

THE WAR CRISIS

Growing Out of the Transvaal Incident Still Serious.

THE TONE OF THE NEWSPAPERS

Indicates that the Worst is Not Entirely Over Yet.

THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLT

At Johannesburg are Held Wit and Boer and Their Followers Released Under Heavy Bonds—Further Developments Awaited with Interest—Literary Bureau of the British Foreign Office Being Worked to Change Feeling on Venezuelan Question in this Country.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 13.—The political crisis has reached a stage when "further developments" must be awaited before the general public can form a definite idea of how the wind is blowing.

The Times expresses the opinion that "all the evils and terrors which made a disturbance in the Transvaal, with or without Dr. Jameson, merely a question of time, still remain unremoved."

Referring to the trouble between Great Britain and Germany, the Westminster Gazette remarks: "The effect of the shifting of English leanings from Germany to France and Russia is already evident in the efforts making to explain Emperor William's telegram."

"If our information is correct, the marquis of Salisbury's desire to be better friends with France has already brought forth some fruit."

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the British naval preparations, says that considerable credence is attached to the story that the flying squadron which is to assemble at Portland early this week, is more likely to go to the Dardanelles than to Delagoa bay.

The dispatch adds that it is expected that severe measures will be taken against the ringleaders of the uprising, in spite of the fact that it is now apparent that they were deceived and taken by surprise by Dr. Jameson's incursion.

Mr. Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, is regarded as a device to shield the premier, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and Sir Hercules Robinson.

Address from Johannesburg say that the Uitlanders are expecting the Boers to make a house-to-house search for arms.

It was learned this afternoon that the cabinet council of Saturday last considered the question of re-establishing diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

In regard to the alleged statement by the foreign office that Canada had not agreed to the Bering sea arbitration treaty, which appeared in the Chronicle by its Washington correspondent, the foreign office to-day authorized the Associated Press to say that the foreign office never made any such statement.

"We now say to you that the matter is in the way of being entirely settled, and it is possible that within a few days Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney will reach a complete and explicit understanding in the matter."

Mr. Frederick Graham, who is understood to be connected with the British consular office, has sent the following cable message to the United States: "Australia to Her Sister Columbia."

"Was that stern lesson served to save The future of our common race; Therefore she gave to each new babe The wisest freedom an earth's space."

"Blood of heroes that we share, Let us unite, and who shall dare To threaten the freedom of the sea?"

On earth's best warfare spots we stand, No other poets to you are from; Come, snap with us our mother's hand, And join our comradeship in arms."

The St. James Gazette this afternoon devotes much space to the Venezuelan question and says: "We have quite enough to think about without quarreling with Germany; we have not ended our difficulty with America."

EXPLANATIONS THAT DON'T EXPLAIN.

LATER—It seems pretty well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon England by his message of sympathy to President Kruger of Transvaal and the reports which were circulated a few days ago of a European alliance back of Germany and against England find little further credence.

This is the general feeling apparently of the public mind, and those organs of public opinion which are in touch with the government have undoubtedly sought to deepen this impression. But this still leaves unexplained the uncontradicted statement that the German government did apply to Portugal for permission to pass marines through Portuguese territory at Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal, nor does it explain the unflagging preparations of war material and equipment of war forces in England.

Whether this or some other consideration has altered the situation, it is certain that the diplomatic agents of all the governments have been kept busy in the last few weeks, and it is expected that the full result of their labors is not yet in the knowledge of the public.

At Woolwich, below London, on the Thames, the great arsenal covering one hundred acres of ground, is receiving constant additions to its great store of naval material and the activity in all departments there is unabated.

One feature of the war scare which is much dwelt upon here is the alarm it has given to Germany, the German limit trade houses here announce that there has been a big decrease in their orders since the scare.

The National Zeitung, commenting on the Berlin dispatch, says that the flying squadron which is to assemble at Portland early this week, is more likely to go to the Dardanelles than to Delagoa bay.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK

Will Not Permit the People of this Country to Relieve the Starving Armenians. Red Cross Society Served with a Notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Turkish legation gave out this afternoon the following official communication: "The imperial government will not permit any distribution among his subjects, in his own territory by any foreign society or individuals, however respectable, and on the basis of false accusations that Turkey repudiates. Besides, the sublime Porte is mindful of the true interests of its subjects, and distinguishing between the real state of things and the calumnies and wild exaggerations of interested or fanatical parties, will, as it has done heretofore, under the firm and legitimate control, alleviate the wants of Turkish subjects, living in certain provinces, irrespective of creed or race."

FOUR ARE MISSING

As the Result of the Sinking of the Steamer Congo at Carthageville.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—A special to the Republic from Carthageville, Mo., says: That as the result of the sinking of the steamer Congo in the Mississippi river late last night four people are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Two others were injured but not seriously.

The missing are: Captain of the deck crew, a barber, the ash hauler and a roustabout, whose names are unknown.

The injured: James Hayes, Pittsburg; W. F. Brothers, Clay City, Ill.; Last evening at 11 o'clock the Congo, a Collier liner boat, landed at this place, discharged some freight and took aboard fifteen head of hogs with other freight. When starting to back out there was a brisk wind which swung the boat down stream causing her to strike a large log with lumber at the landing.

The water rushed in rapidly, and in less than ten minutes the boat had gone to the bottom. She sank about a quarter of a mile below the city. But for the timely arrival of the tug Kittie, of this place, and the fact that a barge was close at hand the loss of life would have been larger than it was.

After their rescue all the passengers were taken to the Severy hotel where they were cared for. They awaited a steamer to carry them to Memphis. The steamer is supposed to be a total loss. She had a valuable cargo on board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Ex-President Harrison called upon Mrs. Stanford, widow of the late Senator Stanford, of California, this morning. After a brief conference with that lady he called upon ex-Judge Dillon in regard to the Stanford irrigation suit which the ex-President is pushing in Washington.

This suit will not come up until Thursday and General Harrison will not leave the city until Wednesday afternoon.

REPORT HEARS ON THEIR GOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Republican senators held a brief caucus after the adjournment of the senate to-day and decided in case the emergency should arise they would support Senator Frye for president pro tem.

CAMPOS WORRIED.

The Spanish Commander Said to be Disheartened at Last.

THE INSURGENTS' ADVANTAGE

In Being Mounted Causes Him to Mount His Infantry.

THE DESTRUCTION CONTINUES.

CUBANA BURN TWO TOWNS IN SIGHT OF HAVANA, WHILE THE SPANISH ARMY IS APPARENTLY POWERLESS—GROWING UNEASINESS AT THE CAPITAL—PEOPLE FEAR AN UPRISING THERE, BUT THE AUTHORITIES, AS USUAL, LAUGH AT THE IDEA—A NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS REPORTED—MOVEMENTS OF BOTH ARMIES.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Quite a commotion was caused in certain circles here last night by the report that the insurgents were approaching Havana. The news spread with great rapidity, and there was considerable relief among the Spanish authorities when it was discovered that the alarming report grew out of the explosion of an immense torpedo in the village of Vedado, near this city.

Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba tell of a skirmish there in which the insurgents left seven killed and the troops captured nine prisoners. From Matanzas there was a dispatch announcing another skirmish between the insurgents and the Spanish troops, during which the former had eight killed in addition to their leader, Roque Rodriguez. The insurgents are also said to have been carrying with them the arms and munitions of the army.

At Mount Guayabo a new band of insurgents, commanded by Ruperto Sanchez, in a brush with the troops had five men wounded. The insurgents who have been in the vicinity of Managua, about twenty miles from this city, have retired, and turned round and headed eastward for Alquisar and Guira Melena, and when last heard from was moving northward towards Havana, after having passed Quivicana. Gen. Maceo was last reported at Bahia Honda, and Bandera is said to be at San Cristobal, both of which are toward Havana and in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Another report has it that Gen. Maceo's forces are moving eastward, with the intention of placing himself in communication with Gen. Gomez. The Spanish authorities here claim that the insurgents will now leave the province of Havana and Pinar del Rio for the province of Matanzas.

To Mount the Infantry. The government is busily engaged in securing all the horses possible in order to mount the Spanish infantry, the advantage of the insurgents being the rapidity with which they have been able to move, owing to the fact that their forces are mostly composed of cavalry. Later in the day it was stated in official circles that Gen. Gomez camped last night at the plantation of Palardo, near Gabriel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, having found it impossible to pass the military line drawn by the Spaniards across the island, and that the insurgents were approaching, and that the main body of the insurgent forces, under the command of Gen. Gomez, had been cut off from the rest.

At Gabriel, it is added, Gomez captured a railroad train and ordered all the passengers to be brought in his presence. He then caused the train to be burned, and the bodies of the captured members of a New York paper, was detained by the police on his arrival here, charged, it is believed, with having compromising letters in his possession.

There was another alarm here this afternoon. Clouds of smoke were seen arising in the direction of the village of Venas, near San Francisco de Paula, a small town only about five miles distant. This was followed by a red glare, showing that a great fire was in progress in that direction. The alarm spread once more throughout the city and the report was again circulated that the insurgents were approaching, and that there was nothing to the feeling of terror which came over the more timid portion of the population when a still larger fire was seen to have broken out. This time it was made out that the town of San Francisco de Paula had been set fire to by the insurgents, and the alarm increased, although the authorities professed to sneer at the matter, claiming that the fires were only the work of beaten and retreating insurgents who had been driven to desperation.

In spite of these assurances and the statement that the Spanish generals have for three days past been making out of the whereabouts of General Maximimo Gomez and completely ignore his presence near Havana, it is claimed that the troops must be very busily engaged elsewhere for the insurgents to be able to burn a town and a village within sight of Havana and yet remain unattacked by the government forces.

Water Works in Danger. The greatest apprehension here is for the safety of the water works which supply Havana. They are situated at Vento, about five miles from this city, and less than that distance from San Francisco de Paula, reported to have been burned this afternoon by the insurgents.

The friends of the insurgents have repeatedly asserted that they expect a popular demonstration in their favor to take place in the city as soon as they arrive in sight of Havana. But they are now practically in sight of this city and yet there are no signs of an uprising, and the authorities claim that there is absolutely no danger of such an outbreak. Every measure which it is possible to take for the protection of the city and in order to protect property has been taken. In addition to the military, volunteers and civil guards, all the different branches of business have organized special corps of men who will take part in the defense of Havana against an enemy force without or within. Of course the insurgents in small bands may succeed in approaching still nearer to Havana, the Spanish authorities admit, but the military insist they have completed their plans to drive the insurgents out of this province and they seem to pay little or no attention to the movements of the enemy about Havana, relying on the strong garrisons, powerful forts and the warships to defeat any attempt to make a dash into this city.

Regarding the rumor that the insurgents have planned to explode bombs and start fires in several parts of the city, upon a given signal, so soon as the insurgents are near enough to Havana for them to be in position of making a dash for the capital, the authorities say that steps to defeat any such movement have been taken for weeks past. They claim that the streets of every part of this city are so thoroughly patrolled by day and night that the authorities are in a position to nip such a conspiracy in the bud and that the first signal of an outbreak on any strategic point will be occupied by overwhelming numbers by the military, who have been previously detailed for such purpose all over this district and that consequently, it would be utterly impossible to cause any diversion of importance here in favor of the insurgents.

Although the Spanish authorities are masters of the situation, it is known that the captain general is very much threatened at the turn events have taken during the last six weeks and rumors succeed rumors day by day, of his probable retirement from the command of the Spanish forces here, and his return to Spain. He attributes a great deal of the success of the enemy to their great superiority in moving quickly from point to point and is still confident that if he is supplied with a sufficient number of cavalry regiments he will be able to eventually put down the insurrection. This, however, is a hopeful view of the situation, which is not taken by all thoughtful people here and the adherents of the Spanish government are anxiously longing to hear of a decisive victory for the Spaniards on the arrival of further reinforcements from Spain.

The insurgents, according to reports, now have as many men as they want; and they are still sadly in need of arms and ammunition with which to equip them. That is now said to be the main difficulty under which the insurgents are laboring and the feature of their campaign, which is the most difficult to overcome. It is known, however, that they are receiving support in many quarters hitherto opposed to them, and they are expecting the arrival of the army of the north in the form of the province of Pinar del Rio, where Garcia recently landed at the head of an expedition.

The insurgents, it is further stated, have sent large sums of money, through secret agents, to the United States for the purpose of purchasing the arms and ammunition needed, the money having been obtained in different ways from planters and others during their triumphant march from Santiago de Cuba to Pinar del Rio. But this equipping of a small army naturally takes considerable time and on this ground the assertion is made that there is no prospect of an immediate attack upon Havana.

Insurgent Agents Want National Guardsmen from this Country for Officers. Good Salaries Offered. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—It has been learned that an agent of the Cuban insurgents has been in Pittsburgh for the past few days endeavoring to secure recruits to help the plucky natives of the little island in their fight for liberty. His object is to secure young men who are skilled in military matters, to direct the warfare of the Cubans as officers in the army. With that end in view some of the local officers in the National Guard have been approached by the visiting emissary, and flattering offers made to them to go to the seat of war. It has not been learned whether any of them have accepted the proposition, but it is not unlikely that several of the kindhearted members of the guard will be induced to risk their fortunes with the patriots.

IN CONGRESS.

The Pension Appropriation Bill Before the House.

GRAFF AMENDMENT DEBATED.

A Slight Difference in Figures—An Armenian Resolution—Senator Morgan Addresses the Senate in Support of the Free Silver Amendment to the Bond Bill.

SENATOR HILL'S POLITICAL RECORD RECEIVES AN AIRING AT THE HANDS OF SENATOR PRITCHARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Today being the second Monday of the month, was, under the house rules, set aside for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. Although the consideration of the house rules has not been completed, it was decided to give the day to the District of Columbia committee. Before Chairman Babcock claimed the day, Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) presented the following resolution for reference to the committee on foreign affairs:

"Whereas, the most mournful tragedy of the nineteenth century has been and is now being enacted, under the apparent sanction of the sultan of Turkey, which hundreds of thousands of Armenians are being ruthlessly slaughtered in cold blood; women are being driven into a captivity worse than death and inhabitants who have fled to the mountains are dying of cold and starvation, and the blood of the martyred dead cries to heaven for justice."

"Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs consider the expediency of reporting forthwith some expression by this government in denunciation of these atrocities, and if they find that a nation we are powerless to act through, the Turkish government, in the face of the earth and secure the freedom and independence of Armenia."

After the district business was attended to the house went into committee of the whole to consider the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.) in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. It carried \$141,325,820, a reduction of \$57,750 from the estimates. The amendments to existing laws attached to the bill provided that pensions granted under the act of 1890 should date from the first application, no matter how many times they have been rejected or dismissed for defect or informality in the application, and repeated the provision of the act of 1890 requiring a widow to prove that she was dependent for her support on her daily labor, instead, by the terms of the amendment, she must prove that her net income does not exceed \$500 per year.

In answer to a question, Mr. Stone said he did not know how many widows would receive pensions under the amendment, but it mattered not whether it would result in giving pensions to one or one hundred thousand widows. The government was not so poor that it could not afford to pension the widows of the defenders of the union. (Applause.)

Mr. Graff contended that a pension was not a gratuity, and that Congress should quiet the anxiety in the minds of 300,000 old soldiers by making their pensions vested rights.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) gave notice that he would raise a point of order against Mr. Graff's amendment, and also the amendment in the bill relating to the provision of the act of 1890 relative to widows' pensions.

With reference to the Graff amendment, he believed it would be unwise to strip the pension commission of executive power and cloak the machinery of United States courts with matters that properly should be left to the commissioner's discretion.

Mr. Bartlett announced himself as a supporter of pensions for deserving soldiers who were wounded or contracted disease in the line of duty, but who questioned the justice of the dependent act of 1890, he declared his unalterable opposition to a further extension of that act such as was proposed in the pending bill.

In reply to a question from Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) he expressed his opinion that the pension law among New York Democrats and the better class of Republicans was opposed to "an extension of the pension roll and the further looting of the treasury."

Mr. Bartlett called attention to the fact that the debate on the dependent act in both houses showed that it was the intention of the act to give the widow's right to obtain a pension under the act should be her dependence on her labor for her support. He predicted that the adoption of the amendment would add the names of at least 50,000 widows to the roll.

Mr. Hingham (Rep., Conn.) challenged Mr. Bartlett's estimate of the number of widows who would be benefitted by the amendment in the bill. The testimony of Commissioner Lochren, he said, showed that but 5,000 widows' claims had been abandoned.

Mr. Bartlett admitted the number of beneficiaries was conjectural, but said his estimates came from those best informed on pension statistics.

Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.) in an eloquent speech of five minutes declared that it was right that every safeguard should be thrown about the soldier's pension.

At 4 o'clock the committee rose and the house adjourned.

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In the Senate for the Free Silver Bond Substitute—Hill Gets Some Hard Licks.

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Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) submitted a number of petitions in regard to Cuba and asked that they be printed. Objections were made by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.).

Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.) made an address defending himself against the charge of inconsistency on the tariff question made by Mr. Hill, of New York, last week, and attacked Mr. Hill's record for consistency, saying he had been repudiated by the Democratic party.

Mr. Hill, in reply, expressed surprise at having brought forth so elaborate a statement, and said he believed that he was as active a member of the Democratic party—when there is of it—as was the other direction. The debate against the Wilson bill. He had reasons for voting against it. He believed in tariff reform, but not in that way. The Democrats were all traveling toward the Democratic heaven, but in different ways. The other side was traveling the other direction. The debate at this point drifted away to John Y. McKane, Mr. Hill saying that for many years McKane had been a Republican. Mr. Pritchard retorting that "John

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Y. McKane had never got into the pen until he joined the Democratic party."

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) also took up Mr. Hill's statements concerning the political of the south, and asserted that the cause of the defections from the Democratic ranks in the south was the "betrayal of the party on the great financial question," and the opposition to an income tax, in which opposition the New York senator took a most active part. Mr. Hill was referred to his feet at this time by Mr. Butler's brief remarks and replied sarcastically. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) sought to question Mr. Hill, whereupon the latter created a laugh by remarking, "Still another Richmond in the field."

Mr. Allen proceeded to say that the Democratic senators were convinced of the finance, on the tariff and on the income tax. Seventeen senators now sitting on the Democratic side ought to be setting on the other side, said Mr. Allen.

Mr. Hill jocularly responded that the Nebraska senator "scattered worse than an old shot gun." He pointed out that if these gentlemen (Allen and Butler) wanted an income tax they ought to proceed to have one; let them introduce a bill. Mr. Hill closed with a glowing tribute to the "grand old Democratic party."

At 2 o'clock the personal controversy closed and Mr. Morgan (Dem.) took the floor on the silver bond bill. He referred to the intrigues before national conventions and "the wind-shaken plumes" of the emergency tariff and bond bills were constructed merely as a part of the platform to be laid before a national convention next summer and not with any purpose to enact them as laws.

Mr. Morgan criticized the financial course of Mr. Sherman, while the latter sat across the aisle giving close attention to the remarks. He referred to Mr. Sherman as the "Napoleon of Finance." But this Napoleon was rapidly nearing his Waterloo and his exile at St. Helena. Mr. Morgan enumerated in detail the financial burdens which the legislation urged by the Ohio senator had imposed on the people. They were evils which brought misery, want and calamity to the whole people. It had worked more miseries than had any picture in the Apocalypse. His (Mr. Sherman's) garments was one of many colors, in keeping with the variegated lines of the party to which he belonged. At the present time the Ohio senator and the President were together in their financial views, both equally oblivious to the constitutional requirements of equal terms. It was the Ohio senator who originated the evil of selling bonds to a syndicate.

Proceeding Mr. Morgan said: "The senator from Ohio is the author of five new measures of finance that have given the people and the government more trouble in handling the little remnant of \$46,000,000 of greenbacks than it did to pay \$3,000,000,000 of annual expenditures for the support of the government and more than three billions of principal and interest of the national debt that we have raised in the last thirty years."

Those measures are the demonstration of silver in 1873, the sequestration of the gold reserve in the treasury in 1873, the power to coin the secretary of the treasury in 1890 to preserve the parity between the metals, the power to sell bonds at private sale and the power to enable private persons by contract, to dispense with the legal tender laws in their transactions."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the admission of the rich Jews—Baron Rothschild, Lord Beaconsfield, etc., the nobility of England. It was the tendency of the world—over toward feudalism. That system existed to-day as it has in years gone by, concentrating all power and wealth in the hands of the feudal barons.

The senator urged a declaration by Congress in line with a resolution once offered by Stanley Matthews that the bond issue would be paid in money with which they were bought. He suggested also that a ten per cent rebate on customs duties to countries coining gold and silver on equal terms would make New York instead of London the clearing house of the world.

THIS IS DIFFERENT. Letter from Lord Aberdeen which Conflicts with Mr. Norman's Showing. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Associated Press is enabled to transmit to America an important document bearing upon the Venezuela question, namely, the text of a letter from Lord Aberdeen, the then British secretary for foreign affairs, to M. Fostique, who at that time represented Venezuela in London, which was written at the time the posts which had been sent to the Schomburgk line were removed in compliance with the protest of Venezuela.

Following is the letter, the authenticity of which is unquestionable: "FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 12, 1842.

"The undersigned, etc., has the honor to acknowledge receipt of a note addressed to him on the tenth instant by Monsieur Fostique, etc., representing the alarm and excitement which has been created in Venezuela on account of the marks fixed by Mr. Schomburgk at different points by points in his survey near the mouth of the Orinoco and renewing his request that Her Majesty's government will order the removal of those marks."

"The undersigned begs to inform Monsieur Fostique in reply, that in order to meet the wishes of the government of Venezuela Her Majesty's government will send instructions to the governor of British Guiana directing him to remove the posts which have been placed by Mr. Schomburgk near the Orinoco. But the undersigned feels it his duty to distinctly declare to Monsieur Fostique that although in order to put an end to the apprehension which appears to prevail in Venezuela with regard to the object of Mr. Schomburgk's survey, the undersigned consented to comply with the renewed representations of M. Fostique upon this point, Her Majesty's government must not be understood to abandon any portion of the right of Great Britain over the territory which was formerly held by the Dutch in Guiana."

"This letter, which is signed 'Aberdeen,' is regarded here as an answer to the contentions of Mr. Henry Norman, special commissioner of the Chronicle, who first gave the English public through his paper comments which seemed to invalidate the claims of the Schomburgk line as a true boundary line."

VENEZUELAN MATTER.

The London Times Thinks it