

JINGOLISTS DEBUKED.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, Pulls the Monroe Doctrine All to Pieces.

He Shows It Has no Application Whatever in the Venezuelan Dispute.

And Administers a Scathing Rebuke to the Jingolists and Enemies of Britain.

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that all those governments, France, Germany and Russia had allied themselves together against Great Britain and that the people of those little islands "compassed by the inviolate sea," in defence of what they deemed their rights, were marshalling their armies and assembling their navies, ready, undaunted, to face the whole world in arms, unyielding and unfeeling, I thanked God that I was of that race. (Great Applause.) Mr. President, we will protect our country and its interests with our lives, we wage no wars of conquest. This republic stands secure in its liberties, conscious of its high destinies. Wherever in all the world the hand of oppression or down-trodden is reached to us, we meet it in a friendly clasp. Everywhere on earth is it our mission to ameliorate, to civilize, to Christianize, to loosen the bonds of captivity and point souls of men to noble heights. Whatever of advancement and progress for the human race the coming centuries shall bring us, must largely come in my opinion, through the spread of the religion of Christ and the dominance of the English-speaking people; and wherever you find both, you find communism, this which freedom exists and law is obeyed. (Applause.) Blood is thicker than water, and until some quarrel divides us, which heaven forbid, may these two nations of the same speech and lineage and traditions stand as brothers, shoulder to shoulder, in the interests of humanity, by their union compelling peace and awaiting the coming of that day when a nation shall not lift a sword against man, neither shall they learn war any more.

SHE TELEPHONED THE NEWS.

Miss Pullman Couldn't Wait. She "Helloed" Her Friends Her Engagement.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The engagement of Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of George M. Pullman, the sleeping car magnate, and Frank O. Lowden, was formally announced on Sunday by Miss Pullman, who telephoned her happy news to her particular friends. It was the intention of the family to make the formal announcement of the engagement at the ball which was to have been given Wednesday evening, but the invitations were recalled, owing to the death of Mrs. Pullman's brother, Frederick Sanger. Mr. Lowden announced his engagement to Miss Pullman to his intimate friends on Saturday evening. Miss Florence Pullman is a most attractive girl, being extremely popular in society, and in spite of her many social duties, finds time to give her personal attention to philanthropic work of all kinds. Mr. Lowden, who is a rising young lawyer, has attracted attention to his masterful disposal of corporation law cases, especially in defending injury trials and damage suits against railroads. He is an accomplished after-dinner speaker, and is a member of the Calumet Union League, Chicago, Washington Park Chicago literary club, Hamilton law and Second ward republican clubs. The date set for the wedding has not yet been announced.

THE WISDOM OF GRAY HAIRS.

Rev. John Scott, D. D., of Hamilton, Ont., a Well Known Retired Presbyterian Minister, Has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Testifies as to Its Benefits.

The cautious concession that is characteristic of Presbyterians, and especially of those who have seen years of service in the church gives weight and influence to any recommendation that they may make on almost any matter. When we find a clergyman of the years of the Rev. John Scott, D. D., of Hamilton, one of the church's most esteemed ministers speaking favorably of a proprietary medicine we may rest assured that it possesses genuine merit. Mr. Scott tells of the benefits which have come to him for the use of this medicine, which is able to speak from an experimental knowledge, having used the medicine himself. Of his benefits he has testified over his own signature.

THE SCOTCH CONCERT.

The Anniversary of Scotland's Poet Celebrated Last Evening.

Burns' anniversary was celebrated last evening by a Scotch concert, given by the choir of the First Presbyterian church. The lecture room of the church was filled to the doors with an appreciative audience. The first part of the programme was the nautical cantata, "The Wreck of the Argosy." The persons were Leslie Marston (daughter of the innkeeper), Mrs. Gregson, Harry Stanchoh (a British tar), Mr. H. Firth, Ralph Harmon (pirate), Mr. J. G. Brown, Alice Harmon (Ralph's sister), Miss Baker, Will Sharp (coast guard), Mr. W. D. Kinnaird.

LIBERALS ARE WORKING.

But the Miners Must Vote For the "Great Stretcher."

Sydney, C. B. Jan. 23.—The Liberals held a very successful meeting at Grace Bay last night, when addresses by D. C. Fraser, M. P., Attorney-General, Longley, C. F. McInnes, M. P., Mr. Devlin, M. P., and other speakers were given. It is of course certain that the miners will, of necessity, vote almost solely for Sir Charles Tupper.

WAITING FOR TUPPER

The Presence of the Great Stretcher Needed to Introduce Remedial Legislation.

Debate on the Address Continues and the Government Doesn't Shine in It.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice Acknowledge Lord Aberdeen's Condolences.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—It has been decided not to introduce the remedial bill until the return of Sir Charles Tupper from Cape Breton.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—(Press Dispatch)—The debate in the house yesterday was somewhat tame. Dr. McDonald, of East Huron, spoke for a couple of hours, following very much the same lines of the Liberal speakers who preceded him on the national policy and new armament for the militia. As to the militia, he said it should be efficiently armed, but warned the government to see that any expenditure in that direction was properly made, and not thrown away, as similar expenditures in the past had been. With respect to the school question, he considered that the law was designed to be fair and equitable to all. If it was not, investigation should be made before the federal authorities were not compelled by the judgment of the privy council to interfere. It was discretionary with them, as pointed out by Lord Watson. There was not one man in the house competent to vote intelligently on the question, as there was nothing to judge by out of the statements of the contending parties.

Mr. McShane and Sir James Grant were the next speakers, the former defending himself against the statement of the finance minister that he had been disqualified. Sir James Grant defended the policy of the present government in every respect, using all the stereotyped arguments to prove that Canada's progress under the Conservative regime had been satisfactory. He supported the government's view on remedial legislation.

After recess Mr. Davies, Queen's P. E. I., made a lengthy speech in defence of the Liberal and Manitoba government on the school question. He urged that as nothing but a legal grievance had been established, there should be a thorough inquiry before remedial legislation was forced upon the province by parliament.

Sir Elbert Tupper followed, supporting the views of the government, which, he said, was acting solely on the lines of duty to the minority and the Canadian people as a whole. A solemn compact had been broken, and as Manitoba had refused to make amends, the Dominion parliament was in honor bound to do so. He based his whole argument on the decision of the privy council which he admitted the government could have thrown into the waste paper basket, if that was desired. Col. O'Brien moved the adjournment at 11.30 p.m.

The Governor-General has received the following message from the Queen in reply to the telegram of sympathy which His Excellency addressed to Her Majesty:

"Many thanks for kind sympathy in the grievous sorrow which has befallen my dear daughter and myself."

The Governor-General has also received from Princess Beatrice a personal assurance of thanks for a message of sympathy sent by Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Mr. McDowell, member for Saskatchewan, has given notice of a measure to amend the school acts of Manitoba by providing that the schools shall be entirely secular, but that on Friday afternoons, at a stated hour, members of any religious denomination may impart religious instruction.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Parliament will pass an address to the Queen regarding the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—At the annual meeting of the North Wellington Reform Association James McMullen, M. P., was enthusiastically and unanimously re-nominated as the Liberal candidate for the commons.

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A howling snow storm is raging here to-day and the local railroads are blocked. Many delegates who were to attend the Liberal convention are snowed up. Sir Charles Tupper will be nominated at noon and immediately thereafter address a mass meeting.

THE REPORT IS DENIED.

Official Contradiction of the Italian Reverse in Abyssinia.

Rome, Jan. 23.—The government denies that there is any truth in the story circulated by Le Figaro, of Paris, to the effect that Makalla has been captured by the Abyssinians.

American News.—Memphis, Tenn. Jan. 23.—A steady rain has been falling in the lower Mississippi valley for over a week and damage done to property will reach a considerable sum. The railroads are also great sufferers, and the delay in traffic is serious. The water promises to go higher as it is still raining.

BRINGING THE BODY HOME.

Prince Henry, of Battenburg, Remains on Board the Blonde.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch received here from the Isle of Wight says that the Queen and Princess Beatrice passed the night on board the Blonde, the body was taken to the shore and buried in the morning. The Queen and Princess Beatrice were accompanied by the Duke of Albany (Prince Leopold's youngest son of the Queen, who died in 1884).

The remains of the Prince are on the way to England, on board the British cruiser Blonde, which vessel he died. The body will be interred at Windsor and the ceremonies will be similar to those performed at the burial of the remains of the Duke of Albany (Prince Leopold's youngest son of the Queen, who died in 1884).

NOT QUITE PROBABLE

New York Commandery Discussing the Probability of War With Great Britain.

Navies of the Mother Country and America Compared by an American Naval Officer.

New York, Jan. 23.—The New York commandery of the military order of foreign wars of the United States held a meeting in the Brevoort house last night. After the business meeting a dinner was given. Rear Admiral Gherardi made the speech of the evening.

"The English are as stubborn as we are and they are just as proud. We have inherited these traits from them. I can assure you that England will fight, but the last people whom she wishes to fight with are ourselves.

"None of these modern warships have ever been in a great fight and we do not know what the results may be. But there is not any man who does not believe that old Monroe was right. But who are we going to fight for—about a despicable and ungrateful race as ever lived? These South Americans do not like us, and you cannot depend upon their word. They do not have a republic there in the sense that we have. They have no idea of anything but force and arms. I was in Chile during the Baltimore affair I heard it said that the best thing we ever did was to put our hands on Chile.

"They have no more use for us than they have for a robber. However, this does not affect the Monroe doctrine. We should say to Venezuela that no one shall interfere with her, not because we love her, but because she is on this side of the water. In a war with England we should overrun Canada in less than six weeks. But we have no ships to fight. We could injure her commerce, but we could not send a body of troops to Venezuela. If we made the attempt we should get them there about the time the Adventists' end of the world shall come.

"Today we have only a few ships, scarcely any battleships. Cruisers are only meant to act as pickets. When the American fleet is in the Gulf of Mexico, it is accompanied by four cruisers. We want battleships, and until we get them we are not prepared to fight.

"I do not think they would destroy New York, but they would bottle us up. It was shown during the late war that the forts cannot stop the ships.

"England has laid down two rules: first, that her navy must be superior to that of any other power, and second, that it must not only be superior, but superior to that of any other nation that might ally itself to any power at war with England. England has such a navy and she will not give it up. Then it would be right if England is spending hundreds of thousands of pounds annually on her coal stations and fortifications at Halifax and St. John's.

Every point about these fortifications is closely guarded. The workmen is permitted to know the extent of the work, and the different workmen are changed frequently, so that they may not be able to sketch a plan of the fortifications."

THE TOURISTS TURNED BACK

A Special Excursion to Turkey Abandoned Through Fear of Danger.

New York, Jan. 23.—Two hundred tourists who had booked to visit Turkey, and the East on a special excursion aboard the French liner La Touraine, scheduled to sail from New York February 4, were notified to-day that the trip was off. The acute condition of affairs in Turkey and the uncertainty of affording adequate protection to travelers in the domain of the Sultan caused the abandonment of the trip. The pleasure trip of the French liner, which was scheduled to sail for the same territory on January 29, was given up for the same reasons.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Maurice Kosman, western passenger agent of the Compaqne Reale Trans-Atlantique, has received a cablegram from the president of the company at Paris instructing him to cancel all engagements for the Mediterranean trip of the steamer La Touraine, leaving New York February 4. The liability of the excursionists to insult or attack by the natives determined the company to abandon the proposed trip.

THE LOCOMOTIVE BURST

And Killed Both Engineer and Fireman.—Track Torn Up.

Columbus, O. Jan. 23.—The engine of the New York and St. Louis express westbound on the Little Miami railroad exploded this morning, one and a half miles west of Charleston, killing Engineer Charles A. Trenbelle and Fireman George Waters. The track is all torn up. The train left New York last night. All the cars were wrecked except the sleepers.

The situation in which men frequently find themselves in dreamland was well illustrated by Charles A. Trenbelle, Engineer of the Little Miami, who, when he was walking along a remarkable dream he had had, was talking about it with his hands in his pockets.

A VASSAL OF RUSSIA

Turkey Signs an Offensive and Defensive Treaty With the Czar.

Which Practically Makes the Sultan His Servant Instead of Friend.

And at Last Gives Russia an Outlet on the Mediterranean—What Next?

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople, says that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey, and adds that in the treaty signed at Constantinople ratifications were exchanged at St. Petersburg between Aurel Pasha and the Czar.

The basis of the treaty is declared to be on the lines of the Unkari Skeless agreement of 1853, by which Turkey agreed in the event of Russia going to war, to close the Dardanelles to the warships of all nations. The Gazette then says that the treaty will soon be abandoned owing to the refusal of the Powers to recognize it. It also says that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, conferred with the Sultan yesterday. It is probable that France will be included in the new alliance.

Commenting on this dispatch, the Gazette says: "We regard the news as true, and the result of this treaty is that the Dardanelles are now the southern outpost of Russia, and Turkey is Russia's vassal. We presume that the Turkish government will protest against the treaty for all that it is worth. The information is plainly of the very gravest importance. The first intimation reached us four days ago, but we withheld it until the arrival of strong confirmation, which we received this morning. This brings Russia into the Mediterranean with a vengeance, and may necessitate the strengthening of our fleet in those waters.

"Politically the treaty will be far greater. The treaty means that Turkey realizes her own impotence against disorders both from within and without, and has decided to throw herself for safety into the arms of Russia. She is now Russia's vassal, and Russia is entitled to dispatch troops to any part of the Sultan's domains upon the least breach of order, and when is there not?" We presume the arrangement will give the British government satisfaction to the Anglo-Armenian section of our people. While them lies the chief blame for the complete alienation of Turkey, though it must be owned it has been sedulously fostered by the long term of weak policy that has obtained towards Constantinople."

Constantinople, Jan. 23.—In spite of the urgent representation of United States Minister Terrell, the Turkish government still hesitates to accord permission to the American Red Cross committee to distribute relief to the sufferers of Anatolia.

London, Jan. 23.—Officials of the foreign office, when questioned this afternoon, say that they have received no information regarding the statement graphed to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople that an offensive and defensive alliance between Turkey and Russia has been formed by treaty recently, and signed and ratified at St. Petersburg later.

The report that Queen Victoria was somewhat seriously indisposed, and the announcement of the treaty between Russia and Turkey had a disturbing influence on the stock exchange to-day. The markets were less firm, and in the afternoon, consols, after gaining 1-4, receded 1-16 below the price of yesterday evening.

The latest bulletin from Osborne House, however, announces that the Queen is in good health, but is overwhelmed with grief at the death of Prince Henry, of Battenburg.

Officers of the Russian embassy here, having any knowledge of the Russo-Turkish treaty on the basis pointed out by the Pall Mall Gazette. Attention is called to the fact that in well-informed circles that while the present treaty is inauspicious for Russia, to provide arguments in favor of Great Britain joining the dreadnought, it must be remembered that Great Britain completed a similar treaty with Turkey in 1878, when she secured the island of Cyprus from Turkey. Such a treaty, it is added, might solve the Armenian question, as Russia could occupy Anatolia.

IT WOULD EMPTY THE BOX.

A Supposed Claim of Nearly \$200,000, 000 Against the U. S. Government.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—A special from Champaign, Ill., says: A conference was held here between L. C. Blaisdell and twenty other citizens of Champaign on the one side and A. J. Kuykendall of Springfield, Capt. J. L. Abel and John T. Ferguson on Decatur, on the other, on measures for pressing a huge claim against the government. The gentlemen named, after conferring with the citizens of Indianapolis, will proceed to Washington. The claim referred to is based on the alleged assignment, thirty years or more ago, to Charles Durkee, then governor of Utah, of over \$60,000,000 worth of Union Pacific bonds. L. C. Blaisdell is the trustee for the heirs of Durkee and has spent much time and money in the investigation of their claims. He says the late Secretary Folger admitted the existence of the assignment upon these bonds, and Blaisdell says he has the best legal advice that the principal and interest now amounting to nearly \$200,000,000, is recoverable for the benefit of the Durkee heirs.

HE DESERVES LYING.

A Brute Incarnate Who would be Better Dead than Alive.

Fowler, Ind., Jan. 23.—Albert Tollis, of Brook, has been brought here and lodged in jail to prevent his being lynched. On Sunday night Tollis was annoyed by the crying of his eight months old baby. He seized it and squeezed the helpless little one's head between his knees until the blood gushed from its ears and nose. The child died next day. A charge of murder has been preferred against the inhuman father.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BRAZIL

Are on Perfectly Friendly Terms with Each Other—Italy's Claim.

London, Jan. 23.—The Brazilian lezation of this city has made the public the following dispatch from the Brazilian government: "Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 22.—The Brazilian government denies officially the reports spread in Europe during the past few days by telegrams from Rio de Janeiro and New York that the relations of the Brazilian government with Great Britain are of an unfriendly character and says that the claim of Italy is its-rodice of settlement. The crisis of the Benjamin Constant has no connection with the Island of Trinidad."

WANTED IN OAKLAND

Albert Menzenmeyer Arrested by the Victoria Police Early Yesterday Morning.

He is Wanted in Oakland for Attempting to Murder John R. Perkins.

Early yesterday morning the police arrested Albert Menzenmeyer, and charged him with being drunk on Government street. He was to have come up at yesterday morning's session of the police court, but just before ten o'clock his nose began to bleed violently. This came in handy for the police, who did not want to press the charge of drunkenness, as they believed that he had a man who was wanted in Oakland, California, for attempted murder. Menzenmeyer's description was telegraphed to Sheriff White, of Alameda county, and late in the afternoon an answer was received, confirming the suspicions of the police. An information was therefore laid under the fugitive offenders' Act, which charges that Menzenmeyer did "on Christmas Eve" with intent to commit murder, unlawfully shoot at one John R. Perkins with a revolver loaded with leaden bullets, thereby wounding the said John R. Perkins."

Menzenmeyer was for some time the proprietor of the Fair Wind saloon in San Francisco, and is said to be worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000. On Christmas Eve he got on a spree in Oakland, and having trouble with a coal dealer named Simons, shot at him without doing any injury. Later in the evening he met John R. Perkins and his two brothers, and immediately opened fire on them. Perkins was seriously wounded and is still in the hospital. Menzenmeyer eluded the Oakland police. He arrived here on Monday last, and since then has been a familiar figure around the German saloons. His peculiar actions attracted the attention of the police and they decided to watch him. It was found that he eagerly signed and ratified at St. Petersburg later.

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EVERY PROTECTION GIVEN.

In South America, the Brazilian Minister Says—Schooner Crosby.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senor Salvador de Mendocina, minister to the United States from Brazil, writing to the Washington Post, commenting on Mr. Chauncey M. Dwyer's speech before there is as much security to life and property in the South American republics as in the United States.

In answer to a resolution the President has transmitted to the house the correspondence relative to the firing upon the American schooner Henry Crosby by soldiers of the Dominican government in 1868. In substance it is shown that the Crosby came to anchor off the old closed port of Affin, just after the governor had been elected, and when the people were on the watch, to prevent the escape of the assassins. The captain of the vessel, not knowing where he was, sent a boat to shore to inquire. Before a landing could be made a party of armed men appeared on the beach, which alarmed the schooner, who turned the boat towards the schooner party ashore, with the result that two sailors were wounded. The owners of the schooner, which had sailed from Brewer, Maine, and the officers and crew promptly put in claims for damages, \$50,000 for the owners, \$15,000 for each of the two wounded men, and \$14,000 for each of the officers. The claims were refused, except for actual damages as a result of the affair, the state department refusing to back up the larger claims.

ie Bowell, I feel that whatever that were right, and whom I know his pressure upon bringing together all hazards men whom I respect other—I say, sir, well have appeared the same, and I have to say, Sir, if there be any could justify the men, he himself, admitting them, has gone far I now as to the have been given I cannot imagine I abroad—I have and that there in this house times past that which the implicit to statements to an opposite. (Op- have been told so, this occasion I here in my place each implicit en, admitting them, has gone far I now as to the have been given I cannot imagine I abroad—I have and that there in this house times past that which the implicit to statements to an opposite. (Op- have been told so, this occasion I here in my place each implicit en, admitting them, has gone far I now as to the have been given I cannot imagine I abroad—I have and that there in this house times past that which the implicit to statements to an opposite. 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