# ALL PRAISE IT.

The Country Wild Over Cleveland's Message.

PATRIOTS FORGET POLITICS.

Men of All Political Views Congratulate

His Stand.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UPHELD.

Correspondence Concerning England's Dispute With Venezuela-Olney's Vigorous Note Demanding Arbitration. Lord Salisbury's Two Replies Refusing to Arbitrate and Declaring That the Monroe Doctrine Is Not Applicable to the Present Dispute-The Venezuelan Minister Cables the Message to His Government-The President Suggests a United States Commission to Decide Which Country Is Right, So We Will Know Where We Stand.

Washington, Dec. 18. - President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question has created a sensation, and is receiving the praise of men of all

In the dignified United States senate it was received with hand-clapping, never before seen in that body, by senators of all parties, Senator Chandler leading the outburst. It was also enthusiastically received in the house. In the pension building the employes gathered and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of

Into the White House have poured messages from men of all parties, congratulating the president. The Venezuelan minister has cabled the message to his government. He is

enthusiastic in its praise. The Irish National Alliance of America has sent a manifesto to the president, offering the services of its members in case of war with England The newspapers throughout the country, irrespective of party, approve

The English newspapers, in their comments, back up Lord Salisbury's

Interviews with leading men all over the country teem with approval. Warlike notes are heard from different sections of the country in offers telegraphed to the president of a readiness to fight in case of trouble.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Upholds the Monroe Doctrine and Suggests a Boundary Commission. Washington, Dec. 18. - President Cleveland's message, accompanying the correspondence with England on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, says:

"TO THE CONGRESS: "In my annual message addressed to attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so sub-

"The answer of the British government, which was then awaited but has since been received with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Lord Salisbury's Criticism. "Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day,' and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between

Great Britain and Venezula. "Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their gov-

Monroe Doctrine Applicable. "Assumin?, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the state of thinge in

which we live, or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. "If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be dan-

gerous to our peace and safety, and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. "It is also suggested in the British reply that 'we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations,' and that 'no statesman, however eminent, and no nation,

however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not been accepted by the government of any other country.

Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it the United States is a spitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not the present claims which the instice of that code of law can find to be right and valid. "The Monroe doctrine finds its recog-

miles and in those principles of interna-are well. w which are based upon the The Santa every nation shall have its

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec Fe road has been sold \$60,000,000 to Edward Ke Age Right. ing the new company. eventment is entire-only bid, and the master decthe sanction of

laims. Nor is this ignored h reply. The prime minister, while out admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: 'In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date. He further declares: 'Though the lan-guage of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law. Again he says: They (her majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of

any European state would be a highly expedient change. "In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of terri tory fairly included within her line of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

England Refuses to Arbitrate. "It will be seen from the correspond ence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disap pointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, ad-dressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

"The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartal arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain re quirements and deal with it accordingly Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the

"Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the repubof Venezuela and British Guana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be inducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should b given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of

Suggests a Commission. 'In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner. I suggested that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

"When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of anylands or the exercise of government al jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation, we have deter-mined of right belongs to Venezuela. "In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility in-

curred and keenly realize all the conse

quences that may follow. "I am nevertheless firm in my con viction, that while it is a grevious thing to contemplate, the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-re-nect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safeey and greatness. "GROVER CLEVEAND.

OLNEY'S VIGOROUS NOTE. His Demand on England to Arbitrate

Written In Strong Terms. Washington, Dec. 18.—Secretary Olney's letter addressed to Ambassador Bayard is dated July 20.

The secretary begins by stating that the presiden has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious possibility involved in any action now to be taken. He then comments on the long duration of the boundary dispute, the "indefinite" claims of both parties, "the continuous growth of the undefined British claims. the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. He shows that the British claims since the Schomburg line was run have moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward of the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844.

The above he reiterates in a summary comprising the whole situation, in which he calls attention to Venezuela's attempt for years to arbitrate and Great Britain's continued refusal, un-less Venezuela should first renounce in England's favor a large part of Venezuela's claims. He also says that the disparity in strength of the parties is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claim only through peaceful methods. He then says that the interference of the United States is either meddling or it is action based on a right and duty, which, if this country has the power sufficient, shall be up

A Nation Can Interfere. The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a na tion may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any other parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquility or welfare." The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned in any quarters, though he says it has been given a wide scope and too often made a cloak tor schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement. This leads him up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine, and Secretary Olney, stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization having long been conceded, says that our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz .: That American nonintervention in Europe necessarily implied European non-intervention in American affairs, the disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States. On this point the secretary says: "The precise scope and limitations of

this rule cannot bee too clearly appre-

hended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American state or in the relations between it and other American states. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American state or to prevent the people of such state from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American state of the rights and power of selfgovernment and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and des-

Congress Must Have Sanctioned It. The secretary says it is man fest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for 70 years must have had the sanction of congress. Nor, he adds, if the practical results of the rule be sought for, is the record either meager or obscure. Its first effect was indeed momentous and farreaching. It was the component factor in the emancipation of South America and to it the independent states of that region are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are also indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, neutralizing any inter-oceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any dominion there. It has been used in the case of Cuba, as if justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito coast. President Polk relied upon it, though, perhaps, erroneously, to prevent the tranfer o Yucatan; General Grant, in the same spirit declared that existing dependen-cies were no longer a subject of trans-fer from one European power to another; and another development is found in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by a European power; and Secretary Bayard resisted the enforcement of the Pelletier claim against Haiti, declaring that Serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile foot should. without just cause, trod those states in the new world which have emancipated themselves from European control.

Interest Secured by Blood. The secretary then says that the peple of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular selfgovernment, which they have secured at the cost of infinite blood and treas-It is in that view, more than any other, that they will not tolerate the political control of the American states by the forcible assumption of a European power. The United States is oday practically sovereign on this continent, and its flat is law. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies of their own. The principle could be easily availed of and any power doing so would immediately secure a base of military operations against us, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. The consequence to the United States would be disastrous. Loss of prestige would be the least of them. We would be compelled to main-

tain a large army and navy. Said he: "Our just apprehensions are not to be allayed by suggestions of the good will of European powers to-wards us, for the people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states depend, not upon sentiment or principle, but upon selfish interests. They will not soon forget that in their hour of distress all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by, the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of powers, especially France and Great Britain, with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. How France seized Mexico, and if that country and England could have got a foothold they would likely have dismembered the nation. From that grave peril we were saved in the past, and may be saved again in the future, through the operation of the sure and silent voice of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe.'

His clear and unmistakable position on the Monroe doctrine laid down. Secretary Olney goes at some length into the Venezuelan dispute, affirming that the British claim in two years appar ently was extended some 33,000 square miles so as to command the month of the Orinoco and dismissing as valueless the contention that Great Britain's possession of Venzuela gives it any right to be treated as an American state. He shows where Great Britain has arbitrated other boundary disputes. and declares that it, in effect, says to Venezuela you are not strong enough to get anything by force and we won't arbitrate unless you first give up part of the territory. This, he says, amounts to invasion and conquest, and our duty

is summed up as follows: "In these circumstances the duty of the president appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as oppressive, in itself would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government it is clearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination

### LORD SALISBURY'S NOTES.

Denies Our Right to Apply the Monroe Doctrine In the Present Dispute. Washington, Dec. 18.-Lord Salisbury answers Secretary Olney in two notes, both of date July 26. The first is devoted entirely to a re ply to that portion of the note relating to the Monroe doctrine, which he says

the United Stalee has never written about to any government before.

Lord Salisbury says that this doctrine has undergone a "notable development" since its enunciation by President Monroe, which had originally received the entire sympathy of the Engish government. But the dangers appre-hended by President Monroe, Lord Salisbury says, have no relation to the conditions of the present day, when there is no danger of analliance or of attempts at European colonization of America. Great Britain is imposing no "system" npon Venezuela, nor conconcerning herself with Venezuelan political institutions. The dispute over a boundary has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by Monroe. The latter did not claim for the United States the "novel prerogative" of set-tling a frontier difference of this kind, nor did he seek to establish a protectorate over Mexico or the Central American states. So, if the United States will not control the conduct of these communities it cannot undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to their misconduct. Arbitration is not free from defects, and the claim of a third nation to impose it on two interested nations cannot be reasonably justified and has no foundation in the law of nations. Lord Salisbury expressly declines to

ood as accepting the Monroe International law being the general law of nations, no statesh in and no nation, however an inject a novel principle not acceptable to any other government, and Secretary Olney's principle that"American questions are for American decision" (unsustained by Monroe) cannot be sustained by international law. The United States cannot affirm that it's interests are concerned in American states because they are American, no more than if they were Japan or China Monroe's language was never admitted to be international law, and the danger of such admission is shown by the "strange developments' which the doctrine has received at Secretary Olney's hands. A fair in-ference from Mr. Olney's arguments, Lord Salisbury says, is that the Monroe doctrine means that the union between Great Britain and her colonies in America is "inexpedient and unnatural," something disclaimed by Monroe and emphatically denied by her majesty's government and the American people subject to the crown. Concurring in Monroe's view that a disturbance of territorial distribution in the western hemisphere would be inexpedient it does not admit this to be international law and cannot accept the doctrine that the United States is en-titled to demand arbitration of territor-

ial disputes between states. Lord Salisbury's second note, dated also July 26, deals entirely with the boundary dispute on its merits, beginning with a statement that Great Britain does not recognize that any other country has material interest in the controversy, yet makes the state-ment in this fashion because, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations, it is not otherwise possible to communi cate it to the Venezuelan government Lord Salisbury asserts that Secretary Olney, acting on an ex-parto presenta tion of the case by Venezuela, has fallen into much misapprehension. He enters into an elaborate history of the British claim, founded on the Dutch cession, tells how the celebrated Schomburg line was run, of many concessions offered by Great Britain to Venezuela to reach an arrangement and suggests that the Venezuelan insistence upon the arbitration of the whole territory would be paralleled by a re fusal of Great Britain to arbitrate the Alaskan boundary line unless half of Alaska was thrown into arbitration.

THE A. F. OF L. ADJOURNS,

Besolution Passed That Politics Shall Not Figure In the Order. New York, Dec 18 .- The Federation of Labor has adjourned sine die. At the closing session a proposition to form a national organization of unskilled la bor was adopted by the convention. Delegate O'Sullivan presented the fol lowing resolution, which was carried by a vote of 1,460 to 158:

Resolved, That this convention declares that party politics, whether Democratic, Republican, Socialistic Populistic or any other organization should not have any place in the Feder

The question of electing two fraternal delegates to the British trades union congress to be held in London on Sept. 3, 1896, was then taken up. John McBride, the retiring president, was elected one of the delegates by acclamation and Adolph Strausser of the Cigar Makers' union the other.

Can't Check the Rebels. HAVANA, Dec. 18 .- The insurgents in spite of the reports of their defeats have crossed the military lines between the city of Santa Clara and Cienfuegos the headquarters of General Campos and their advance guards are now it sight of Las Lajas, well to the west ward of Santa Clara, showing that the Spaniards have been utterly unable to check their progress since they crossed the frontier of Santa Clara from Puerto

Principe at Iguara.

Leagued Against Liquor. WASHINGTON. Dec. 18 -Delegates from national, state and territorial so ciefies, leagues and alliances of tem perance reform workers were in con vention at Calvary Baptist Sunday school house. Members from religion denominations, associations, confer ences, synods and from all organiza tions opposed to the drinking saloon are present.

A Ship Blown Up. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Intelligence has reached here that on Sunday las the German ship Athena, from New York for London with a cargo of nap tha, exploded off Cape May. Fourteen lives were lost, including the captain. The first and second mates and four of the crew were rescued by the British ship Tafna and brought to port.

Twenty-Six Miners Rescued.

Massillon, O., Dec. 18.—The men employed by the Millport Coal com pany have had an unpleasant escape from asphyxiation, due to the freezing over of the air shaft. The air, charged with gas, circulated in the mine until 26 men were overcome. Those on the outside came to the rescue and carried the miners out.

## PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.

WHEAT-No. 1 red, 68@60e; No 2 red, 67@ CORN-New No. 2 yellow ear, 3514@36c new No. 2 shelled, 3114 #3134c; high mixed shelled, 30% 430% c, mixed ear, 32s Se; No. 3 yellow shelled, 34% 35c; old No. 2 yellow ear, OATS-No. I white, 2454@2494c; No. 2 do, 2354 @2354c; extra No. 8 white, 2254c; high mixed, 21 a 21 5c. HAV-No. 1 timothy, \$17.00 d 17.25; No. 2 time

thy, \$15.75/215.00; mixed clover, \$14.75/215.00; packing, \$9.50/210.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$12.00@12.50; wagon hay, \$17.00@19.00, for time thy.
BUTTER-Elgin creamery, 2023lc; Ohio iancy creamery, 24525c; fancy country roll, 186,19c low grade and cooking, 56,7c. CHEESE - Fancy New York, September make full cream, large size, logistic: New Y rk flats, 1139 412c: fancy Ohios, September make 959@10c: Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 125 @lac. limburger, 11@1114c: Ohio Swiss, in tubs 1136@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 15@

EGGS - Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in ca-es 28223c; cold storage, 17219c. POULTRY-Large live chickens, 45350c per pair; live chickens, small 25@30c; spring chickens 35 aboc, as to size; dressed chickens, 9410c per pound: live ducks 70480c per pair: live turkeys 748c per pound: dressed, 2g10c per pound; live geese, 20c41.25 per pair.

GAME—Rabbits 20g25c per pair: quali-1. 00:62 25 per dozen; phensants, 15 50:66 00 per dozen, squirrels, 50:675c per dozen; grouse, 86 50:37.00 per dozen; venison, whole, 12:613c; saddles, IT@ isc.

CATTLE-Receipts fair, about 75 cars of sale. The demand is fair and the market i about steady at unchanged prices. We quote Prime \$4 15@4 30; good, \$3.80@4.00; good butch ers \$3.6043.50; rough fat \$2.5063.50; bulls, cows and stags, \$1.5063.60; fresh cows and spring ers, \$15.002.40.00; feeders, \$3.2563.80; heifers, #2 25:43:25. HOGS-Receipts very light today, and th market is active and higher, and all sold as

follows: Prime light, \$3.70 c8.75; medium grades. \$3 652 3.70; heavy, \$8.55(\$3.60 mon to fair Yorkers, \$3.50 g3 55; roughs, \$2.25 SHEEP AND LAMBS-Supply heavy, about 45 cars on sale. The demand is light and the market is opening slow at a shade lower prices Extra \$1.00 85.20; good, \$2.6.42 50; fair, \$1.00 \$2.25; common, 50cc \$1.25; lambs \$2.30c4 40; veal calves, \$0.50,87.00; heavy and thin calves,

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17. HOGS-Market firm at \$3,0003.65; receipts. CATTLE-Market strong at \$2.25@400; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 700 head. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Sheep, market weak at \$1.00g8.50; receipts, 1,000 head; shipn 200 head. Lambs, market steady at \$2.75@

NEW YORK, Dec. 17. WHEAT-Spot market dull. No. 1 hard, CORN-Spot market steady. No. 2, 38%c. OATS Spot market steady. No. 2, 2234c. CATTLE-European cables quote American steers at 0,015c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 75/63c. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Sheep, market slo but firm. Sheep, poor to good, \$2.50g8.00. Lambs, good, \$4.50g4.00.

HOGS-Market steady at \$3.80g4 25.

"外外外外"从外外外外外外外外,从外外外外外。 NAMES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

am a Living Wonderful and Miraculous Effects of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

To All Sick Women:

2039 Washington Street, ROXBURY, MASS., April 20, 1895. I feel it my duty to publish the wonderful help Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me.

I was like a crazy person; could not eat or sleep; there was no rest for me day or Physicians examined me and said an operation was necessary. Before undergoing

it, however, I determined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound. I am so glad I did, for it cured me. I am a well woman now, and can do any kind of work.

I want this published throughout the land, so that all my suffering sisters may read, and if in any way affected with female troubles they may be induced by my sincere statement to try this wonderful Vegetable Compound and be cured. MRS. MARGARET BAMFORD.

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. They openly acknowledge that it does positively cure the multitude of painful ailments peculiar to women. Druggists everywhere sell it. - the water water

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills and Sanative Wash Assist the Compound Wonderfully.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass. • ※※※※※※※※※※※※※※※※※※※※

## QUAKER CITY STRIKE.

The Street Car Lines Effectually Tied Up.

RIOTERS, NOT STRIKERS, CONTROL

Over 100 Arrests Have Been Made. Much Property Destroyed - The Police Force Increased-Militia Ready to Move at the Call-The Situation Serious.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 18.—Philadel phia is all but at the mercy of a gang of hoodlums, and the traction strike is not yet 36 hours old. Not a street car of the Union Traction company is running, and that company controls every line in the city, with the exception of two comparatively short cross town lines. The police are absolutely unable to control the mob

Howling mobs have surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wreaked all possible destruction. The strikers have taken little if any part in the work of destruction. This was in the hands of the rowdy element. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and there is fear that when complete reports have been received they will include fatalities, and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property was

Five hundred extra policemen have been sworn in by Mayor Warwick, and these, with the regular force of 2,100, are making an attempt to quell the rioters today. They have orders from Mayor Warwick to carry their batons unsheathed. Should this fail the governor will be appealed to to order out the militia. The city's executive has declared in unmistakable terms that the strike is no longer a contest between a railway company and its employes, but a battle between the city and violence, and the city will win if it takes the United States army. The staff officers of the national guard of Pennsylvania are in their armories, uniformed and armed in case of need. The mayor has closed the saloons.

The war itself remains unchanged.

The traction leaders refuse to listen to any suggestion from the other side, and indeed no effort is being made in that direction. The strikers remain firm and have the sympathy of the J. J. Sullivan, president of the elec-

tric traction, one of the branch lines, was recognized by a mob at Fourth and Market streets, and the clothes were almost torn from his back before policemen rescued him. Separate letters were sent to the mayor by the traction officials, declaring that the city and county will be held responsible for the value of the

property destroyed.

There are all sorts of rumors. One is that the electricians of the company will join the ranks of the malcontents. Another that armies of railway workers are bound for this city from Brooklyn, Baltimore, Indianapolis and other points, either to assist or take the places of the strikers. Over 100 arrests have been made. One youth, not a striker, was held in \$4,000 bail for cutting a rope on a mail car. He will be a government prisoner. Large details of police are on duty at every car stable and at points along the principal thorough-

nen are taking an active part in the strike, helping smash the cars and persuading men to quit work. Governor Hastings has telephoned Mayor Warwick asking if he needed any aid from him. A negative reply was given. The governor then said should the least occasion arise to call on him at once. The mayor has issued three proclam-

ations, calling on the people to preserve the peace. Metalworker Owen has been given his freedom by inspector Stuart of Chicago because the inspector says, there is no proof that Owen was the sender of the in-fernal machines te Armour and Pullman.

General Walker Dead. KENTON, O., Dec. 18.-General Moses B. Walker, the hero of Chickamanga, has died at his home here. Eleven

days ago he was stricken with paraly-

sis. General Walker was born in 1819.

He served throughout the war and was

conspicuous for his bravery in 16 battles. He was the last man that left the bloody field of Chickamauga. Comparative Quiet Reigns. Wellston, O., Dec. 18.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway for itself and its associated roads has put a quietus upon riotous proceedings by

obtaining an injunction restraining Ohio Coal company from tearing up the switch laid on the company's own property. Comparative quiet reigns. Reale Denies the Divorce Story.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Truxton Beale, formerly United States minister to Persia and afterwards to Greece, is now in Paris. Mr. Beale says there is no truth in the statement that his wife daughter of the late James G. Blaine, has instituted proceedings for divorce.

Sheriff Prevents a Lynching. ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 18.-Sheriff Nunn has fired into a mob that tried to break into the jail to lynch two ne-groes. The mob quickly dispersed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—It is freely asserted here that President Mayer of the More Substantial Gifts, Baltimore and Ohio railroad company

PITH OF THE NEWS.

will resign.

Louisville has bought Catcher George Innumerable Other Articles Captain Isaac Bassett, doorkeeper of the senate, is sinking rapidly. Emperor William was entertained by Prince Bismarck at Fredericksruhe

Premier C ispi defended Italy's Abysin-

ian policy in the chamber of deputies at A European resident at Anitab, Arme nia estimates that 200 were killed in the massacre there. Mrs. McClelland Richardson, residing t Valley View, Ky., was burned to death She went too near a grate and her cloth-

Wealthy New Yorkers contemplate the establishment in the metropolis of the largest and best arranged zoological gardens in the world. The threatened duel between Congress-man Boatner and Majar Hearsey, at New Orleans, has been declared off by a retrac-tion on the part of the latter.

Green Ball, aged 80, a prominent citizen of Virgie, Pike county, Ky., while under the influence of an epileptic fit, fell into the fire and was burned to death. Robert Sidebottom, living at Hunting-ton. W. Va., and Will Wright, a young farmer, who lives on Trace creek, a short distance away, quarreled and Wright at-tempted to strike Sidebottom with an axe. Sidebottom fired on him with a shotgun, killing him instantly.

Barney Martin left Parkersburg, W. Va.,
44 years ago to go hunting, and has just
returned. In his absence his parents died
and the estate was divided between his
brothers and sisters, supposing that he
was dead. He has been west and is a
ranch owner in Washington and Oregon.



WANTED COLICITORSFIRSTS o handlethe Official Directory and Reference Book of the World's Columbian Exposition rofusely illustrated, handsomely bound, sells at po-lar price, pays good commissions. Everybody need t just at this time and will buy it. Exclusive terr ory given. Bend for handsome descriptive circula

AND

# Jackets, Capes, Furs, Silks and Dress Goods.

Hundreds of the people who read this paper come to the city to do their Holiday Shopping, and we ask all who contemplate such a visit this year to come to this store.

Great Preparation has been made

And the collection of Novelties, Cut Glass and Silver articles, Art Pottery, Lamps, Toys, Borks, Fancy Stands, Pictures, etc., as well as the

Women's, Girls' and Boys' Garments, and goods to make them. Rugs, Portieres, Table Covers and

Suitable for the purpose, such as Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Hosiery and Neckwear and the like, Are such as will make it well worth your while, and the prices at-

tached to each and every article, whether the least valuable or the richest and most clegant, are figured on a basis that must prove it's to the interest of your pocketbook. This store means to double its usual Holiday business and

the extensive assortments of nice goods and prices appealing to the better judgment of the people at large will accomplish it.

# BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny, Pa.



wasted tissues Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branchess will be carried in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

F. L. FEEN.

cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Gream Baim. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Baim, 50c per bottle: Pincolo Salsom, 25c at Bruggists. In quantities of \$2.50 will deliver on receipt of ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

PINEOLA: CREAM: BALSAM

PERSONS TO TRAVEL WANTED.—Several faithful gentle-men and ladies to travel for established share of your patronage solicited. RUBERT CASSIDI.

Salary, \$780.00 and Expenses. WANTED-SALESMEN. Position permanent if suited; also increase. State reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE NATIONAL, 316-317-318 Omaha Building, CHICAGO. BONANZA TOAGENTS SAMPLES FREE

give you STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH 1500D PAY.

The Hawks Nursery Co., 20.95.6m Rochester, N. I.

line of NURSERY STOCK of SEED POTA-

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

13. The undersigned desires to inform the pub-

Cassidy's

Shaving Parlor