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J. H. Van Etten, PUBLISHER,
Milford, Pike County, Pa.

1896 January. 1896

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
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MOON'S PHASES.

Third Quarter	7	10:41 a. m.	First Quarter	22	9:58 p. m.
New Moon	14	6:35 p. m.	Full Moon	30	4:11 a. m.

Editorial.

NEW BOND LOAN.

That President Cleveland, and his advisors are not wholly deaf to popular remonstrance is shown by his course, tardily taken, in inviting the public to take the new bond loan. He had made all necessary arrangements with the New York syndicate to float the bonds, and allow them a magnificent opportunity for a large margin of profit, when public opinion as to this method became so pronounced that he suddenly changed his intention, and offered them for popular subscription. It is suggested that this deference is more assumed than real, and is only taken in the expectation that it will fail, and so afford an opportunity to the syndicate as a final resort.

It is the primary duty of the President to maintain our national credit, and the country is disposed to render him full support in every sincere effort to that end.

The demand is, that the public honor shall be maintained at any consideration, and this may presuppose measures which are not wholly free from objections. The country however, should not, and does not, while yielding such support deny itself the right to except to such features as may be obnoxious, and detrimental to the public welfare. Now when it is implied that this public sale is only granted, that it may remove objections to the acceptance of the terms of the syndicate in the end, candor and fairness demand that an explanation be made.

From the opinions of prominent statesmen it seems at least doubtful whether the open sale will succeed. It does not follow that there is a lack of confidence, but the methods employed, and the time may be factors largely responsible for a failure.

A popular loan properly timed and arranged would encounter no difficulties, and if this loan is successfully taken by the people, it will be a complete refutation of the former methods of this administration, and if it is not, it will only demonstrate more fully its incompetency to manage public affairs. It was evident months ago that some method must be resorted to, in order to protect the gold reserve, and that no other way was open than a new loan. The administration certainly was not blind to so patent a fact, but it made no effort. The syndicate watchful of an opportunity, that it saw was inevitable, made preparation, by arranging for the gold, which the administration passively allowed to escape from its control. At the time when it became apparent that the goverment was in sore need, this combination of Wall street bankers stood ready to furnish the necessary gold and take the bonds. It seemed to them as if they had control of the market, and could demand the pound of flesh. In the meantime the administration had been supine observers, had made no effort or attempt to secure the cooperation of other bankers or capitalists or place itself in the position of being able to occupy an independent position. Most men when they see dangers ahead begin contriving some means of escape and are not satisfied to remain at the mercy of any one man or set of men, but Mr. Cleveland made no appeal to any other source, made no effort to procure gold in outside markets, did nothing but wait until the critical time arrived and then placed himself in the hands of the money sharks. Roused by the clamor, not only of the Republican, but his own party organs, at the last moment he attempts to retrieve his monumental blunder, and offers the bonds for popular subscription. There is no real reason why they should not be taken. The goverment credit is beyond question, and its resources ample if they are made available.

WHAT IS A DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE?

It would be highly interesting to know just on what basis the Democratic party stands at present, in regard to the financial and tariff for revenue only question. A few days ago when a revenue bill was introduced in congress, which proposed a horizontal increase of duties, there could be no horizontal reduction because some of the articles, as wool under the Wilson bill is free, the Democrats opposed the increase. It has been quite generally, although strongly as it seems, supposed that the Democrats were favorable to raising at least sufficient revenue to pay the current expenses of the goverment. It may be that according to Democratic ideas, it can run on air, or that like the farmer who fed his cow on saw dust, it can thrive on such meats, but the farmers experience demonstrated to him the contrary, for just as the cows got used to the feed, they died. Now that the tariff is in one sense a tax no one denies. The consumer of the dutiable article pays the duty and the duty pays the expenses of the goverment, on what other theory can it be run. Duties, that is the tariff imposed is paid in gold and this the goverment receives, and uses to pay interest on bonds and current expenses. Now take away this revenue, and on what basis can the goverment expect to run? From whence will it derive its necessary funds? How can its gold reserve be maintained? How can it pay its debts? How pay its daily expenses? In state county and township affairs the necessary money is raised by direct taxation, yet the people do not complain of the fact, though they may of the rate. They recognize the necessity for the care of roads, the maintenance of schools, and other public benefits, why then object to a tariff. It has always been good democratic doctrine that wool should be protected, and the Democrats have found to their cost that disregard of this doctrine has lost them many thousand votes in wool growing sections, yet when a measure to increase the revenue by placing a duty on wool is presented they take the opportunity to vote against it. The people have shown their disapproval of the blundering incapacity of the Democratic party, and when they have another opportunity, as they will this coming fall, they will rise up in their might and wipe this utterly incompetent faction from the face of our country.

SOMETHING should be done and very promptly with Turkey. He is a barbarous nation, and has long been called the "Sick Man of Europe." As his disease seems to be incurable, it would be a kindness to administer a potion which would give him his quietus. The powers will no doubt cheerfully attend the last obsequies, and partition his garments among themselves with unfeigned rejoicing. No diplomacy should postpone the immediate prevention of further massacres of the Christians. It is an outrage to the civilized world, that measures have not been more speedily taken, and if other nations will not do so, the United States should demand an instant cessation of her crimes, and enforce the demand by all her forces of men and arms. Armenia should have religious freedom and it is in part our duty to see that Turkey gives it to her.

REV. Dr. Talmage, in a recent sermon, speaking of our near approach to the twentieth century, said: "Only four summers more; four autumns more; four winters more; four springs more, and then the clock of time will strike the death of the old century and the birth of the new." It is easy to forget, recalls the Pathfinder, that there are still five more years before dawn of the twentieth century. The nineteenth century will not end, remember, till midnight of December 31, 1900, not 1899. You must spend your 100th cent before your dollar is gone, and it is so with the years of the century.

JOHN BULL got a bite in another quarter, just as he was scratching the Venezuela sore which has distracted his attention, and may be the means of bringing about an easy settlement in his matters with the United States. The Transvaal trouble, and the attitude of the European powers, causes him to have bad nights.

VICE PRESIDENT Morton is no doubt a candidate for the nomination of president on the Republican ticket. The New York politicians seem to be practically unanimous in his support, and he would make a strong candidate and an excellent president.

THE English forces were defeated in the Transvaal, but that does not seem to afford any anxiety to any one except England. There was no reason for the invasion, and no nation will regret the British discomfiture over the result.

AFTER the recent cold snap moderate weather again prevails, sudden changes affect all constitutions, and great care should be taken to ward off colds and sickness.

WE have now forty five stars on our flag. Utah is admitted as a state and polygamy that dark spot on our civilization is forever obliterated.

UNDER all rules of custom and harmonious politics Congressman Hart is entitled to a second nomination without a struggle.—Record.

Divorce.

Reinhold Wenzel vs. Charlotte Wenzel	In Pike County Common Pleas No. June Term, 1866. Subpœna and alias subpœna returned defendant not found.

To Charlotte Wenzel, defendant: You are hereby notified to be and appear at our Court of Common Pleas to be held at Milford on the third Monday of March next, it being the return day of our next term of court, and answer the complaint of the libellant filed in the above case.

H. I. CORTRIGHT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Milford, Pa.
January 7, 1896.

Divorce.

Henry Phelps vs. Lillie Bell Phelps	In Pike County Common Pleas No. 14 October term 1866. Subpœna and alias subpœna returned defendant not found.

To Lillie Bell Phelps, defendant: You are hereby notified to be and appear at our Court of Common Pleas to be held at Milford on the third Monday of March next, it being the return day of our next term of court, and answer the complaint of the libellant filed in the above case.

H. I. CORTRIGHT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Milford, Pa.
January 7, 1896.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Summary of the Proceedings In the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Both branches of congress were in session yesterday. In the senate Mr. Sherman, in a speech, unfolded at length his plan for the restoration of the gold reserve. There was a spirited debate on Mr. Elkins' resolution providing that bonds should not be sold at private sale or contract. The resolution was referred to the finance committee, and the senate adjourned until Tuesday. The house was in session but five minutes, transacting no business, and adjourned until Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The session of the house of representatives yesterday was exceedingly brief, and no business of special importance was transacted. On Mr. Hitt's motion a resolution was adopted appointing Hon. William L. Wilson on the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Both branches of congress were in session yesterday. In the senate a free coinage substitute for the house bond bill was reported; Mr. Chandler introduced a plan for a popular loan; Mr. Vest spoke in defense of the administration's financial policy. In the house there was a lively debate over appointments of special employees, but no business of importance was transacted.

The Hotel Baltzel Burned.

LYONS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Hotel Baltzel, the largest hotel in Wayne county, was partially destroyed by fire. During the fire Josie Fitzgerald of Port Byron, the cook, and Lillian Dippy of this place, a dining room girl, jumped from the third story window to the ground, a distance of 40 feet. Miss Fitzgerald sustained a broken leg, injuries to the chest and head and she also hurt internally. Miss Dippy was also injured internally, and it is feared both will die.

Married a Rich Ranchman.

TRENTON, Jan. 8. — Anna Elizabeth Donnelly, daughter of Quartermaster General Donnelly, was married to Henry Richard Kamm, a wealthy ranchowner and business man of Denver. The marriage was solemnized at Trinity Episcopal church, this city, by the Right Rev. Bishop Scarborough.

Dropped Dead In Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Harry Keeler, aged 65, clerk at the Barhyot House, dropped dead on the street here of heart disease. He was for many years clerk of the Delevan House, Albany, and also held positions at the Globe hotel, Syracuse, and Tifft House, Buffalo.

Death of John V. Barker.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8.—John V. Barker, aged 89, father of Judge James M. Barker of the supreme court, is dead. He was formerly a member of the state legislature.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—FLOUR—State and western stronger with wheat; city mills patents, $3.90@4.15; winter patents, $3.50@3.65; city mills clears, $3.90@4; winter straights, $3.30@3.40.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened easier, but turned strong on higher late cables, covering foreign buying and big clearances: May, 66⅝@67¼c.; July, 66⅛@66⅞c.

CORN—No. 2 firm, with further active covering; May, 34⅝@35 1-16c.; July, 35⅝@35¾c.

OATS—No. 2 quiet, but firm: May, 24¼@24⅜; track, white, state, 24½@27c.

PORK—Firm: mess, $9.50@10; family, $10@10.25.

LARD—Dull; prime western, steam, $5.70 asked.

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 15@21c.; state creamery, 18½@24c.

CHEESE—Steady; state, large, 7¼@10c.; small, 7¾@10¾c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 20@26c.; western, 22@23c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅝c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c.; refined quiet; crushed, 5¼c.; powdered, 5⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 30½@31c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 29@33c.

RICE—Steady; domestic, 4¼@6c.; Japan, 3⅝@4c.

TALLOW—Dull; city, 3⅛c.; country, 3⅛c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 70@80c.; good to choice 85@90c.

WAR IN TRANSVAAL.

DR. JAMESON DEFEATED IN A BATTLE WITH THE BOERS.

The History of the Ill Fated Freebooting Expedition of the Director of the British Chartered Company Into the Territory of the South African Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Late dispatches from Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town give detailed accounts of Dr. Jameson's invasion of the Transvaal and the battle with the Boers, in which his force was defeated and captured. The following is an authentic statement of the incident:

For a long time past the uitlanders, or foreign residents of the Transvaal, have been repeatedly complaining of the treatment they have been subjected to by the Boers. The uitlanders, though far outnumbering the Boers, have been compelled to contribute practically all the revenue of the republic and yet have no representation or voice in its government. That is their side of the question.

On the other hand, the Boers claim that the very fact that the uitlanders, mainly Englishmen, so far outnumber them is the main argument against giving them full representation, for then they would soon outvote the Boers and make the republic nothing more or less than a British colony.

On this ground the ill feeling grew until intimations were made to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the territory of the British Chartered company, that the British in the Transvaal were ripe for revolt and that if he would take the initiative the uitlanders would rise and support him.

Jameson Gets Ready.

Dr. Jameson then began preparations for a raid upon Johannesburg, mustering about 700 men and plenty of ammunition, but little food, on the Transvaal border. When the right moment arrived, a letter was sent to him by the uitlanders of Johannesburg, urgently asking him to go to the assistance of his compatriots, who were in danger at the hands of the aroused Boers, then riding about the streets and country in a most threatening manner.

On Monday, Dec. 30, Dr. Jameson's force crossed the Transvaal border without the knowledge, however, it would seem, of the uitlanders of Johannesburg. He cut the telegraph wires behind him, to prevent being ordered back by the British government, it is claimed, and pushed on for Krugersdorp, where he expected to meet re-enforcements of 2,000 uitlanders.

On the following day, Dec. 31, there was intense excitement at Johannesburg, people hurrying into the town from the mines and suburbs.

The central committee of uitlander citizens constituted themselves a provisional government for the town, and announced that ample provision would be made to defend it against any body of Boers.

The provisional government established itself in the Consolidated Goldfields building, and three maxim rapid fire guns were placed by the citizens in advantageous positions about it.

The so called "new government" then sent an ultimatum to the government of President Kruger at Pretoria. The latter proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday, but the committee appointed by the new government hesitated to go to Pretoria without a safe conduct.

By this time the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border was in Johannesburg, and his arrival at that place was expected hourly. Crowds of people surrounded the Consolidated Goldfields building, and the gathering of recruits for the uitlanders' forces was carried on with vigor, but too late, as subsequent events showed.

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The Boers Were Posted.

In the meanwhile the Boers had not been idle. They seem to have been fully aware of Dr. Jameson's proposed raids and met the movement by gathering together a force of about 5,000 well armed, well mounted, excellently trained farmer huntsmen, whose rifles always speak in deadly earnest.

This caused a feeling of alarm among the uitlanders; numbers of people left the town during the night in bands of 50 each, and the hope of raising a force to assist Dr. Jameson began to melt away like snow beneath a warm sun.

Later the committee of the provisional government sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony:

"We have information that a large body of Boers has been commanded to immediately attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the lives of citizens who have long agitated legally their rights."

This caused a hurried exchange of cable messages with the home government. Everything possible was done to call back Dr. Jameson, but in vain.

Eventually, however, the committee of the provisional government of Johannesburg went to Pretoria and had an interview with President Kruger on Wednesday evening. The president, after listening to the complaints made, promised to redress their grievances, give the uitlanders representation in the government of the Transvaal, concluded a three days' armistice with the insurgents, and thus removed any further real cause for raising men to support Dr. Jameson.

In the meanwhile the provisional government retained control of Johannesburg. The Germans and Americans had during this time joined the national union, represented by the provisional government, and their example was followed by the Afrikanders in general, by the Australians and by the Mercantile association.

Kruger's Terms.

But, while President Kruger agreed to grant the main demands of the committee of the provisional government of the national union, he imposed terms upon them which aroused the indignation of the people of Johannesburg when the delegation returned and reported the result of its mission. In fact, it is claimed that the only thing which prevented a further uprising then was the issuing of an imperial proclamation forbidding all British subjects to in any way assist Dr. Jameson.

General Jubert, while guaranteeing the safety of Johannesburg if the town kept quiet, intimated that he would adopt the most severe measures if any further demonstration against the Transvaal government occurred.

A meeting of the Americans of the Rand was held, and they telegraphed President Kruger that while they were greatly in

DR. C. S. JAMESON.

sympathy with him, they could not help him unless he granted the reforms demanded by the uitlanders.

The Rand Germans also held a meeting, and sent a deputation to assure President Kruger of their sympathy and loyalty, although they supported the demand for reform in the administration of the Transvaal. They also cabled to Emperor William, asking him to bring pressure to bear upon Great Britain in order to prevent her from interfering actively in the affairs of the Transvaal.

In spite of the pacific attitude of President Kruger toward the uitlanders, the news that Dr. Jameson was fighting his way toward Johannesburg raised such a storm of indignation against the lukewarmness of the provisional government of the national union that a second representation was sent to President Kruger, demanding that Dr. Jameson's column be allowed to enter and leave Johannesburg unmolested and also that the government of the Transvaal agree to pay a war indemnity for the expenses incurred in the demonstration against the regime of President Kruger. Naturally this cool request received no attention from the Transvaal government, and the work of suppressing the insurrection was actively continued.

Jameson Was Stubborn.

When Dr. Jameson's forces were first sighted in the Transvaal territory, they were met by a messenger from Commander Marco, who requested them to withdraw. Dr. Jameson replied that he intended proceeding with his original plans, which were not hostile to the people of the Transvaal, adding:

"We are here in reply to the invitation of the principal residents of the Rand, to assist them in their demand for justice and the ordinary rights of every citizen of civilized states."

Fighting between the Boers and the invaders commenced soon afterward near Krugersdorp, where the Boers occupied a strong position. The British force was actually commanded by Sir John Willoughby, assisted by Major Gould Adams of Matabele war fame. In addition to the strong position they occupied, the Boers outnumbered the British by at least six to one. But although the British were exhausted by their long night and day march without food, having expected to be met by the uitlanders in force with all the supplies necessary, they only suffered a slight reverse, losing nine killed. The Boers, however, also captured 12 prisoners.

The British force then moved southward, with the view of outflanking the Boers, but the latter massed in great numbers near Vlakfontein.

After moving southward on Wednesday the British had to fight hard all night, so that when they reached Vlakfontein, which is about six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, they were utterly exhausted, their supply of cartridges was about gone, and nearly all of them were on the verge of starvation. In spite of this, Dr. Jameson's freebooters fought stubbornly until noon against the force of about 4,800 Boers surrounding them, and then, their ammunition having given out entirely, they were compelled to surrender.

About 150 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed and about 50 were wounded in all. The prisoners captured by the Boers numbered about 500.

Dr. Jameson is to be tried by court martial and may be shot or hanged, although, having once saved President Kruger's life in his capacity of physician, he may escape with a less severe penalty.

Barely Escaped With Their Lives.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—A house on Norton heights, owned by Charles F. Tristam of Norwalk and occupied by George E. Goodeve and family of 12, caught fire and was completely destroyed, together with the furniture. The family barely escaped with their lives. The flames were discovered coming up through the floor of a bedroom, and the family left the house with but scant clothing. Mrs. MacDougall, mother of Mrs. Goodeve, had an extremely narrow escape. The stairway caught fire, and she made her way to the balcony, from where she was rescued by the use of a long ladder just before the flames attacked that portion of the house. Loss to the furniture, $4,000; to house, $5,000; partially insured.

Girl Sold For $600.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Joseph Piero of Goshen, having fallen in love with the daughter of Michael Colander, sought her hand in marriage, although she is only 12 years old. She declined the opportunity, but Piero offered the father $600 for her, and the offer was accepted. The three went to New York on Sunday, expecting to have the ceremony performed, but it was prevented by a Gerry agent. The couple have tried since to get married in Goshen, but failed. Ella is a bright little woman and seems to have yielded to her father's deal gracefully.

Snowbound and Starving.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 8.—A letter was received in this city saying that the family of Frank McCain, formerly a merchant here, was snowbound and starving in the mountains 15 miles from Winthrop, Wash. The letter was written by the eldest son, who, by great effort, got through the stormdrifts to Winthrop. McCain had become insane, and the family had been living on bacon for some time. There were seven children in the family.

Boston Man With a Conscience.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Jan. 8.—County Treasurer Sackett has received a check from Boston for $150, together with an explanatory letter, in which the writer said that 12 years ago, in this county, he had killed a deer and one duck out of season and had never been discovered in his infringement of the game laws, but that his conscience was uneasy. The amount sent fully covers the largest possible fine which could be imposed and interest. The case is the first on record in the state. The county treasurer refuses to divulge the name of the conscience stricken man.

Confessed In Prayer Meeting.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8.—At a prayer meeting at South Pasadena, Charles Crawford arose under deep excitement and stated he could not hold his secret any longer. He then announced that he was Albert Deffendorfer, son of a wealthy merchant of Huntington, Pa., and a fugitive from justice under sentence for burglary and larceny in Pennsylvania. He came to this city and gave himself up to the sheriff.

THE SHOMBURGK LINE

SIR EDWARD CLARKE INSISTS THAT ENGLAND MUST ARBITRATE.

Otherwise She Will Precipitate a War With the United States, In Which She Will Be at Fault—The Times' Important Concession.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Sir Edward Clarke, speaking at Plymouth, in referring to Venezuela, said:

"We must not be too impatient or angry with the Monroe doctrine. If we refused to arbitrate except outside the Shomburgk line, we should have war with the United States, and a war in which we should not be right. Each side must yield to some extent. We must ignore the American commission, but to say that a line fixed in 1840 is unalterable is to adopt as unreasonable an attitude as the United States adopted in President Cleveland's message."

He hoped, he said, that the government would resume negotiations with Venezuela direct, and that some mediator would be found whose judgment could be accepted with honor by both countries. In that case, he continued, we might be called upon to bear taunts both here and in America.

It would not be pleasant to hear that we had yielded after President Cleveland's message, but he did not believe in a bastard honor, which feared to do justice because justice had been demanded with insult or menace. It was our business especially to face the fearful calamity of war with America, to make up our minds to what was right and to do the right calmly and quietly regardless of taunt, content that we had helped to preserve peace by the only conduct worthy of a great nation.

The close of Sir Edward Clarke's remarks was greeted with cheers.

Arbitration or War.

The Chronicle's Washington correspondent cables as follows: "I once more repeat my solemn conviction that the overwhelming majority of the American people will support their government in war on behalf of the principle of arbitration where American interests are believed to be involved. At the same time I positively reassert that the president and the cabinet earnestly desire an amicable settlement, and individual members of the administration confess that they fail to comprehend the reasons for England's attitude of mere blunt refusal. In all the government departments here the situation is regarded as very serious, despite every effort made on behalf of peace."

Commenting on the dispatch, The Chronicle said today: "The vital and absorbing feature of the controversy is that America desires arbitration, and we cannot refuse the request. It is slowly, we hope surely, entering the minds of our statesmen that in order to do justice to the American case we must look at the Monroe doctrine from the American point of view. Herein the hair splitting of ingenious lawyers and academic essayists helps very little. We have to take into account a deep rooted national sentiment which has a way of getting itself recognized in policy and in action without the sanction of theoretical rules.

Some Notable Admissions.

"Lord Salisbury may urge this, that the American doctrine is not incorporated in the code of international law. The American answer is that what we call international law is merely the customs observed by European states in their relations with each other which have been determined by the dominant powers. England has been foremost as a maker of international law. It requires no exceptional gift of perception to see that the United States aspire to the same leading role in politics on the American continent.

"England filled Europe with glory and was herself a benefit to mankind in the period of the Napoleonic wars. The international law which is to govern the American continent is in progress of formation, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that since the United States are the dominant power on that continent they will not fail to exercise that paramount influence which is incidental to the position."

The Times has a long article on the Monroe doctrine and the Venezuela boundary line. It makes an important concession when it describes the Shomburgk line as having no particular sanctity and as useful mainly for marking off the practically settled from the unoccupied districts. By suggesting that it ought not to be difficult to determine and exclude the districts actually occupied on either side it opens the way for arbitration of the boundaries of the unsettled districts as a whole, without dealing with the Shomburgk line at all. The precise method proposed by The Times is not important; what is significant is its concession that the Shomburgk line, which was Lord Salisbury's irreducible minimum, lacks the sanctity of a fixed frontier of the British empire. That was the line which Lord Salisbury said could not be discussed, yet the leading English journal deals with it as though it were a convenient geographical expression, and argues that arbitration could be arranged without reference to it.

Admiral Bunce's Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The continued reports of the assembling of a large United States fleet in Turkish waters is discredited by those in a position to know at the navy department. It is pointed out that the fleet already there is ample to give any moral effect to such urgent demands on Turkey as this government might determine upon. This fleet is said to equal that of any of the European powers, although their interests in Turkey are far more important than those of the United States. Admiral Bunce's squadron lies off Hampton Roads apparently awaiting orders. It was thought repairs to the Maine might occasion some delay in case of a movement, but the admiral telegraphs that these repairs can proceed at sea.

Death of a Noted Character.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—Charles C. Bassett, known to the sporting fraternity all over the country, a prominent figure in the frontier days of Kansas, is dead at Hot Springs, Ark. Bassett was once a side partner of Bat Masterson and other noted characters and made a record for bravery in Dodge City, Kan., shortly after the war, when he and Masterson cleared the city of a gang of outlaws, who up to that time had run the town as they pleased. It is said that, like Masterson, Bassett had several notches on his revolver, each of which stood for a human life. When a mere boy, Bassett enlisted in the Union army at Philadelphia. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., 49 years ago.

Horses Perish In Flames.

BRISTOL, Vt., Jan. 8.—Fire destroyed the Commercial House, barn, with nine horses, one cow, three hogs, wagon, carriages and other contents, and the house and blacksmith shop of F. Greenough. The losses are $8,000, with $3,200 insurance.

Fatally Shot at a Wedding.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 8.—Joseph Dulelksie was fatally shot at a wedding in the Polish church here by Finan Juznie. The latter escaped. The two quarreled over family affairs.

United States Vice Consul Dead.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—Dean B. Mason, vice consul general of the United States here, is dead.

VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

Two Eminent Jurists, Two Prominent Educators and a Distinguished Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Cleveland announced the appointment of the Venezuelan boundary commission as follows:

David J. Brewer of Kansas, justice of the United States supreme court; Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White of New York, Frederic R. Coudert of New York and Daniel C. Gilman of Maryland.

The commission is regarded as a very satisfactory one, and its opinions and conclusions will be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

David Josiah Brewer was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. He is the son of the Rev. Josiah Brewer and Emilia A. Field, sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W. and Justice Stephen J. Field. His father was an early missionary to Turkey. He was educated at Yale college, studied law at the Albany Law school and went to Kansas in 1859, where he successfully practiced his profession until 1889, when he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews.

Andrew Dickson White, LL. D., was born at Homer, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1832. He was graduated from Yale college, being a member of what has since become known as "the famous class of 1853." He was the first president of Cornell university, which position he held for many years, and is perhaps most widely known on account of his connection with that institution. He was United States minister to Germany during President Hayes' administration and minister to Russia under President Harrison's administration.

Frederic Rene Coudert is a native of New York. He was born in 1832 and educated at Columbia college. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and soon afterward, with his brothers, Louis Leonce and Charles Coudert, Jr., formed the firm of Coudert

DANIEL C. GILMAN. RICHARD H. ALVEY. FREDERIC R. COUDERT. DAVID C. BREWER. ANDREW D. WHITE.

Bros., one of the oldest and most successful in New York. Mr. Coudert did excellent service as a delegate to represent the interests of American commerce in the international congress on the law of nations in Antwerp in 1887 and recently added fresh luster to his fame by his masterly presentation of the case of the United States before the foreign committee in Paris in the Bering sea controversy.

Judge Richard Henry Alvey is a native of St. Mary's county, Md., and removed to Hagerstown, when, a young man, he was admitted to the bar. He attained prominence both as a lawyer and jurist in his native state. At the time of his appointment he was serving as chief justice of the federal court of appeals in the District of Columbia.

Daniel Colt Gilman is president of Johns Hopkins university and is well known as an authority on international law. He was at one time president of the University of California and was later called to take up the work of the organization of the university of which he is now at the head. He is the author of a life of President Monroe.

GOT MARRIED ON CREDIT.

Lack of Money Was No Impediment to the Student and His Bride.

The city registrar's office in the old courthouse is the scene of one or two marriages daily, and amusing incidents frequently occur. Perhaps the most peculiar case that has come up recently, an account of which was related to a reporter a few days ago, is that of a Harvard student who was in love and without funds. The love conquered his pride, and he concluded to investigate the matter with a view of getting married on trust. He made his appearance at the desk in the registrar's office and inquired if that was the place where he could procure a marriage certificate and also get married. He was informed that it was, and a blank application was handed to him, which he proceeded to fill out.

After this proceeding was gone through with he looked up, and, in a hesitating manner, asked the clerk if he could have a few moments' private conversation with him. He was taken into the anteroom, and this is the tale he unfolded: He said that he was deeply in love with a young lady, and that she was also very much in love with him. But her parents had serious objections to the match and did all that was in their power to break it off. They had closed their doors on him; but, notwithstanding this, he succeeded in arranging meetings with his heart's choice, and during one of these he proposed marriage to her and was accepted, he arguing that if they were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony nothing, not even her stern parents, could separate them. They had arranged the details and concluded that the only thing to be done was to get married in secret and then separate until he should graduate from his college. She, of course, would go back to her home and live with her parents as if nothing out of the general run of events had happened.

But the young man, being without funds, was in a dilemma, and the worst of it was he could not see his way clear to procure the necessary amount to pay for the certificate and ceremony. His home was in a western state, and he received an allowance from his father only once in six months. It was not due for nearly two months. He concluded that his only course was to try the method referred to above. The clerk, being a kind hearted man, told the youth that he would perform the ceremony and trust him for the pay, provided the lady in question was of age. The next day the couple put in an appearance and were married. Upon the arrival of the next allowance from his parent the youth walked into the office one day, made himself known and presented the clerk a $10 bill.—Boston Herald.