General Weyler Announces Formally His Plan of Campaign.

COUNTRY COMMERCE TO BE ABANDONED

proclamation published today:

Proclamation—Don Valeriana Weyler, y Nicolau, marquis of Teneriffe, governor and captain reneral of the island of Cuba, genera-in-chief of the army, etc., desirous of warning the bonest inhabitants of Cuba and those loyal to the Spanish cause and in conformity to the laws, does order and command:

in conformity to the laws, does order and command:

Article I—All inhabitants of the district of Sancti Spiritus and the provinces of Pyerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba will have to concentrate in places which are the headquarters of a division, a brigade or column of a troop and will have to be provided with documentary proof of identity within eight days of the publication of this proclamation in the municipalities.

Article II—To travel in the country in the radius covered by the columns in operation it is absolutely indispensable to have a pass from the mayor, military commandants or chiefs of detachments. Any one lacking this will be detained and sent to headquarters of the division or brigade and thence to Havana, at my disposition, by the first possible means. Even if a pass is exhibited which is thought to be unauthentic or granted by authorities to persons with known sympathies toward the retelition, or who show favor thereto, serious consequences will result to those responsible.

responsible.

Article III—All owners of commercial establishments in the country districts will vacate them and the chiefs of columns will take such measures as the success of their expeditions dictates, which, while useless for the country's weath, serve the enemy as hiding places.

Article IV—All passes hitherto irsued hereby become null and void.

Article V—The military authorities will see to the immediate publication of this preclamation. VALERIANO WEYLER.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1896.

The second proclamation is as follows: The second proclamation is as follows:

In order to avoid suffering and delay ther than that essential in times of war and the summary proceedings of the forces a operation, I dictate the following procuration:

larration:
Article I-In accordance with the faculties conceded to me by rule 2, article 31, of the military code of justice, I assume as general-in-chief of the army operating in this island, the judicial attributes of the captain DELEGATES HIS AUTHORITY.

DELEGATES HIS AUTHORITY.

Article II—In virtue of rule 2 of said article I delegate from this date these judicial attributes to the commanders-inchlef of the First and Second army corps and to the general commanding the division, that is, in Puerto Principe.

Article III—Prisoners caught in action would be subject to the most summary trial, without any other investigation, except that indispensable for the objects of the trial.

Article IV—When the inquiry is finished, subject to consultation with the judicial authorities, the proceedings will not confinue during the course of operations, and in the presence of the judicial authority with an auditor, the sentence may be carried out. When said authority is not present, the process will be remitted to him and the culpable parties detained at the locality where the division or brigade head-quarters are situated.

Article V—The military juridic functionary of whatever rank, who accompanies in the operations the judicial authorities, when the latter thus decide, will act as auditor, dispensing with the assessor's assistance at court martial during operations, in cases where no other member of the juridic body is at hand.

Article VI—When the sentence is pro-

hand. title VI-When the sentence is pro-

Article VII—When the sentence be deprivation of liberty, the cu prit will be brought to Havana with the papers in the case; when the latter I can decide as to the penalty and the sentence to be carried into effect. Article VII—The said authorities will be acquainted with all cases initiated against acquainted with all cases initiated against the accused in war.

Article VIII—I reserve the right of promoting and sustaining all questions of commetence with other jurisdiction as also with the military and to determine inhibitions in all kinds of military processes in the terriory of the Island.

Article IX—I reserve, likewise, the faculty of assuming an inquiry into all cases when it is deemed convenient.

As TO DEATH RESERVACES

AS TO DEATH SENTENCES.

AS TO DEATH SENTENCES.

Article X-No sentence of death shall be effected without the acknowledgment by my authority of the testimony of the judgment which must be sent to me immediately except when no means of communication exists, or when it is a case of insult to a superior or military sedition, in which case sentence will be carried out and the information furnished to me afterward.

Article XI-Al: previous proclamations or orders conflicting with this on the question of the delegation of jurisdiction in this island are hereby null and void.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1896.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1896, The third proclamation is as follows:

I make known that taking advantage of the temporary insecurity of the district capitals and the rest of privinces, notices which cause uneasiness and alarm are invented and propagated and some pertons more daring still have taken advantage of this to draw the deluded and the ignorant to the rebel ranks. I am determined to have the laws obeyed and to make special means for this disposition, rullings frequently applied during such times as the present through which the island is now passing, and to make clear how far same certain points go in adapting them to except the code of military justice, and by the law of public order of April 23, 1870, and I make known, order and command that the following cases are subject to military law amongst others specified by law:

MUST NOT INVENT STORIES. The third proclamation is as follows

MUST NOT INVENT STORIES.

Clause I-Those who invent or prapagate by any means, notices favorable to the rebelion shall be considered as being guilty of offenses against the integrity of the nation and comprised in article 223, class 6, of the military code, whenever such notices faciliate the enemy's operations.

Clause II-Those who destroy or damage railroads lines, telegraph or telephone wires or apparatus connected therewith, or those who interrupt communication by opening bridges or destroying highways.

Clause III-Incendiarism in town or country or those who cause damage, as shown in chapter 8, article 13, volume 2, of the penal code, rulings in Cubs.

Clause IV-Those who sell, faciliate, convey, or deliver arms or annumition to the enemy or who supply such by any other means, or those who keep such in their power or tolerate or deal in such through the customs, and employes of the customs who fail to confiscate such importations will be held responsible.

Clause V-Those who being telegraphist divulge telegrams referring to the war, or who send them to persons who should not be cognizant of them.

AGAINST THE PRESS.

Clause VI-Those who through the press or otherwise reville the prestige of Spain. MUST NOT INVENT STORIES.

Clause VI-Those who through the press protherwise revile the prestige of Spain, her army, the volunteers or firemen, or any other force that co-operates with the army.
Clause VII—Those who by the same means endeavor to extol the enemy.
Clause VIII—Those who supply the enemy with horses, cattle or any other war re-

Clause IX—Those who act as spies, and to those the utmost of the law will be applied. Clause X—Those who serve as guides, unless surrendering at once and showing proof of force, and giving the troops at once evidence of loyalty. Clause XI—Those who adulerate army food, or conspire to alter the prices of pro-visions.

Clause XIII—Those who by messenger pigeons, fire works, or other signals communicate news to the enemy.

Clause XIV—The offenses enumerated, when the law prescribes the death penalty or life imprisonment, will be dealt with most summarily.

Clause XV—All other proclamations and

PROCLAMATIONS FOR CUBANS orders previously issued in conflict with this are annulled by this. HAVANA, Feb. HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1896. INSURGENT CAMPS DESTROYED.

Lieutenant Colonel Moreti reports that he has destroyed the insurgent camps at Hernas destroyed the insurgent camps at Her-rudera and Gallago. In an engagement with the band of Vera, near Bayamo, the troops sustained a loss of three killed, while the insurgents lost one prisoner and their leader, Eduardo Baez, wounded. It is re-ported that he afterward died. The band of COUNTRY COMMERCE TO BE ABANDONED

leader, Eduardo Baez, wounded. It is reported that he afterward died. The band of Aguirre, numbering 1,500, attacked the detachment of troops at Pocho and five armed volunteers surrendered to them. The leaders, Cardenas and Aguirre, led an attack upon the villages of Carra Bello, in Havana province. The garrison consisted of Captain Lorenzo and forty-one volunteers, who offered heroic resistance to the insurgents and repulsed them, inflicting a loss of two killed, besides seventy-eight wounded, who were carried off. The column of Conde Lespundiform and offered heroic resistance to the insurgents and repulsed them, inflicting a loss of two killed, besides seventy-eight wounded, who were carried off. The column of Conde Lespundiform and found found the insurgents at Deunos Ayres, undi fought the insurgents at Dennos Ayres, in the Sancti Spiritus district, and captured the camp hospital, making prisoners of the wounded. The police inspector, Trujilo Menegas, who was on the steamer Olivette, pre-paratory to the departing for Florida, was detained by the authorities. Leandro Aguirre was also detained on a charge of complicity in furnishing ammunition to the insurgents, having attempted to get away under a false

name ORITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE. Senate Must Recede or Meet With Mob Violence.

PARIS, Feb. 16 .- The capinet has decided to ignore the vote taken in the senate yesterday, which was a repetition of that body's acts February 11, deploring the tiregularities exposed in connection with the Southern railway scantal and demanding a searching inquiry. The newspapers nore express the belief that no issue from the cab-inet crisis is possible, except through the resignation of M. Ricard, minister of justice. LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Paris correspond-nt of the Times telegraphs as follows to

that paper: The cabinet has sounded a clear note. If it succeeds it is nothing more or less than a coup d'etat. If it fails, it is an act of violence to no good end. The setting aside of the vote of the senate virtually upset the constitution. If the senate stands firm, there are only two alternatives, the resignation of the ministers, or the expulsion of the Senate by a mob. The latter would mean the superseding of the constitution by a revolu-tionary convention.

The Chamber of Deputies, which reassem-

bles on Thursday, after a cabinet council on Tuesday, may, however, recoil from a second rote, which might prove disastrous.

The situation is the most delicate seen here in twenty-five years.

here in twenty-five years.

The special dispatches from Paris this morning all agree as to the gravity of the French crisis. According to a semi-official statement, Bourgeois, the premier, had an interview with President Faure, Sunday afterinterview with President Faure, Sunday afternoon, and explained that the conflict of the
Senate with the Chamber had assumed such
a character that a resignation of the ministry would not solve the crists. The cabinet
had, therefore, decided to await the further
expression of the Chamber, the minister
agreeing that they can no more yield to the
Senate than they can disregard the confidence of the Chamber.

A dispatch from Paris to the Post says:
The real origin of the crists is the determination of the Senate to overthrow the radical
ministry or to die in the attempt. Not since

ministry or to die in the attempt. Not since Mairese has France been on the brink of such extensive upheaval.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN SAMOA.

Foo Strong to Enable Other Nations to Introduce Reforms. APIA, Samoa, Jan. 30.—(Via San Fran-cisco, Feb. 16, per steamship Monowal.)— The bottom has practically dropped out of the Samoan revolution. German influence is too strong here to enable the people of other ationalities to proceed with reforms which are really an absolute necessity. The resolution of the Apia municipal council accept ing the resignations of four of its members not unanimously approved by the contreaty, the question was referred to Chief Justice Ide for final decision. His honor has just handed down his opinion, which states that there is no apparent necessity for accepting the resignations referred to and therefore the members are still in of fice whether they like it or not. However, two of the leaders of the movement are Americans with large business interests in Samoa, and will leave no stone unturned to remedy a condition of affairs such as pre-valls at present, when 80 per cent of the

total revenue is paid out in salaries. Dr. Schmidt, for six months German con sul general in Samoa, has been instructed t at once proceed to Japan on a mission which at present is a secret. This gentleman is one of the best informed on eastern trade subjects of any in the German diplomatic effort to capture a good slice of Patific trade it is surmised that he will prepare a report on this question.

Two large barques and two smaller ven-

sels were wrecked in the harbor of Hapali, of the Tongan group, on January 2. No lives were lost, but one of the barques had a cargo of 600 tons of copra on board, of which very little will be saved. Earthquakes have been numerous and severe during the affecting all the islands in the vicinity of Samoa.

ENGLAND'S LATEST POSITION.

ommission Suggested to Investigat the Venezuelan Affair at Once. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- An editorial in the limes this morning contains some important and interesting suggestions on the subject of Venezuela. The Times suggests that England appoint a strong and independent commission to investigate Venezuela's dispute for the collightenment of Parliament and the public as early as the Washington commission shall report. It adds that there would be no difficulty in finding eminent men whose conclusions would be unhestatingly accepted.

The Daily News, in an editorial, regrets that

such a grave subject as the Venezuelan had not been raised by a more influential man than L. Atherly Jones, the radical member who moved an amendment expressing regret that an assurance that the Venezuelan question would be submitted to arbitration was absent "No liberal wishes to pick a quarrel with Lord Salisbury over Venezuela." the Daily News continues; "therefore it is impossible that the House of Commons ould adopt the Jones amendment. It would e a virtual vote of censure, which would, the present case, be unpatriotic. the country would, we hope, welcome from Mr. Balfour an announcement of a general arbitration, with a provision that, in the event of the award going against us. England should purchase the settled districts."

QUEEN'S LETTER OF THANKS.

Warm Sympathy Extended by Masses is Acknowledged. LONDON, Feb. 16 .- In a special supplement to the Gazette published Sunday is printed the following letter from the queen, dated Osborn, February 14: "I have, alas, once more to thank my loyal subjects for their warm sympathy in the fresh and grievous affliction which has befallen me and my beloved daughter, Beatrice, princess of Batbeloved daughter, beatrone, princess of nat-tenberg. This new sorrow is an overwhelm-ing and, to me, a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in my home, and my dear daughter loses a noble and devoted husband, to whom she was united by the cloust affection. To witness the blighted hardings of the daughter, who have never visions. Clause NII—Those who by means of explosives, commit offenses referred to in the law of June 10, 1894, made to extend to this island by the royal order of October 17, 1874, seeing that these offenses affect the public peace and the law of April 23, 1879, grants me power to leave to the cylinauthorities the proceedings in such cases as are comprised in captions 4 and 5 and treatise 3, of volume 2 of the common penal code, when the culprits are not military, or when the offense renders such action advisable.

This new s-frow is an evi-waining ing and, to me, a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in my home, and my dear daughter loses a noble and devoted husband, to whom she was united by the husband, to whom she was ilke a bright sunbeam in my home, and the husband to whom she was fixed and to be a husband to whom she was united by the husband to whom she was illed and to be a husband to whom she was ilke a bright su

## JAPAN GETS READY FOR WAR

Great Activity Among the Naval Forces of the Island Empire.

BLAMES RUSSIA FOR THE COREAN REVOLT

Trouble Fomented for the Purpose of Affording an Excuse for the Establishment of a Russian Protectorate.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-There is great activity among all the naval forces, The Japanese government is confident that Russia is encouraging the revolt in Corea

with a view to the early establishment of a

Russian protectorate over the kingdom. The seat of the Corean government is now in the Russian legation at Seoul, where the king remains guarded. It is believed that the king of Corea authorized the outbreak

in revenge for the murder of the queen. The emperor of Japan suspended the sitting of Parliament in the midst of opposition

attack on Premier Ito's ministry.

LONDON, Feb. 16.-The Times will print a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, tomorrow which says: News from Scoul, Corea, proves that Russia made a remarkable coup on the night of February 10. On that night 200 Russian marines, with a field gun, were landed at Chemulpo and marched to Scoul. The king secretly left the paiace for the Russian legation, when he proclaimed his ministers guilty of treason. Two of the ministers were arrested and executed, and the other, the Tai-Wan-Kun (the father of the king), is a prisoner at the legation. An anti-Japanese ministry was then formed. A bitter feeling has been aroused. A cabinet council was held, attended by the military officials. It is reported the Russian minister declared that Russia was not responsible and that he merely afforded protection at the that Russia made a remarkable coup on the

declared that Russia was not responsible and that he merely afforded protection at the king's request. But it is believed this precludes a Russian protectorate over Corea. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Herbert today received a cablegram from Captain MeNair of the Asiatic station confirming the newspaper reports of renewed disturbances in Corea. The telegram was sent from Nagasaki, Japan, and is as follows:

Telegraphic information has been refrom Nagasaki, Japan, and is as follows:

Telegraphic information has been received from the commander of the Mathias via Cheefoo, China, as follows: There is much (great) excitement in Seoul. The king has gone to the Russian legation and ordered the arrest of the cabinet. The guard has gone to Seoul, Corea, Telegraph wires have been cut. Two men have been killed.

M'NAIR.

At the foreign legation here it was said there had been no advices touching the cable referred to and the only advices at hand are from the newspapers.

VENEZUELA BOILS OVER AGAIN.

Press Urges the Government to Make a Demonstration Against England. Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The story of an English vessel taking soundings at the mouth of the Orinoco provokes much warlike comment. The people of Ciudad Bolivar, the capital of Guiana, say the vessel is there for the purpose of determining whether warships are needed to hold the Orincco, which is Venezuela's strong strategic position. The government has been warned that as England is increasing her force of men and cannon at the stations on the Amacuro and Cuyuni rivers, the latest move menaces the integrity of the nation. The press savs that now is the English arrogance a lesson. The suggestion to arbitrate the Uruan incident meets opposition here. It is believed that the jurisdiction of the disputed territory should be settled first; otherwise it would be an admis-

sion of British sovereignty.
Public opinion is averse to treating with England directly in the Guiana boundary matter. The feeling is that Venezuela should manifest its gratitude and courtesy to the United Stotes by awaiting the report of the boundary commission. They point out that when Venezuela was alone England never

considered its desires for a penceful settle-ment and that she only regards it now through fear of the United States.

A cablegram from London says that the queen's speech to Parliament declares that the difference with the United States is in a fair way to be arranged amicably.

The board of directors of the English railroad between Guanta and Barcelona has decided to resume traffic in obedience to an
order from the minister of public works.

A female patriotic society has been organized. The president of the society, in a
etiring address, promised that, while women
cannot fight they will encourage and adcannot fight they will encourage and a d the men in every way possible. The Colom-bian excursionists left on the Transandean railroad this morning and were banqueted at Valencia tonight. They will embark on the ship Porto Cabello tomorrow for Kings-W. NEPHEW KING. ton, Jamaica.

STEAMER MONOWAI ARRIVES.

wenty-Seven Days from Australia with Several Notable Passengers. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.-The steam ship Monowai arrived this morning, twentyseven days and six hours from Sydney, via Aucklands, Apia and Honolulu. She reports all quiet on the Hawaiian islands. The Monowai brought several notable people as passengers, among them being the following: Sir William Windyer, lord chief justice of New Zealand, who is on his way to England, and Arthur A. Zimmerman, the champlen bi-cyclist of the world, who is completing a tour of the world, having been in Australia about three months.

READY TO OCCUPY SANTIAGO. Startling Assertion Made by Cubans

Just Arrived at Kingston. Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 16.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Several invalid Cubans, who have arrived here, report that immense stores of munitions of war have been received by the insurgents which have enabled them to take measures for the occupation of the city of Santiago the moment the United States government recognizes them. General Weyler's advent has compelled them to plan prompt and decizive action.

EIGHT PERSONS PERISH IN FLAMES

Fire in a London Tenement House Causes Many Fatalities. LONDON, Feb. 16 .- A number of herrible ecidents occurred at a fire early Sunday norning in a tenement at No. 7 Church treet, Soho, behind the Palace Theater of Varieties. Five children and three adults were burned to death. One man jumped from window and was impaled upon the railing of a fence. He was removed to a hospital in a dying condition. Several other persons escaped from the burning building with the greatest difficulty.

South Africa Company's New Chief LONDON, Feb. 16 .- A Capetown dispatch, which the Times will publish tomorrow says: Major Nidley and several Huszar officers have left Pieter Maritzburg, Natal, for Rhodesta, it is understood, to assume com-mand of the Chartered South Africa com-

pany's police. Peru Fears a Revolution. LIMA, Peru, Feb. 16.-The government just now manifesting excessive vigilance against a threatened oprising. Yesterday the authorities notified a hundred Cacerist officers at Arequips that they had their

PRESIDENT DOLE IS HOPEFUL.

President of the Hawailan Republic Thinks the Natives Are Satisfied. HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—(Via San Francisco, Feb. 16, per Steamer Monewai.)-President Dole returned to this city on the 4th, after paying an extended visit to the island of Hawaii. In an interview the president said: "When I visited Hawaii fourteen months ago I saw very few natives; they did not exhibit any inclination to see me and be friendly and I did not intrude myself upon them. This time it seemed different; there was every evidence of kindly feeling on their part and in nearly every part visited I was asked to address them and at the close of asked to address them and at the close of the meeting they were profuse in expressing their feelings by cordial hand shakes. Politics are not deeply scated in the hearts of the Hawalians. A majority of them do not seem to care particularly for the monarchy, but they are interested in land which, to my mind, is encouraging."

The conspiracy case against J. K. Sheridan and Dr. Frank Underwood has been passed until called. The trial will probably

passed until called. The trial will probably take place about March 1. Both men are in jail. Minister Cooper received a communi-cation from Signor S. De Canavarro, Por-tuguese charge d'affaires, yesterday. In it the diplomat acknowledges receipt of the foreign office letter of invitation to observe January 17 as a national holiday and caying that, owing to his absence on Kaul on important business at the time, be was unable to participate.

TRAGIC ENDING OF ILLICIT LOVE.

Commits Suicide, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Barbara Kossel, a night shot and killed John Rohlfing, her lover, and then with the same weapon, a cheap revolver of 32 caliber, fired a bullet into her own brain, dying instantly. The tragedy occurred in a room adjoining H. F. Sherman's printing office at Oliver and Third streets. John Rohlfing and his brother, Third streets. John Rohlfing and his brother, Henry, both of whom worked in the printing office, lodged there. When Henry returned to their lodgings this evening he stumbled over the body of his brother lying in the hallway. The body of the girl was found within the room. John and Miss Kossel had lived together for two years, though unmarlived together for two years, though unmarried, but recently they quarreled and broke
up housekeeping when Rohlfing began to
keep company with another girl. Miss Kossel was in the habit of visiting her former
lover at the room on Olive street, where
he had gone to live with his brother. Henry.
This morning John left Henry asleep and
went out to spend the day. He says he
knows nothing of what occurred afterward,
but it is supposed Miss Kossel called on her
former lover and tried to induce him to return to her. Failing to do so she shot and
killed him and then committed suicide. killed him and then committed suicide.

MRS. MARY LEASE IN THE PULPIT. Makes Her Debut in Wichlin with a

Large Audience. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 16,-A special to the Journal from Wichita says: Today Mrs. Lease made her debut into the ministry. She preached her initial sermon and conducted her first pulpit exercises in the Contral Christian church to an audience that The saying tonight is that everybody in Wichita was present, except the preacher's decile and practical husband, who went down town early in the morning, ewept out his drug store and did a prosperous business while his eloquent wife was preaching.

A great many deaf mutes were present and had the words of the speaker interpreted for them. They presented her with a fine bouquet. Mrs. Lease delivered another sermon tonight to an audience fully as large as extended out into the middle of the avenue.

duct. Mrs. Lease delivered another sermon tonight to an audience fully as large as the morning congregation. There was only one instance in which Mrs. Lease departed from the spirit of love that pervaded her from the spirit of love that pervaded her the first of love the first of love that pervaded her the first of love the first of love that pervaded her the first of love the first of l sermon, and that was when she said that the church horetofore had told half the truth, and while they were discussing the dramatic theology the mouth of a yawning nell was swallowing the poor souls who did not comprehend them.

SWITCHMAN REINHART KILLED.

Ann Over by a Car in the Union Pacific Yards at Green River. GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Feb. 16 .- (Special felegram.)-Fred Reinhart, a switchman, employed in the local yards, was run over by a car at 3:15 this morning and instantly killed. Reinhart was 32 years of age, and has worked here about five years. He was a man of exemplary habits, and a member in good stand-ing of Green River lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Castle Rock lodge, Switchmen of North America. His mother and several brothers and sisters live at Cozad, Neb., to which point his body will be shipped tomor-row morning. Reinhart's father died two nonths ago, and it was the intention of the son to quit railroading today and return to his mother's farm. He was to have been married next month. The local knights and switchmen will bear all funeral expenses.

SHOOTING MORA CASTLE PRISONERS.

Rumor in Havana that the Weyle Slaughter Has Begun. TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 16.—One hundred and forty passengers arrived on the steamer Oilvette, from Cuba, tonight. They say the rumor prevails in Havana that the prisoners in More castle are being shot, as the firing can be heard in the city. Gomez has notified General Weyler that should be attempt to repeat the atrocities of the former revolution he will be shot by Cuban assessins. A Spanish secret service detective named Garcia will arrive on the next steamer, com missioned to remain here to spy upon expeditions.

Kruger Will Not Visit England. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Berlin corre spondent of the Chronicle sends a dispatch apparently inspired by Mr. Leyds, the secreapparently inspired by Mr. Leyds, the serve-tary of state of the Transvaal, which says: The Transvaal government considers Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's proposed home rule a preposterous and siterly unworkable scheme. It may almost be accepted as cer-tain that President Kruger will not visit England, because his presence there would be a virtual recognition of England's right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvagi.

LONDON. Feb. 16.—Sir Edward Clark. Q. C., the distinguished criminal advocate, has been retained for the defense of Jameson upon his trial in England.

Anron Hirschfield Morries Again ST. PAUL, Feb. 16 - Aaron Hirschfield of Miles City, Mont., formerly of Helena, was one of the chief figures in about the most sensational divice suit ever prosecuted and won in North Dakote. He has been married to a prominent Chicago woman. The new Mrs. Aaron Hisschield was Mrs. Marie F. Cluxton of Chicago an Episcopalian in high social circles. She has been at the Aberdeen in this city for some time for her health, and Hirschield was stopping at the same place. List night they were married at the hotel by Justice William Mitchel of the Minnesota supreme court.

Glass Works Descroyed. WHEELING W. Va., Feb. 17.—The Buck-eye Glass works of Martin's Forry, caught fire at 1:15 o'clock this merning, and was totally destroyed. The loss will probably reach 455.000, and the inaurance will not exceed one-third of that sum. Movement of Ocean Vessels Peb. 16.

At New York-Arr ved-Erruria from Liverpool; St. Louis from Southampton; Prussia from Hamburg.

At Liverpool—Arrived, 15th—Lancasterian from Boston; Umbria from New York.

At London—Arrived, 15th—Victoria from New York.

At Havre-Arrived-La Touraine from New York. At Bremen-Arrived-Auchen from

WIFE DOUBTFUL NANSEN'S

Has Heard Nothing from the Explorer Very Recently.

Believe from the News that the Doctor Has Reached the Coast of Siberia and is Returning Homeward.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Feb. 16.-Widespread as is the interest over the whereabouts of Nansen, an interest extending today over the whole world wherever telegraph and the cable can reach, it can nowhere be more keenly felt than in the heart of his devoted wife, who lives in this city, whence the expedition in the Fram sailed on June 24 1893.

Having in mind that the first news of himself that the explorer could by any possibility transmit would probably be directed to the wife, a representative of the Associated press has called upon Mrs. Nansen to inquire what news she has of her husband's whereabouts. She has received no word from her husband directly. But she is profoundly St. Louis Girl Murders Her Lover and hopeful that the news which first came from Irkutsk, and has since been corroborated ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Barbara Kossel, a from other sources, is authentic and that pretty German girl, about 19 years old, toof the north pole and is now safely emerging from the mystic isolation of the frozen zone

> It must be added, however, that there is a reservation of doubt in Mrs. Nansen's mind, despite the hopefulness that buoys her up. The absence of direct news to herself leaves the room for this doubt. She will not allow herself to take assurance of her husband's good fortune until she hears it from him-self. She fears the possible fall from this high point of happiness, should there be

subsequent disappointment.
Scientists here, whose sympathy with Dr.
Nansen and the objects of his expedition is very vivid and cordial, believe from the news eceived that Nansen has really reached the coast of Siberia and is returning homeward.

BELIEVES IT IS PURELY A FAKE

Prof. Dyche of Peary's Party on the Nansen North Pole Discovery, JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Feb. 16.—Prof. Dyche, the explorer, who went with Pears in his last expedition to the north, in an interview, has expressed his disbelief of Dr. Nansen's reported discovery of the north pole. He believes it is a fake rumor, similar to the one current last summer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The rumor that Nansen has reached the goal of Arctic exploration has stirred up excitement among scientists here. The statement having been made in discussion that Lieutenant Peary had attained the highest point north, 83 de-grees, General A. W. Greeley has come forward with a contradiction. General Gree-ley says: "Strongly as I have admired and praised the courage and endurance of Mr. Peary in successfully crossing the ice cap of north Greenland, I cannot see ascribed

Buddington, 1871, 82 degrees, 16 minute north; the Englishman, Beaumont (wit Nares), 1876, 82 degrees, 21 minutes north; Barry, 1878, 82 degrees, 20 minutes north. Lastly, the honors which for three centuries had remained with England, passed to America through the explorers of the expedition I had the honor to command, when Lockwood and Brainard reached 83 degrees, 24 minutes north, a point that to this time has been unsurpassed. If Nansen and Jackson wrest this record from America I stand fore-most among men ready to do them honor, but until such achievement shall be substan-tiated, I hold fast for the men and officers who suffered and triumphed under my orders and I am sure no man will speak up more quickly in their defense than an officer of the United States navy, to whom these erroneously ascribed honors must be most dis

FOR AN ARBITRATION COURT.

Call Issued in New York to Meet Eng-land Half Way. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.-A call signed by Mayor William L. Strong, Bishop Hebry Potter, Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Justice Charles P. Daly, President Seth Low and William E. Dodge has been sent to a number of prominent men in this city and Brooklyn looking toward the formation of a committee to further the movement now in progress in England and this country for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration to settle all disputes arising be tween the United States and Great Britain The call says: "Simultaneous movement in Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities "Simultaneous movements consider the subject of a permanent high and the United States indicate how wide spread is the desire in this country to reach a pacific settlement of such disagreements between Great Britain and ourselves as diolomacy fails to adjust.

"It is proposed to ask fifty representative citizens of New York and Brooklyn to form a committee, which shall co-operate with similar committees in other cities, to call a meeting to be held in Washington to take such action as will best further this sub-

SENATOR QUAY IS IN THE RACE. nnounces that He is Determined to Go Before the St. Louis Convention. PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—Senator Quay has dispelled all doubts as to the sincerity of the movement in favor of his nomination for the presidency at the St. Louis convention, through an interview with Frank De H. Robinson of Cleveland, made public this evening. Mr. Robinson, who is the repreentative of Mark A. Henna, ex-Gavernor Mc Kinley's right hand man, called on Senator Quay at his home in Beaver today and pintedly asked the latter what his real position in the presidential race. The query was brought about by the numerous state-ments that Senator Quay's candidacy is merely a bluff. Mr. Robinson tonight said the senator received him cordially, and ir answer to the leading question, unhesitat-ingly and without qualification, said his can-didacy was bona fide in every respect. Should he fall, it would not be because his friendwould not work faithfully to attain their end. Mr. Robinson was pleased at the outspoken way in which Senator Quay met him but says the McKinley forces will be nothing

daunted and will not waver a particle in their allegiance to him. PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 16.-Thomas For tune, the New York colored editor, is here ostensibly on a visit, but leading colored men say that he is quietly working to secure the Florida delegation to St. Louis for Gov-ernor Morton of New York. Governor Mc-Kinley has had his agents at work here for some time among the colored people. Duval county today elected a solid delegation for McKinley. This practically settles the fight in Florida. So far nineteen counties have sixteen of which have instructed

MONROE DOCTRINE HIS SUBJECT. MANDERSON IS KEPT BUSY Senator Davis Expected to Talk on

His Resolution this Week. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- As to the week n the senate, outside of the fact that Senator Davis will speak Monday in support of the Monroe dectrine and that the appropriation bills which have been reported will be MANY THINK THE POLE'S SECRET SOLVED taken up and probably definitely disposed of, no definite forecasting of the proceedings can be given. Senator Davis' speech is expected to be a strong and logical expression of the more advanced views of the Mon-

rce doctrine.
There are three of the appropriation bills There are three of the appropriation bills on the senate calendar, but it is not believed that any of them, unless it is the consular and diplomatic bill, will arouse any prolonged debate. It is possible the diplomatic bill may not excite debate. This bill affords an opportunity to open discussion generally, and it is very rarely allowed to pass without senators availing themselves of the opening to discuss diplomatic affairs generally. It is also probable that the pension appropriation bill will be taken advantage of to discuss pensions.

tage of to discuss pensions.

The Cuban resolution has been given the place of precedence after the appropriation bills, but it is not yet certain that this subject will be taken up seriously until the senators who may wish to speak upon it senators who may wish to speak upon is shall have the opportunity to prepare themselves. Senator Call will speak on the subject if he succeeds in getting it up, and possibly one or two other senators will be heard. The senate committees have been unusually active since the holidays with the consequence that there is an accumulation of husiquence that there is an accumulation of business sufficient to cover twenty-seven pages of the calendar, embracing subjects in which of the calendar, embracing subjects in which all the senators are interested. There is, therefore, a general desire to get together on the calendar, and the probabilities are that with the appropriation bills out of the way, the calendar will be reached and a large number of unimportant cases disposed. There is much conjecture among the of. There is much conjecture among the senators as to the probabilities of getting up the whole tariff bill in some form, but much depends on whether the friends can be assured of success. In case the minority be assured of success. In case the minority and majority of the committees on privileges and elections on the Dupont case report, the former favoring the seating of Mr. Dupont as senator from Delaware, and the latter opposing that course, it will go to the senate tomorrow, but the discussion which is sure to ensue on this question, will be postponed until later in the session. There is beginning to be a great deal of talk in the senate of an early adjournment. If it is made evident that there will be no tarffi legislation many senators think that an adjournment by June 1 would be possible. journment by June 1 would be possible.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN HOUSE.

Most of the Time of that Body Will Be Thus Taken Up This Week. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Most of the time of the house this week will be taken up with the consideration of appropriation bills. The agricultural bill, which was taken up yesterday, should be disposed of tomorrow unless a prolonged debate should be precipitated on the question of seed distribution by the Agricultural department. The Indian and army appropriation bills are ready and the appropriations committee expects to have the executive, legislative and judicial appro-priation bills reported by Wednesday. The foreign affairs committee will call up the resolution to censure Ambassador Bayard as soon as those in charge of the appro-priation bills, which have the right of way,

priation bills, which have the right of way, afford an opportunity to do so.

The foreign affairs committee is also working on a Cuban resolution and it may possibly be reported this week. The trend of opinion in the committee favors a resolution expressing it as the sense of congress that a state of war exists in Cuba and instructing

the president to issue a preciamation recog-nizing the insurgents as belligerents.

The contest case of Van Horn against Tarsney from the Fifth Missouri district, which has been submitted to the committee. an be submitted at any time, as it is a

reopened. APPEALS FOR A VOTE FOR SILVER.

of the Party Issues an Address. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- J. J. Mott hairman of the national committee of the silver party, has issued an address to the people. He refers to the late conference in Washington to organize the silver forces in Washington to organize the silver forces in the United States and warns those interested in seeing the white metal more generally used and the parity maintained that old parity lines must not be permitted to influence their votes at the approaching election. The address declares that the time has come when separate action is necessary for the very salvation of the republic and mentions a number of reasons why a new parity with silver's interests the leading issue should be in the field early in the contest. The address concludes with an appeal to all voters to be ready for the organization.

AFRICAN TRAVELER'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Donaldson Smith Arrives at Nev York from England. NEW YORK, Feb. 16,-Dr. Donaldson Smith, the young Philadelphia physician who has recently experienced some stirring adventures on his expedition to Lake Rudolph. Africa, arrived here today from England on beard the St. Louis. He was in the best of health. He goes direct to his home in Philadelphia, where he will be busy with his book on his last journey. On completing his account of his travels, which will be pub-lished simultaneously in England and Amer ica, Dr. Smith contemplates another expedi tion to northeast Africa, starting, as before, from London. Perhaps of the greatest popular interest is Dr. Smith's discovery of many new tribes, whose existence was previously unknown. Among those is a race of pigmies, the fact of whose discovery has caused something like a commotion in scientific circles. These curious people are of negro type, coal black and absolutely naked. Although of great physical beauty. with well formed limbs, they are barely re-moved from animals, and their code of morality is very lax. Later in life, how-ever, they settle down and marry. These remarkable people are all between four and five feet high, and live in primitive conical

hive feet high, and live in primitive conical huts. Their only industry is corn raising and the rearing of sheep and goats. They are born hunters. In warfare they use poisoned arrows, the wounds inflicted by which prove fatel within an hour.

Prof. Robert L. Garner of Roanoke, Va., who was dispatched last summer on a second reip to the jungles of Africa by the African Research society of Chicago, arrived today on Research society of Chicago, arrived today on the Etruria. He went for the purpose of com-pleting, his monkey alphabet and learning more about the language of monkeys. Prof. S. H. Peabody of the University of Chicago. was one of the backers of Prof. Garner's en-terprise. Prof. Garner returns with much new information. He has in his portfolio a photograph of the most brutal gorilla man in Africa. This gorilla man would be alled in Australia a bushman. Prof. Garner considers that his miss on

erfecting himself in the monkey tongue has been largely accomplished. "I am con-inced that monkeys talk to each other." rinced that monkeys talk to each other, says he, "and that some of them possess a higher intelligence and a greater fluency of language than many of the African natives."

Prof. Garner plunged into the Bolumbs country on his way to the interior of the "Darkest" Africa at Ambrisette, Angrola, is the latter part of last October.

Deaths of a Day, JACKSONVII.LE, Fig., Feb. 16.—John Wright died at his home in Santa Rosa ourity, aged 128 years. He had been blin-or many years, but was mentally sound to leaves four generations of descendants

Soldier Commits Spielde. SALT LAKE, Feb. 16.—Private Marsha. Mitchell, formerly of Mississippi, committed suicide at Fort Douglass today by shooting himself with a rifle, caused by despondency.

Between Legal Business and Social Calls His Time is Well Occupied.

HISTORY OF THE BURLINGTON GRANT

Measure to Donnte Public Lands to the State of Great Importance to Nebraska - Systematic Irrigation Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- (Special.) -- General C. F. Manderson has been reviving memcries of senatorial days during the past week and his temporary card basket at the Arlington hotel tells a story of his wide acquaintance. A dinner here, a luncheon there, a musicale thrown in as a sauce, piquante, and incidentally meeting with senatorial and house committees upon a multiplicity of subjects have commanded his time to a remarkable degree.

To The Bee correspondent he talked freely upon the legislative matters which brought him to the national capital.

In reply to a question relative to the land grants of the B. & M. and other roads, and the action proposed to be taken at this session of congress to correct the cloud thrown upon them by the president's message, General Manderson said:

"It affords me pleasure to comply with cur request. I will confine myself more particularly to the proposed legislation as it will affect the land grant of the Burlington road in the states of Iowa and Nebraska, and this reference will explain the conditions as to many other roads which are similarly

"When it was proposed to build the Burlington line it was to be constructed through a territory so sparsely settled that congress provided for a land grant at a certain number of sections of land per mile of road con-structed through the territory that was to be paturally tributary to the road. By the provision of the law a certain number of odd-numbered sections of land were to be granted on each side of the right of way of the rall-road. The date when the legislative grant should take effect to carry the title to the lands was the time of filing of the line of definite location, and upon such date being fixed by the Interior department all odd-numbered sections of land on both the north and the south side of the tract were to be withdrawn from homestead or pre-emption filing and as it was constructed and accepted by the government, patents were to be issued on the payment by the corporation of the cost of surveying. In the case of the Burlington the date of the definite location was fixed by the department in the year 1865; but by neglect of the Interior department the odd-numbered sections of land belonging to the railroad company were not withdrawn from settlement. As the result of this, homesteaders and pre-emptors went upon the lands during the time that elapsed between the fixing of the date of definite location

and the actual building and acceptance by the government of the road. SETTLERS HAD POSSESSION.

"When the time came for the patenting of the lands by the government to the railroad company it was ascertained that a large body of land south of the line of the railroad, being odd-numbered sections belonging to the company, had been those settled upon. They were the choicest lands in the grant, and when the Burlington company made complaint that by this delay of the government officials, it had been injured, the Interior department expressed a desire that the settlers should not be disturbed.

"The government then proposed that in lieu of the lands thus illegally occupied it would grant to the Burlington road odd-num-SETTLERS HAD POSSESSION.

would grant to the Burlington road oddmatter of higher importance than an appropriation bill. The report is in favor of the contestant, but a minority report will be filed on Tuesday recommending that the case be recommitted and the testimony be recommended. road to all these lands, and the Burlington made sale of its lands, except a small frac-tion that it still holds; the lands thus held

being of very inferior quality and there "In the state of Iowa, the titles that have passed from the railroad company to the settlers have cost an occupancy of from thirty to forty years, and in the state of Nebraska from fifteen to twenty years; and it must be remembered that all the settlers derived their title through the railroad based upon the patent issued by the government

itself. "In the course of time it was claimed that the grant of land to the Burlington road was not a grant of quantity, but a grant of was not a grant of quantity, but a grant of limit, by which I mean that land could not be taken upon one side of the road to make up for a deficiency upon the other. I do not believe that this contention is sound, although it has dictum back of it to support it. At any rate whether sound or unsound it would be a most inequitable thing for the government—the grantor of these titles—to attempt now to disturb the grantees. In the state of Nebraska under the law octhe state of Nebraska under the law oc-cupancy of lands for ten years, without color of title, gives full title, even as against the owner of the fee. It is a marvelous proceeding that the government of the United States, having issued its patents, should, from fifteen to forty years thereafter, at-

tempt to deprive its grantees of the title that it itself has given. SETTLERS PROTECTED. "On March 3, 1891, there having been much disturbance of thought of those who held titles, congress passed an act providing that the United States government should have the United States government should have five years—and five years only—from that time to attack its own titles. The five years were allowed to elapse until within two months of the expiration of the time with nothing done, as nearly a quarter of a century had been allowed to elapse with nothing done, when on the 17th of January, 1806, President Cleveland sent a message to

congress asking legislation that this grant be further and indefinitely extended. "The matter has been presented to the committee on public lands of the house, and they have formulated a bill which materially differs from the legislation requested by the president, in that it fully protects the rights of purchasers. I have no doubt that this bill will pass the house. I am here to present this matter in argument to the com-mittee on public lands of the senate, and I feel assured that he wrong attempted will never be perpetrated by congress. If there is any instance where railroad com-panies have not carned their grants, or if there has been any fraud or deceit perpe-trated, of course the courts should be opened to the government to right itself against the wrong perpetrated.

"The purchasers of railroad lands in the sent this matter in argument to the

"The purchasers of railroad lands in the state of Nebraska need have no fear or disturbance of mind. Their titles are secure, and they can rest assured that no action by congress will render them insecure."

"Can you tell The Bee anything about the bill proposing to cede the public lands in the state of Nebraska to the state itself?" isked the correspon IMPORTANT TO NEBRASKA.

"Yes, I am familiar with the bill. I drafted it and introduced it in the Fifty-third congress. The proposition of the bill in general terms is to cede all public lands in the state of Nebraska to the state itself, in order that the state may by lease or sale dispose of non-irrigable lands, and with the proceeds derived from such lease or sale, inaugurate a system of irrigation as shall reclaim lands susceptible of being put under ditch, and then make sale or lease of those irrigated lands when they shall be of these irrigated lands when they shall be reclaimed. This same bill has been introduced by Senator Thurston and by Representative Andrews. I consider it the most important bill in either house for Nebraska. There could be no greater boon to the state, and it would inaugurate that system of general irrigation that should be started and carried out by the state itself. Irrigation by itsel communities or by private corporations will prove to be, in my opinion, a grave misvill prove to be, in my cpinion, a grave mittake. "Another object of the bill is the