

SHARP FIGHT IN SANTIAGO

Spanish Encounter a Considerable Body of Insurgents in the Extreme East.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS DEVASTATED

Raid of Maceo and Gomez with Their Followers Results in Great Loss of Property and Much Distress.

(Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Dec. 31.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The most important news tonight is that of an encounter near Jiguani, a town in the province of Santiago, near Bayona, between a force of Spanish infantry and a large insurgent force under Maceo. There was sharp fighting, after which the insurgents retired, leaving seventeen dead on the field and bearing away many wounded. The Spanish loss was eight killed and forty-five wounded, including three officers. The wounded were removed to Jiguani.

Suarez Valdez had an encounter with Gomez's column south of Colon, as stated. His loss was small. The waters of the bay were so low that the Spanish boats could not land. Land communication with that city is virtually suspended owing to the cutting of the railway.

There have been reports of the destruction of property. It would appear that the whole province of Matanzas is subject to incendiarism. Notwithstanding their ceaseless activity, the insurgents have not been able to capture any towns. If they enter an unprotected village they march out speedily. It is now definitely known that destruction of property is the only means of securing the aid of the national followers is not attempted, as they have no means to give the recruits.

SHARP KIRISHIM ON MONDAY

MATANZAS, Cuba (Via Havana), Dec. 31.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Kirishim took place between Gomez's and Maceo's troops and the Spanish under Suarez Valdez. Navarros' battalion of Kirishim, numbering about 1,000 men, fought with the insurgents on the Godinez sugar estate, near Calimete. This village is on the railway, between Colon and Santa Clara. The Kirishim took place in the province of Matanzas, six miles from the border of Santa Clara. The insurgents were posted within a few miles of the Kirishim. The Kirishim was commanded by the Navarros' battalion. They were ordered to march on the position of the insurgents, which they defended for a time with more than 2,000 men.

General Navarros, hearing the firing as he was approaching, moved quickly forward and Gomez came in from the rear. The Kirishim was then withdrawn, dividing his force into two portions, which were pursued by Navarros and afterward by Suarez Valdez. Navarros' force consisted of 1,000 men, and green troops, assailed a stone wall, behind which the insurgents were posted. They killed numbered seventeen and their wounded numbered twenty. The wounded were sent by train to Colon, arriving there at 8 p. m.

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Suarez Valdez had reached Monqueto when the Kirishim was in progress. His troops left Monqueto, where they had a camp, and followed Gomez. At the Caney sugar estate they struck the rear guard of the Kirishim, which maintained a fighting on the field until the Kirishim was retreating. Valdez is in pursuit of them today.

Navarros came in contact with Gomez's troops at the Kirishim. The Kirishim was a long train of carts and luggage, which was being guarded by the Kirishim.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT. Another action, more important than any of those of yesterday, took place today at the Kirishim. The Kirishim was a long train of carts and luggage, which was being guarded by the Kirishim.

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Large numbers of troops are in motion from morning until night, chasing the Kirishim. The Kirishim was a long train of carts and luggage, which was being guarded by the Kirishim.

WHAT GOMEZ AND MACEO MAY DO. Gomez's and Maceo's plans are uncertain. The Kirishim was a long train of carts and luggage, which was being guarded by the Kirishim.

NOT A PLEASANT BRIDAL TRIP. Naturalized Armenian Pays a Visit to His Native Land.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—Dr. Hovhann K. P. Kerkian, a native of Armenia, returned to this city yesterday after a visit to his parents in Armenia. He says the half has not been told about the outrages committed by the Turks. With his wife, who is a Baltimore woman, he had to fly from his native village of Uzerli, losing his property and his life.

Four Brothers Burned to Death. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Four brothers, Robert, William and Arch McFadden, were burned to death in their home here last night. They were sleeping in the parlor when the fire broke out.

Pell an Earthquake in Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—A severe earthquake was felt in Missouri last night. It was felt in St. Louis, St. Charles, and other places.

SPAIN BELIEVE THEIR WORDS

Spanish Reports and Works Do Not Fit Well Together.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The most conflicting reports were in circulation again yesterday regarding the movements of the insurgent forces under Generals Gomez, Maceo and Bander. The Spanish officials continue to assert that the insurgents are in retreat and that the Spanish troops are pursuing them out of the province of Matanzas. But the friends of the insurgents point to the fact that the authorities have not been able to detain yesterday and today to admit that detached at least of the insurgents are still in the vicinity of the city of Matanzas, and that they are still doing damage. On yesterday it was reported from Camarinca, fifteen miles from Matanzas, that insurgents had killed 2,000 men and were moving in that vicinity, which would indicate the determination of the insurgent commanders to capture Matanzas.

Among detachments of insurgent cavalry are also reported to have passed Matanzas, going northward of Jaraco and southward of Guantamo. The distance between these two points is about 100 miles. However, it is believed these forward movements are made by the cavalry only. Adherents of the insurgent forces are reported to have captured the infantry and artillery will follow the cavalry westward in due course of time and that Gomez and Maceo have simply been collecting arms and munitions. It is reported that the insurgents are preparing for a final movement upon Havana. Indeed, there are rumors here that the insurgents are preparing to capture Havana, and that they will be within their reach, and that they will be "on to Havana" within a few days.

At the Spanish headquarters here the possibility of the advent of Gomez outside the fortifications of Havana is scouted as being an absurdity. It is still insisted that the insurgents will not be able to capture Havana, and that the only way they can do so is by capturing the city of Havana. The Spanish officials are confident that they will be able to repel any attempt of the insurgents to capture Havana.

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RECRITS DRILLING EVERY DAY

Preparations for War Actively Going.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 31.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Active military operations are going on. General Garcia Gomez has been appointed commander of the federal forces in Venezuela. He has ordered that all males between 18 and 29, who have been enrolled, be drilled immediately. A retired officer of the French army is daily instructing the national militia in the use of arms. Target practice is had every afternoon.

The Red D steamer from New York has been delayed a day at Caracas, awaiting the arrival of a steamer coming from La Guayra. A Paris cable says that contrary to notices published, the Russian party has not yet been admitted to the office of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question.

Venezuela has three war ships, the "Luzayra," "Livistador" and "General Augustus." A map of America, made by C. De Lisle, "First Geographer to the King," shows that nearly all maps were then made in the United States.

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WHAT MAGNATES SAY. Mr. Spencer, the governor of the Bank of England, declined to give an opinion on the specific question put him without consideration, but desired to take advantage of the opportunity to express the earnest hope that the United States government would be able to settle the question of the two countries, the present difficulties would be speedily removed. He disapproved the attitude of the World as impugning the credit of the United States.

A member of the Rothschilds firm positively also declined to express any opinion whatever on the specific question. The World said, "It had absolutely nothing to do with the proposed loan."

The manager of Baring Bros. replied to the question in the negative, and asserted that the loan would not be a great success on the London market. The senior member of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co. states that if the United States had issued 3 per cent gold bonds instead of 4 per cent coin bonds they would have been taken up probably at a discount and at a low price. He considered that the members would have gone better than the latter.

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BUSY NOW WITH THE BOERS

London Papers Turn to South Africa as Relief from South America.

UNITED STATES BONDS NOT WANTED

London Bankers Will Not Touch Them and Continental Buyers Want a Discount, Saying They Are Too Dear at Par.

(Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Dec. 31.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—English opinion has so obviously settled down to the belief that the Venezuelan controversy is ended, to the point, at least, that there is now no danger of war over it, that the editorial review of the year in all the morning papers makes but slight reference to the question, the probable troubles of the Boer republic and the complications with Germany, if Great Britain intervenes as usual, being now the uppermost topics of discussion. Meanwhile the first files of the New York papers by mail since the president's message are at hand, and liberal quotations are published from editorials and interviews. The St. James Gazette thus introduced a long article on the World's cartoons and extracts from the same paper: "The English people have a poor opinion of newspapers in the United States, but whoever will spend a few hours over the files brought by the last mail will be favorably impressed with the vigour, reserve and talent displayed by many American journalists when a national crisis demands sobriety of thought and restraint of language. There are, however, a few exceptions. Some newspapers indulge in wild and threatening words and clamor for war with feather-headed levity, but on the whole Great Britain is not much to be reproached for the press of the American press. There seems to have been a genuine desire to consider the question of the Guiana boundary in all its bearings, and given up the Boer republic, to weigh well the consequences of a precipitate support of President Cleveland. The journal that takes the lead in the full, thoroughness and impartiality of its news and sanity of its comments is the New York World, which is the property of Mr. Pulitzer. This newspaper, in the same issue of last evening, contained an editorial in which the latter as preposterous jingoism, and as telegraphic advices have shown since, striven with might and main to do the mischief which it caused by a conflict between the two peoples impossible. The service this paper has done to the American people by its candid comments and the effectiveness with which it has marshaled the facts it could obtain bearing upon the controversy has been highlighted by the Boer republic, which hit off the situation with humor as well as exactness."

The World's despatches from Caracas, published daily, are practically all contributions in the London press today on the Venezuelan question, except that the World's interview with Stenson Jarvis is also published.

From the beginning of the war scare the English press has coupled the Valkyrie dispute with that about Venezuela, obviously from fear that Lord Durnaven's insouciant feeling might aggravate the anti-English feeling in the states. St. James Gazette says tonight: "Lord Durnaven has disappointed the Boer republic, which he had promised to support. He has ordered that all males between 18 and 29, who have been enrolled, be drilled immediately. A retired officer of the French army is daily instructing the national militia in the use of arms. Target practice is had every afternoon."

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INVADERS THE TRANSVAAL

South African Company Sends a Force of Eight Hundred Men.

BOERS ARE ARMING FOR THEIR DEFENSE

Movement of the Company Has Not the Approval of the Colonial Office—Conflict May Occur at Any Moment.

(Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) BERLIN, Dec. 31.—An alarming telegram has been received here from Pretoria, Transvaal, which states that an armed force of the South African company, numbering 800 men, with six Maxim guns and artillery pieces, is reported to have invaded the Transvaal territory. A Telegram from Pretoria further states that the British force has already reached the vicinity of Rustenburg, and is advancing upon Johannesburg. On learning of the news, President Kruger ordered that a further advance of the invaders should be prevented by force of arms, and he issued a proclamation calling upon all burghers to defend the country. An armed conflict as a result of the affair is inevitable. The LONDON, Jan. 1, 1896.—A special to the Times from Johannesburg, dated Jan. 1, 1896, says that the leading inhabitants of Johannesburg, which was sent to Dr. Jameson on Saturday, Dr. Jameson on Sunday crossed the Transvaal frontier near Mafeking, with 700 men. It is known that he passed Mafeking at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. No further direct news has been received since that time. A letter has been received from Dr. Jameson, dated December 28, and says: "Matters in this state have become so critical that the government of the Transvaal there will be a conflict between the government and the Uitlander population. The position of thousands of Englishmen and of the Boer republic is a matter of great importance in America is definitely settled and confidence in all respects fairly restored. Two Liverpool firms were declared defunct today because of losses in American railroads. The situation in the Transvaal has greatly accentuated the general feeling of uneasiness in this city. In fact, the tone of the London press today, because of obvious threatening expressions in Germany, in view of the fact that the Boer republic is almost as pessimistic as a fortnight ago in regard to a possible war with the United States. It is known that the Boer republic is not to speak of Venezuela and Franco-Russian intrigues, the international prospect is less favorable for England today than it was a few days ago." BALLARD SMITH, SELECTED A NEW POST LEVY.

Alfred Austin Succeeds to the Position Made Vacant by Tennyson's Death. LONDON, Dec. 31.—Among the New Year's honors which have been gazetted are the appointment of Alfred Austin to be poet laureate of England. Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Henry Hughes Gibbs to be peers of the realm, Sir Henry Temple, ex-member of Parliament, and Mr. C. B. Stewart-Wortley to be privy councillors, and Colonel Howard Vincent and Judge H. P. E. Crease of British Columbia have been knighted.

Alfred Austin was born near Leeds, May 20, 1839. He was educated at the University of London, in 1858, and in 1857 he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1868 to 1874. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1868 to 1874. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1868 to 1874.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, has returned to London unexpectedly and remained at the colonial office until the evening of the 30th. He is reported to be in the morning until 7 in the evening. The Times in an editorial thinks the letter hardly justified Dr. Jameson's startling move. It says that the Boer republic is a community of armed violence, his conduct will be approved here. It may be technically incorrect, but the sense and feeling of the nation will recognize the Boer republic as a community of armed violence, his conduct will be approved here. It may be technically incorrect, but the sense and feeling of the nation will recognize the Boer republic as a community of armed violence, his conduct will be approved here.

Mr. Chamberlain's action indicates, however, that no adequate justification exists for Dr. Jameson's apparent breach of the law of nations, which was known to be in violation of the law of nations. Mr. Chamberlain had wired to Mr. Jameson ordering him to return without delay to the company's territory. It cannot be said that the Boer republic is a community of armed violence, his conduct will be approved here. It may be technically incorrect, but the sense and feeling of the nation will recognize the Boer republic as a community of armed violence, his conduct will be approved here.

Mr. Chamberlain is believed to have addressed himself to President Kruger as clearly and as firmly as to Dr. Jameson. He called upon the Boer leader to do his utmost to prevent hostilities, and to accept of British aid to Johannesburg, when they may be too late.

President Kruger would do well to accept the British offer of mediation, but it is rumored that he has been ill-adviced enough to resort to a measure of a very different kind. He is said to have used so many of the Boer republic, which is a subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain, as to appeal to the French and German consuls for their aid. The Boer republic is a subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain, as to appeal to the French and German consuls for their aid.

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VIOLENT STORM IN THE EAST

Telegraph and Telephone Lines Among the Worst Sufferers.

WILL AID AN AMERICAN LOAN

No Difficulty in Finding Buyers on the Continent of Europe.

GERMAN BANKERS WILL BUY OUR BONDS. White London Capitalists Still Decide to Invest in United States Securities the Rich Men of Berlin Are Ready.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The American bankers of this city have received private advice from Berlin which confirm the announcement made by the Wolff News agency of that city regarding the proposed United States loan. The manager, Brown, Shipley & Co. when questioned on the subject said that nothing was yet determined as to where the new issue of bonds would be placed. He added: "Of course they will be taken by the American banks and trust companies and their London correspondents will no doubt absorb a portion of them. The rate will probably be 105 on New York's 100 in London. We were advised this morning that there would be no trouble in placing them in Germany."

Mr. Burns of Thomas Morgan & Co. said to a reporter of the Associated Press: "None of the new issue of bonds will be floated on London, owing to the strained relations between the United States and Great Britain. The situation looks graver than ever this morning from a commercial point of view. The rate will probably be 105 on New York's 100 in London. We were advised this morning that there would be no trouble in placing them in Germany."

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