

RELIEF PLEDGED BY THE HOUSE.

Legislation to Preserve the Country's Credit Is Promised.

TARIFFS TO BE RAISED.

The Secretary of the Treasury Will Be Authorized to Issue Bonds.

PROGRAMME OF THE SENATE.

The Holiday Session in the Upper Chamber Expected to Be Unproductive of Results.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—For the first time since the short session of the Forty-seventh Congress in the winter of 1882-83 Congress will enter holiday week to-morrow with the intention of sitting through the session usually devoted to recess. The occasion for this apparent zeal and devotion to public interests was President Cleveland's message of Friday last, which asked the Congress not to take its usual respite from labor at this season of the year, but to remain and provide the necessary legislation to relieve the financial situation of the Government.

The House will enter upon this work probably to-morrow, through its committees announced on Saturday. The Ways and Means Committee will meet at 11 o'clock and proceed as rapidly as may be with the consideration and preparation of a bill or bills to meet the condition which confronts them.

The measure of relief which it is expected the committee will propose will include, either in one bill or several, as may be deemed most expedient, brief amendments to the tariff law, not involving general tariff revision, such amendments to expire at the end of thirty months; authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a 3 per cent bond as a popular loan to maintain the gold reserve and for no other purpose, with a proviso that the redeemed greenbacks shall not be used to meet current expenses, but be retained as long as necessary as part of the redemption fund; authority to issue to National banks circulating notes up to par of the bonds deposited as security therefor and reduce the tax on National bank circulation, and authority for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet the temporary deficiency in receipts until the revenue can be provided.

It is estimated that these proposed tariff changes will add from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 to the income of the Government. One suggestion was that the Reed substitute for the issue of gold bonds, made in the last Congress when financial schemes were being considered, should be reported and passed.

While it is not probable that the committee will be ready to report to the House before Wednesday or Thursday at the earliest, there will be no adjournment for more than a day or two at a time until the proposed relief shall have been enacted. Should this be accomplished this week the House will probably then indulge in three-day recesses over the New Year holiday.

In the mean time the Committee on Banking and Currency will be at work on a bill to remodel the financial system of the country in the hope that it will be ready to report to the House when business shall be regularly resumed in January.

Although the Senate will be nominally in session this week, it is believed there will at no time be a quorum present. A financial debate may be precipitated Tuesday if West presses the resolution for which he asked immediate consideration Saturday. This resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury and apply the silver dollars so coined to the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion purchased under the Sherman act. If the Senate should be in a humor to permit the resolution to come to a vote, it will surely pass, for the silver men are in the majority by at least a dozen and possibly fourteen votes.

The resolution of Butler (P.) of North Carolina, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the obligations of the Government with silver, whenever that money is of less value than gold, is also on the table, and may be made the subject of a speech at any time.

It is likely that the Senate will meet only at intervals, for, as all legislation relating to finance and the revenue must originate in the House, until some measure is sent over from the House there will be little occasion for the Senate to remain in session. Now that the holiday recess has fallen through, the Republicans may urge the Democrats to at once fill their committee lists, but there is little probability of this being done until the new year is inaugurated. Taken altogether, the coming week in the Senate promises to be unproductive, unless the unexpected happens.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Decision Reached at a Meeting of the Cabinet.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A Sun special from Boston, Mass., says: The Globe's Washington correspondent to-night sent the following: Another issue of bonds will be made. This is the result of a conference at the White House yesterday afternoon between the President, Secretary Olney, Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Lamont and Attorney-General Harmon.

During the past forty-eight hours the President, through his friends, has been carefully feeling the pulse of Congress to ascertain whether the legislative department would comply with the request contained in his special message on Friday, and without delay take steps to properly

protect the treasury by the passage of adequate financial legislation.

He has become convinced that no legislation can receive the assent of Congress, or at least not such legislation as the emergency demands, and that Congress is more concerned in playing politics than it is in protecting the country. Under the circumstances there is only one thing left open to him.

Mr. Cleveland holds it to be his duty to protect, at all hazards, by every means in his power, the gold reserve, so as to save the country from repudiation and going to a silver basis. He is firmly resolved to do this at any cost, and to carry out his purpose he will exhaust every means placed in his hands by law.

To replenish the gold reserve in the absence of further legislation he can do only one thing and that is to sell bonds. This will be done, and to-day or to-morrow the negotiations which have been pending during the last few days will be concluded. The utmost secrecy in regard to the new bond issue has not been maintained, and at the present time not a dozen persons, including the members of the cabinet, know of the White House conference yesterday afternoon or the important decision which was reached at the meeting of the President and a few of his advisers.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

British Greed Forced Venezuelans From Their Own Territory.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 22.—George K. Torrence, a prominent real estate man of this city, spent two years in Carthage, one of the largest of the Venezuelan cities. In 1874 and 1875 he and his wife were permanent residents of that republic, and they are very familiar with the boundary question now in dispute, as the same misunderstandings as to territorial boundaries were in controversy at that time. In speaking of the boundary dispute Mr. Torrence said:

"When I was a resident of Venezuela in 1875 the boundary question was in dispute, and out of my own curiosity I looked the question up. I talked with both the English and American Consuls, and also with Guzman Blanco, who was then President of Venezuela, but who is now a sort of exiled citizen, with a home in Paris.

"I learned that the territory of British Guiana was originally a Dutch province, and, according to a treaty, or rather an agreement, between Holland and Venezuela in 1601, Guiana extended as far west as the east bank of the Essequibo River. If you look at the map now you will see that Guiana, which is now a British colony, extends far west of the Essequibo River, which was at one time its most western boundary. The British occupied Guiana, and in every way possible have ever since endeavored to extend their province into Venezuelan territory.

"The reason for extending the province is that the British have discovered gold in the streams and mountains west of the Essequibo River. The poor, indolent and half-civilized natives and the Indian tribes have been driven back from the frontier—not forced in a warlike manner, but have been compelled to leave their homes because the British would squat on them and claim them a few weeks later as their own personal property. The ignorant natives and the better informed residents of Venezuela were alike thus driven from territory they had called home for years.

"These British subjects in their greed for gold did not stop in their encroachments upon Venezuelan territory, but as soon as the new gold fields were discovered the natives were driven away or dispossessed of their lands."

SAILING ORDERS DELAYED.

Postponement of the North Atlantic Squadron's Cruise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Secretary Herbert had a conference to-day with Rear-Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, in regard to the sailing of that fleet for the West Indies and near-by South American waters. The admiral was at the department Thursday to receive verbal instruction preparatory to the sailing of his ships, but owing to the absence of the Secretary in New York failed to get them. He was notified, however, to meet the latter to-day for a conference. In the meantime, as suspicion would likely attach to this juncture to the sailing of the squadron for the vicinity of the Venezuelan coast, Secretary Herbert, of course, consulted with the President as to the best line of action to be adopted.

The interview between the Secretary and the admiral to-day lasted for quite a while, the latter having come on from Fort Monroe, his squadron being anchored in Hampton Roads. The admiral was originally given sailing orders for Saturday last, but they were subsequently amended, and it is learned to-night that the time of the departure is indefinite.

The present composition of the fleet will be augmented by the addition of the Maine and possibly the Texas, both battleships. As the Texas was to have undergone another trial trip and the Maine is not yet fully provisioned, it can be seen that the sailing of the squadron will not be for some time.

RUSSO-AMERICANS PLEDGED.

Aid Promised by the Officers of the National Society.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 22.—John Glowa, president of the Russian National Society of the United States, stated that at a meeting of the officers of that association last evening it was resolved to lend all aid possible to President Cleveland in case the United States became involved in war with England. There are said to be over 200,000 members of the society in this country, many of whom are trained soldiers.

DR. HARPER'S VIEWS.

The Great Educator Indorses the President's Message.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—Professor Herman von Holst of the University of Chicago is being roundly scored by the faculty for his recent expressions against President Cleveland and his attitude on the Venezuelan question. The officers of the university fear that Professor von Holst's opinion will be interpreted as an expression of the university, which, in fact, is directly opposed to that of the German student of American politics.

President Harper, Professor Judson and Secretary Goodspeed have given out signed statements, the following being President Harper's: "The message and policy of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan situation

meet my earnest approval. Whether the Monroe doctrine is or is not a part of the system of international law, is immaterial. It is a part of the settled foreign policy of the United States.

"Whether the President's interpretation of the doctrine in the present case can be found in the phraseology of the message of 1823 is mere pettifoggery. His interpretation is a logical deduction from the spirit and purpose of that message. The United States cannot permit the forcible extension of European territory on this continent. That must be resisted by all means in our power."

TESTING NEW GUNS.

Ordnance Board Pleased With the Driggs-Schroeder Type.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—The reports of the ordnance board, charged with conducting tests of four-inch rapid-fire guns submitted for acceptance by the army, have been received by the chief of ordnance, and show that two of the guns tested burst during their trials. The other gun presented—that of the Driggs-Schroeder type—stood the test well, and as a result of its inspection the ordnance board reports that the gun has shown itself to be a simple, safe and efficient mechanism for a rapid-fire gun of this character. In the rapidity test the total time for the twenty-five rounds fired was 2 minutes and 34 seconds.

FORM A NAVAL COMPANY.

St. Louis Men Ready to Serve Along the Gulf Coast.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—A special Chicago St. Louis says: A local naval com-

STILL BLIND TO THE SITUATION.

London Papers Tell of a Reversal of American Opinion.

CONTINUE THEIR JEERS.

They Profess to See a Backdown Because of the Flurry in Stocks.

PROFLIGATE IN ADVISING.

They Are Confident the People of This Country Will Rebuke Cleveland.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 22.—The Daily News to-morrow, under the caption of

should lead the Canadians to strengthen their organization for defense and admonish us at home to strain every nerve to retain that indisputable command of the sea on which the empire depends."

The Chronicle will say to-morrow that the names of the gentlemen suggested as members of the Venezuelan high commission are above suspicion for integrity, experience and good judgment. Unhappily, the body is in a diplomatic sense hors de concours. Its findings will not be recognized by Great Britain.

The Standard, taking its text from the financial situation that has resulted from President Cleveland's message, will in its issue to-morrow lecture the United States on its economic policy. It predicts that unless America abandons its present fallacies and dishonesties the day must come when it will be neither able to borrow nor pay. This, it adds, would be only an episode in the history of a great people, but the sufferings of a generation having to bear the burden would be great and memorial.

FEARS OF A PANIC.

London Brokers Anticipate a Crisis on the Exchange.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 22.—The rate of discount during the past week for both three months' and thirty days' bills was 1 per cent. The crisis doubtless accentuated the ease of the money market. The outlook is regarded as exceedingly uncertain, and few persons ventured to prophesy what the outcome would be. Silver was somewhat improved on the week, but fell yesterday on American selling.

As reported in the daily cable dispatches of The United Press the market for American railway securities was demoralized following the receipt of the President's Venezuelan message to Congress, but yesterday there was a more hopeful feeling in some quarters. The prices of these securities recovered somewhat during the week, but they were not sustained at the close. The other markets closed better on an improvement in the price of consols.

This advance was taken as an indication that in influential circles it was considered that there had been a lessening in the political tension. There was, however, a feeling among those looking beneath the surface that there was a possibility of a worse crisis here than that which followed the Baring failure, unless there should be an improvement in the political situation. This crisis, should it occur, will be due not alone to the decline in the prices of American railway stocks, but to the falling off in the values of American railroad bonds, which are not only held by private persons in England, but by insurance companies and similar institutions. As pointed out in these dispatches yesterday these bonds are already unsalable here.

On the whole, it can be said that the market closed with a more hopeful feeling. Louisville and Nashville declined 11; Illinois Central, 9; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe A's, 7 1/4; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 6 1/2; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 6; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures, 5; do preferred, 4 1/2; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 3 1/2; Northern Pacific, 3 1/2; Central Pacific and Missouri and

that so far as the executive is concerned everything in honor will be done to avoid the profound misfortune of war between two such countries as the United States and Great Britain."

REJOICING AT COLON.

Enthusiastic Demonstration at the American Consulate.

COLON, COLOMBIA, Dec. 22.—There was a grand demonstration last night at the American consulate here in honor of the United States for its attitude in support of the Monroe doctrine. Many prominent Colombians, and also Venezuelans, who either reside or are visiting here, were present. Much enthusiasm was manifested and the American Government was, through the Consul, heartily commended for the action it had taken. The streets in the vicinity of the consulate were filled with cheering crowds.

BRAZIL WILL ACT.

Pan-American Congress to Be Called by Her Statesmen.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says: Rio Janeiro advises state that the Brazilian Foreign Office has been in correspondence with Minister Mendonca in relation to a South American conference, in which all the Pan-American republics shall take part. The subject for discussion will be the Monroe doctrine and general matters affecting it, raised by the new issue in the Venezuelan boundary question.

It is understood that Brazil will take the initiative in the calling of the conference.

CANNOT FATHOM AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

ROME, ITALY, Dec. 22.—The Popolo Romano commenting on the financial effect of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan affair, says it is of the opinion that the common sense of the American people will punish the President's imprudent effrontery.

War Would Be a Blunder.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 22.—Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the well-known African explorer, declined to accede to a request for his opinion on the dispute between Great Britain and the United States. He said he hoped that all would end well and that a war would be a crime and the biggest blunder of the age.

THROWN INTO THE LAKE.

Rough Treatment of a Chicago Business Man by a Footpad.

He Is Knocked Down, Driven to the Beach and Tossed Into the Water.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—William Jones, a well-to-do business man of

SERMONS ON THE GRAVE CRISIS.

Christians of Two Nations Deprecate the Thought of Strife.

PLEA FROM THE PULPIT.

Arbitration Urged as the Just Tribunal of Civilized Countries.

SOME WARLIKE UTTERANCES.

America's Defense of a Weaker Nation Not Without Champions in the Church.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 22.—The Rev. Mr. Wailer, president of the Wesleyan conference, preaching at Liverpool to-day, said that every lover of their kindred would strive to avert a war which would be unnatural, monstrous and wicked.

The Archbishop of London, preaching at Canonbury, said that for the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to plunge into a war for such a cause would seem to be a disaster whose magnitude, compared with the slowness of the occasion, removed it from the region of responsibility. A give-and-take policy, he added, would soon settle the difficulty.

Canon Newbolt, preaching at St. Paul's to-day, deplored the fact that the peace and good will of kindred nations had been disturbed in the Christmas season, but he thanked God that the spirit of truth and honor animated both. This was the best pledge of a just and amicable settlement.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in the course of his sermon at St. James Hall said that the two most distressing spectacles for any lover of peace were the Sultan of Turkey and Mr. Cleveland. The latter bullied Great Britain and rudely threatened her with war, but awful as a conflict was to contemplate, he hoped that those answerable for the conduct of the Nation's affairs would not allow him to dictate where the frontiers of the British Empire ended and began.

At the Tabernacle the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon prayed that the Almighty's hand would guide the statesmen of both countries and that he would endow them with wisdom and patience to bring the trouble to a happy issue. The prayer was greeted with fervent amens.

CENSURES CLEVELAND.

Bellicose Utterances From a Pulpit at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 22.—The Rev. Dr. Grant, principal of the Queen's University, in his sermon to-night dealing with the President's proclamation, said:

"President Cleveland's handling of a very unimportant matter was offensive, and had any other power but the United States taken similar action the British Ambassador would have been recalled at once."

Dr. Grant also referred to the Bering Sea award, which, he said, had not been paid by the United States Government.

IN GOTHAM CHURCHES.

Clergymen Plead for a Peaceful Settlement.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 22.—President Cleveland's message regarding the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, which has given rise to so much "war talk," was referred to by many ministers in their sermons to-day. All the divines spoke in favor of moderation in the discussion of the question with Great Britain, and some went so far as to say that the very thought of a war between the United States and Great Britain was criminal. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford in referring to the international situation,



REAR-ADMIRAL LESTER A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N. The man who commands the Pacific Squadron. [He received his baptism of fire in the action with the Chinese at Pei-ho in 1857 when his commander, Commodore Tatnall, rushed into the fight to aid the British fleet, etc. lauding "Blood is thicker than water" Beardslee served all through the War of the Rebellion. He was attached to the Wachusett when she captured the Confederate privateer Florida in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, in 1864, and was sent home in command of the prize. He was in the thick of the van in the naval attack on Sumter, and distinguished himself in numerous other engagements. He is a New Yorker and was born in 1833. Admiral Beardslee arrived in port on the Philadelphia last Saturday after a cruise to our northern ports.]

pany is to be organized in St. Louis. State Senator F. W. Mott, R. E. Bain and John A. Laird, engineer at the water works, are the leaders of the movement.

A real man-of-war will be towed from the Atlantic and anchored in the Mississippi River. The naval officials at Washington, D. C., have encouraged the movement, provided that in time of war the members will enlist to serve along the Gulf coast.

An annual appropriation of \$25,000 is made by Congress for the support of naval companies. The Government furnishes the men-of-war, guns, etc., and for any additional support the companies are expected to solicit aid from merchants and others interested. The promoters of the scheme in St. Louis are confident they can organize a company of 100 men on short notice.

SCHOMBERG'S CAREER.

Formerly a Clerk in Philadelphia and Boston Stores.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—An interesting fact in connection with the famous Schomberg line, which has excited observation, is that the man who provided the British Government with that boundary came to this country from Germany when he was 22 years old, and after working some time as a clerk in Boston and Philadelphia became a partner in a Richmond (Va.) tobacco manufactory in 1828. The factory was burned, and Schomberg drifted to the West Indies, where, after unsuccessful ventures, his botanical work attracted the attention of the London Geographical Society, and secured him means to explore the unknown region of the Orinoco, where he traveled from 1833 to 1839, when he discovered the Victoria Regia lily and numerous plants.

This work led the British Government to commission him to suggest a boundary between Venezuela and Guiana and to make further explorations. The line was drawn and he was knighted by the Queen for his services.

Schomberg, until his death in 1865, continued in the British Consular service, but devoted himself chiefly to geographical studies, being a member of the principal American and European learned societies.

Won by the Husband.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22.—The divorce suit of Mrs. Luther Mendenhall against her husband, which has been going on here for a month, ended this afternoon in a verdict for Mr. Mendenhall. The charge was improper intimacy with Miss Kate Hardy, principal of the Hardy School. Miss Hardy is well known in educational circles.



REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS O. SELFIDGE JR., U. S. N. The man who always prays before he fights.

[There is no officer in the navy who has a more brilliant record than Admiral Selfridge. He was in command of the gun-deck battery of the Cumberland when she was attacked by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads in March, 1862, and fired the last guns with his own hand while the old frigate was sinking. Five months later he was in command of a river ironclad that was blown up by a torpedo near Vicksburg. In the Red River expedition his vessel got aground, and was attacked by a Confederate battery and a brigade of dismounted cavalry. He beat them off, and killed their commander and 400 men. Admiral Selfridge is a sincerely religious man, and always offers up his prayers to the Throne of Grace before a battle. "I know it is right, and I fight all the better for it," he says. He is now in command of the American squadron in Turkish waters. If the Britishers ever tackle "Tom" Selfridge, his friends say they will catch a tartar.]

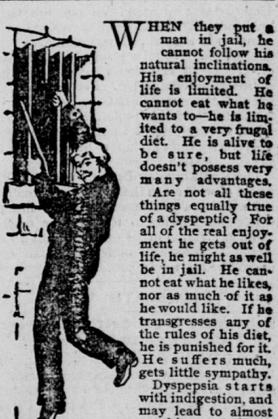
Kansas and Texas, each 2 1/2; Denver and Rio Grande, 2 1/2; New York, Lake Erie and Western, Union Pacific and Norfolk and Western, each 1 1/2.

PRaised BY GILDER.

President Cleveland's Attitude Is Courteous and Just.

PARIS, FRANCE, Dec. 22.—Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine of New York, has communicated the following to the representative in this city of The United Press:

"Nothing in President Cleveland's career has been more marked by a deep sense of justice than his attitude toward foreign countries. He has been firm and courteous in treating with powerful nations, and always magnanimous in treating with weak nations. In the present instance it is evident that he acted with a strong conviction of justice and right. His record and character are assurance



WHEN they put a man in jail, he cannot follow his natural inclination. His enjoyment of life is limited. He cannot eat what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. He is alive to be sure, but life doesn't possess many advantages. Are not all these things equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life, he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, nor as much of it as he would like. If he transgresses any of the rules of his diet, he is punished for it. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. Dyspepsia starts with indigestion, and may lead to almost anything. Indigestion means a variety of things—it shows itself in many ways. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn. Headaches begin to come pretty soon after that, and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and it is probably the most serious trouble that ever takes hold of a man. Its seeming simplicity is the thing that makes it most dangerous, because it leads to neglect. Constipation means that the body is holding its breath, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn. Headaches begin to come pretty soon after that, and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and it is probably the most serious trouble that ever takes hold of a man. Its seeming simplicity is the thing that makes it most dangerous, because it leads to neglect. Constipation means that the body is holding its breath, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn. Headaches begin to come pretty soon after that, and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and it is probably the most serious trouble that ever takes hold of a man. 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