THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGGENSELLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

A MURDERER KILLED.

Killed in a Drunken Brawl After Slaying His Rival in Love.

Quick and retributive justice has overtaken an escaped murderer from Shamokin. Peter Priam and George Martin were suitors for the hand of Mary Marizzio, of Green Ridge, a mining hamlet. She accepted Martin and married him about a month ago. While the wedding festivities were in progress, Priam, in a drunken condition forced his way into the house, and when ordered to leave by Martin, struck the latter down with a club, and fled. Martin died three days later and nothing was heard from Priam until news was received that during a drunken brawl last week in the Clearfield bituminous coal region, he was killed by the man with whom he was fighting.

WANTS A TARIFF ON SHODDY.

At a meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Washington county the fraudulent practice of substituting shoddy and cheap materials in the manufacture of woolen goods and marketing them as pure woolen goods was denounced, and a resolution was passed favoring the enactment of a law requiring all adulterated woolen goods to be marked so as to show the actual per cent of fleece wool used in their composition. By a unanimous vote the following resolution was passed: "We ask Congress to impose a tariff of not less than 30 per cent. per pound on all shoddy material imported, and we ask Congressman E. F. Acheson and Senator Quay to formulate laws for the protection of honest woolen manufacturers against dishonest competition."

FOR TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

The law empowering school directors of any township or of any two townships conjointly, to establish high schools, promises to result in the establishment of many such schools in Washington county. The initiative step will be taken in Mt. Pleasant township. The trustees of Hickory Academy have offered the academy building and it has been accepted.

The Pennsylvania railroad company and the Western union telephone company have hooked horns, and the indications are that a case in court will result. The wires crossing the Pennsylvania tracks and giving service to the Catholic institutions on Seaton hill were cut Saturday by a construction gang. It is possible the Pennsylvania officers will appeal to the courts for an injunction restraining the telephone company from stringing the wires across the road.

Joseph Knapper, mine inspector for the Philipsburg district, who investigated the cause of the explosion in the Eureka mine No. 7, of the Berwind-White company, near Ramey, Saturday evening, by which four men were severely burned and the mine came near being fired, says the explosion was caused by the fine dust igniting directly after a shot had been fired by dynamite for shooting down a quantity of coal.

At Uniontown, Nelson Wiltrout was lodged in jail charged with robbing the postoffice at Leisenring of postage stamps to the value of $65, on October. It had been discovered that a suit of clothes had been purchased of Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, and paid for with $20 worth of stamps, and that a horse blanket had been bought in Pittsburg for $3.50 and paid for in stamps.

The Kennedy school acts passed by the Legislature at its last session have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court. The decision of the court declares void both the act establishing a new school system and the act repealing the present school law, so that the effect is to leave the school system as it now is.

At Eldersville, Washington county, Hugh Patterson was found apparently dead in bed. In the midst of preparations for his funeral he arose and went about his customary work.

Drs. J. C. and F. F. Feltners, of Sandy Lake, were each fined $100 and costs for illegal liquor selling to Indians.

Jacob Meisel was suffocated in his cabin at St. Marys, near Du Bois. He upset a lamp and set the shanty on fire.

Henry Ritz, of Sandy Lake, an old Lake Shore railroad conductor, fell from a box car and was fatally injured.

Hollidaysburg community is suffering from the depredations committed by an organized band of burglars.

The farmers of Fayette county report that the wheat crop has been badly damaged by the open winter.

Prominent People.

Emperor William of Germany likes Shakespeare, and his favorite play is "Hamlet."

It is reported that the King of Korea has to have a body guard of American missionaries.

Cecil Rhodes, the would-be boss of South Africa, insists that his political career has only begun.

Eugene Field left an estate valued at $25,000, besides a beautiful home that had already been made the property of Mrs. Field.

Gladstone is immensely interested in the growth of the bicycle craze, and only his impaired eyesight has deterred him from mastering the machine himself.

The Prince of Wales is a great newspaper reader and will skim through a lot of papers and get the gist of each one with the rapidity and accuracy of a trained newspaper man.

Henry Labouchere, editor of London Truth, is an expert mountaineer, and used to climb snow peaks in the company of the late Czar of Russia, with whom he was very intimate.

The memorial of Professor Pasteur is to be built in the shape of an underground chapel, after the style of the Napoleon chapel at the Invalides, and the savant's remains will be deposited there.

The Marlborough family have issued a statement tending to show that the young Duke is not beholden to Hammersley or Vanderbilt funds for the refurnishing of Blenheim Castle.

Chief Engineer Melville, in charge of the Bureau of Steam Navigation in Washington, is tired of shore duty and may soon be placed in charge of the machinery department of one of the large new battleships.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, who was recently appointed a physician to the Medical Board of the Cook County (Chicago) Hospital, is a colored man and a native of North Carolina. Dr. Curtis, who is thirty years old, received his professional education at the Chicago Medical School.

The successor of the Sultan of Turkey in the event of Abdul Hamid's deposition would probably be his youngest brother, Rashid Effendi, who is practically a State prisoner at the Palace of the Cheragan, not being allowed to receive a visitor or read a letter, newspaper or book that has not passed under the eye of the censor.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE GOLD SYNDICATE.

Its Final Dissolution Announced by Banker Morgan.

The government bond syndicate has been dissolved. Members of the syndicate received in their mail on the 15th a circular letter from J. P. Morgan & Co., releasing them from their commitments to furnish their pro rata of $100,000,000 in gold and a second $100,000,000 if desirable, taking their payment therefor in 4 per cent. government bonds. Accompanying this letter was a circular explaining why the syndicate was formed, what action was taken on its behalf, and why it is now dissolved.

The reason given for the dissolution of the syndicate is that the syndicate contract called for a bid of "all or none," and, therefore, Mr. Morgan was unwilling to make a bid under the present circumstances, as he might seem to present for consideration by the secretary the throwing out of smaller bids made in good faith under the public call. The only emergency, in Mr. Morgan's judgment, which would justify such a course would be the failure of the public to respond to the call of the government.

It has been necessary to delay the dissolving of the syndicate up to the present time as every financial interest required the protection afforded by the knowledged that the syndicate was in existence, prepared to make the loan a success under any circumstances. The circular concludes "I feel perfectly satisfied that there is no question as to the success of the loan."

Secretary Carlisle declines to express any opinions as to the dissolution of the syndicate. The general opinion among treasury officials is that its dissolution will have no appreciable effect on the gold, whether controlled by the syndicate or by individuals acting independently.

MOORE'S AEROPLANES.

Weather Bureau Chief Making Experiments With Kites.

The weather bureau, under the direction of Prof. Moore, is now engaged in experiments in the management of aeroplanes, or kites, that promise to be of high scientific value. For some time past these experiments have been made in a small way, but last Saturday preparations were made to have a test on a larger scale of several forms of kites at the Ft. Meyer military reservation, and a company of scientists were on hand to witness the experiments, which, however, were postponed because of the prevalence of an almost calm.

It is the purpose of Prof. Moore to devise a system of kites that can be relied upon to carry a considerable weight, six or eight pounds perhaps, two miles above the surface of the earth. The kite adopted for the purposes of cellular construction, without the conventional tail, and has remarkable lifting power. It is intended to carry up to this great altitude various observation instruments, barometers, thermometers, hygrometers and other like instruments, which will automatically record the conditions of the atmosphere above.

Prof. Moore feels that the weather service has now reached a satisfactory stage so far as concerns predictions of winds, their violence and temperatures, but the weak spot that remains is the prediction of rainfalls. According to his theory, a vast improvement in accuracy in this respect can be attained by a full knowledge of what is going on in the air far above the earth, and this he expects to ascertain by means of his kites.

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS.

Carlisle Tells How the New Bonds May Be Paid For.

Secretary Carlisle made public the following circular, outlining the conditions for payment on the advertised bond issue:

"Treasury circular, (No. 3, 1896), dated January 6, 1896, inviting proposals for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States 4 per cent bonds is hereby so modified that after the payment of the first installment of 10 per cent with accrued interests, as required in said circular, the remainder of the amounts bid may be paid in installments of ten per cent (10 per cent) each, and accrued interests, at the end of each 15 days thereafter, but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, and all accepted bidders who have paid all installments previously maturing, may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the majority of the last installment.

"Accepted bidders will pay the whole amount at the time of the first installment or at any date thereafter, as above provided, will be entitled to receive at the date of the payment the whole amount of bonds awarded to them, and accepted bidders who pay by installments will be entitled to receive at the dates such payments the amount of bonds paid for. "J. G. CARLISLE,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

FOR A SHIP CANAL.

Bill to Authorize its Introduction in Congress.

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill constituting Andrew Carnegie, George A. Kelley, Charles W. Batchelor, C. L. Magee and twenty-six other persons a corporation under the name of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, with power to construct and maintain a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The bill also confers authority on the company to establish various branch canals. The capital stock is not to exceed $300,000 per mile and the bonded and other indebtedness is not to exceed a similar sum. The company is authorized also to issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 to carry out its work.

HORSE THIEVES LYNCHED.

Part of a Thieving Party in Oklahoma Run Down.

Near Jaques' store, south of Ft. Holmes, 50 miles south east of Oklahoma city, a vigilance committee of farmers and ranchmen captured and hanged two desperadoes. They were: Tom Foley, a man known as "Wild Horse," and a half-breed Choctaw named Marina.

Tuesday night these men, with others, robbed Jaques' store and assaulted his wife. In the fight one of the pursuing party was killed. Three of the gang made their escape, but Foley and his two companions took refuge in a deserted hut, from which they were dislodged with dynamite and hanged without judge or jury.

Before dying Foley said two of the men who escaped were Bob and Bill Christian. The vigilance committee is still in pursuit.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Blain W. Taylor, of West Virginia, has been appointed chief clerk of the postoffice department.

Congressman Taylor, of Ohio, introduced a bill to pay Rev. M. M. Travis, $735 for his library and other property destroyed while he was superintendent of Indian Schools at the Peenia agency.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee has started a movement for the erection in Washington of a monument to Gen. Grant. It was decided at a recent meeting to ask Congress to appropriate $10,000 for plans, and at the next session to ask for $250,000 for the monument.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Ten business houses were burned at Winchester, Ont. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $12,000.

A masked robber took $500 of postoffice money from Postmaster Johnson, of Pendleton, Ore.

Judge Parker, at Ft. Smith, Ark., sentenced "Cherokee Bill" to be hanged on Tuesday, March 17.

One hundred Portuguese troops fell into ambuscade and were slaughtered recently by insurgent natives of Malabor, India.

The Brazilian government has concluded a contract for the immigration of 100,000 foreigners, Italians being excluded from the provisions of the contract.

A surveying party is running lines for an extension of the St. Paul road from Champion, Mich., to Ishpeming, which will be built early in the spring, in time to connect with the Lake Superior and Ishpeming.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York has discharged every man in its inspection service, 50 in all, over the country. The Mutual is one of the last companies in the United States to abandon this sort of service.

The accounts of the Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio Savings Bank, which suspended Saturday, are short about $74,000. John Field has been appointed receiver. Cashier John A. Knight has assigned all his property to the bank.

A collision between freight trains, which occurred on the Allegheny Valley railway, resulted in the destruction of the bridge over Mahoning Creek, and the serious burning of many persons by an explosion of oil tanks. Two of the injured persons may die.

A gang of tramps from Chicago, who had secured employment as ice harvesters at Armour's ice houses at Cedar Lake, Ind., succeeded in getting 1,000 men to strike, and started an incipient riot which was quelled by Sheriff Hayes and a large force of deputies.

A banquet was given in Bogota in honor of United States Minister McKinley Sunday night. The Venezuelan minister, the cabinet ministers and many other distinguished personages attended. Several speeches were delivered, highly laudatory to the citizens of the United States. President Cleveland was congratulated.

Information comes from Carrizo, Tex., that a party of Americans, James H. McHan and son, A. J. Blevins and Walter Strickland, started from Eagle Pass on a hunting trip, were fired upon by Mexican soldiers about 40 miles below that place on Sunday. The party is on its way to Laredo to complain to the government authorities.

UNSETTLED FINANCES

Are Having a Marked Influence on the Country's Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The situation could hardly be more perplexing for business men. Practical merchants, manufacturers or bankers can have little sympathy for those who minimize their difficulties.

None doubt that the Government will raise money to meet obligations, but how far the money market will be disturbed or the Treasury reserve first diminished none can say. The business world cannot know as yet how far foreign questions may upset calculations, though there seems every reason to expect peaceful settlement.

It cannot know what may be the duties on any important class of imports a month hence, whether imports are likely to exceed exports and draw away gold, whether the deficit of revenue will continue, or what other taxation will be levied. Failure of the Senate thus far to take any action upon financial measures proposed by the President or those passed by the House affects unfavorably all branches of business.

Under such adverse circumstances it is actually encouraging that shrinkage in transactions and resulting commercial disasters have not been greater. But four large failures within a day or two indicate that the same condition cannot continue without much embarrassment.

No branch of manufacture has progressed, for all are unavoidably waiting, both for settlement of financial doubts and for a demand which does not yet appear.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market: The advance in London has advanced Australian wools here slightly, but has not increased the demand for domestic wool. The market is quite firm, as there is no foreign wool, grade for grade, as cheap as ordinary American territory on a basis of 23c for clean, of the territory at 37c. The depression in the goods market has been accentuated by further cutting of prices on Jersey and clay diagonals. The worsted combs, however, are fairly well employed, but a large proportion of the wool cards are stopped. The slight improvement in coarse clothing goods is turning attention again to the cheap coarse lustrous wools to cost 25@27c clean.

SNOW AVALANCHE IN ALASKA

It Swept Things Before it for Fully Five Miles.

An avalanche of snow swept down from the mountain tops in Silver Bow basin near Juneau, Alaska, last week, killing John T. Pearl and destroying a quartz mill and other property worth $40,000.

Advices received on the steamer City of Topeka states that the avalanche swept the ground clean of all buildings in its path. A mining shaft was choked with snow and debris. The slide tore a path 200 yards wide for five miles. It struck the protruding point of a mountain, carrying away millions of tons of rock and earth. The roar was indescribable. It struck the mining camp buildings and carried away the quartz mill and the buildings, together with the machinery.

Many unoccupied miners' cabins were swept away, but fortunately the occupant were spending the holidays in Juneau, otherwise many deaths would have resulted.

AFTER IRON BUSINESS.

How Manufacturing is to be Carried on at Niagara Falls.

The largest real estate contract ever made in Western New York was filed in the county clerk's office at Lockport on the 15th, involving the transfer of 26,000 acres of land under option to the Niagara power and development company, better known as Love's Model City. The company now control over 30,000 acres, and will push forward their canal, which was commenced last year. The company makes the announcement that it has made a contract to furnish 25,000 horse power to a company that will invest $10,000,000 in the manufacture of iron and steel in Model City. It is claimed that leading iron and steel men are in the enterprise, and that 5,000 men will be employed and 1,000,000 tons of finished steel turned out annually. It is also claimed that steel can be manufactured in Model City $2 per ton cheaper than in Pittsburg.

Public Land Suits.

The President sent a special message to the House, urging the necessity for immediate legislation to extend the limit of time within which suits can be brought by the government to annul grants of public lands. He called attention to the numerous complications that has arisen between railroads as to grants that overlapped and the necessity for adjustment. The time in which suits can be brought expires March 3, 1896, and if the time limit were allowed to expire then, a portion of the adjustment act would be rendered nugatory. The government, the President says in conclusion, should not be prevented from going into the courts and righting wrongs perpetrated by its agents.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER LANDS.

FOREIGN BUDGET.

Germany Will Do Everything in Its Power for Husbandry.

The Prussian diet was opened on the 15th in the white hall of the Schloss. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. It is estimated that the budget for 1896 will show a smaller deficit than that of 1895, owing to increased railway receipts due to improving trade. Bills were announced for extending the railroads; for improving the position of school teachers; to extend the establishment of chambers of commerce, etc. It was added that the government will employ every means to remedy the condition of husbandry, and that it intends to propose furnishing financial assistance to those shown to be in need of it, to establish cooperative granaries and to legislate in regard to the tenure of leasehold land.

VENEZUELA CANNOT SELL.

Arbitration the Only Constitutional Method of Settlement.

In the light of the precedents established by her most distinguished authorities, it is difficult to see how the government of Venezuela can consent to enter upon an agreement to compromise her territorial claims with Great Britain, or, as it has been suggested by recent London dispatches, to part with any portion of her claims for a financial consideration, for no less an authority than Guzman Blanco is on record as declaring such a course to be distinctly unconstitutional.

Congressman Heatwole, who has given some attention to the Venezuelan question, has procured a copy of an important document published in 1887 for the government of Venezuela, embracing all the correspondence between its representatives and those of Great Britain upon diplomatic matters between the two governments, from the years 1883 to 1887, when the most active efforts to reach a determination of the boundary line were under way.

In this correspondence Venezuela repeatedly affirms by her minister of foreign affairs, Rafael Seijas, and afterward by Guzman Blanco, acting in the capacity of special envoy, that it is impossible for her to compromise the boundary claims by any treaty or convention, because of the terms of her national constitution. It was her adherence to this position that largely frustrated the attempts to arrange a general treaty between the two governments, and seems to have led to the severance of diplomatic relations in 1887.

This proposition was most clearly enunciated by Guzman Blanco, when in a memorandum to Lord Salisbury, then foreign secretary, he says: "Venezuela has repeatedly held forth to Great Britain her impossibility to alienate any part whatever of the territory of the republic, such a thing being explicitly prohibited by the constitution; so that there remains but arbitration for bringing the dispute about the boundary to an end."

AMERICANS NOT IMPLICATED.

Those Arrests in Johannesburg Need Some Explanation.

Mr. Wilbie, a colleague of John Hays Hammond, the American mine engineer, who was arrested at Johannesburg on charges of treason, informed the United Press that no Californians were arrested except Hammond, Charles Butters, and Capt. Mein although Hammond had 20 Californians working for him. J. S. Curtis and T. H. King, the other Americans arrested are from the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. Wilbie, who has just arrived here from the Transvaal, says that the lives and property of the American in Johannesburg are in no danger. The Americans who were arrested did not belong to the reform union, and never took part in politics. The revolution in Johannesburg, he continued, was an entirely peaceful one, and the only motive for it was the protection of the lives and property of the people there.

The Washington government, he declared, should make a strong protest against the arrest of Americans. The English government has too many complications on its hands, and is not able to take as strong a stand as the United States could take. The Transvaal government has always been friendly to the United States, and would give the fullest consideration to any direct protest the American government might make.

WILL BE TRIED IN ENGLAND.

Kruger Consents to Jameson and His Officers Being Taken There.

The final agreement between President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, regarding the disposal of the prisoners captured as a result of Dr. Jameson's raid in the Transvaal, was completed on the 15th. By its provisions Dr. Jameson and his officers will be tried in England. The rank and file of the freebooters are now on their way to Natal, where they will be handed over to the British authorities, who will decide upon the treatment they are to receive. Sir Hercules Robinson has left Pretoria to return to his post.

FLEEING FROM CUBA.

Cubans Coming to America to Escape Being Drafted.

The steamer Olivette brought 45 refugees to Tampa, Fla., from Cuba, and landed 130 in Key West. Three hundred refugees are already booked for the next trip, and additional benches and cots will be taken to accommodate them. Those arriving say that if one does not participate in the revolution they must leave Cuba or join the Spanish forces. Those able to leave are doing so, but the less fortunate will join the revolution and greatly swell the Cuban army.

Italians Hemmed In.

Dispatches from Milan quote the military paper "Esercito" as saying that the capitulation of Makkale in Abbyssinia by the Italians is inevitable, owing to the lack of water. It is also said by the "Italia Militare" that the garrison cannot save itself by flight.

The statements made in the Italian newspapers that Great Britain had ceded Zeilah, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, to Italy is officially denied.

Zeilah is a small port on the Abbyssinian coast of Bab-el-Mandeb, the strait which separates the Red sea from the Indian ocean, and is probably desired by Italy as a base of operations against the Abbyssinians.

Sustained the Japanese Government.

A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation at Washington, stating that on the 9th inst. a vote was taken in the diet upon a motion to present a memorial to the emperor, attacking the foregin policy of the goverment, especially as regards the relinquishment of the Liao Tung peninsula. The motion was defeated by a vote of 170 to 103. This result is regarded as a decisive vote of confidence in support of the present government.

The total amount of property liable to confiscation by the South Africa republic as a result of the Jameson raid is about $70,000,000.

Russia Remains Neutral.

Russia's policy at the present moment is steadfastly to avoid being drawn into any combination or complication with Armenia, Germany, England or Abyssinia, but to keep the oriental question ever in the foremost.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Senate—The bill granting a pension of $75 monthly to the widow of Brigadier-General Coggswell caused a long debate in the senate today. The bill passed. The Bond silver bill was taken up at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Butler (Pop. N. C.) offered an amendment prohibiting the issuance of interest bearing bonds, and directing the secretary of the treasury to pay in gold or silver, according to the market value of the coins. Mr. Butler spoke in opposition to the bonds.

House—The House took up the pension appropriation bill immediately on convening and Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio) replied to the criticisms offered yesterday by Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) created the sensation of the day by a short, but bitter arraignment of the pension office and an eloquent repudiation of the sentiments expressed by his colleague, Mr. Bartlett, yesterday. He declared it was time some rational action was taken to call a halt on the pension office. At the conclusion of Mr. Cumming's speech the committee rose, and the speaker announced the appointment of the Chickamauga commission as follows: Messrs. Grosvenor (Ohio), Keifer (Minnesota), Strong (Ohio), Avery (Michigan), Bowers (California), Republicans; Wheeler (Alabama), Cox (Tennessee), Maddox and Crisp (Georgia), Democrats.

The house at 4:25 adjourned.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Senate—Mr. Sherman secured the floor shortly after the session of the senate began today and presented an adverse report on the bill prohibiting citizens of the United States from accepting any titles, decorations, etc., from foreign nations. Mr. Sherman said there appeared to be no need for the proposed legislation, and the consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed. He reported favorably a joint resolution appropriating $75,000 for the expenses of the commission engaged in fixing the boundary line between Alaska and British America, and the resolution was passed. Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) then took the floor in support of his resolution introduced yesterday concerning silver, bonds, etc.

House—After disposing of minor matters, the house resumed consideration of the pension bill. The most notable incident of the debate was the attack made by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, upon what he termed the extraordinary attempt of the president and his clerks to encroach upon the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government. He denounced Secretary Carlisle for sending a financial bill to congress and the action of the president in having read the famous letter to Mr. Catchings on the Wilson bill just before a vote on the bill, which he said was an attempt to influence the vote. Congress should resent such encroachments upon its prerogatives, Mr. Grow declared.

THIRTIETH DAY.

Senate—Mr. Cullom (Rep. Ills.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of state for information as to whether naturalized citizens of Armenian birth are allowed to visit Turkey and whether United States passports held by them are recognized by the Turkish government; also whether the families of such Armenians naturalized citizens residing in Turkey are permitted to leave that country under the usual protection.

Mr. Call (Dem. Fla.,) offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for copies of dispatches of United States consuls in Cuba relating to the war now carried on in that island. The resolution was laid on the table for the present upon objections of Mr. Sherman (Rep. Ohio,) and Mr. Platt (Rep. Conn.)

A resolution was offered by Mr. Sewell (Rep. N. J.) and laid on the table temporarily declaring that the Monroe doctrine was never intended to be applied in the manner and for the purpose now proposed by the president of the United States and that the president's action was premature (looking to the history of the controversy) and inopportune in view of the business and financial conditions of the country.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

The house passed the pension appropriation bill to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week and then djourned until Monday. Mr. Bartlett raised points of order against all new legislation proposed in the way of amendments, such as that of looking to making a pension a "vested right," etc., and Mr. Dingley, of Maine, who was in the chair, sustained him. In this way the clause in the bill changing existing law so as to allow widows to obtain pensions under the act of 1890 whose net incomes did not exceed $500 per annum was stricken out.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Senate—Numerous petitions were presented in the senate and referred to the committees in favor of the Stone bill relating to immigration, raising the level of the great lakes, service pensions, the recognition of belligerency, the retirment of greenbacks and relating the Transvaal republic.

The Monroe resolution was reported to the senate by Mr. Davis. It is along the lines of previous dispatches giving the purport of the resolution. It announces that any attempt to secure new or additional territory on this continent or any of the islands adjacent thereto, either through force, cession, occupation, purchase, colonization or otherwise, will be looked upon as an infringment of the doctrine, and that doctrine will be asserted and maintained by the United States. It also places the control of any canal that may be constructed connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans within the protection of the doctrine.

House—The house passed a number of bills of purely local importance; also, a joint resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to destroy all income tax returns. The message of the president concerning Ambassador Bayard's speech was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations. The military academy appropriation bill was then passed without material amendment. It appropriated $449,547.

PROOF OF THE PLOT.

Jameson Intended to Turn African Savages loose in the Transvaal.

The London Chronicle had a long Bloemfontef dispatch which states that deputation from the Orange goverment which was sent to Pretoria was shown documents proving the plot which was alleged in a dispatch from Transvaal sources in the South Africa on January 12, to exist.

This dispatch asserted that it was the intention of the people of the Chartered South African Company to set loose savages to invade the Transvaal from all points to kill every white man, and that provision stations had been arranged for all over South Africa, the object being to destroy Pretoria and present England with the accomplished fact of the conquest. It is also said that sketches of the band by military men had been seized.

U. S. TRADE DAMAGED.

Details of a Treaty Between Brazil and Chile.

Rio Janero advices state that the treaty recently signed by Brazil and Chile contains an agreement to subsidize a line of steamers between the two countries.

In the event of these treaties working as successfully as is now confidentially expressed for them, the trade of the United States with the countries parties thereto will be impaired. Especially hard will they bear upon the shipments of flour. The Chilean treaty with Brazil has been shorn of its importance by the announcement that Argentina has a treaty with Brazil, giving all the rights of a favored nation. It is the intention of the United States minister to demand of Brazil that similar privileges be accorded that country.

TURKISH OUTRAGES ON ARMENIANS.

SIX HUNDRED MURDERED.

Women Butchered—Naked Maidens Dragged Through the Streets.

The Armenian Relief Association of New York made public two letters which described the horrors of the recent massacres in Turkey:

CESAREA, November 20, 1895.—While the Armenians were engaged in their business as usual, the Turkish mob fell upon them, killing 600 defenseless men, and wounding a thousand more. The mob divided into four parts. The first plundered the stores; the second looted the houses; the third secured the maidens and young brides, while the fourth fiends incarnate attacked the public baths. These human devils killed six naked women in the presence of the others, snatching their babies from their arms and bayonetting the mothers. The shrieks and agonizing cries of these poor creatures made no impression upon the mind of the savage Turks, who laughed at their death agonies. They then took some of the young girls who were with their mothers at the bath and dragged them naked by their feet through the streets, followed by a jeering and hooting mob.

The Turks who attacked the houses killed the women and children and then fired the houses, the cry of the women in distress mingled with the hoarse shouts of the Turks, made a sound that can never be forgotten. The men who survived the sword were discovered, taken to the magistrate and searched, but no arms were found in their possession, not even a knife. When released and allowed to return to their homes they were confronted by a most ghastly picture. Some found their wives dead, others horribly mutilated; daughters had been outraged and bleeding. My hands almost fail me to write the horrible particulars. It is impossible to describe it. It took three or four days to remove the bodies of the dead with forty carts. Add to this the want, the desolation! Oh, my God, for how long! how long! Where are those Christian powers who saved African slaves.

CAMPOS TO LEAVE CUBA.

The Spanish Government Recalls Him From Command.

A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that the cabinet, on the 17th, decided to recall from Cuba Captain General Campos and his brother-in-law, General Arderius, second in command. General Marin and Pando will be temporarily substituted in their places.

This action of the government was taken in consequence of a demand from the leaders of the Constitutional Union and Reformist parties in Cuba for the recall of Campos. Campos held a conference with them and the leaders of the Autonomist party in Havana to discuss the conduct of the campaign. The Autonomists expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied, but the others were of the opposite opinion, and informed the Madgovernment to that effect. Their chief complaint was that Campos is too humane in his treatment of the insurgents.

General Valeriano Weyler has accepted the appointment to the governorship of Cuba. He will sail for that island on Friday next. General Suarez Valdes has been appointed second in command.

A dispatch from Havana reports an interview with General Marin, governor pro tempore of Cuba, in which he said the situation there was not dangerous, since the insurgents were defeated in every engagement in which they took part. He intended, he said, to organize a fresh plan of campaign in Cuba.

Although Martinez Campos has declined the post of President of the supreme military court of justice, his appointment will, nevertheless, be gazetted. General Marin has been appointed governor of Porto Rico.

TRAINMEN HELD UP.

Conductor Tricket Was Shot—Organized Gang at Work.

A bold robbery was committed Wednesday night at Nassau, one and a half miles south of Nevada, Mo. It was pay-day on the Missouri Pacific, and five robbers, with handkerchiefs over their faces, boarded a Missouri Pacific freight train at this city. When the train stopped at the junction they held up and robbed Engineer Campbell and Brakeman J. O. Sumner, Kinzie Hill and Frank Roberts.

Conductor Robert T. Tricket, of Butler, was also robbed, and one of the robbers shot him through the nose and in the face. Five gold watches and something like $200 in cash was taken from the trainmen.

The robbery was undoubtedly committed by railroad men, judging by their knowledge of the train and their free use of railroad slang. After the robbery the highwayman made their escape. The train was at once backed up to the city and the robbery reported.

An organized gang of thieves are no doubt working in this section. On Tuesday night the ticket agent at Richards was held up and robbed by three men, who were heavily armed.

HARRISON WILL MARRY.

The Ex-President Announces His Engagement to Mrs. Dimmick.

Gen. Harrison authorizes the announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married, and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent.

Mrs. Dimmick, to whom the General is engaged, is better known in Indianapolis and Washington than in New York. During the life of Mrs Harrison, who was her aunt, Mrs. Dimmick practically governed Mr. Harrison's household in Indianapolis and directed the household affairs of the White House during the period that Mrs. Harrison was ill and prior to her death. That Mrs. Dimmick was a favorite with the then president in Washington is without a doubt. At all state functions she received with Mrs. Harrison, when alive, and acting in her place later when she was sick.

It is understood that the step was not taken by Gen. Harrison without consulting his children, of whom he is very found.

Mrs. Dimmick is 40 years of age, tall and a strikingly handsome brunette.

HEAVY LOSS IN EXPORTS.

Their Excess in 1895 Over Imports $125,000,000 Less Than in 1894.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the 12 months ended December 31, 1895, was $824,896,522, against $825,102,248 in 1894. During the 12 months ended December 31, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $23,269,804, and the excess for 1894 was $148,789,307.

In December, 1895, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $14,170,299, and during the 12 months ended December, 1895, the excess of gold exports over imports was 72,065,687. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the 12 months ended December, 1895, was $42,369,876.

Foreign Facts.

The destination of the flying squadron is still a secret, and wont probably be divulged until the vessels composing it shall have arrived at some port. The war scare, in consequence has extended to Tampa, Fla.

Another crisis is at hand in Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand is being openly opposed by Dr. Stoiloff, and wants to replace him by M. Grekoff in the office of the prime minister.