

RUSSIA IS IN ACCORD

With the Concerted European Powers on the Turkish Armenian Question.

Abdul Hamid Has Made an Appeal and Finds Not a Backer in Europe.

Great Distress Prevails Among the Homeless Thousands of Surviving Victims.

Constantinople, Dec. 4.—The eastern question is passing through a period of rumors, sent adrift to test the temper in which this or that movement would be received by the Powers.

Yesterday a story was floated to the effect that Great Britain had proposed the dismemberment of the Turkish empire to Russia, that the latter had refused to take part in such partitioning of the Ottoman empire.

It was denied from a number of sources. Then it was reported that Russia, after the Sultan had made a direct appeal to the Czar, had consented to waive her demand for extra guardships in the Bosphorus, and that this had been one of the causes of Great Britain withdrawing the Dryad from the entrance of the Dardanelles.

It is said that the Sultan has issued a decree, after a meeting of the ambassadors, that Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador, had notified the Porte that Great Britain gave the Sultan until Saturday evening to issue the permit demanded, and that if not forthcoming by that time an extra British guardship would pass the straits without the Sultan's permission.

This report was coupled with the statement that Italy had endorsed the action of Great Britain in the matter. Some of the newspapers of the Italian peninsula and by the fact that the same rumor was current at Rome, Berlin, Paris and this city.

It is said that another one is in the air. It turns out to be correct. The Sultan all along has believed, and the palace coterie have been apparently convinced, that Russia would not act in accordance with Great Britain's proposals.

It became known to-day, however, to the surprise of all, that Russia is in accord with all the Powers, including Great Britain, and that the Sultan need look for no sympathy from the Czar or his advisors in anything in any way tending to thwart the determination of the Powers to have the order restored of the lives and property of all Christian subjects of the Sultan.

The details of this little surprise are as follows: "When Great Britain threatened to force a passage through the Dardanelles if the permit for the passage of an extra guardship were not granted, the Sultan appealed personally to the governments of Russia, Austria, Germany and France, begging them not to press the demand for extra guardships in the Bosphorus and calling their attention to the efforts the Turkish government were making to restore order to prevent further outbreaks, and also dwelling strongly upon the danger of an uprising of Mussulmans throughout the Empire if he, the Sultan, were subjected to such a slight.

In no case did the Sultan meet with success. To his representations, Prince Lobanoff, Russian minister for foreign affairs, replied that he could see no reason to separate himself from the course followed by the other Powers regarding the Turkish question. The Austrian, French and German governments replied in a similar tone. Thus, apparently, the Sultan was shown that he no longer has a backer in Europe.

But the question of admitting extra guardships is still unsettled. This would be the question whether Great Britain has or has not given the Sultan until Saturday in which to issue the permit.

News has at last been received from Zeitoun, the town which was captured in November by the Armenians, that the Turkish delegates sent by the commander of the Turkish forces at Marash to treat with the insurgents for the surrender of the latter, were halted outside Zeitoun by the Armenian outpost. The message of which the Turks were bearers was then conveyed to the Armenian commander of Zeitoun, by the delegates were not allowed to pass the outposts, and were not received by the Armenian leaders, it being judged inadvisable to conduct the Turks, even blindfolded, into Zeitoun.

The delegates, however, were informed that four hundred captured Turkish soldiers, who were said to have fraternized with the Armenians, were released with the exception of nine soldiers, who were alleged by the Turks to have been murdered. It is believed that they were probably killed during the fighting preceding the surrender of the Turkish battalions.

The general opinion expressed here is that the Armenians of Zeitoun will be shown no mercy, in spite of promises of moderation in dealing with the insurgents made by the Turkish government. Representations on the subject had been made by representatives of the Powers.

SOMETHING MUST GIVE

The Sultan and the Powers Cannot Stand the Strain Many More Days.

Frantic With Helpless Rage and Ready to Weak Vengeance on All.

Said Pasha Seeks the Revival of the Red Cross Society.

Constantinople, Dec. 5.—There is little or no change in the political situation here to-day. The extra guardship problem is still unsolved, and the rumor that a specified time has been given the Sultan within which to grant the permit demanded by Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy is still discussed, and remains uncontradicted from any official source.

During the past twenty-four hours there have been frequent cabinet councils at the palace and several exchanges of communications with the representatives of the Powers, but no decision seems to have been arrived at by the Porte. The dilatory policy of the palace people, which certainly has frequently warded off severe measures, is continued apparently in the hope that some hitch may occur which may put delay at the accord of the Powers.

Delay at this point seems to be the main feature of the tactics of the ministers of the Sultan, and this is the key-note to the situation on the Turkish side. Of course the ambassadors are cognizant of the fact, but it is all the more embarrassing to them, as this line of politics has been the best work which they have hitherto been unable to break down. They do not attempt to deny that the accord of Europe is liable to be disturbed at any moment, and it is to be noted that the Sultan and day with all the skill of eastern diplomacy.

Rumors about the real designs of Great Britain are taken to the Russian embassy by agents of the Porte, while annoying insinuations concerning the ultimate aims of Russia find their way to the Porte's agents, but it is all the more embarrassing to them, as this line of politics has been the best work which they have hitherto been unable to break down.

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THE KAISER'S BUGABOO. His Socialist Prosecutions, Like Chicks, Are Coming Home to Roost.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The report that Baron von Koeller, the Prussian minister of the interior, has been dismissed on account of the recent strong measures he had taken against the Socialists by ordering the closing of their clubs and the searching of their residences, is confirmed. Previous to his departure the Emperor caused Herr von Lucanus, chief of the civil cabinet to His Majesty, to make a special report of the case to Professor Delbruecke, who was to have been prosecuted for a very mild statement referring to the internal politics of the empire, and criticizing Baron von Koeller in the Conservative Preussische Jahrbuch for his wholesale prosecutions of Socialists.

THE COAST RATE WAR. Japanese Coming From California to Go Home via Victoria.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The rate war between the Southern Pacific and the O. R. & N. Co. over coastwise passenger travel has seriously affected the business of the Pacific Mail steamers. The Umaitilla started for the Sound yesterday with a big load of passengers, and Col. Monton, of the Southern Pacific, was on the dock keeping tally of all who went aboard. Among the steerage passengers were thirty Japanese, bound for their native land via Victoria and the Canadian Pacific steamers.

They claim that they have been discriminated against hitherto by the Pacific Mail Company in favor of the Chinese, although theirs is a shorter haul, and they have at length found a cheaper route. The Pacific Mail has been charging but \$50 for Chinese, while the Japanese were forced to pay \$51. The fare from Victoria on the Canadian Pacific steamers is but \$41, and as the fare from San Francisco to Victoria at the present time is but \$5, the total cost of the passage to Japanese ports via the Sound, is only \$46.

The party of Japanese that left on the Umaitilla is the third that has taken that route, and altogether the Pacific Mail steamers have lost about 120 Japanese passengers in that way. It is said that the first class rate of \$8 to Puget Sound is also liable to affect cabin travel. The Southern Pacific overland special from Portland arrived on time to-day in two sections, one of eleven and the other of thirteen passenger coaches, all heavily loaded. It is estimated that over 1,200 passengers from Oregon and Washington points passed through the ferry house from the train.

THE MOVEMENT OF TRADE. Great Britain Looking Towards Fostering Colonial Commercial Interests.

London, Dec. 4.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, has sent a dispatch to the governors of the colonies with the view of investigating thoroughly the extent to which in each colony foreign imports have been displaced or are displacing similar British goods, and the cause of such displacement. Mr. Chamberlain asks them to furnish a tabulated return showing the value and price for 1884, 1889 and 1894, foreign articles imported and the reasons why they are preferred to British imports. He also desires to receive a return of any products of the colonies that might with advantage be exported to the United Kingdom or other parts of the British empire, and he asks for such information as to their quality, price and the freight charges that would be useful for British importers.

AMERICA'S RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS IN TURKEY

A Relief Ship Under its Auspices Would be Allowed to Enter where the Turkish Government would Allow no European Warship to Go.

The Red Cross in Itself Recognizes Only Relief in War, yet America, in Making up its Own National Body, Asked of the International Head the Power to Work in Great National and International Calamities, the Same as in War, and the Privilege was Granted.

Thus America has every privilege and right to act in such a state of affairs as now exists in Turkey, and European countries can, if they wish, distribute their relief through the U. S. Red Cross relief organization. New York, Dec. 5.—At the regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce to-day a committee was appointed to co-operate with delegates from other cities in the formation of a national committee for the relief of sufferers in Turkey. Those appointed are Seth Low Morris, J. T. Jessup, John S. Kennedy, Jacob H. Schiff and Spencer Tracy.

Rome, Dec. 5.—The Osservatore Romano has a letter from Constantinople which says that the Pope, immediately after he learned of the misery in Armenia, sent 50,000 lire to the Armenian patriarch, who has replied, expressing his thanks. Boston, Mass., Dec. 5.—The following telegram was received from New York by Frank H. Wiggin, of Boston, acting treasurer of the Armenian relief committee: "Boston, C. 1895, 000. Constantinople from the Christian Herald for Armenian sufferers; the money is in my hands. C. C. Cregan."

Mr. Cregan is secretary of the American board for the middle district.

ALL THEY HOPE FOR

Mr. Cleveland's Reference to Cuba Evokes Comment in Interests of Quarters.

Cuban Junta are Satisfied, and Place Their Own Meaning on the Message.

New York, Dec. 5.—A special to the World from Havana indicates that Maceo's advance moved rapidly across the country from the neighborhood of Socorro and reached a point five miles from Ciego de Avila, on the evening of November 28. The main body was then between Heringueres and Socorro. On the 29th the sound of firing was early heard at Ciego de Avila, in the direction of Fort Redondo, on the Trocha. At 10 o'clock Maceo's advance guard, 400 strong, attacked Fort Redonda and was repelled. His entire following then passed to the westward across the Trocha, between Forts Redonda and Sanchez, which are on the military line of Ciego de Avila. Four separate Spanish columns are in the vicinity of Maceo's force, endeavoring to prevent his entrance into Santa Clara, which is his present object. Suarez Valdez, with 4000 soldiers, and Navarro, with 3000, are in his rear and on his left flank, with 4500 men. There is expectation in official circles here that an important event will occur at any moment. News from Santa Clara is looked for with intense interest.

Special correspondence to the World from Kingston, Jamaica, states that the residents and sympathizers in Jamaica have been particularly active of late and have several times outwitted the authorities who were on the lookout for departing expeditions of filibusters. The Spanish consul at Kingston has had the southern coast free from all espionage, and offered safe embarkation of men and ammunition destined for Cuba. On the night of the 17th an expedition, fully armed and equipped, set sail from the north coast, and carrier pigeons just arrived bring news of its safe arrival on Cuban soil.

The World to-day says: The portion of President Cleveland's message that referred to the Cuban question evoked lively comment yesterday at the headquarters of the revolutionary junta in this city. Delegates to the trade fair objected to the President's describing American sympathy with the Cubans as sentimental. Mr. Palma felt that the President's views on the Cuban question were possibly influenced by the Spanish minister in Washington and the United States consul-general at Havana.

"Mr. Cleveland's neutrality is all we can hope for," he continued, "and we are thankful that he did not see fit to bring up the precedent of General Grant's position and attitude toward the Cubans everywhere centred upon the favorable action of the new American congress. Horace Rubens, consul for the Cuban party, considered the President's attitude as not only sympathetic but as indicating that he realizes the importance of the insurrection and is ready to act in the matter when the proper moment arrives in the manner most favorable to the Cuban cause."

Havana, Dec. 5.—General Suarez Valdez has telegraphed to Captain-General Martinez de Campos complimenting Lieut. Winston Leonard Churchill and Lieut. Spencer, both of the British army, and following the operations of the Spanish troops, for their distinguished behavior during the recent engagement near Ciego de Avila, when General Suarez met and defeated Maximino Gomez, who is said to have been compelled to retreat with great loss. At the same time General Navarro is reported to have defeated Antonio Maceo at Juncos. In both cases the Spanish troops occupied the insurgents' positions with insignificant loss. The schooner Sultana, after having been looted by the insurgents at Santa Cruz del Sur, was set fire to and burned.

New York, Dec. 5.—The North German Lloyd steamship company is having four freighters built for trade between New York and Bremen. These steamships will be ten thousand tons, 525 feet long and engaged to make 14 knots an hour.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

DISGUSTED DRUGGISTS

Of Toronto Organize for Protection Against Departmental Stores and Rate-Cutting.

Samson, Kennedy & Co.'s Failure—Americans to Purchase Montreal's Caravansary.

Hamilton Mayorality Contest—Close of Navigation on the Lakes—Canadian Notes.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—The retail druggists of the province gathered in force yesterday and discussed the question of protecting themselves against the inroads of departmental stores, and in other ways, and also against the continual rate-cutting instituted by these stores. There were one hundred and fifty delegates from all over Ontario. The association was organized with the special objects of protecting the trade in the respects indicated.

Jos. Gibson, for many years a prominent business man of Toronto, lately retired and living at Deer Park, died to-day, aged 63. The executors have refused to accept any more paper of Samson, Kennedy & Co., wholesale dry goods. This is the firm of which Warring Kennedy, mayor of Toronto, is the head. It has been in a tight place since the death of Samson three years ago, but was so long established, while it continued that everybody thought it would pull through its difficulties. The assets and liabilities of the firm are estimated to be about equal.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—A company of American capitalists are said to have made an offer to purchase the Windsor Hotel. The offer made is fifty per cent. of the capital stock and bonds, amounting in all to about three-quarters of a million. Harry Southgate and Mr. Swett, both former managers of the Windsor, are said to be interested.

Hamilton, Dec. 5.—While tearing down buildings on the line of the Hamilton, Toronto & Buffalo railway on Walnut street to-day three workmen were buried under the ruins, sustaining considerable bruises, but none of them were seriously injured.

Ald. Brown has dropped out of the mayorality contest, leaving the field to Mayor Stewart, Ald. Colquhoun and G. E. Tuckett. Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 5.—Wm. Henderson, an employe of the C.P.R. shops, was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is in a critical condition.

Sarnia, Ont., Dec. 5.—There are four inches of ice in Sarnia bay and along the shores. A tug had to break the ice in Black river to allow steamers to get to their winter quarters. Other steamers are having trouble making their way through the ice.

Tilsburg, Dec. 5.—James B. Brooks, has been elected Grand Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance. Barrie, Dec. 5.—Alfred and Dalton Warnica, father and son, the latter aged 16, were drowned on Monday in Kenora, when they were on a boat coming from one point to another with a heavy trunk.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—The firm of Samson, Kennedy & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in the city, has suspended. The head of the firm is Mayor Kennedy, of Toronto. Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Senator Murphy dropped dead on Dorchester street, Montreal, this morning. His death leaves ten vacancies in the senate. Five are in Quebec, two in Ontario, two in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia.

LIFE IN THE FROZEN EAST.

Navigation Closes on the Lakes, Making a Rush of Business. Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 5.—To-day practically closes navigation in this port. The Erie canal closes to-day by order of the superintendent of public works. Coal shipments are about over; grain is still pouring in to such an extent as to cause a blockade at the elevators, and many vessels already here cannot unload before next week. No more western line steamers will leave this port. Several are to come from upper lake ports and winter here.

JUST TO BUY BREAD WITH.

A Boston Banker's Generosity to His Faithless Wife. Boston, Mass., Dec. 4.—Francis L. Higginson, banker, has sent his wife at Genoa, Italy, a cable money order for \$100,000. He accompanied the extraordinary gift with the words: "Poor things; they'll starve if I don't send them money."

The "poor things" to whom he referred are his eloping wife and her lover, James Wheatland Smith, a wealthy young Boston society man. The Higginson family is one of the first in all New England. Mr. Higginson retired three years ago from the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. with a very large fortune. His wife was much younger than he, and she was always a favorite with those Harvard students who moved in her exclusive set. It was noticed that he constant admirer was Mr. Smith. Her girlish face and willowy form gave no indication of her years, and although she is a mother of four children, the eldest 18, she seemed a very suitable companion for the young collegians. Throughout the summer he was her companion in drives about Beverly farm, and their intimacy became so marked that the young man's friends urged him to desist, if only to save the lady's honor. He paid no attention to the warning. All this time Mrs. Higginson and her husband met as strangers.

About two weeks ago the banker discovered indisputable evidence of his wife's unfaithfulness. He is said to have remarked: "It is not my child; I shall disown it." "Very well, then," replied Mrs. Higginson, "I shall go to the one who loves me." The banker interposed no objection. She took \$50,000 worth of jewelry and about \$40,000 in cash. Since her departure the will of Miss Simpson, of Beacon Hill, has been probated, which gives \$20,000 to Mrs. Higginson. This bit, in addition to the \$100,000 parting gift of Banker Higginson, will undoubtedly keep the wolf from the door for a time.

ENGLISH COAST STORMS.

A Great Gale is Blowing in the English Channel To-Day.

Queenstown, Dec. 5.—A terrific gale is raging in the English channel to-day and the White Star steamer Germanic, which arrived this morning from New York, was obliged to enter the harbor and anchor, in order to land the passengers and mails. The departure of the White Star steamer Majestic for New York was delayed owing to the lateness of the arrival of the Holyhead mail boat at Kingstown.

The British bark Arabia, from Calcutta, Oct. 22nd, arrived at Glasgow damaged by fire, which destroyed 500 bales of jute and several hundred bundles of hides.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

The Usual Weekly Report of the Great Bank Issued To-Day.

London, Dec. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued to-day, shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Total reserve, increased £317,000; bullion, increased £1,733,434; other securities, decreased £304,000; other deposits, increased £891,000; public deposits, increased £227,000; notes reserve, increased £1,588,000; government securities are unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.33 is now 60.58 per cent.

CURRENCY TINKERING

Senator Chandler's Scheme for Unlimited Coinage of Gold and Silver.

A Plea by Mr. Call for Recognition of Cuban Insurgents as Belligerents.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Chandler to-day introduced a bill providing for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver in connection with other nations, and establishing a ratio of 1 to 15%. After providing for coining bullion and issuing silver and gold certificates, the third section of the bill provides that the law shall take effect and become operative when similar laws shall have been adopted by the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany, which laws shall in substance provide for the purchase of gold and silver bullion without limit, and shall make legal tender gold and the principal silver coins and certificates representing them; the ratio between gold and silver to be the same as provided for in this act; and when such laws have been passed by the governments mentioned, the President shall make a proclamation accordingly, and this law shall then take effect.

There was a very good attendance when the senate met at noon to-day. The first bill to be introduced was one by Senator Mills, Democrat, for the coinage of silver in the treasury. The bill introduced by Mr. Chandler, Republican, for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 1 to 15% was listened to with great attention by the senators. A petition from Florida praying for the recognition of Cuba was presented. Mr. Gallinger, Republican, introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that it was unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks.

At the conclusion of the preliminary routine business, Mr. Call, Democrat, called up his resolution of Tuesday and declared the senate. The resolution provided for the recognition by the United States of a state of public war between Spain proclaimed, and for some time maintained by force of arms, by the people of Cuba, declaring the United States would maintain a condition of strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord each the rights of belligerents in the ports of the United States. The resolution further declares that the United States protests and remonstrates against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and authorizes the President to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the observance of the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations.

Mr. Call drew a graphic picture of the misgovernment and barbarous cruelty against which the Cubans were contending in their long struggle for freedom; he described former revolutions and declared that the protest against the tyranny of Spain made by native Cubans, who maintained, as we had in 1776, that just government must derive its authority from the consent of the governed, and their effort entitled them to recognition as belligerents and the neutrality of other nations.

The senate at 1:25 p.m. went into executive session, and at 1:30 p.m. adjourned until Monday. While in executive session the senate confirmed the appointment of Matthew T. Ransom as minister to Mexico.

CLEVELAND A FLAT FAILURE.

Hasn't Jingoism and Sparkle Enough to Please an Ohio Poet.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Will Carleton, the poet and lecturer, was to-day concerning the president's message: It is not very sparkling; rather tame, in fact. Cleveland, you know, is not an entertaining writer. There is not enough jingoism in it. I want to see the American continent from pole to pole under the stars and stripes. It is necessary that the Monroe doctrine shall be maintained. The question must be decided one way or the other very soon.

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