

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN

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NO 51.

PEACE IS NOW PREDICTED

Leading Caracas Citizens Advise Castro to Submit.

MINISTER BOWEN TO ACT FOR THEM.

Resolutions Adopted in Accordance With the Request of the President, Declaring That the Government and the People Have Complied With the Demands of Honor, the Moment to Yield to Force Has Arrived.

Caracas (By Cable).—Indications here are that Venezuela will yield to the demands of the allies.

It has been decided that the Venezuelan difficulty will be arbitrated, and the discussion of terms of settlement is now going on. United States Minister Bowen undoubtedly will be one of the arbitrators.

The government fears that coercive measures will follow the establishment of the blockade.

The leading citizens of Caracas have addressed a joint note to President Castro asking him to give full powers to United States Minister Bowen to effect a termination of the present difficulty.

This note was transmitted to President Castro at 1 o'clock p. m. It is signed by all the leading merchants, bankers and agriculturists of Caracas. It reflects truly the consensus of current opinion among the business element of this city. The men who signed the note will meet again to discuss ways and means of obtaining money with which Venezuela can meet her obligations, as well as the guarantee which it will be possible to offer to her creditors. The note is as follows:

Caracas, December 17, 1902. To the President of the United States of Venezuela:

Sir—The undersigned having met with the purpose of offering their aid to the government of Venezuela in the present conflicting situation which has been created by the aggressive attitude of Germany and Great Britain, and upon your request to give our opinions in writing, we address you in the following terms:

In view of the acts of violence already committed and of the absolute impotence of Venezuela to meet force with force in response to the allied action of Germany and Great Britain, in view of the fact that Venezuela has exhausted all the means required by civilization and diplomacy to put an end to the present situation, and the government and the people of Venezuela having complied honorably and worthily to the demands of national honor, we consider, with all due respect, that the moment to yield to force has arrived.

We, therefore, respectfully recommend that full powers be given to the Minister of the United States of North America authorizing him to carry out proper measures to terminate the present conflict in the manner least prejudicial to the interests of Venezuela.

We subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants.

E. LINARES,
H. L. BOULTON,
CARLOS SANTANA,
NICODEMUS ZULOAGA,
CARLOS ZULOAGA,
F. DE SALES,
PEREZ MONTAUBAN,
M. CHAPPELLIN,
JUAN HERRERA,
JUAN A. A. TRAVLESO,
Y. DE J. PAUL.

In addition to the names given, the note is signed by about 200 other prominent citizens of Caracas.

The awakening of the Venezuelan people to the present situation of their country is accompanied by feelings of bitterness and sorrow. Their fleet has been destroyed and their pride has been deeply wounded, but they are resigned to accept the affront, which they consider has been offered them by the allies.

During the last 10 days President Castro has acted with extraordinary energy. He has transformed the entire country into a vast camp, having raised more than 40,000 men, whom he has well armed, equipped and transported from every direction to Lagunayra and Puerto Cabello, in the expectation that the allies would attempt to land at one or both of these points.

But there has been a change of feeling, and the prominent men of Venezuela who were at one time ready to lead the people in the defense of their country, now consider that justification to take the men of the republic away from their families and their work does not exist. They have resolved to discover a means to bring about arbitration, or at least treat with the allies. The means sought is thought to lie through the United States legation, and satisfactory results are on every hand expected to follow.

A member of the ministry said "The United States has not prevented the allies from assailing us, but it has obliged them to accept our terms."

The officials at Washington consider that as the foreign warships did not fire upon the inhabitants of Puerto Cabello the act of shelling the fort did not constitute a violation of international law.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville was held in Louisville. More than ordinary interest centered in the gathering, as it was the first meeting of the stockholders since the system passed under the control of the Atlantic Coast Line.

The office of x-ray expert and electrical diagnostician of the law department of the City of Chicago has been created.

The ninety-second annual report of the American Board of Foreign Missions shows an enormous demand for Bibles. At Montgomery, Ala., Rev. Charles M. Beckwith, D.D., was consecrated Episcopal bishop of Alabama.

The National Municipal League will hold its next annual meeting in Detroit. "General Peanuts," well known as a midget, died in New York.

An effort in Chicago to corner December corn failed.

John Best, aged 28 years, while insane, ran amuck in Lapeer, Mich. He wounded his mother, sister and a man and killed himself.

Express Messenger Colson was killed and three men injured in a railroad wreck on the Alabama Great Southern.

The Board of Aldermen of New York ratified the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise by a vote of 41 to 35.

Thomas Tobin was convicted of the murder of Capt. James B. Craft in the enderlin district of New York.

The South Pennsylvania Bank at Hyndman, Pa., was closed by order of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The Board of Aldermen of New York voted \$100,000 with which to buy coal for the poor.

John D. Rockefeller contributed an additional \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

Recent discoveries prove that the Russians occupied Washington State a century ago.

Ohio's municipal code has been declared to be constitutional.

The Hillsboro (N. M.) Bank was looted of \$20,000 by robbers.

There are 4,261 students at Harvard University.

Judge Gray temporarily stopped evidence before the strike commission of exorbitant freight rates by saying that employers who cannot pay fair wages ought to get out of business.

Arguments were begun in Chicago in the injunction proceedings to restrain 14 railroads from cutting rates in violation of the Interstate Commerce and Sherman Laws.

Robert M. Snyder, banker and promoter, of New York and Kansas City, convicted of bribery in St. Louis, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The Pennsylvania roundhouse at West Philadelphia collapsed, burying a score of workmen and 31 locomotives, but nobody was seriously hurt.

Albert Lawrence, a railway postal clerk, running between Buffalo and Pittsburg, was arrested, charged with embezzling 51 letters.

A popular reception was given to the Cuban children on their arrival at the Universal Brotherhood home, in San Diego, Cal.

Benjamin F. Dennison, treasurer of the American Baptist Publication Society, died at his home in Philadelphia.

Col. John W. Ela, president of the Chicago Civil Service Association, died in a hospital in Philadelphia.

Miss Freda Volquartz, of New York, was attacked by a bulldog, which seized her by the throat and had to be strangled to death to release its hold.

Felix McCloskey, for 40 years a door-keeper of the House of Representatives, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at his home, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

John D. Rockefeller's dividend check for the last quarter of the year on his holdings of stock in the Standard Oil Company is for \$4,000,000.

Foreign.

The Darmstadter Bank, of Berlin, has been defrauded of \$175,000, owing to false entries in the books on the part of a bookkeeper, Nessler, who had charge of the deposits.

Sixty-three persons are reported to have been frozen to death in Hungary and three shepherds to have been eaten by wolves.

Queen Alexandra acted as godmother at the christening of Lord Mandeville, heir of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

Thirty-three persons were drowned at Tamis, a village in the Cape Bon district, Tunis, which was suddenly inundated.

Capt. A. Carstairs, of the Irish Rifles, secured a divorce in London from his wife on the ground of adultery.

Two craters on the Island of Samoa which had been supposed to be extinct are reported to be active.

Jockey Reiff secured a verdict for \$200 damages against a Parisian paper that slandered him.

The Congregation of the Propaganda intends to appoint a coadjutor-archbishop of St. Louis.

President Zelaya opened the Nicaraguan Congress and inaugurated the electric light plant.

Gen. Francisco Sanchez Pechavarría, provincial governor of Santiago, died yesterday.

The town of Fudijan, Ferghana government, was destroyed by an earthquake.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SHIP

Three Cases on a Vessel at New York From Durban.

SUFFERERS ARE MEMBERS OF CREW.

The History of the Cases Make a Complete Chain of Infection From the Time of the First Man at Durban to the Time of the Arrival in New York—The Crew were Ashore at Durban.

New York (Special).—Three cases of bubonic plague are under treatment in the Swinburne Island Hospital at quarantine. The sufferers are the first and second cooks and the second steward of the Prince Line steamer Saxon Prince, which just arrived from Durban, South Africa, when on inspection of the crew they were found ill. An examination of the patients convinced Health Officer Doty that they had all the symptoms of the plague, and they were taken to Swinburne island, where cultures were made. The result of the examination made confirmed the diagnosis made at the inspection.

The first man taken ill, according to the report of Captain Jamison, was the second cook. He first complained to the captain when the ship was out two weeks. As the steamer left Durban on November 9, this places the reported illness on November 23. The other two cases appeared about two weeks ago.

The history of the cases makes a complete chain of infection from the time of exposure of the first man at Durban to the time of arrival. The crew were ashore at Durban, and it is undoubtedly there that the disease was contracted.

The first patient is convalescent, but the other two are still under treatment. All three men slept together in a small compartment. The total number of the crew is thirty-one. There are five passengers on board—a woman and four children.

The steamer will be sent to sea to discharge the water and sand ballast taken on board at Durban. She will then return to quarantine, when the passengers and crew will be transferred to Hoffman island, where they will be held for ten days for observation.

CHILDREN BLOWN TO PIECES.

House Demolished at Fort Lee, N. J., by the Explosion of Gas Tank.

New York (Special).—Five children were blown to pieces and their mother probably fatally injured by the explosion of an acetylene gas tank in the cellar of the house of George Phelurgi, a well-to-do manufacturer of stoves in Fort Lee, N. J.

The house was completely demolished by the terrific force of the exploding tank, and the ruins in which the bodies were buried caught fire.

Mrs. Phelurgi was taken in a dying condition to the Englewood Hospital.

The explosion took place at a time when the mother and her five youngest children, ranging in age from 2 to 9 years, were all in the house.

Mrs. Phelurgi escaped the worst part of the explosion because she was in a room farthest removed from the tank.

The children, who were in a room directly over the tank, were so fearfully mangled that it was almost impossible to identify them. Two dogs which were in the house were torn limb from limb.

The houses on each side of the destroyed house were partially wrecked by the force of the explosion, the report of which was heard a mile away.

\$616,618 FOR CHRISTMAS.

Money Sent From This Country to People in Foreign Lands.

New York (Special).—Just \$616,618 is now in the strongroom of the big ocean steamers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Umbria, which cleared for Bremen and Liverpool. This money is in the shape of 34,442 postal money orders, drawn by the New York postoffice on 15 countries of Europe and sent home as "Christmas money" by former residents of those countries who now make the United States their home.

The 1902 shipment exceeds that carried away by the Umbria on December 9 of last year by \$295,256. Never before has such a gigantic shipment of money orders, either in numbers or amount, been made.

In addition the regular mail pouches were packed full with Christmas presents for relatives and friends on the other side. This year's Christmas mail exceeds by many thousands of pounds any previous shipment.

Suicide on a Train.

Fairmont, W. Va. (Special).—A well-dressed man, whose name cannot be ascertained, committed suicide by firing a shot from a 32-caliber revolver into his brain on a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train near this city. He lived for a few hours, and was brought to a hospital here. No papers of any sort were found on his person.

DOINGS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Consular Service Reform.

A bill was introduced in the House by Representative Robert Adams (Pa.) to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States.

Provision is made for the classification of consuls-general and consuls, specifying the number and salary of each class, and for the examination of applicants and those now in the service. Of the latter those who fail to pass are to be dropped, but none can be called for re-examination within six months from the date of the passage of the bill. Consuls-general and consuls may be transferred by the President from one place to another of the same class. Special examinations are provided for those who may be sent where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction.

New Inauguration Date.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House by Representative David A. De Armond, of Missouri, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that the term of the President shall continue until April 30, 1905, at noon, and thereafter April 30, at noon, shall be substituted for March 4, as the beginning and ending of the terms of the President and Vice-President, and that the Fifty-ninth Congress shall end and the Sixtieth begin on January 8, 1907, at noon, and thereafter each Congress shall begin and end on January 8 at noon.

Responsibilities Divided.

Commissioner of Immigration Frank P. Sargent argued before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the Bureau of Immigration would be greatly benefited and the immigration laws could be more effectually enforced if the bureau should be transferred to the proposed Department of Commerce.

Mr. Sargent said his bureau must now rely largely upon the customs collectors for the enforcement of the immigration laws, which arrangement, he said, is not satisfactory to either the collectors or to his bureau, for the reason that embarrassment is occasioned to the officers called on to enforce customs laws and immigration laws at the same time.

Says Award is Excessive.

Salvador has applied for a reduction of the award, aggregating \$500,000, made by the arbitration board which met in Washington last spring for injuries inflicted upon the Salvador Commercial Company, an American concern through the appropriation of their franchise. The allegation is made that the award is excessive.

The State Department has for the last three weeks been earnestly considering this subject, but from present indications it has not changed its mind as to the justice of the award, which must be paid over by next February at the latest.

Old Way is Preferred.

The committee appointed by Acting Postmaster-General Wynne to investigate the many devices submitted to the department to take the place of twine in tying up letter packages reported to the Postmaster-General against the devices proposed. The report states that while probably, after a long period of time, a direct saving might result from the substitution of a device which had been tested heretofore in the New England States, it would take more time in tying and untying the mail, and hence delay the distribution of mail. Other objections also are raised.

A More Elastic Currency.

A bill was introduced by Representative Pugsley, of New York, the aim of which, as the title states, is to "render the currency more elastic and responsive to the financial and commercial requirements of the country."

The Comptroller of the Currency, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized by this measure to issue circulating notes under certain prescribed conditions. These circulating notes may be issued to any national bank to the extent of one-tenth of the face value of bonds deposited by the bank with the Treasury, and are to be secured by approved notes, bonds or bills receivable, double in value the amount of issue.

Money to Fight Cattle Disease.

A favorable report was ordered by the House Committee on Appropriations on the bill appropriating \$500,000 for use in stamping out the foot-and-mouth disease in New England States. The bill also carries \$500,000 to pay for rural free-delivery carriers and various smaller sums for miscellaneous expenses of the Postoffice Department.

Roosevelt Going to San Francisco.

President Roosevelt formally accepted the invitation of the citizens' committee of San Francisco to attend the dedication of the navy monument to commemorate the battle of Manila, probably in May next.

With the Lawmakers.

January 31, at 3 o'clock, was fixed as the time for holding the exercises in connection with the acceptance of the statues of Charles Carroll and John Hanson, Maryland's contribution to Statuary Hall.

THE MINER'S LAST BLOW

Seek to Prove the Existence of Anthracite Monopoly.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Chairman Gray Made the Announcement that the Commission Assumed that an Employer Could Pay Fair Wages, and if Not He Would Get Out of the Business—Defense Will Start Immediately.

Seranton, Pa. (Special).—The mine workers, after occupying nineteen days in presenting about 160 witnesses, closed their case before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission Tuesday. The afternoon session was one of the most important sittings the commission has yet held, because the question of whether the close relationship of coal-carrying railroads with the mining companies shall figure in the commission's effort to adjust the controversy, came squarely before the arbitrators. The decision of the commission, if Chairman Gray's remarks can be so called, was briefly this:

That the commission, in a general way, is averse to widening the scope of the investigations beyond the terms of the submissions of the miners and the operators; that in carrying on the investigation it assumes the coal companies can afford to pay fair wages; that if the coal companies, in presenting their side of the case, maintain they cannot afford to give an increase in wages, then the commission will hear what the miners have to say on the ability of the companies to do so, and that if a business cannot pay fair wages the employer ought to get out of it.

These points were brought out during the two hours consumed by the miners' lawyers reading documentary evidence to the whole of which the companies entered specific and general objections.

The mine workers depend a great deal on the evidence they have to present to show that the coal-carrying railroads control the coal companies, and that the railroads charge exorbitant and discriminating freight rates, thus greatly decreasing the revenues of the mining properties. The miners wanted to present this evidence in documentary form, but as objection was made to it and sustained by the commission with the above rulings, the matter was not pressed.

Clarence S. Darrow and Henry D. Lloyd, representing the miners, said, after the adjournment, that they are well satisfied with the attitude of the commission, and will fight out the matter along the lines indicated by the commission.

RACED WITH DEATH.

Suicide Wanted to See His Children Before He Died.

Derby, Conn. (Special).—Orlando B. Feeney, a local butcher, raced with death a bid goodbye to his little daughters before succumbing from morphine he had taken with suicidal intent. A victim of melancholia, he took the fatal dose in Bridgeport. He then was seized with such a desire to see his daughters—Lillian, 13, and Norma, 8—he boarded a trolley car and rode to this city, an hour's trip.

The journey was scarcely half completed when stupor began to overpower him. Fellow-passengers, walked him up his face to the biting wind outside until this city was reached, when he was made to run to his home. He staggered into the room of the girls, kissed each goodbye and fell unconscious. Dr. Paul Kennedy and Dr. G. R. Beardsley were quickly at his side, but he died early next morning.

It is said that Feeney was addicted to the use of morphine, otherwise he could not have remained unconscious for more than half an hour. He was 48 years old and was once more prosperous.

Southern Journalists Death.

Riverside, Cal. (Special).—James Harvey Mathes, a prominent Southern author and newspaper man, died here of consumption, aged 60 years. For many years he was editor of the Memphis Republic Ledger and at one time was on the staff of the Louisville Courier-General. He was a member of the Paris Exposition Commission and had served in the Confederate army as captain of volunteers.

Not Bound to Have Doctor.

Atlanta (Special).—The Supreme Court of Georgia handed down a decision which is regarded by Christian Scientists as a vindication. A resident of Dublin, Ga., a Christian Scientist, refused to give medicine to his sick child. The child died and the father was arrested and fined \$300. The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment of the lower court. It holds that failure to give medical attendance to children when ill is not a violation of the laws of the State.

WHOLE CITY DESTROYED.

Earthquake Wipes Out Andijan, Which Had 30,000 Population.

Ashkabad (By Cable).—The city of Andijan, in the Ferghana Government, was destroyed by an earthquake.

The number of fatalities is not yet ascertained. The population is threatened with starvation.

Shocks were felt in New Marghelan and surrounding villages. The railway at Andijan was destroyed for a considerable distance.

Food and clothing are being sent to Andijan.

Populous and Historic City.

Andijan is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, situated in the old Khanate of Khokand, which was acquired by Russia in 1876, when its name was changed to the still older one of Ferghana.

The city is 73 miles northeast of Kokand, the capital of the province. It stands in the fertile belt which is irrigated by the tributaries of the Upper Sir Darya, in a region unequalled for luxuriant beauty in Central Asia. The city is in one of the valleys of the Thian Shan Mountains, just north of the famous Pamir tableland which is known among the natives, on account of its tremendous altitude, as the "Roof of the World."

Most of the inhabitants of the province of Ferghana lead a nomadic life, but there are several large cities in the region which have retained their population and importance as trade centers, despite the vicissitudes of recent times. Andijan was formerly a place of much greater size and importance than at present, having been the capital of the Mogul Empire established by Baber in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Indians on the Warpath.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—A dispatch from Dawson says: Much excitement and apprehension prevails at Whitehorse and points along the line of the new government trail over the report that band of Hiwako Indians has taken the warpath in the region between the Little Salmon and Petty rivers. A store is reported to have been looted and burned and the storekeeper killed and another man fatally injured. Maj. Cutbert has been notified, and says if confirmation of the news of the outbreak is received he will leave here for Selkirk immediately with fifty men. It is stated that 150 to 200 Indians are in the hostile party.

Opposed to Gold Standard.

City of Mexico (Special).—The silver question continues to be one of the great topics of public discussion. It is now certain that the silver miners and the farming classes will make common cause against the adoption of the gold standard. The miners argue that the silver mines in gold standard countries will have to shut down at the present price of silver, while Mexican mines cannot continue to be operated; also that silver mining and agricultural interests have more claim on the protection of the government than railways or merchants. Meantime all prices are being raised, and there is much anxiety felt among the middle classes, especially wage earners and salaried men.

Wallpaper Poisoned Ill.

Palmer, Mass. (Special).—Judge W. W. Leach, of East Hampton, is dead from a peculiar cause. He was killed by a disease caused by arsenic poisoning, the result of living in rooms, the paper of which was highly impregnated with arsenic. A chemist, who examined the paper, says: "It was soaked with the poison and the dust falling off its surface, if inhaled by persons in the room, would be very dangerous. Constant breathing in of the arsenical atmosphere settled in Judge Leach's system and produced constant irritation, thereby weakening the organs slowly, but surely."

Governor Used Drastic Measures.

Charleston, S. C. (Special).—An attempt to have an exhibition of fighting of bulls, dogs and chickens near Rock-hill, York county, resulted disastrously. Governor McSweeney had instructed the sheriff to prohibit the fighting. The owners of the show claimed that nothing but an injunction from the court could stop the animal fights. The sheriff thereupon called on the Catawba Rifles, of the local militia, for aid, and the bull, dog and chicken fights were stopped.

Stamps Used as Fuel.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—By burning \$1,000,000 in stamps the government employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were kept warm last month and a saving of \$150 in coal bills made. Coal could not be had in any quantity, and the engineers suggested that the millions of documentary stamps, rendered worthless by the repeal of the War Revenue Act, be used as fuel in the furnaces, instead of being burned in the specially prepared furnaces. The idea was adopted. While the stamps were being burned a government inspector stood in the engine-room to see that the stamps were consumed.