long term of weak policy at Constantinople."

At the Russian and Turkish Embassies the Journal was informed by the Ambassadors that they were unable to say whether the report was true or not. It may be confirmed to-night or to-morrow, or, as was the case when the Russo-French alliance was made, it may be disputed for three months.

Certainly nearly all that has gone before tends to confirm the story and prove to the Journal that England is still alone and is menaced on every hand in spite of all her efforts to form a strong European combine and leave Germany in the lurch.

It has long been known that the Armenian atrocities were suffered to continue because Russia held the veto power and exercised it in Turkey's behalf. Now it is remembered that Aarif Pasha, who has just ratified the new treaty at St. Petersburg in behalf of the Sultan, is the same person who recently took to the Czar presents of jewelry worth $250,000, including a cigarette case valued at $50,000.

It is also remembered that it was cabled to the United States that the Czar approved of the German Emperor's course in insulting England by his Transvaal telegram, which is a bit of news not yet made known in England.

But there is no need to recall mere incidents, since the whole spirit of Russian diplomacy has been hostile to England as far back as any living man can remember.

If the treaty has actually been made it shows that all of England's corts for a continental alliance have proven futile, and the generous concessions she has been making to France in Siam, Tunis and the Niger territory are so much kindness thrown away, so much rich land waster. Indeed, if the treaty is a fact, it shows that the Russian diplomats, who are the shrewdest in the world, perceive that England is perfectly helpless.

The last time Russia attempted to control the ardanelles and connect the Black Sea with the Mediterranean was at the close of the Russo-Turkish war. That time England called a concert of the Powers that resulted in the Berlin Treaty, which stripped Russia of all her winnings. To-day Russia knows that if she combines with Turkey she has Germany and France with her, and when England protests, as protest she will, it will be in vain.

England probably counts on Italy, and has money enough to float Italy's great navy, but these two could not combat Europe without the help of the United States, which is now out of the question. What Austria-Hungary would do is a debatable question [illegible] though the Transvaal episode [illegible] country was markedly [illegible] England, yet no one can say [illegible] would develop an alliance.

Russia has been penned up by a narrow strait in the Baltic Sea, and a still narrower passage out of the Black Sea. This treaty releases her ships, and makes her great naval strength suddenly formidable.

Fifty or twenty-five or even ten years ago such a treaty as this would have produced war within a week. It is not likely to do so now.

England has been considering the present move, and no longer fears the bugaboo that Russia's control of the Dardanelles used to be. In fact, it was said that at the last English Cabinet meeting Mr. Chamberlain favored encouraging Russia to take this step as a bait to get her into an alliance with England, but that Lord Salisbury would not consider the idea.

The most startling feature of to-day's news is the reported action of France, who is said to be a party to the transaction.

France has been smilingly accepting England's gifts, but her heart is with Russia. Any proposition to give up Russia and to combine with England would almost produce a revolution in France.

Then again, by this more popular arrangement, France and Russia may now order England out of Egypt, the hope and prayer of all France.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

Eminent Washington Authorities Assert That the Russia-Turkey Treaty, if True, Means War.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—The capital enjoyed a profound sensation this afternoon only second to that experienced the afternoon of President Cleveland's special message on Venezuela. The cabled announcement that Russia had arrived at an understanding with Turkey was the universal subject of conversation on the floors of both houses of Congress.

It is only a few days since the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain boasted of the isolation of England. At this hour her situation satisfies his fondest wish. Even the "Unspeakable Turk" has deserted her, and she is without a single ally on the face of the globe.

Evidences accumulate, in the opinion of the best informed men in Washington, that England has been anticipating this convention between Russia and Turkey for some time. For example, her changed demeanor toward this country during all this Venezuelan dispute would indicate that she thought herself less able to enforce her arbitrary dictation than formerly. Everybody who is old enough cannot fail to contrast the difference in tone between Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney and Lord John Russell's letter to Secretary Seward regarding the Mason and Slidell affair. The latter literally bristled with bayonets, while the former is respectful and calm in the face of an unquestionable provocation.

The truth is that England has gone through a good deal in the last two months. She has had more experience in less time than any other nation in the world.

Just think of it: First, the United States shewed fight on the Venezuelan boundary question. The crisis arose suddenly. Although Secretary Olney's letter had been in hand for months nobody knew its contents until the President made it public with his ringing message. Second, the Boers resented the invasion of their territory and actually had the temerity to seize some British brigands and to put them in jail. Third, the Emperor of Germany grew hot under the collar over the South African embroilment and very nearly precipitated a European war. He certainly did give England a thoroughbred sensation and war scare. Fourth, now Russia plays the trump card in return for the cold deck that was rung in on her at Berlin in 1878.

The Berlin treaty was practically made by Germany and England, Prince Gortschakoff having no more to say as to its final provisions than M. Waddington, who represented France.

With to-day a new era begins for Russia, and the prophecy of Napoleon, limited by him to fifty years, bids fair to be realized within a hundred. With Constantinople as her southern port, Russia at one stroke becomes mistress of the Mediterranean, and in five years she can have a fleet equal to any in the world. Already she announces that she will build ship for ship with England, and this is a mere preliminary step to open defiance.

In the opinion of Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, this dispatch regarding the Russo-Turkish alliance, if true, presages inevitable European war. He fails to understand how, in the face of the Berlin treaty, signed July 13, 1878, and the secret convention between Turkey and Great Britain, signed July 14 of the same year, whereby England acquired Cyprus in consideration for her protectorate over Armenia, she can to-day submit for an hour to this treachery on the part of Turkey.

But Mr. Hitt forgets that Germany, who, with England, dictated the treaty, no longer has Prince Bismarck as her executive head, and that the young Kaiser is to-day bitterly hostile to every interest that England has, colonial or otherwise. Mr. Hitt hopes, in the interests of European peace, that England will, at last, see the wisdom of a treaty with Russia by which the Indian frontier will be finally delimited and the barrier of neutral states created upon her northern and eastern boundaries.

The hour has come when England cannot afford to go to war to bolster up the tottering Empire of the Sultan. After thoughtful consideration of all these facts it is easy to understand why England was not so defiant toward this country as she might have been during the Civil War and has confined her attention to the Ashantees and Matabeles.

Litterateurs of the Senate have been comparing the speeches of Joseph Chamberlain and E. Oliver Wolcott, and they observe that both use extracts from Byron's "Childe Harold." The impression grows that Wolcott drew his inspiration from Chamberlain's speech.

Senator Davis, he of the Manroe doctrine resolution, voiced the opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations to-night. "Assuming this news of the Russo-Turkish alliance to be true," said he, "it is the most momentous diplomatic event since the days of Napoleon the Great. It means that Russia can cross the Danube and occupy Turkey any day she wishes. It means that she can push her troops into Asia Minor beyond Kars and Erzeroum, which she honestly won in the war of 1877-78, but was deprived of by the treaty of Paris. Russia is the savior of the Armenians, and she will settle the question of all these outrages, bringing succor and help wherever there was devastation and the torch. She will render the admission of Clara Barton's Red Cross Society possible. England is isolated. France, doubtless, has an understanding with Russia. Germany is antagonistic to England at this time, because of the Transvaal trouble, and with France's fleet at Toulon and Russia's warships in the Dardanelles, the two nations can dictate terms even to the greatest commercial nation in the world. This means a great deal, but most important to us, it means that England will have other things to do besides bully the Venezuelans or thump her thumb at the United States."

Senator Cullom was delighted at the news. He is in character absolutely antithetical to Mr. Wolcott.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge expressed the utmost interest in the press dispatch and confessed to gratification that England was in a fair way to have enough to attend to at home to let American soil alone.

SPANIARDS DESPONDENT.

Resignations of Spanish Generals Would Bring About a Serious Crisis, They Acknowledge.

The announcement that the recall of General Martinez Campos had been followed by the resignation of all the best generals who were serving under the Commander-General of the Spanish army, has created considerable and plainly visible consternation among the Spaniards of this city. It has created a corresponding amount of delight among the Cubans.

"If the announcement that Morino and Garrich, the military and civil governors of the province of Santiago de Cuba; General Mello, governor and commanding general of Puerto Principe; General Prats, military governor of Matanzas; General Suarez Valdez, commanding general of the western part of Cuba, besides Generals Garcia Navarro, Connella, Luque Gasco and several other chiefs, is true," said a prominent Spaniard at No. 100 Broadway, yesterday, "that means that a very serious crisis is near at hand for Spain. It would be followed by a resignation of the entire Cabinet, and serious complications would ensue. But it is because of this very critical state of affairs that would be created by their resignation that I do not believe the announcement that they have resigned. I cannot believe they would desert their posts at such a critical moment. Yes, it is true Campos has done so, practically. I don't know what to think, really. Anyhow, one month more will decide which way the revolution will go."

At the headquarters of the Junta all were in a more hopeful mood than they had ever been. It was the consensus of opinion that the backbone of Spanish rule in Cuba had been broken, and that everything pointed to a speedy termination of the war, with victory for the Cubans as a sequel, whether the United States recognized the insurgents or not.

The warning of the Spanish Minister at Washington, Dupuy de Lome, to the effect that the adoption of General Weyler's stringent policy would probably bring about American recognition of the insurgents, was also regarded as a good omen for the patriots. On the whole, it was a Cuba day—as have been several more recently.

ARONSON MAY GO TO JAIL.

Has Not Paid His $25 Fine for Contempt of Court.

Rudolph Aronson will be locked up in Ludlow Street Jail if he does not pay a fine of $25 for contempt imposed upon him by Justice McCarthy, of the City Court, on December 17, 1895, for the latter signed yesterday an order committing the theatrical manager to that institution, and Deputy Sheriff Walgering started out late yesterday afternoon to find his man. Carl Beringer, of the Eden Musee, recovered a judgment of $4,000 against Aronson, and the judgment debtor failed to appear as ordered for supplementary examination as to his ability to satisfy the claim. Justice McCarthy, in fining Aronson, gave him five days in which to pay the $25, and said the manager must submit to a supplementary examination at the expiration of that period.

HE DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE

The Nation, Says Senator Daniel, Cannot Recede from the Monroe Doctrine.

He Makes a Strong Speech in the Upper House in Favor of the Davis Resolution.

WOLCOTT AND SEWELL CRITICISED.

Great Britain, He Declares, Could Least Fitly of All the Nations of the Earth Object to the Assertion of the Doctrine.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Monroe doctrine was the subject of a speech in the Senate to-day. It was made by Senator Daniel, and was an argument in favor of the Davis resolution and in defence of the course of the Administration in the Venezuelan matter.

Great Britain, he said, could least fitly, of all the nations of the earth, object to the assertion of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, as it had been announced not merely with the approval of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, but at his earnest and oft repeated solicitation. And with no better grace could Great Britain persist in repelling the manifold overtures made to her for arbitration.

The refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate a question, nominally one of boundary between British Guiana and the republic of Venezuela, involving many thousand square miles of territory, had led to controversial correspondence between the British Government and the United States. In that correspondence the United States Government had stood for and recommended arbitration, but Great Britain had stood out against it and repelled it. To all such appeals Great Britain had turned a deaf ear. The responsibility of the first wrong was fixed on Great Britain, and Congress and the Administration stood out in their appropriate attitude as friends of justice and friends of peace.

Proceeding to discuss Mr. Sewell's resolution and speech, Mr. Daniel said that the charge as to the President's action being premature and imprudent in view of the business and financial condition of the country was but superficial. The financial crisis had come on five years ago, and might last five or ten years longer. Meantime was the United States to take no cognizance of great affairs, but to sit down supinely and let the wide world wag as it would?

Referring to Mr. Wolcott's speech yesterday, Mr. Daniel quoted him as speaking of the Davis resolution as unobjectionable, moderate, clear and comprehensive—his objection to it being that Congress was not called upon to give its sanction to any policy to be pursued toward the Governments south of us. Any legislation on the subject at this time could only, in Mr. Wolcott's opinion, accentuate difficulties. So between the two Senators—Mr. Sewell and Mr. Wolcott—there was this difference, that the New Jersey Senator thought that his resolution went far enough, while the Colorado Senator characterized the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations as moderate, clear and comprehensive.

"This nation," Mr. Daniel declared, "cannot recede from the Monroe doctrine or from the position taken by the President. All critics, all friends of peace, should recognize this fact, and take their reckoning. It is not to be expected of us to speak in whispers, or to start at shadows, while the corridors of the Capitol are ringing with invectives levelled against those who do not applaud the aggrandizing spirit of Great Britain."

The close of Mr. Daniel's speech was liberally applauded.

Senator Davis, author of the resolution on the Monroe doctrine, which the President, according to the statements attributed to Senator Smith by a New York paper, has criticized as mischievous, inopportune and unfortunate, declined this morning to say anything on the subject further than to remark that he was not surprised to learn that the President did not agree with the committee. "I intend, in a few days, to address the Senate on the resolution," said Mr. Davis, "and then I will say what I may think best on the whole subject."

A PUZZLE TO THE POLICE.

Cannot Find Out Whether Mrs. Behlen Walked in Her Sleep or Attempted to End Her Life.

A pretty young woman, who has given her name to the police as Mrs. Herman Behlen, is the centre of a Harlem mystery. The officers believe that Mrs. Behlen is either a most wonderful sleep-walker, a would-be suicide, or crazy. There are facts apparently supporting each of these theories, but the peculiar feature of the whole affair is that it has been impossible so far to determine which is the correct supposition.

At a very early hour yesterday morning Policeman Donnellan, at One Hundred and Twenty-second street and First avenue, met Mrs. Behlen with her hair hanging down her back and dripping with icy cold water. The woman was in a chill, her teeth were chattering and all at once she went into what resembled a faint. The policeman held her up, and when she came to questioned her.

She said she must have been in the river, but she added that she could not remember where she had gone into the water, or how she had managed to get out. She gave her name and her residence at No. 14 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

Policeman Donnellan helped her to her home instead of taking her to the station. He puzzled over the woman's statement, and finally asked her if she was a sleep-walker. She answered that that must be the explanation. When her home was reached her husband helped her inside. He made no explanation and asked no questions.

Yesterday Special Officer Reid went to the house to inquire whether the woman had attempted suicide. The door was slammed in his face. He went again, and was told that there was nothing at all to be said. Other officers got a like reception. Behlen, when asked later if his wife walked to the river in her sleep, answered: "I will not say 'yes,' and I will not say 'no.'" When asked if she had attempted suicide, he made the same reply.

Behlen is a clerk, and with his mother and wife has lived in the house nine months. The neighbors have not seen Mrs. Behlen on the street in all this time, and they think that she is probably out of her mind and escaped from the house to throw herself in the river.

Six Additional Revenue Cutters.

Washington, Jan. 23.—In the Senate this morning Mr. McMillan made a favorable report on the bill providing for additional revenue cutters. There are to be two for the great lakes, two for the Pacific coast, and one each for the Gulf and New York.

Does the Baby Get In?

CAMPOS DENOUNCES SPAIN'S ENEMIES.

In Scathing Terms He Exposes the Ultra-Spanish to the Press.

If Cuba Is Lost, He Says, the Guilt Will Be on Their Conscience.

They Intrigued Against Him Because He Refused to Adopt a Policy of Barbarism.

THOUSANDS LEAVE FOR FLORIDA

Weyler's Arrival Anticipated with Apprehension by Nearly All Parties—It Is Feared He Will Repeat the Cruelties of the Last War.

By Charles Michelson.

[*Sent by mail to Key West to escape press censorship at Havana.*]

Havana, Jan. 22.—A few days ago Captain-General Martinez Campos was relieved of the charge of Cuba, ostensibly because the three political parties were dissatisfied with his war policy.

His farewell was a public function. A crowd was about the palace, there was music, artillery salutes, military escorts and all the rest of it, and at last the fine soldierly old gentleman marched from the palace to the steamer. It reminded me of a man being led away to execution.

Campos was supposed to be the popular idol, but there was hardly a cheer for him as he walked by. It struck me as the most perfunctory ceremony I ever saw, and so I wrote it.

When the account was received by the censor he asked that it be changed. For "cold" he suggested "earnest;" for "lifeless," "enthusiastic." It is not surprising that this feeling of bitterness should have been manifested at the going away of Campos. His departure was the result of political intrigue and the culmination of mutual upbraidings and suspicions. It was preceded by words stronger than customary in viceregal circles, when the ultra-Spanish were murmuring and reminding each other of the rising of the volunteers during the last war, the exile of the Captain-General, etc.

Campos sent for some of his most trusted officers in the field and notified the turbulent spirits opposed to him that he was prepared to crush any insubordination. After Campos had delivered the command of the government and army over to General Marin he approached a group composed largely of newspaper men and said:

SCATHING DENUNCIATIONS.

"Yes, the so-styled only true Spanish party should now be satisfied. They have been badly mistaken with me. They are influenced by a lot of mercenary tradesmen, whose patriotism extends no further than their shop doors. They wanted me to establish an inquisitorial policy in the city, and to open all the gateways for the most barbarous cruelties, as was done in the last war, when eight innocent boys were taken out and executed mercilessly, as if that blood so cruelly spilled in any way affected operations in the field.

"Those are the people whose acts darkened Spain's history and make us to bow down our heads with shame before the civilized world, who ever and anon have charged as with these infernal acts.

"Heaven knows I felt for the real Spaniards of Spain, and not for these who comprehend patriotism in another light.

"Ah, great gods! had I been here but wouldn't I have cooled them down. And had they ever attempted to do to me what was done with General Dulce they would have found in me a howling lion that would have crushed them.

"They, they alone, are responsible, should Cuba be lost, simply fulfilling the prophesy made a few years ago in the Cortes by a Senator, who called them 'selfish monopolists,' who, in their great greed, smothering all nobler feeling, are rushing madly on to a point where they shall be the indirect cause of any political change, and thus carrying out what has been said over and over again, that the Spaniards themselves lost the Americas for Spain.

"They pretend that I should rule with a heavy hand. I cannot be cruel. It is not my nature. Nor was I so in the Carlist war, nor in the last Cuban war, and certainly much less in the present, as my poor soldiers, when wounded, or prisoners, have been treated in the most humane and civilized manner.

"Therefore, I cannot follow out the policy which these people wish me to adopt; and, with that object, I cabled the Madrid Government, just to let them decide. And had they bidden me to stay, I intended to show these petty rulers how to keep their places. But now I discover how well they have minded their way and have filled the Ministry with calumny in cablegrams from Key West and letters from Havana, but I will show them up as they are to the Cortes and the outside world. The loss of Cuba will be on their consciences."

CRUELTY AND TORTURE IN SIGHT.

Cubans dread the arrival of General Weyler, appointed to the Governorship. Every steamer for Florida is crowded to its utmost capacity, and 1,000 Cubans, I am told, have applied for passports. I can hardly call it a panic yet, but nearly everybody who can afford to go is meditating on departure.

General Weyler is well remembered for his severities during the last war, and people look for no milder regime, though Weyler has made a public statement that he merely acted under orders.

Meanwhile the situation in the field remains unchanged. Though there is a skirmish every day somewhere, neither side gains much.

Spanish troops in force occupy a town. Rebels pass it by and take the next town. By the time the troops march there the rebels are gone, leaving burned buildings, broken telegraph and destroyed railroads. After a while, when soldiers are gone, they return to the first town and treat it likewise.

It is an impossibility to adequately garrison every town in Cuba. Meanwhile, rebels are all about; they seem to prefer the neighborhood of Havana and hover around, keeping 40,000 Spanish soldiers on the move.

Small bands of insurgents have been very close to Havana—close enough to stop milkmen and capture stages running to resorts in the vicinity.

The effects are very noticeable. Beef and vegetables have gone up in price in the markets. This morning great difficulty is experienced to supply customers with farm produce, as only rancheros very near the city venture to bring in their stuff.

There is a milk famine from the same cause. Any extreme distress of this sort is impossible in Havana, because the sea route is open, the coast trade not blocked, and Florida only a hundred miles away.

It is evident that the Government is no longer apprehensive of an attack on the capital. Cannon and columns no longer crowd the roads of the outskirts.

Business is so bad in Havana that all of the big retail merchants close at 6 o'clock to save gas, employes submitting to a reduction in wages.

At the united railroad shops 200 men have been discharged within a week. Another indication of the crisis is that now they will give you here $6.26 in silver for a gold centena worth $5 in Spain. In the interior there is absolutely no business being done.

A wail of indignation went up in Santiago de Cuba when General Pando ordered the sugar planters to begin grinding. If they ground the insurgents would burn. I understand that Pando did not generally enforce his order. Pando goes out to-day to take charge of the forces in Matanzas and Havana provinces.

Suspicious of the J. W. Hawkins.

The fishing steamer J. W. Hawkins, which has been lying idle in the Baltimore harbor for several months, stole from her moorings last Saturday night and is believed to be on the way to New York, ostensibly to carry a filibustering expedition to aid the Cuban revolutionists. Reports from Baltimore say that a Mr. Tinsley appeared in that city last week for the purpose of purchasing the steamer for a Mr. Smith, of New York. There are several Mr. Smiths in New York, but there is a particular Richard Smith connected with the Cuban Junta here. This Mr. Smith declared yesterday that he has nothing to do with the steamer and the usual denials of connection with any filibustering expedition were made by others of the Junta.

When the Hawkins left Baltimore she had coal enough to carry her to New York, but she is reported to have put into Norfolk for coal. The stop may have been made to put arms aboard. Those interested in the sale of the vessel noticed that plenty of money for the purchase was at hand, and that the buyers were anxious to get the ship away as soon as possible. An old account of the crew and other expenses were promptly paid and an open account of a shipyard was also settled. The bills of two parties who threatened libel suits for money due them were also adjusted. The sellers asked no questions and the purchasers gave no information as to the future of the steamer.

The Hawkins is larger than the James Woodall, of alleged filibuster fame. Her size is midway between that of a tugboat and a bay propeller. She is 130 feet long, 20 feet beam, 9 feet 8 inches deep and registers 188 tons gross. She was owned in Onancock, Va.

FLEECING POOR CUBANS.

Spain Announces That She Will Impose Another Tax on the Heavily Burdened Vassals.

By Charles Michelson.

Havana, Jan. 23.—More engrossing just now than news of insignificant skirmishes is the Government's determination, cabled from Spain, to impose a special war on the Cubans to pay the expenses of combating the rebellion. The tax, of course, falls on Spaniards and Cubans alike. An important editorial appears to-day in the Bulletin Commercial ridiculing the attempt in increase taxes when it is impossible to pay existing ones, as the returned blanks on the last levy show conclusively.

Plantation work is now entirely suspended in consequence of continuous alarms and anxieties. Families and laborers come into the large towns seeking help and safety, which it is impossible to supply. In certain districts many families owning plantations, farms and cattle, which they had leased and depended on for their income, now, owing to the non-payment of rents, actually lack the wherewithal to pay living expenses from day to day. How, then, is it possible to collect taxes from them?

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