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and the contraction accounts.

mission Be Appointed to Ascertain the True State of Affairs in Venezuela-Our Interests to Be Protected.

Washington, Dec. 17 .- Following is the text of a message sent to congress today by the president, in company with correspondence concerning the Venezuelan question:

venezueian question: In my annual message, addressed to the congress on the 3d Inst., I called attention to the pending boundary controversy be-tween Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, and recited the subtance of a representation made by this govern-ment to her Britannic Majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dis-pute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it

would be so submitted The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended. 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 observa-tions upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over and strange extension and developmet of this doctrine is insisted on by the United territory which, after investiga-we have determined of right belongs any tion, States; that the reasons justifying an apto Venezuela.

peal to the doctrine enunciated by presi-dent Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live In making these recommendations I an fully alive to the responsibility incurred at the present day," and especially inap-plicable to a controversy involving the and keenly realize all the consequence

boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela. Monroe Doctrine Strong and Sound. Without attempting extended argu-mentin reply to those positions, it may not

competitors in the onward march of civili be amize to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, bezation and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no cacause its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is es-sential to the integrity of our free institulamity 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-retions and the tranguil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of spect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and great-

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 govrnment. Assuming, therefore, that we may prop-

erly insist upon this doctrine without re-gard to the "state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the pres-ent controversy. If a European power, by an extension of

jects, but, take a warning from last year when late buyers fared so badly. Jects, but, take a warning from last its boundaries takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring repub-lies against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to what extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this condent Monroe in full, and notes that "its pronouncement by the Monroe adminis-tration at that particular time was untinent which is thus taken. This is the questionably due to the inspiration of precise action which President Monroe Great Britain who at once gave it an open

been withdrawn."

Stands by Ilis Duty.

oreat Britan's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissi-ble by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into on her own free will, cannot of course 'inexpedient and unnatural.' Deciares England's Position President Monroe, says his lordship, dis-claims any such inference from his doc-trines, but in this, as in other respects, Mr be objected to by the United States.

Olney develops it. "He lays down," says Lord Salisbury, "that the inexpedient and unnatural character of the union between Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to a European and an American state is s make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine, with sufficient certainty for its justificaobvious that it will hardly be denied. Her Majesty's government are prepared em-phatically to deny it on behalf of both the tion, what is the true divisional line be British and American people who are sub-ject to her crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her tween the Republic of Venezuela and British Gulana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records territories in the western hemisphere is both natural and expedient. But they are not prepared to admit that the recogni-

and facts in support of the claims of tion of that expediency is clothed with the both parties. In order that such an order should be sanction which belongs to the adoption of international law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner I suggest that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the ex-penses of a commission, to be appoint-States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the states who possess domined by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. ion in the Western hemisphere, and less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that When such report is made and accepted the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of ter-ritory which one of those states may make it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upor against another."

against another." Lord Salisbury concludes with the state-ment that Her Majesty's government have not surrendered the hope that the con-troversy between themselves and Vene-zuela will be adjusted by reasonable arrangement at an early date.

Cannot Submit to Arbitration

The second note of Nov. 26 is wholly devoted to a discussion of the boundary dis-pute, exclusive of its relation to the Mon-roe doctrine. This dispatch, however, that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a sounds the keynote of Great Britain's po-sition with reference to Mr. Olney's rep-resentations. Lord Salisbury states that grievous thing to contemplate, the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly Great Britain has repeatedly expressed its readiness to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of Great Britain to territory of mineral value, and follows this statement with the important words: "But they (the British government) cannot consent to entertain or to submit to the arbitration of another power or a for-eign jurist, however eminent, claims based on extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects who have for many years enjoyed Grover Cleveland. Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

THE CORRESPONDENCE. the settled rule of the British colony, to a nation of different race and language, Washington, Dec. 17.-Although the matter submitted to congress in connecwhose militical system is subject to frequient disturbance, and whose institutions as yet too often afford very inndequate tion with the foregoing message consists of three diplomatic notes only, they are very voluminous. Mr. Olney's note to Mr. protection to life and property. No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States have consented to sub-Bayard concerning the threatening aspect of affairs between Great Britain and Veneof affairs between Great Britain and Vene-zuela is first in the correspondence. It is dated July 20 last, and deals with the boundary question at great length. Be-ginning at the inception of the dispute, Mr. Olney carries his argument of the mit to arbitration, and her Majesty's govrnment are convinced that in similar circumstances the government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature

VIEWED BY JOHNNY BULL.

comments of the London Daily Press on Cleveland's Message. by the crowd and was beaten into in-

Thoroughfares-Chestnut Street Shop-Keepers Barriende Their Stores. Union Company's Lines Tied Up.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17 .- Riot and dethe heavy iroa switch rod, proceeded truction marked the opening day of he great strike of the street car emoloyes of the Union Traction company. Aided by the mischievous, lawless elenent, the strikers succeeded today in ompletely tieing up the lines of the Union Traction company, and tonight. with the exception of the one line not ontrolled by the company involved in the strike, not a street car wheel is turning in Philadelphia. Never in the history of the city has there been witnessed such widespread scenes of disorder as were enacted today. To the credit of the strikers it may be said that the disorders were created by too urdent sympathizers and mischievous boys. In every part of the city these crowds of sympathizers and boys held up cars and drove, the motormen and conductors from their posts with vol-leys of bricks and stones, and then mashed the glass in the windows of the cars, cut the trolley ropes, pulled out the fuses, smashed in the cash registers and tore off the fenders in front of the cars. In all about 300 cars were badly wrecked, and this afternoon he Traction company gave up the effort to run cars, and with the aid of the police, withdrew their shattered and city and the blue coats soon brought

abandoned rolling stock back into the about order. car sheds. This afternoon the mayor issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to preserve the peace, and asking them to refrain from gathering in crowds on the streets. He further added that violence and riot would be met with force, and that the peace

end.

of the city will be preserved at all hazarda While the crowds attacked the cars the spirit of the mob seemed to be one of malicious mischief more than the threatening temper that marks a real riot. The suddenness of the numerous outbreaks to-day seemed to take the police by surprise and for a time cars were wrecked with impunity in the very heart of the retail shopping district. Then the reserve policemen were massed at every threatened point and to-night every policeman in the city is on duty. The company made no attempt to run cars to-night but under police protection, they will start the Market street branch of their line to-morrow morning and trouble is sure to follow, and tomorrow may witness more serious riot-

ing than took place to-day. A Policeman Badly Injured.

who had his club taken away from him

Support the President in Maintaining the Dignity of the Nation. Business of Senate and House,

Washington, Dec.17.-The demonstration which following the reading of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message in the senate today was strongly A good Silk Dress is alindicative of the general sentiment. ways an acceptable gift Without any division on party lines, and with the Republicans even more for a lady. pronounced in their applause than the pler attempted to stem the crowd and Democrats, the message met the heart-lest approval-nearly all the senators he may pay his life for so doing. The mob set upon him and wresting his clapping their hands and giving other Our Line club from his hand, they beat him to evidences of gratification, while the few the pavement, and passing on leaving spectators in the galleries, the doors of which had been opened only five min-IS

policeman was picked up and taken to utes before joined in the applause withthe hospital and tonight it is feared he out any apprehension of being reproved is dying from concussion of the brain. by the presiding officer. As the hooting, howling crowd rushed The strongest expressions in he mea-

up the street and the crash of breaksage were those that were most faing glass was plainly heard above the vored. Among these were the followshouts, hundreds of terrified women ing sentences: "The course to be pursought refuge in stores. Shopkeepers sued by this government, in view of the hastily put up their shutters before present condition, does not appear to their bulk windows, as no one knew admit of serious doubt." " The dispute where the spirit of lawlessness would has reached such a stage as to make it After wrecking every one of the now incumbent upon the United States cars the crowd dispersed itself among to take measures to determine, with the onlookers on the pavements. Word sufficient certainty for its justification of the work of the mob had been sent what is the true divisional line between to police headquarter sand soon hurrythe republic of Venezuela and British ing patrol wagons brought big squads Gulana." "It will, in my opinion, be of policemen from other sections of the the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a will ful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of

House Proceedings

Not content with the attack upon the governmental jurisdiction over any ordinary cars, some boys this afternoon territory, which, after investigation, we have determined, of right belongs to

made an attack upon a United States mail car at Broad and Chestnut streets. Venezuela." Some of them sprang upon the front platform and atempted to drag the motorman from his post and others jumped The proceedings of the house today upon the rear platform and cut the were enlivened by a partisan debate growing out of Mr. Cannon's amendtrolley rope. The police were on hand and got one half grown boy, who later ment to the rules providing for the

Ninth street a pollceman was standing

beside one of the wrecked cars, hemmed

in by the crowd. A boy about 17 years of age, jumped on the car and taking

to deliberately to make a wreck of the

interior with this weapon. After the

young hoodlum had finished his work

by smashing the cash register, he

jumped off the car and disappeared.

At Twelfth street, Officer Joseph Hip-

him unconscious on the sidewalk. The

Mail Cars Attacked.

in the day was held in \$4,000 bail to appointment of three committees on answer before the United States comelections. In support of the amendmissioner. ent. Mr. Cannon spoke of the great This evening, Mr. Welsh, president of preponderance of contests from th the Union Traction company, sent a south and quoted allegations that, not letter to Mayor Warwick, notifying withstanding the repeal of federal elecsouth and quoted allegations that, nothim of the destruction of the company's tion laws, fraud still existed in the property, and that the city of Philadellections in that part of the country. phia will be held responsible for all Mr. Crisp (Democrat, Georgia) led th damage done

opposition to the amendment, declaring General Manager Beetem of the hat the effect of its adoption would Union Traction company, claims that be to work injustice to Democratic con if had been afforded police protection | testees; that there was nothing in th 75 per cent. of the employes of the com- | history of the Republican party to war pany would have continued at work. rant the assumption that election con-He claims to have more men than he tests would be decided by this house wants to operate the cars, and says upon other than partisan grounds, that he has refused applications of 1,500 Propositions to amend the am

Propositions to amend the amend Despite the stone throwing only one men from other cities, mainly New York ment were made, but were all rejected. person was seriously hurt, a policeman. and Baltimore. The company will come and after four hours' debate the propo to no compromise with the strikers. sition was arreed to.

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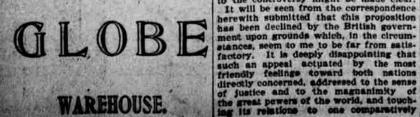
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declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety." and it can make no difference. whether by an advance of frontier or otherwise. It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pend-ing dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which is "founded on the general consent of na-tions," 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 since been accepted by the gov-ernment of any other country." Doct inc's Place in International Law.

Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiar if not exclusive recan be defended, nor how it is reconcilable with that love of justice of the English race, and holds that if such position be ad lation to the United States. It may not

zuela:

enutied 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 were specifically mentioned, and when the Unite i States is a suffer by the secure of the sec specifically mentioned, and when the Unite i States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international stantial appropriation by Great Britain of the territory for her own share, it would ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid. closely identified. He, therefore, in-structed Mr. Bayard to lay the views given

before Lord Salisbury, and said: "The views) call for a definite decision up the point whether Great Britain will con-sent or will decline to submit the Venezuelan boundary question in its entirety to impartial arbitration." Expressing the president's hope that the

under the sanction of this de rine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. conclusion will be on the side of arbitra-tion, Mr. Olney concludes that if the president "Is to be disappointed in that The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states 'in declaring that the United States would resist any hope, however,-a result not to be antici-pated and in his judgment calculated to greatly embarrass the future relations such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe had adopted a policy between this country and Great Britain-it is his wish to be made acquainted with 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 fact at such early date as will enabl him to lay the whole subject before con gress in his next annual message." What Salisbury Sald in Reply.

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, 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 inexedlent change.

Arbitration Proposed and Rejected. In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite; that it

we contend was clear and definite; that it was founded upon substantial considera-tions and involved our safety and wel-fare; that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress; and that it was direct-ly 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 chaim of boundary, to extend her posses-sions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed whether she merey sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a re-sort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be deermined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear. It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British govern-ment upon grounds which, in the circum-stances, seem to me to be far from salis-factory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of

London, Dec. 17 .- The Daily News, and unqualified adhesion which has never commenting on President Cleveland's nessage to congress on the Venezuelan Olney Defines England's Position question, will tomorrow say:

Mr. Olney gives in his note a firm en-lorgement to the principle enunciated by "The president's communication is a remarkable document, though its con-Monroe, and defines Great Britain's pos tion in this frank and unambiguous man ner: "She (Great Britain) says to Vene sequences are not likely to be serious. Neither Mr. Olney nor the president seems to realize that the Monroe doc-'You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, betrine cannot be quoted as authoritative n negotiations with a foreign power. cause I will not agree, and you can take It binds nobody else. The Venezuelan your chance of geting a portion by arbi-tration only if you first agree to abandifficulty must be considered on its own merits. This is what Lord Salisbury den to me such other portions as I may designate."" Continuing, Mr. Olney says has done in a masterly despatch. As it is not perceived how such an attitude he has refused general unrestricted arbitration, upon which, by the way, the Monroe doctrine is silent, it must be assumed that he would not assent to

the mode of ascertaining the rights of the parties that Mr. Cleveland suggests, Regarded as a party move, the mes-sage is not unskillfull. It puts the Republicans in a hole. If they agreed to the appointment of a commission they will give Mr. Cleveland such credit as belongs to it, and will enable him, or the Democratic candidate to pose as an accomplished twister of the lion's tail. If, on the other hand, they refuse to agree to the commission they will give the Democrats a chance of de-"The nouncing them as being servile friends of the British, but the great body of the American public will not be led by any such motives or considerations."

The Chronicle will say: "The message will be read in this country with blank astonishment. An American commission to determine what territory British colony can call its own and failing our compliance with its finding, war by land and sea with Great Britain. Can those be serious words addressed to us by the descendants of the little shipload of English folks who sailed in the Mayflower? We will not take things too seriously. We will suppose that the

president is engaged in the familiar work of twisting the lion's tail." Lord Salisbury's reply is addressed Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassa-dor at Washington, under date of Nov. 25 last. This dealt only with the ap-The Standard will say: "Most Englishmen will read the message with un-feigned astonishment. The position plication of the Monroe doctrine in the case at issue, and was followed on the taken by Mr. Cleveland is prepostersame day by another note discussing the ous.'

boundary dispute 'per se.' At the out-set Lord Salisbury states that, so far as he is aware, the Monroe doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of The Times will say: It is impossible o disguise the gravitles of the differnever been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written com-munication addressed to the government of another nation. He gives what he be-lieves is the British iterpretation of the ences that have arisen between this country and the United States. The details of the boundary dispute with Venezuela are insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claim put loctrine, and maintains that the dangers forward in Olney's dispatch and emwhich were apprehended by Presider Monroe have no relation to the state phasized in Mr. Cleveland's message things in which we live at the present day, and adds with thinly-covered irony, that it is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke in defense of the views on Convinced as we are that a rupture between the two great English-speaking communities would be a calamity, not only to themselves, but to the civilized which he is now insisting, an authority (Monroe) which enjoys so high a popu-larity with his own fellow countrymen." world, we are nevertheless driven to the conclusion that the concessions that

this country is imperiously summoned Says We Shouldn't Meddle. to make are such as no self-respecting The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, avers Lord Salisbury, is a controversy with which the United States nation, and least of all, one ruling an empire that has roots in every quarter of the globe, could possibly submit to. has no apparent practical concern. Con-tinuing, in short, pli, sentences, he says it is difficult, indeed, to see how the The United States themselves would It is difficult, indeed, to see how the question in controversy can materially affect any state or community outside those primarily interested: that the dis-puted frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe: that it is not a ques-tion of the colonization of any European power of any portion of America, nor of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of govern-ment devised in Europe. "It is," he says, "simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the Re-public of Venezuela came into existence." As he proceeds in the discussion, the innguage of Lord Ballebury becomes tart. He asgues on the theory that the Monroe never for a moment dream of vielding to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood and shall not be less careful of our national honor. We can hardly believe that the course threatened by Mr. Cleveland will be seriously adopted by the American government, but if so, it will be incumbent upon us, without entering upon any aggressive measures to protect our imperial interests and stand up for our rights under interna tional law."

WEATHER REPORT.

stern Pennsylvania, warmer; fair;

sensibility and to-night is in the hospital with concussion of the brain. The police made about 100 arrests and all the rioters were held in heavy ball.

The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employes ordered the strike to go into effect at 4 o'clock this morning. The railway officials were busy all night gathering together the men who were loyal to the company. All the lines started out their cars this morning. The strikers attempted no interference with the cars, but confined their efforts to trying to dissuade the motormen and conductors who were not with them from going out on the cars. They me them as they went to work and talked with them and in many cases were successful with their men. Where a man would refuse to join them he might get cursed, but beyond this he was not threatened.

In the early morning hours the cars ran fairly well. Later in the morning, however, the trouble began. There was no concerted movement to attack the cars, but strangely enough, the out bursts occurred in a dozen different parts of the city almost at the same moment. I'p through the great manufacturing districts of Kensington and through the residential section of the northwestern part of the city, obstructions began to be placed upon the tracks. Crowds began to gather near these obstructions. When the car would come to a stop before a pile of cobbles the crowd would surge around the car and hoot the conductor and motorman. Then some one would throw a stone and this would be the signal for a volley of bricks and sticks, and in an instant every window in the car would be broken, and the motorman and conductor driven from their posts by the fusilade of missiles. In no case were

the motormen and conductors very roughly handled by the crowds, which seemed to be content with wrecking the cars. Trouble on Chestnut Street.

These scenes of violence were no inexpected in these districts, but the

surprising part of the outburst took place on Chestnut and Market streets These two thoroughfares are the great retail and wholesale streets of the city. Chestnut street, especially, is crowded at this time with women and children out to make their Christmas purchases A car going east on Market street was blocked for a moment at Sixth street A crowd composed mostly of errand boys from adjacent stores gathered around it and jeered at the conductor The latter unfortunately lost his temper and kicked at some of his torment ors. It was the spark that ignited the flame. Before the passers-by on the street realized what had happened an attack was made on the car, the con-ductor was dragged from the platform and the car was wrecked. A few mo ments later a similar scene occurred at Eighth street and here not content with wrecking the car, the crowd succeeded in lifting it from the track and throw ing it across the tracks of the Eighth line, completely blocking that street

road. Single policemen at the corners where the outbreaks occurred were absolutely powerless in the crowd that press around and stood helplessly by while the work of destruction went on. About half-past twelve o'clock a car was locked just below Eighth street and

ere quiet around the ers' headquarters today. President Mahon's Statement

the 6,100 employes of the company answered the strike call. Mr. Mahon and fairs. the strike committee deprecate the acts of violence that were committed today. and assert that the strikers themselves

were not concerned in them, but did everything in their power to prevent It is rumored tonight that the electricians and power-house men of the company will strike in sympathy to-The tie up of every railway in the ity compelled thousands of people to walk long distances to their homes from meeting there was very little of im then work this evening. The sympathy

of the mass of the people, however, is strongly with the strikers, and of the third place in the league was decided in thousands who were inconvenienced the greater number trudged home cheerfully enough. The result of the company's attempt to run cars tomorrow is awaited with great anxiety by the law abiding people of the city.

President Mahon claims that 5,000 of

CHILD COMES TO LIFE.

Strange Case of Suspended Animation at Larksville.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 17 .- A startling circumstance occurred in the family of John Kelly at Larksville, on Monday. Their three-year-old son was so ill that all hope was abandoned and the child apparently stopped breathing and was pronounced dead. The body was washed and dressed and laid out to prepare it for burial. Yesterday when the nurse entered the room to look at the "corpse" she was startled to see it move.

It was attended to at once and rapdly regained conclousness and to-day is in a fair way to recovery. It is supposed that the warm bath given revived it. The parents are overjoyed that the symptoms of life manifested themseives in time.

MAD DOG SCARE IN SEDALIA.

Afflicted with Rabies, Spaniel Bites Several Persons.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 17 .- A serious mad log scare has been experienced here. A water spaniel, attacked with rabies, ran through the streets, biting children and women, half a dozen persons and several animals being bitten before the police killed the dog. The spaniel jumped upon the 5-yearer, Toronto.

old son of Mrs. G. W. O'Daniels, and tore his face in three places and bit his arms, inflicting bad wounds. Mrs. Dan Brown and Mrs. C. W. Clopton were also bitten. Mrs. O'Danlels has taken her child to Clinton to have a mad stone applied to his wounds.

ILLITER ATES IN MICHIGAN. fearly 100,600 Persons Can Neither

Read Nor Write. Lansing, Mich., Dec. 17 .- An important bulletin relating to the extent of illiteracy in Michigan as shown by the recent state census has been issued from the office of the secretary of state. The total number of persons in the state who are unable to read and write their own language is given at 95,037, a decrease of \$77 since 1890 and of 16,176 since 1884. The total male population of the state

21 years of age and over-the voting age-is 652,920, of whom 34,545 cannot read or write. The per cent. is 53 in the usual crowd of boyscollected around it. A little bootblack alongside the cat swung his box and dashed it through one of the windows, Every boy in the

At 4.35 the president's message on the Venezuela boundary dispute with Great Britain was read and evoked hearty applause. The message was referred to the committee on foreign af

HOLIDAY GOOTWEAR

EASTERN FEAGUE AFFAIRS.

Wilkes-Barre Awarded Third Place Standing of the Other Clubs-Dispute Settled at the Meeting in New York. New York, Dec. 17.-The annual meet ing of the Eastern league of Profes sional base ball players was concluded today. In the session of the hoard of directors, which preceded the regular portance to be discussed. The disputbetween Syracuse and Wilkes-Barre for favor of Wilkes-Barre. The Syracus club claimed third place on the ground that the Pennsylvania club had failed to play one game in the series. Th Wilkes-Barre club protested the action Every Foot in the Family Properly Fitted. Open Evenings. Wholesale and Retail of one of their players, Shannon, who

commenced to play for Rochester before the latter had affected his release LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES from Wilkes-Barre. The Loard deelded that Shannon belonged to Wilkes Barre.

The delegates accepted the report of the board of directors and proceeded with the election of officers for the er.suing year. President P. T. Powers was elected president, secretary and treasurer for the fourth consecutive year. The board of directors was elected as follows: Charles T. Shean, of Sprinfield; H. P. Simpson, of Scranton; C. A. Leingruber, of Rochester, and J. C. Chapman, of Toronto, Canada. The president was appointed to present a schedule at the next meeting

Mr. Franklin, of Buffalo, proposed that in the case of players drafted by a National league club from the Eastern league and afterwards released by the club so drafting him, the club from which said player is drafted shall have first claim on his services provided such club tender the player a contract within ten days offering at least the same salary received by him before being drafted by the National league club. The matter will be brought before the Na-

tional league. The standing of the Ladies' Watches from clubs was announced as follows: Springfield, Providence, Wilkes-Barre, \$5.00 to \$75.00. Syracuse, Buffalo, Scranton, Roches

Friday, April 25, was named as "Harry Wright day" on which games will be played by all the clubs of the league W. J. WEICHEL, Jeweler and the proceeds devoted to the Wright memorial fund. 408 SPRUCE ST., NEAR DIME BANK. The league then adjourned until

day to be named by the president about a week after the spring meeting of the National league.

PAYS FOR THE BOVINE.

klahoma Justico Makes a New Departure In Deciding a Case.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 17 .- Justice of the Peace Mathias Closen, of Stillwater, O. T., made a new departure yesterday. Two attorneys appeared before him in a case involving the price of a cow. They fired technical arguments at him until they had him so badly rattled that he brought his Ost down on the judic-ial bench and said:

"Gentlemen, I don't know which ot wou is telling the truth, but to avoid doing injustice to any man in my court I'll pay for the cow myself," and he shelled out \$29 to the plaintiff and dis-missed the case.

ECCENTRIC COLORED MAN. He Wouldn't Sign a Pension Application Fearing It Meant Slavery Again. Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 17.-George Bluford, famillarly and generally known as "George Washington," was found dead in bed at the poorfarm to-day. He was an eccentric colored man who drifted here at the close of the rebeilion, after having served in the 102d United States colored troops, enlisting at Pulaski, Tenn. He was aged 80

He had papers drawn up for a pen

sion years ago and had a perfect case, but could not be induced to sign the necessary application, declaring feared that if he signed the pa-would be again consigned to size

HOLIDAY GOODS.

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVE.

Watches, Diamonds, Silverware and Sil-

ver Novelties.