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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ENJOY CHRISTMAS.

The Leading English Politicians Holidaymaking.

NO MORE APPREHENSION OF WAR.

Mrs. Maybrick's Case—Dr. Barrows's Proposed Pilgrimage to India—Not a Good Selection.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—(Copyrighted 1895 by the Associated Press.) Leading politicians are all holiday making in different parts of the country, which would seem to show that there is no apprehension among the ministers of anything but a pacific ending to the Venezuelan troubles. The Marquis of Salisbury came to town for the regular reception at the foreign office, but he returned to Hatfield the same evening.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies, is in Birmingham, and all the other cabinet ministers are at their homes preparing to enjoy Christmas.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will leave today for Sandringham, where Christmas festivities on a large scale will be in order next week.

PLAYING BILLIARDS.

The Prince of Wales, by the way, has always taken a keen interest in billiards, and while visiting the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, at Highclere Castle, Newbury, on Wednesday last, Eugene Carter, the American billiard player, who has been giving brilliant exhibitions of his skill here for some time past, easily defeating the English champion, was summoned to Highclere. There, in the billiard room of the castle, Carter's clever and strokes delighted the company present and earned for himself the warm praise of the prince.

EXHIBITION OF DOLLS.

Truth's sixteenth annual exhibition of dolls and toys was held last week at Albert Hall and was announced. Among the contributors was Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

In addition to the cabinet ministers every one who could possibly get out of town for the holidays has already done so, and so far as the "smart set" is concerned London is practically deserted and will so for another ten days.

All those who have houses in the country have gone to them and large parties are being entertained at nearly all the large places like the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Salisbury's.

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS.

The queen is at Osborne, where Christmas day will be celebrated with no ceremony splendor.

The queen is specially thoughtful and liberal to all the servants on these occasions and always has a gorgeous Christmas tree, in the decoration of which she is greatly interested. Every servant of her majesty's household receives some present, and most of these are decided on by the queen herself. The servants also have a splendid dinner, which is followed by a ball on Christmas night.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

It is now once more understood that when after Parliament meets, the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, who has been considering the numerous documents in the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American, now undergoing sentence of imprisonment for life, after having been convicted of poisoning her husband, will announce his decision, but there is little reason to suppose that the case will be reopened. In the meantime, Baroness de Roques, Mrs. Maybrick's mother, is indignant at the rumors that have been circulated in America, and more especially at the grossly sensational statements contained in a London letter in the New York Times and published November 24th, relating to the alleged confessions of a released prisoner.

Baroness de Roques, in a letter to the Associated Press on this subject, says: "I desire to state in the most positive manner on my personal knowledge and authority that there is not the slightest truth in any one of the sensational, delusatory and cruel statements which are circulated at regular intervals about my daughter, Mrs. Maybrick, and I ask that such rumors, when repeated by the press, be under reserve, and that the names of the authors be referred to me to deal with.

"I have endured with pain and surprise these continuous libels against a woman unable to defend herself or to know about these things, except on my visits to her.

"I appeal to the chivalry and fair play of mankind to cease these lying statements. Innocent of crime and already cruelly wronged, at least there should be endeavored to cover her with unwonted 'confessions'."

PILGRIMAGE TO INDIA.

Some attention has been aroused in London by the statements in the American press in regard to the pilgrimage which Dr. Barrows, of Chicago, would undertake to India. Dr. Barrows, who was severely criticised by think for his connection with the World's Parliament of Religions, states that he will not undertake the business arrangements of the pilgrimage, which would be conducted by a tourist agency, his efforts being confined to securing the party of pilgrims. It is proposed that a company of forty or sixty shall leave England next autumn after holding meetings in Exeter hall. They will proceed to Rome, where it is hoped Dr. Barrows will obtain an audience with the pope. From Rome the party will jointly go to Palestine and then on to India.

Sibnath Banerji, a leading Hindoo of Calcutta, who recently secured the silver medal of the society of arts for a paper read before that society, stated to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am unacquainted with the scheme of Dr. Barrows's proposed lecture in India. I am surprised that he should be selected for the undertaking, because while he is known through his efforts in connection with the parliament of religions, I don't regard him as a particularly profound thinker. In fact the leading Indians who attended the parliament told us in India on their return, that apart from the admirable organization of the churches and religious orders in America, they were not particularly impressed by any truths there. Although India is a country of speculation in all religious matters, and Dr. Barrows will be most cordially received, I doubt if his lectures will have much effect. We believe in India that there are many precepts and truths in the Hindoo religion that might with profit be grafted upon the Western world."

DONRAVEN INVESTIGATION POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The investigation by the New York Yacht club's committee into the charges made by Lord Dunraven has been postponed to Friday, December 27, at 2:30 p. m. A conference was held yesterday between Commodore Edward M. Brown, Secretary J. V. S. Olcott and A. Cass Canfield, for the purpose of preparing for the reception of Lord Dunraven and considering the official report of the America cup committee.

AS GENERAL MILES SEES IT.

The United States is in a Defenseless Condition.

IT WOULD TAKE TWO YEARS TO FORTIFY OUR COAST—A MILLION MEN COULD BE HELD IN A MONTH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—General Miles, commanding the army, has given out a statement by request in regard to the ability of the United States to defend herself in case of war.

He said: "I have just returned from an inspection tour of the southern coast, and like those of other sections of the country I found them in an entirely defenseless condition. If war should break out at the present time, all we have in the South, or in fact, anywhere else, with a few exceptions, would be a lot of twelve guns on rotten carriages, which would fall over before they could be of any service. The country is in a deplorable condition for defense. There are only three modern high powered guns in position in this country. Two of these are at the entrance to New York harbor and the third is at San Francisco.

"If Congress would make liberal appropriations, the coasts can be placed in condition for defense in two years time. The work would cost in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. It would take in the neighborhood of a year to manufacture the tools necessary for the construction of the guns and then another year for the manufacture of the guns themselves.

"There are four ways by which the coast cities could be protected. The first is by floating batteries, that is battle ships and monitors.

"The second way is by land batteries, which could be built quickly and would be more effective. The third way is by torpedoes and mining examiner. Without high powered guns it would be possible, however, for an enemy to land a force and explode the mining casemates, thus obviating this danger for its fleet.

"There is another way of protecting the harbors, but that involves destroying the commerce of the cities lying upon them. This method is to load vessels with stone, iron, pig, and sink them in the channels. This would naturally prevent either ingress or egress and would destroy the cities' commerce after a war as much as during it.

"Regarding the land forces, no difficulty would be experienced in getting a million men in a month. The entire army we have would be in the nature of a nucleus for other troops. What we need, however, is not men but coast fortifications. After we get the fortifications we could get the men to operate the guns."

"Could the United states be invaded? No, not when an enemy came to invade it. All that would be necessary would be for him to place his ships off our coasts and fire shells into our cities. This would drive millions of people from their homes and cause untold distress.

"The wealth of 300 years is stored in Boston, New York and other great cities, and their loss would be very severe. We could not afford to lose them. They should be protected.

"On the Pacific coast the same defenseless condition exists. Not a shotshell of dirt has been thrown up around Puget Sound for the protection of the cities lying on its shores. The British have a naval station at Esquimalt, and it could be used as a base against this country.

"Senator Squire has introduced a bill in the Senate for the protection of our coasts which meets my views. It makes provisions for the establishment of fortifications and other defenses recommended by the board known as the Endicott board, which was appointed by the President in 1885. The bill appropriates $67,000,000 for the work.

ENDORSED BY BRAZIL.

THE SENATE CONGRATULATED BY THE BRAZILIAN LEGISLATURE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro gives details of the debate in the Brazilian senate when in the midst of distinct applause, a cable message of congratulation was dispatched to the Senate of the United States for the message of the President upon the Venezuelan question. The speeches made in the chamber were remarkable for their support of the Monroe doctrine.

The congratulatory cable characterized President Cleveland's position as supremely dignified and as a new safeguard of honor and sovereignty of all American nations.

Senator Rosa Quera, in the course of the debate, said that the words of the President of the United States were worthy the chief executive of so great a Republic. They, in effect, announced a policy, which, at one stroke, in the last days of the nineteenth century, would emancipate America in its fortherest confines and annihilate the last vestige of European control on the western shores of the two great oceans. Several others expressed themselves in quite as strong terms.

A mass meeting was held in the San Francisco plaza at which resolutions were adopted upholding the Monroe doctrine.

MURDERED IN TURKEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Constantinople says: Advices have been received from Arabkir, stating that the Rev. Nic Agasian, widely known among the Baptists in the United States, has been murdered and his church burned.

WAR A GOOD THING.

SECRETARY OF STATE HATERICHSON IS NOT AFRAID OF ENGLAND.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Dec. 21.—Secretary of State Haterichson, in reply to a question as to what he thought of the President's message on Venezuela, said:

"I must say that I like Mr. Olney's communications to England better than I do those of Mr. Carlisle. I don't know much about the question in dispute, but I have always thought our country ought to assert herself as the protector of all American republics against European aggression. For thirty years our foreign policy has been pusillanimous, and the best protection an American could have when abroad, was found in claiming to be an Englishman. Whatever may be President Cleveland's motive in assuming his position, I think he is right and the great mass of the people, while caring little about the particular point in dispute, will sustain him.

"I think that a war with England would be a very good thing. Our country needs a war about once in every generation. It serves to keep alive and intensify the American spirit, opens a field for the expenditure of good coal, keeps houses warm, gives employment and patronizes, gives employment to a large number of people who would sooner fight than work, and deadens the bitterness between political parties. Of the thousands of foreigners who land on our shores every year a large proportion settle in communities by themselves, retaining their national customs, habits and prejudices.

"They are in many respects foreigners always. A war requiring the services of a large number of men would draw many of them into the army. A year of marching and fighting under the American flag and in support of American institutions, would do more to Americanize these people than twenty years of peaceful residence, isolated from the American populace.

"A war with England would teach us to depend upon ourselves instead of upon English bankers for financial system. It would prove the death of Anglomania in this country, would paralyze alarm, would put an end to all foreign American political societies and would, in short, Americanize the American people."

THE RUSSIAN RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—A special from Seattle says that the Turkish complications have made Russia even more desirous of completing her railroad. To accomplish the object she has sent an agent or commissioner to negotiate with American contractors to assist in constructing the great highway. This agent, who is now in Seattle, is Count De Toulance-Lautrec, a civil engineer. He is said to be conferring with a local firm with the object in view of letting a contract for the construction of part of the road.

CLEVELAND TO BLAME.

A CHICAGO PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Times-Herald this morning publishes an interview with Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, in which he holds that President Cleveland is to blame for the panic among holders of American securities. The professor thinks that the proclamation of the President concerning the Venezuela boundary dispute presages war, and that investors are naturally alarmed at the possibility of a rapid depreciation of American securities, which would necessarily follow the prosecut of a war between Great Britain and America. He deplores the message of the President to Congress as one of the worst moves ever made by an American statesman and declares it is impossible to discover the motive behind the bellicose action.

Murder is encouraged by the President from the fact that his message breathes war, according to the professor, for he holds that war means murder. He asserts that the government should try to restrain the war spirit of the people until all hope of arbitration is lost.

The President's message of yesterday calling on Congress to provide for the depletion of the gold reserve is, the professor holds, but a consequence of his first message, which had so alarmed investors in American securities.

ONLY ONE AMERICA.

A SPANISH OFFICER SAYS ENGLAND IS TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A special to the Herald from Havana says:

Lieut. Diocadio has received a dispatch from Madrid giving the opinions of Spanish military engineers of high rank on the possibility of a war between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan boundary question.

One officer, high in the engineering department of Spain's army, Col. Genero Alis, is quoted as saying that England was treading on dangerous ground. If she press the Venezuelan affair to a climax she would soon recognize the fact that there was in reality only one America, and that in a crisis such as the present one every republic on the continent from the pigmy state of Salvador to the giant Brazil would coalesce as if by magic and follow the United States in battle to preserve and defend the integrity of their territory against European aggression. It was to be doubted whether England could count upon assistance from other European states.

SUFFOCATED BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Andrew Johnson, aged 35, and his three children, were suffocated by fire today at 21 Parham street. The wife is not expected to live.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

The House Committees—Canons on Coin, Weights and Measures.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Congress Adjourns, the Senate Until Tuesday and the House Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following are the House committees: Foreign affairs—Republicans: Hitt, Illinois (chairman); Draper, Mass.; Adams Jr., Penna.; Quigg, New York; Cousins, Iowa; Tate, Ohio; Smith, Michigan; Hostwick, Minn.; Pearson, North Carolina. Democrats: McCreary, Kentucky; Price, Louisiana; Tucker Virginia; Documents, Arkansas; Money, Mississippi; Newlands, Nevada.

Ways and Means—Republicans: Dingley, Maine (chairman); Payne, New York; Dalzell, Penna; Hopkins, Illinois; Grosvenor, Ohio; Russell, Conn.; Dolliver, Iowa; Sipole, Indiana; Johnson, North Dakota; Evans, Kentucky; Lawney, Minn. Democrats: Irish, Georgia; McMillin, Tenn; Turner, Georgia; Tarsney, Missouri; Wheeler, Alabama; McLaurin, South Carolina.

Rules—Speaker Reed (chairman); Henderson, Iowa; Dalzell, Penna. Democrats: Irish, Georgia; McMillin, Tenn.

Appropriations: Republicans—Cannon, Illinois (Chairman); Hepburn, Penn.; Grout, Vermont; Northway, Ohio; Sloss, Penn.; Arnold, Rhode Island; Patson, Nebraska; Blue, Kansas; Pitney, New Jersey; Hemenway, Indiana; McCall, Tenn. Democrats—Sayers, Texas; Dockery, Mo; Livingston, Georgia; Robertson, Louisiana; Layton, Ohio; Bartlett, New York.

Banking and Currency: Republicans—Walker, Mass. (chairman); Broomall, Penna.; Johnson, Indiana; Van Voorhes, Ohio; McCleary, Minn.; Fowler, N. J.; Lafever, N. Y.; Mondell, Wyo.; Cooderham, Kansas; Hill, Conn.; Cooke, Ill. Democrats—Cox, Tenn.; Cobb, Missouri; Cobb, Alabama; Black, Georgia; Newlands, Nevada; Cowen, Md.

Coin, Weights and Measures: Republicans—L. W. Stone, Penn. (chairman); Harriman, Montana; Loudenslagh, N. J.; Hunter, Ky.; Brewster, N. Y.; Hensley, Ills.; McClure, Ohio; Southard, Ohio; Fairchild, N. Y.; Cannon, Utah. Democrats—Allen, Michigan; Bankhead, Alabama; McRae, Arkansas; Sparkman, Florida; Spencer, Mississippi; Clark, Alabama.

Rivers and harbors: Republicans—Hooker, New York, (chairman); Hermann, Oregon; Stephenson, Michigan; Ryburn, Penn.; Cooper, Wis; Burton, Ohio; Barrett, Massachusetts; Reeves, Illinois; Town, Minn.; Dayton, West Virginia; Clark, Missouri; Walker, Virginia. Democrats—Carchings, Mississippi; Lester, Georgia; Clark, Alabama; McCulloch, Arkansas; Berry, Kentucky.

Railways and canals: Republicans—Chickering, New York; (chairman); Cooke, Wisconsin; Lidenring, Penn.; Warner, Illinois; Pinto, New York; Lacey, Iowa; McKenna Jr., N. J.; Calderhead, Kansas. Democrats—McLaurin, South Carolina; Lockhart, North Carolina; McCann, Illinois; McKenny, Virginia; Gay, Louisiana.

Immigration and Naturalization: Republicans — Bothoff, Missouri (chairman); Danford, Ohio; Anderson, Pennsylvania; Tracey, N. Y.; Lodge, Massachusetts; Fitzgerald, New Jersey; Barney, Wisconsin; Mahoney, New York. Democrats — Cowen, Maryland; Wilson, South Carolina; Hendricks, Kentucky; Buck, Louisiana.

Indian Affairs: Republicans—Sherman, New York (chairman); Curtis, Kansas; Wilson, Ohio; McKee John, Nebraska; Gumble, South Dakota; Doolittle, Washington; Fisher, N. Y.; Eddy, Minn.; Stewart, Wis.; Wolfe, Illinois; Hyde, Washington; Walson, Ind.; Flynn, Oklahoma. Democrats—Allen, Miss.; Maddox, Georgia; Pendleton, Texas; Little, Arkansas; Owens, Kentucky.

Public buildings and grounds: Republicans—Milliken, Maine (chairman); Morse, Mass.; Kinney, Nebraska; Hicks, Penn.; Hilborn, Calif.; Keifer, Ohio; Gillett, N. Y.; White, Illinois; Hyde Wash.; Henry, Indiana. Democrats—Bankhead, Alabama; Abbott, Texas; Skinner, N. C.; Spatkman, Florida; Little, Ark.

Pacific railroads—Republicans: Powers, Vermont (chairman); Neptune, Iowa; Wright, Mass.; Watson, Ohio; Black, New York; Arnold, Penn.; Johnson, Cal.; Hubbard, Missouri; Ferris, Indiana. Democrats—Hearne, Louisiana; Kyle, Mississippi; Bell, Texas; Harrison, Ala.; Stevens, Patterson; Tenn; Sutzer, New York.

ADJOURN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—At 12:55 p.m. the House of Representatives adjourned until Monday. Chairman Dingley called the meeting of the ways and means committee immediately. He said the committee would organize and might discuss the President's message, but he would propose no bill today.

At 1 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—At 1:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Tuesday without doing anything important.

MEETING OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The ways and means committee held a brief meeting after the session of the House and formally organized. The President's financial message was not considered, nor was the adjournment resolution which also had been referred to the committee. Adjournment was taken until Monday, at 11 o'clock. Meantime the Republican leaders will confer upon the situation.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The agreement by which the trolley strike was declared off this morning has been practically repudiated by President Welsh and General manager Beeton who refused to put all the men to work as agreed upon by a portion of the contract of the management at a conference with Mayor Warwick last night. As a result rioting is reported from several localities.

President J. L. Welsh made the following announcement: "We will take all the men we can use. We have 11,000 men whom we must keep. Four thousand five hundred men are on strike. We can take back 3,500 today.

THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $114,940,852; gold reserve $72,734,968.

VENEZUELA RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President signed the Venezuelan commission resolution about 3:25 this afternoon.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed Col. J. J. Collinger as brigadier general, and John L. Peck, of Missouri, minister to Switzerland.

THE SITUATION TODAY.

Rothschild Denies the Rumor of Intended Withdrawals of Gold.

BUSINESS HAS EXCEED THE OUTLOOK AS MORE FAVORABLE—WALL STREET STILL DEMORALIZED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Public attention here is almost entirely diverted from the political to the financial aspect of the Venezuelan situation. The rumor circulated in this city that the Rothschilds had decided to immediately withdraw $25,000,000 from America is attracting attention. The Rothschilds informed the Associated Press today that this report, as well as the report of the collapse of the negotiations for a United States loan, were utterly untrue; that no negotiations were pending regarding a loan and that no withdrawals of gold from the United States had been ordered on account of the Rothschilds. The leading banking houses generally regarded the situation more favorable.

The head of a prominent banking firm said:

"It seems the political question is now laid at rest by the authorization of the appointment of a commission of sensible men, who will have time to make their influence felt. My telegrams show no notices of withdrawals yesterday. I am satisfied that nothing serious will come of it."

The manager of a house whose influence is felt in every big financial transaction remarked:

"All European investors take everything seriously, there is no knowing where the decline will stop. But the outlook is somewhat more favorable today. After all, the merchants and bankers must make their influence felt, and we have indications that the really serious business men of America are anxious to undo the harm the jingoes have done."

The stock exchange opened with a tendency to panic. All classes of securities are freely offered, foreign government securities were heavy and the American market quite disorganized. In fact it was difficult to obtain quotations. Soon after the market opened, Milwaukee fell 5, Louisville 4, Canadian Pacific 2½, and Denver preferred 2½. This was followed by a partial recovery.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—[Wall Street special.]—Early cablegrams from London today were of a nature to reassure operators on Wall Street who in some instances anticipated a repetition of the slump prices witnessed yesterday. The heaviest decline noted on the London stock exchange was only 1½ per cent, as compared with the extreme losses of 5 per cent reported yesterday. The opening of the local market, however, was even milder than that of yesterday, declines extending to 9 per cent being reported. The stock was very heavy for both accounts. Leading foreign representatives houses reiterate the opinion that gold will now be steadily shipped to Europe.

There is renewed talk of action by the meeting of bankers to sustain the treasury gold reserve.

11 a.m.—Stock exchange continues unsettled with occasional signs of returning confidence. Offering of shares, even in small blocks, has served to break the market. The selling has been largely on stop orders, but the volume of business has been large as compared with yesterday, and this is regarded as reassuring. The brokerage houses for foreign houses have not operated heavily, and the total sales for foreign account is not likely to be very large.

The more important changes are: Consolidated Gas broke 8½ per cent to 158 and is now 160; Chicago Gas fell 2½ to 72, recovering to 60 and is now 63; Louisville New Albany, preferred, dropped 8 per cent to 15½, with a rally to 18; Lead, preferred, recovered 5 per cent to 80, resulting to 78½.

Carnage sold down 13 per cent to 12. Wheeling and Lake Erie, preferred, broke 8 per cent to 29.

Granger stocks have been decidedly better and Vanderbilt's well supported. New York Central and Canada Southern recovering 8 per cent from the lowest point touched. The market is still irregular, but the main trend of prices is upward.

The sales aggregated 315,000 shares, including 250,000 listed and 65,000 unlisted.

SHOULD BE LOOKED UP.

England May Have Acknowledged the Monroe Doctrine.

THREE HAVEN, Dec. 21.—Ex-secretary of the navy Richard W. Thompson says it is his impression, gained while he was preparing his argument on the Monroe doctrine in the Pacific naval case before a Senate committee, in 1881, that there is in the state department at Washington a formal assent by England to the Monroe doctrine. At the time the doctrine was promulgated by President Monroe, England was hostile to Spain, against whose efforts to extend her possessions in the Western hemisphere, the doctrine was directed. There was a public approval of the message in England, but Col. Thompson thinks there was also a formal assent, which is much more important now. The colonel has written to Senator Vanpass apprising him of his discovery.

Failures Announced.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The old banking and brokerage firm of L. H. Taylor & Co., doing extensive business, failed today. Taylor made the following statement: "The sudden drop on the New York stock market caused unusually heavy calls upon us, and owing to our inability to get money from our customers quick enough, we were obliged to make an assignment."

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—H. K. Burton & Co., traders in stocks, have just announced their suspension. It is believed the failure is very serious.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—T. H. Price & Co., bankers and brokers, suspended. The firm is not a large one.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Hatch Bros. have announced their suspension on the stock exchange. The firm has been dealing in government and railroad securities.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The local north bound train on the Reading railway left the suburb of Frankford at 8:14 a. m. without waiting, as customary, for the down train, which arrives at 8:44. The result was a head end collision at Bellers street, two blocks north of Frankford station. Two persons were killed, and several injured, two fatally. The killed are Daniel Hart, aged 70, of Frankford, and George Anderson, 16, Frankford.

The local trains are for the southbound train to wait at Frank ford on the train one at the same time from the north.

Conductor Lewis Jarrett, of the north-bound train, ordered the engineer to go ahead. The train had barely left the depot when the engineer sent the fireman back to ask the conductor if orders had been received to go ahead, as he had received none. As soon as the fireman spoke to the conductor, the latter jumped up and pulled the rope for the train to back. Before the engineer had time to reverse, the down train crashed into the north-bound.

The tender of the north-bound train was driven clear through the baggage compartment of the combination car into the smoking compartment, which was crowded with passengers and this is where the slaughter took place.

REMEMBERED THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 21.—The 275th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers was observed here today. Senator Hoar delivered an address. He said the business men had now fulfilled the sentiment of the forefathers, that there is no doubt that the greatest English-speaking nations would force a settlement of the Venezuelan question by arbitration.

Mrs. Martha H. Anderson Dead.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, Martha H., wife of Elder William N. Anderson, of the Sixth ward of this city, died from the effects of an internal hemorrhage. The deceased was a most estimable woman, highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. On Tuesday last an infant son, born the Sunday previous, was buried. The mother was in a very critical condition, but receiving the best of care and attention she rallied, and showed marked signs of improvement, until yesterday afternoon, when further trouble ensued, paving the way for her untimely body. She was the daughter of William and Christina Hodge, of the sixteenth ward and was in the 33rd year of her age. She was born near St. Joseph, Mo., July 23, 1862, while her parents were en route to Utah, emigrating from Scotland, where they received the Gospel. She was a faithful member of the Church, a loving wife and devoted mother, and her demise is a very heavy loss to the bereaved family, who have the sympathy of a numerous circle of friends in their sad affliction. The deceased leaves four children, the youngest about three years of age. One of her brothers is now in California and a sister is in Philadelphia. The funeral services will take place at the sixth ward meeting house on Tuesday next, December 24th, at 11 a. m.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

At Least 150 Salt Lake Teachers Expected to Attend the Ogden Conference—Other Items.

It is expected that fully one hundred and fifty teachers from this city will attend the State Teachers' association at Ogden, which convenes December 26th. The Ogden teachers are making preparations for a cordial reception.

The schools of the city closed yesterday for the holiday recess. During the past week preparations were being made to appropriately observe the approach of Christmas. Particularly was this true relative to drawings upon the boards which were in great variety in design and excellent from an artistic point of view. At the Oquirrh, the greater part of the rooms arranged for programs, two rooms joining in their exercises.

Among the enjoyable programs was one in which rooms 14 and 15 participated, the exercises consisting of recitations, chalk talks, singing, piano solos and two literary papers, The Oquirrh Chronicle and the Library Star. The first named was prepared and read by Miss Laura Beeson, and the other by Master Bert Phippen. Both showed great care and careful thought, and the artistic work upon them was very creditable.

Miss Fannie B. Dashley, of the Lowell school, took the train last evening for Lewiville, where she will spend the holiday recess.

The schools of Farmers ward closed yesterday for the holidays with a fine program of exercises.

The fall term at the University closed yesterday. The winter term will open January 6th.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Several Important Decisions Handed Down Today.

MRS. KELSEY AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

The Court Refuses a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Colonel Ellis Wants An Appeal.

About 11 o'clock this morning the last and final session of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory was called to order, Judge Merritt, Bartch, King and Bishop occupying their judicial seats. The court room was well stocked with attorneys, and only from this city but from outside points. Upon the bailiff declaring the session open, a number of the disciples of Blackstone were suddenly clamoring for recognition, and the proceedings of the morning gave the following results:

MRS. KELSEY WINS AGAIN.

In the case styled In P. Kelsey, this is the case in which Mrs. Kelsey brought an action for divorce against Lewis P. Kelsey. The petitioner specifically states that there had been a marriage between him and the plaintiff. Upon application for temporary alimony and suit money, the court ordered that until the further order of the court, the defendant should give $50 for counsel to the plaintiff and that within twenty days from September 30, 1895, he should pay the further sum of $75 suit money and $200 counsel fees.

On the 1st day of October, 1895, the defendants filed their series, in the form, a notice of appeal from such order and made application to the court to fix the amount of a supersedeas bond in order to stay the proceedings pending an appeal, but the court being of the opinion that the decision rendered in the cause was not a final judgment, declined to fix the amount of said bond. Thereupon defendant only filed an undertaking on appeal from said decision in the sum of $300, conditioned to pay all costs and damages which might be awarded against him on appeal, and also an undertaking in the sum of $2,000 to stay proceedings upon said appeal, which contained the proper statutory conditions.

Defendant having failed to comply with the court's order he was found guilty of contempt and committed to the marshal to be by him imprisoned in the penitentiary until he had yielded obedience to the court's order. Application was afterwards made to one of the judges of the Supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus, and Kelsey was released upon giving a $2,000 bond, conditioned to abide the decision of the Supreme court, to be made upon the hearing of the application.

The opinion was rendered denying the writ of habeas corpus and remanding the petitioner to the custody of the U. S. marshal. King delivered it and received the concurrence of Merritt and Bartch.

Counsel Ellis asked that a supersedeas bond be fixed on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was opposed by Attorney Varian, and the court took the matter under advisement.

OGDEN PAYING TAX CASE.

J. C. Armstrong et al vs. Ogden City et al, appeal from a judgment of the Fourth district court and from an order refusing a new trial. This action was originally brought to enjoin the levying of a special assessment to pay the expenses of paving a portion of Twenty-fifth street in Ogden City. A demurrer to the complaint was filed in the court below and sustained. An appeal was then taken to the Territorial supreme court and the judgment of the lower court reversed. Thereupon a supplemental complaint was filed by the plaintiffs for themselves and on behalf of certain other parties similarly situated to enjoin the further collection of the tax and also to recover judgment against the city for the amount of taxes paid by them under protest.

The lower court found that the assessment was invalid because Ogden City never obtained jurisdiction to make the improvements contemplated and perpetually enjoined the defendants from "proceedings under the ordinance creating paving district No. 5, which is the district involved, and levying the tax for the improvement specified and also directing that the plaintiffs recover the amounts paid by them to the city under protest. A motion for a new trial was made and denied and an appeal taken from the judgment and from the order denying a new trial. Judge Bishop held that the attempted improvement proceedings were void and illegal, and therefore affirmed the judgment of the lower court. Merritt and Bartch concurred.

FEMSTERMAKER VS TRIBUNE.

Anna Femstermaker vs Tribune Publishing Co. This is an action for damages, founded upon the publication of an alleged defamatory article concerning the wanderings of a little girl named Caroline Hansen, whom it was alleged the Femstermakers had turned out in the desert to die. The plaintiff, Anna Femstermaker, alleged the family referred to, said the defendant company for $10,000. The case was tried before Judge Bartch and a jury and a verdict reached in favor of the defendant, whereupon the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme court. The appeal charged certain errors made by the court in its charge to the jury, one of which was that "the general character of the plaintiff's family at the time the alleged libel was published, is at issue and it is proper for it to be considered by the jury, because such character is the foundation of the plaintiff's claim for damages." To this charge and numerous others Judge King took exceptions and ordered a reversal of the judgment of the lower court. Judge Merritt concurred.

JENNIE ANY GETS ALL.

In the matter of the estate of Oscar

(Continued on Page Five.)