph News from All Parts of the Land Over Which the Stars and Stripes Wave.

GREELEY, Colo.—An earthquake shock lasting fifteen seconds was felt here at 5 a. m. today. No damage.

LEADVILLE, Col.—M. H. Mayer, brought back from Los Angeles, Cal., charged with embezzling \$100,000 from the Dold Packing company, pleaded guilty today and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

SIoux CITY, Iowa.—William Royce shot and killed his mistress, Nellie Fatten, in this city last evening. No one was present at the tragedy, but Royce was directly confronted by a policeman, who saved himself. Jealousy caused the crime.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer San Blas which arrived from Panama last night, was placed in quarantine on account of the death of a man on board, who was supposed to have had yellow fever. No other cases of yellow fever developed during the voyage.

WASHINGTON.—By direction of the state department, the United States consul at Constantinople, Mr. J. D. Johnston, is investigating the case of Mac Stewart, who, according to the news dispatches from Omdah, was arrested for abducting a policeman.

WASHINGTON.—In view of the statement of deputy collector of customs at Lewes, Del., that a thorough search of the steamer Secretary Sherman, which was on board the Joseph W. Foster, the secretary of the treasury today ordered the vessel's release.

WASHINGTON, Ind.—The plug blew out of the mud valve in the electric light plant last night, frightfully scalding six tramps, sleeping just above the boiler. Secretary Sherman, who was on board the Joseph W. Foster, the secretary of the treasury today ordered the vessel's release.

WASHINGTON.—The meeting of the joint executive reorganization committee of the Atchison railroad has adjourned. Secretary Sherman, who says that no statement will be made for publication as to the result of the meeting until tomorrow.

GALVESTON, Texas.—Martin Julian said last night: "There will be a fight January 9, either between Corbett and Fitzsimmons or Maher and Fitzsimmons, and it will take place three and one-half miles from El Paso, Stuart leaves Dallas tonight for New York, where he will join Corbett or Maher."

DENVER.—General Wheaton, accompanied by his aide de camp, Lieutenant Mallory, returned today from an inspection of several military posts in the south. For Apache and White Mountain in Arizona and Fort Winckler in New Mexico were found to be well armed and equipped for any Indian outbreaks. None is promised, however, at any time soon.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Nov. 25.—The Taylor brothers, murderers of the Missouri Secretary of State, were taken to the state penitentiary at Cape Girardeau and found two saws made from small steel strips such as are used in the manufacture of tin cans. One of these was in George Taylor's possession. Extra precautions will be taken to guard the prisoners.

CHICAGO.—When the Evening Press company was organized by George G. Booth, he purchased the Evening Mail, and