Asking Considerate Trentment of the Captured Englishmen.

Dr. Jameson commanded a force of about try last Sunday, cutting the telegraph wires behind him.

On learning of the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson's force President Krueger the advance of the invaders should be prevented by force of arms and issued a procla-mation calling upon the burghers to defend their country.

The action of Dr. Jameson has seriously

threatened peaceful relations between Great Britain and Germany, and in consequence the colonial office has made every exertion to recall the commander of the invading force. All responsibility for Dr. Jameson's action is officially denied at the colonial office.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The colonial office publishes the following telegrams from Sir

Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which are dated January 2: DISREGARDED HIS ORDERS.

A messenger overtook Dr. Jameson ten miles the other side of Elana river. He has brought back a verbal message to the effect the dispatches have been received and will be attended to. The force was then saddling up, and immediately proceeded eastward into the Transvaal. Dr. Jameson thus received and disregarded my message.

A second cablegram has been received from Sir Hercuies Robinson, which says:

The Bitish agent at Pretoria telegraphs urder date of January 2: "I have just seen General Joubert, and he says that as far as he knows Dr. Jameson has been driven out of several positions. The burghers have twenty-five of their wounded as prisoners, including three offices, and five corpses have been burled by the burghers. The fighting is still proceeding. No force has yet left Johannesburg to assist Dr. Jameson.

son.

"The government has received information that further forces of the Chartered South Africa company are mobilizing to enter the Transvaal, and that the Kaffir commander within the Transvaal, in the Bechuanaland berder of the Free State, is ready to assist the Transvaal if required.

"Dr. Jameson is surrounded by a large force near to Kruegersdorf. The rallway between Kruegersdorf and Johannesburg has been broken up.

"The acting president of the Free State telegraphs me that 1,600 burghers have been commanded to take up a position sixteen miles this side of the Vaal river."

A third cablegram from Sir Hercules for-

miles this side of the Vani river."

A third cablegram from Sir Hercules forwards a dispatch from the British agent at Pretoria, stating that Dr. Jameson's force has surrendered.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in reply has cabled to Governor Robinson his regret that Dr. Jameson's disobedience has sed to this deplorable loss of life and to lo his best to secure generous treatment of the prisoners and care of the wounded and to telegraph the names of the killed and wounded.

The Bestlin correspondent of the Standard

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard quotes the National Zeitung as follows, in commenting upon England's action in stirring up strife in Armenia, Africa and elsewhere. This procedure requires to be put a stop to by Europe, with which the United States will not unwillingly co-operate. The other German newspapers sternly condemn Dr.

The Times in a special article assumes that the fighting was an accidental skirmish and that Dr. Jameson's surrender was entirely voluntary. "It is difficult to believe," says the Tines, "that he could not have made a better stand had he wished to do otherwise than preserve his men in the character of

a police force."

The marquis of Lansdowne, scretary of

The Daily News says in an editorial: a serious question whether the Chartered South Africa company should not be deprived

In an laterview Montague White sul general of the Transvaul in England, de-Uittlanders in Johannesburg neve raised a finger to help Dr. Jameson. The Boers, he said, would treat Dr. Jameson's followers with generosity, but Dr. Jameson himself would receive a fair trial and the LOCAL SYMPATHY DIVIDED.

LOCAL SYMPATHY DIVIDED.
JOHANNESHIURG, Monday, Dec. 20.—05
a. m.)—The situation is hourly growing more grave and there is intense excitement here. The exodus of women and children continues, in view of the threatened hostilities and consequent danger to life. There has been a considerable run on the banks. Large quantities of arms and ammunition are secretly being introduced into all parts of the Rand, and the local stocks of arms and ammunition are secretly being introduced into all parts of the Rand, and the local stocks of arms and ammunition are still undefined in the secretly being introduced into all parts of the Rand, and the local stocks of arms and foodstuffs are being bought up. The enrollment of the town guards is also proceeding. With all these warlike preparations and the spirit of apprehension which is everywhere present, the tension is such that a causal fracas may result in an outbreak at any minute.

The lactics of the leaders of the National union are still undefined and local sympathies are divided, thus adding greatly to the uncardiness over the possible result of an outbreak. Influential deputations are visiting President Krueger today to discuss conciliatory measures by which to avert a crisis. There has been a meeting of 2,000 Amstrallans who considered various proposed protective measures and resolved not to take part in any revolutionary act. There was also a meeting of German and French residents and they resolved to instruct their consults to urge their governments to make official declarations with a view to the protection of their interests in the Transvasi.

DENIES ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—It is reported bere in DIVIDED.

The grand lodge of England, and has cabled the dasons of the United States to sustain Mr. Cleveland.

A St. Petersburg cable confirms the report of the Carl's favorable attitude toward the United States. A Paris cable says France will join with Russia in adding true diplomacy to bring about a settlement of the boundary question.

The New York papers, w

DENIES ALL RESPONSIBILITY. BERLIN, Jan. 2.—It is reported here in official circles that the German government has been informed by the government of Great Britain that the latter strongly dis-avows the invasion of the Transvaal republic by the British Chartered South Africa com-pany's forces, and that it has sent the most positive orders to Cape Town and to the offi-cers concerned for the chartered company's troops to withdraw from the Transvasi ter-

Pitory immediately.

A dispatch received here from Pretoria announces that the British agent there has telegraphed the governor of Cape Colony to the effect that the commanding general has positive information that 800 Bechuana-land treops, with six Maxim guns and other cannon, carrying the British flag, have ar-rived near Rustemburg and that they are on the march to Johannesburg.

Will Disburse the Armenian Fund. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.—At the rewest of Sir Philip Currie, the British am bassador, instructions have been sent by the Turkish government to the vali of Kharput to permit Dr. Barnum, the American mission are) to distribute to the destitute Armenian the relief fund subscribed for them in Eng-

BOERS DEFEND THEIR LAND

MANITORA'S SCHOOL LAW MUDDLES.

Canadian Parliament Determined to Straighten the Matter Out.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jam. 2.—What promises to be the most important session of Parliament in English the provinces were confederated, opened today. On the question of schools in Manitoba the government is so scriously divided as to jeopardize its stability. Its parts the provinces of the wealthier classes and the stores of the inhabitants of the inveded districts ginerally are being sacked unless ransomed by the payment of money in proportion to the value of the property portion to the In 1890 th≥ legislature of Manitoba passed a bill abolishing separate schools for Catholic children. The hierarchy of the province ap-pealed against the bill to the imperial privy council, the higher court in the British em-pire. The privy council decided that the legislature of Manitoba was acting within its rights in passing the bill for the abolishment of separate schools, but last winter an appeal LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch to the Ex-thange Telegraph company this evening says that Dr. Jameson has been severely defeated by the Boers before Johannesburg. The name agency adds that the news is confirmed ame agency adds that the news is confirmed the Dominion Parliament to aid the Manitoba and that the secretary of state for the coland that the secretary of state for the col-onies, Mr. Chamberlain, has been summoned to the colonial office, where a conference will be held tonight.

Cathorica It is on this question that the fate of the present conservative government hinges. Ontario members, who represent Protestant constituents, and of whom there are ninety-two, cannot vote for the re-estabit is added that the defeat of Dr. Jameson is lishment of separate schools and be re-elected. Such as to compel him to retreat across the In the last four bye-elections three opposition candidates have been returned, and is an indication the government will be defeated in the house in the coming session if it carries 800 men with six Maxim gurs and artillery. out its promises to bring in a bill that will He crossed the line into the Transvaal counsupersede the Manitoba legislature's act and

of the South African Republic ordered that ing the reading of the speech from the

Reforms in Working Conditions. Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) COpyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)
COLON, Colombia, Jan. 2.—(New York
World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The
commercial men of this place are demanding
that four instead of three steamers shall be
run monthly between Panama and New
York.

All cold make many other specific denials
of unwarranted yarns. As I have previously
stated, up to Christmas day no action had
occurred worthy the name of battle. The
total Spanish loss in killed, wounded and
weight of the Spanish loss in killed, wounded and
weight of the Spanish loss in killed, wounded and York.

It is understood that the greater part of through the railroad departments seem to be strongly opposed to Shaler. The chief officials are siding with the subordinates. The rituation tonight is critical.

work upon the canal.

A bitter controversy is taking place between the ice monopolists and the railroads.

monopolists, who owns a newspaper here, threatens to attack the railroads through the priss. government of Argentina is about to

send several war ships to Pacific ports, charged to observe how naval matters are arranged in other South American coun-The Chilian Western Courier states that

the governor of the territory of Magalianes is brutally exterminating the Indians, some of whom he is distributing among his friends as slaves. The senators are about to bring he matter officially before the government. An Iquique correspondent telegraphs that the ill-fated German ship Arcturus, with a damaged cargo of nitrate, when put up fo sale, realized \$23,350.

CHANDLER'S MYSTERIOUS MISSION. Peculiar Movements of an Alleged

Representative of Senators. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 2 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-John war, visited the colonial office at 10 o'clock Rice Chandler, who is said to have come to Venezuela on a special mission from republican members of the United States senate and to have acted as a sort of spy, has mysteriously departed. He tried to conceal his destination, but it is learned that he start:d for Aspinwall, and intended to go from there to New York. He had letters from Senator Davis of Minnesota. Although openly claim ing to represent republican politicians, he endeavored to sell Central American proper

ties. Different parties are investigating.

The grand lodge of Masons approves Vene zucla's protest to the civilized world against the injustice of England, and has cabled the

recognized by the Chinese officials from the viceroy down. The missionaries were publicly banqueted with the commissioners, Everything possible is now being done to obliterate remembrance of the late vice roy's misdeeds. The claims of the Mathodists have ben settled. The commission

will start on its homeward journey next Wednesday, returning to Tien-Tsin by way of the Yangste river. Tonsted the United States.

BERLIN, Jan. 2 .- The United States am bassador, Mr. Theodore Runyon, gave a dinner tonight to the imperial chancellor Prince Hohenlohe; the minister for foreign affairs, returned the compliment by teasting Ger-

Rearming the Canadian Militia.

Unable to Check Gomez and Macco -Rumors of Subordinates' Dissatisfaction with Campos.

this afternoon near the town of Alfonzo dez Castro, before the commencement of the XIII. in the western part of Matanzas prov-XIII. in the western part of Matanzas province. The insurgents, probably, were com-

It is openly charged here that Generals Suarez Valdez, Luque and others are not to do anything to provide for the re-establishment of a separate school system when called

son thus received and disregarded my message.

Sir Jacobus de Wet (British agent in Transvaal) telegraphs that the fighting commenced at 4 o'clock yesteriay. He was unable to obtain details from General Jdubert (commander of the Transvaal) tales and Canada have concluded their labors and had heard nothing beyond rumor.

The Cape Times has a telegram from Pretoria, capital of Transvaal, received there from Kruegersdorf, that there had been hard fighting, the forces of the Chartered South Africa company suffering heavily.

A second cablegram has been received

A second cablegram has been received

Metals and the United States for the purpose of determining the boundary between the cloud of mendacity which interested parties have thrown over his operations is selly. The most objectionable of all the stories is the report of an alleged great battle near Colon on December 20, published December 27 in the United States. There was no great battle at Arroyo Colema, neither was there a battle at Arroyo Colema, neither was there a battle of Colon, in which Macco was alleged to have captured field pieces. There was no all night battle, no machete charge. Macco did not keep the Spaniards at There was no all night battle, no machete charge. Maceo did not keep the Spaniards at

missing did not exceed 100 from the time of Gomez's arrival in Matanzas province until the railroad mechanics will strike for work his movement south to the Great Shoe under day's time. The feeling that runs swamp, after a skirmish with Campos at Coliseo. It has been reported that the Span-ish loss in the last action at Calimete was eighty. I have accurate news from the hospital at Colon, as late as Monday night, and the total number of Spanish wounded to and It is expected that hundreds of more la-borers will be brought from the interior for including those from Calimete the previous General Gomez has not permitted a battle

occur. It would have been inconsistent because the latter have begun to import ice, with his object in raiding Matanzas. He causing a loss to the monopolists in sales moved too quickly for the Spanish infantry amounting to \$6,000 per annum. One of the to catch him. His rear guard was struck a number of times.

NO GENERALS WOUNDED. The reports of the killing of General Oli The reports of the killing of General Oli-ver and the wounding of General Prat are false also. The yarn that Campos was wounded in the arm after leaving Jovella-nos, I personally know to be a falsehood The reports of fear of a siege of Havana are preposterous. Military engineers con-sider the system of fortifications to be capa-ble of withstanding a siege of 75 000 troops ble of withstanding a siege of 75,000 troops without siege artillery. There has been negathering of supplies, military stores and cattle. The government imported recently some heavy Krupp rifles for sea coast de-fense, and is engaged in mounting them here and in Matanzas. The insurgents make no attacks on towns and villages anywhere if held by troops. They do not hold any town today, much less think of assailing strongly fortified post like Havana.

The condition of Matanzas province

pitiable in the extreme, after having been overrun by bands of insurgents bent on the destruction by fire of property built up by years of toil It has been ascertained definitely that Gomez brought about 5,000 followers, all told, into Matanzas. Some of these are what he calls impediments-mer the wounded and to strip dead

men of their arms WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN. SPANISH ARMY HARD PUSHED. Announce Another Great Victory and

Then Proceed to Retrent. HAVANA, Jan. 2 .-- An engagement tween the Spanish troops and insurgents has taken place at El Estante, south of Alfonso XII., and not far from the province of

Havana. The official announcement says that the troops captured the insurgent positions, but that the loss to the enemy is not known. It is admitted that two Spanish officers and four soldiers were killed and nineteen The insurgents, following usual tactics, did not attempt a decisive engagement, but after the skirmish, pro-ceeded westward, devastating the country as they marched onward. The authorities here, in authorities this skirmish, added the significant statement that the "troops were moved claser to the province of Havana," which would seem to indicate that the Spanish

forces are once more in retreat. that further fighting between the Spaniards and the Cubans is taking place in the vicinity of El Estante, which, with the announced move of the Spanish troops "closer that the spanish troops "closer that the spanish troops "closer that the spanish that the s to the frontier of Havana," leads people here to believe that the insurgents have been in pursuit of the Spanish troops in that vicinity. The latter are commanded by Colonel Galvis, who was also in command of the troops first engaged in the vicinity of El Estante, which seems to be a confirmation of the supposition that the Spaniards were worstei and that the Cubans were making for the frontier of the province of Havana.

In view of the fine work and rapid progress of the insurgent calvary General Campos has ordered the Spanish officials in all the dis-turbed istricts to seize all the horses they can lay hands to in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. But it is believed that the Cubaus are slready as well mounted and supplied with horses as they need be, and there are people who claim this order might have been issued with better advantage some months sooner. GREAT DAMAGE BY CUBANS.

The damage being done by the Cubans is terrible. They have burn d the best part of the town of Jeguey and the cane fields of Peola, Rosario and Australia in that dis-trict, and in the Navarrete district the Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, and the ambassadora of Great Britain. Austria and Roumania. Prince Hohenlohe toasted the continued friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and Mr. Runyon houses in the Cardenas district the Navarrete district the plantations of Vinas, Mendese, Garay. Escalant and Haze have been destroyed by the torch of the Spaniards' enemis. In addition the Cuban forces have burned many the Cardenas district the plantations of Vinas. Escalant and flaze have ben destroyed by the torch of the Spaniards' enemis. In addition the Cuban forces have burned many houses in the Cardenas district of the province of Matanzas and have set fire to and distroyed many cane fields in the Union de Reyes, Buena Vista, Jaguey Grande and Macurijes district. In addition the village of La Yagua, whose inhabitants did not receive the insurgents as well as the latter OTTAWA, Ont. Jan. 2.—Colonel Lake, quartermaster general, leaves for England. It is reported he goes in connection with the rearming of the militia, which matter was rearming of the militia, which matter was fire. But the insurgents are not paying attention to plantations exclusively. The

thing they can lay hands on, even stooping to taking their watches and any little money they may find in their pockets. Cable communication with Trinidad and all towns on the southern coast of the island was

inaugurated today. It was announced this afternoon that Felippe Roderiguez, the in-HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A battle of importance is reported to be a battle of The case against Cablegram. importance is reported to have been fought which he is charged with kidnaping Fernan-

court.

are on the line of the Southern railway, near Navajas, which is in the center of Matanzas province, near Jurisdiction. The intention of the rebel leaders was then thought to be has been no real check of the insurgent adway. Alfonso XIII is west of Bolondron, that is, nearer Havana province.

Lacret, the regular leader in Matanzas, is operating in the central part of the province, to have changed the situation and the mili-

Premier Greenway of Manitoba had declined to do anything to provide for the re-establishment of a separate school system when called upon to do so by the Dominion government, and that the federal Parliament would be asked to pass a bill to that end.

The speech also referred to the proposed fact Atlantic steamship line between the United Kingdom and Canada and expressed the hope that final arrangements would be acon completed. With reference to a Pacific cable to connect Canada with Australia, the speech expressed great satisfaction at the otteps being taken to that end.

Continuing, the speech said: "Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better arming of our militia and better strengthening of the Canadian defenses. I am happy to be able to inform you that the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of determining the boundary between under Gomez and Maceo is near enough to Havana to warrant such a movement.

INVADED HAVANA PROVINCE. News received today leaves no doubt that the insurgents are in force in the province of Havana and are spread over a wide space, of Havana and are spread over a wide space, their rear guard stretching back into Matan-zas province, while their van guard is at Agua Calo, a town of some importance on the railroad between Matanzas and Havana and only a little over thirty miles from Havana. Apparently the full force of the insurgents is engaged in this renewed incursion toward Havana. But they maintain the same scat-tered formation, divided into columns, which proved so effective in carrying them into the immediate neighborhood of Matanzas, the different columns apparently retaining the intuitive faculty of knowing the whereabouts and needs of each other and thus being able to co-operate with each other and avail them-selves to the full extent of the feints and diversions which the different columns carry out for the assistance of the others.

the insurgents, which is now once more di-rected straight upon Havana. Early in the that they were gathering in force on the borders, and two battalions of troops were stationed at Las Palos to oppose their advance into the rich valley of the Guinas district, which is studded over with some of the most valuable cane fields in the island. This course seems to have failed utterly to prevent the insurgents from parcing ther and reaching Aguacate, which is, however well to the northward of the Guinas district It is learned Gomez new intends to extend his incursions into the western province of Pinar del Rio, and the situation is con sidered exceedingly grave, in view of great activity that has been manifested by local bands of insurgents in Pinar del Ric ever since Gomez advanced into Matanzas. It is known Gomez has directed these move ments, notwithstanding the designation of

their leaders. It is feared that this advance will be accompanied by a general unrising in the province, co-operated in by the local leaders, who are already very well equipped for doing damage. An advance into Pirar del Rio would have the effect of practically surrounding this city with insurgents, and there are ill-con-cealed fears of an uprising within the city of the insurgent sympathizers. The authorities lowever, stoutly maintain all their praviously expressed confidence that the Insurgents wil not dare to attack Havana, and movement is merely a raid intended to de-

RETREAT ONLY A RUSE. Honore Line, who was a prisoner in Gomez's hand, during five days, has effected his escape and has returned to Havana. He gives an interesting account of his experiences in the insurgent camp, and explains some of the mysterico of the insurgents' movements which have proved so successful for their purposes and so baffling to the Spanish au-thorities. He describes the so-called retreat of the main force of the insurgents from about Matanzas, through Navajas, Torrien t. Crimea, Murga and Aguada, when it was supposed they were hurrying to Santa Clara province for a refuge, or were making a demonstration upon Cienfuegos, and their subsequent countermarch by a more northerly by Callemete, Manufito, Baro Corralfaiso in the direction of Alfonso XIII. Lane declares that Gomez and Maceo are at the head of a force of 8,000 cavalry and infantry, the cavalry being excellently equipped, and that they have a well organized force of 300 men to carry stretchers. Gomez's aide-de-camp, Cruz, has been killed and Aide-de-Camp Nordas wounded, and his bugler has also been killed. The infantry force Lane describes as being fitted with Mauser rifles, while the rest of the force is armed with different kinds of weapons. When the column is on the march he says. When the column is on the march, he says it spreads out over six miles, both flanks being carefully guarded by scouting parties under command of the brothers Nunez. It seems that several tailors accompany Macceo's column, who devote themselves exclusively to the insurgent general's ward-robe.

The engagement with General Navarro Lane says, was a surprise to the insurgents and they sustained a numerous loss. During this engagement a shell fell within a short this engagement a shell fell within a short distance of General Gomez. Lane, himself, was slightly wounded by a rife bullet. He reports that most of the damage done to the country is done by the insurgent infantry. He asserts also that General Gomez intends to make the advance into Pinar del Rio with his cavalry.

Reports are received that the cane fields of the Central estate of Carmen, in the dis-

of the Central estate of Carmen, in the district of Union del Reyes, have been burned as well as those on the Conchita plantation, in the district of Alfonso XIII, and the fields at Valentine on the border of the province of Matanzas.

It is said Gomez asked the garrison of the

It is said Gomez asked the garrison of th fort at La Yagua, numbering seventy-four to drop its arms, as he did not desire to see bloodshed, but Captain San Martin sen him back the message: "If you want them come and take them." The garrison the repulsed the insurgents with loss. Brazil Rejects Arbitration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Herald's corre spondent in Rio de Janeiro maye it is reporte in official circles that the government wi send a note to the British minister to th effect that Brazil will reject the proposal

to Interfere with Men Joining Labor Organizations-Radical Element Become Bolsterous.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3 .- The street rail-

(3d) the motormen and conductors employed sentry box upon Ven zueian territory, and by the Union Traction company decided not to urging the necessity of entering upon a go to work when the first day cars start at treaty of boundary as a previous step to the fixation of limits. manded by Maceo and Gomez, who were reported yesterday to be at the Carmen and Alexandria sugar estates. These plantations are on the line of the Southern railway, near Navajas, which is in the center of Maianass.

UNEASINESS INCREASES.

4 o'clock. The official declaration was made at a mass meeting of the men in Labor Schomburgk's report: "It appears," Lord Aberdeen replied to this on October at a mass meeting of the men in Labor Schomburgk's report: "It appears," Lord Aberdeen continuis, "that Robert Schomburgk's report: "It appears," Lord Aberdeen continuis, and against the strong protests of their conthrone by the governor general, and motions in the House of Commons and Senate adjourning until Tuesday next. The speech from the throne briefly mentioned the question of pagesing a federal law re-establishing separate schools in Manitoba. His excellency wated that Premier Greenway of Manitoba had declined to do anything to provide for the re-establishspeech, urging the men to strike. President incurred personal violence from the men, who wanted to hear Kirschner. The confusion bury. kept up until Chairman Lutz put the question to a vote. A decided affirmative was the response. There were many negatives, however, increasing from time to time, but the strikers are in the majority. The meeting broke up in greatest disorder. Throughcut it was manifest that many of the men who went out on the last strike will report for duty as usual. The temper of the strikers is such that should the conservatives do this,

trouble is almost bound to result. From the adjournment of their meeting at o'clock this morning the dissatisfied employes were quietly but actively at work. Committees were assigned to each division and polled the conductors and motormen to determine their sentiment on General Manager Beetem's proposition of last night. This was to the effect that the old men would be given preference over the new men hired during the strike, these latter to be placed The Spanish commanders are apparently at the foot of the extra list. The ten-hour utterly unable to cope with this style of war, and \$2-wage scale question were also fare or to check the destructive advance of brought up at the conference, but Mr.

Beetem firmly stated that the company was day the authorities apparently had hopes of preventing the entrance of the insurgents oven if it so desired. Returns on the reinto Havana province when it became known sult of the canvass came to the headquarters as the day waned, indicating that a large majority of the men favored a strike, many of the branch lines being unanimous.

LEADERS OPPOSE A STRIKE. President Mahon of the Amalgamated As sociation of Street Railway Employes used his best efforts throughout the day to obviate another tieup, and in this he was aided by nearly all the other leaders and a delegation of prominent citizens. The majority, howover, were united in the determination to relect Manager Beetem's last proposition. As time passed they assembled in groups at the strike headquarters and a feeling of restiveness became manifest. This grew more marked tonight when a committee of reprecontatives from the various divisions me to review the situation. The men were admitted to the hall, but were so utterly at variance with the minority conservative ela ment that it became necessary to make them withdraw. The employes frequently interrupted the proceedings with boisterous demonstrations, and declared they would hold a monster mass meeting and declare the strike

It was apparent that many of them had disregarded Leader Mahon's injunction to keep cut of the rum shops, and that a break in the ranks was imminent. This was regarded as most serious, because of the fact that the radical element is largely in the majority, and should they take matters in their own hands the result could not be foretold.

WENT .TO SEE BEETEM.

While these events were taking place subcommittee of ten was again in conference with Manager Bestem. Two hours were thus occupied, and the trouble eventually resolved itself into one question-tha of future employes being required to agree that they will join labor organization. The men wanted this clause abolished, but Mr. Bestem declared that there was no possibility of the company capitulating on this point. He accused the men themselves of having repudiated the original agreement in that before it had been in effect thirty-six hours the Girard avenue men had refused to take out their cars. The conference ended without any result and when the committee, on leaving. invited Mr. Beetem to the mass meeting at Labor lyceum he firmly declined to have anything to do with it.

Extensive Forest Fires in Colorado. DENVER, Jan. 2.-News has just reached here of destructive fires that have been raging for three days in the mountains of Ing for three days in the mountains of Boulder county, Colorado. Details are meager. The little town of Sunset was barely saved yesterday, the inhabitants be-coming so alarmed as to move their effects into the mining tunnels which abound there. Many miners' cabins have been destroyed, though no loss of life is reported.

LOUIS, Jan. 2.-Circuit Attorney Villiam Zachritz today filed 200 suits against oreign corporations doing business in this state who have failed to make the affidavit required by the anti-trust law that they are not members of a combination in re-traint of trade. The fine in each case will be \$1,000 if conviction is secured.

Coal Prospectors Discover Gold. NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.-A large run of gold re is reported to have been discovered Coal Creek. The discovery was made by niners prospecting for coal. Specimens of he ore were carried to Knoxville for analyels and have been pronounced good gold. Much excitement has been occasioned by the

New Mining Exchange Organized. DENVER, Jan. 2-The Colorado Stock xchange, the third mining stock exchange operate in Denver, was formally opened ith 250 active members tonight. Daily alls will be held at which stocks of various inds aside from those of mines will be sold. SCHOMBURGK LINE IS WORTHESS. Official English Correspondence Lets

Light on the Subject. LONDON, Jan. 2 .- The special correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs to his paper this morning the ocial correspondence, hitherto unpublished, between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period of November, 1840, when Sir Robert Schomburgk was appointed commissioner by the British government to survey the western territory of British Guiana; and of April, 1842, when England finally removed the boundary posts, which he had set at various points in that territory to form the so-called Schomburgk line. It appears from the correspondence that on Octob r 5, 1841, Senor Fortuque, Venezuelau PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The street rail-minister in London, wrote to Lord Aberdien, way strike is on again. At 1:40 this morning secretary of state for foreign affairs, ex-(3d) the motormen and conductors employed pressing surprise at the erection of a British

prints in the country he surveyed, and that he was fully aware that the demarcation so was so intense that numerous small riots be- made was a mere preliminary measure, op n out its promises to bring in a bill that will supersed the Manitcha legislature's act and will re-establish Roman Catholic schools. The will re-establish Roman Catholic schools. The population of Manitcha is 200,000, of whom population of M to future discussion between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela. But

when Dr. Griffiths of the Christian league that these posts were removed on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby abandon her claim to that posiand suggested further efforts for peace. He tion, and in this connection he gives two was greeted with jeers, and fuel was added documents from the governor of British Guito the flame when a man named Kirschner one from Mr. O'Leary, British consul at Caracae, dated April 8, 1842, both expressing the hope that all ground of remeastrance will Mahon, who has all along been opposed to a the removal of Schomburgk'e landmarks from strike, tried to shut off Kirschner, and also Barima and elsewhere. The correspondent says: "Observe that there is no word indi-cating the condition asserted by Lord Salisbury. If the foregoing documents are genu-ine, and their source excludes any suspicion to the contrary, then the Schomburgk line is proved worthlise as a tusis of any territorial

Senor Fortuque replied to this on Novem-ber 18, ascerting that "Mr. Schemburgk doubtless overstepped his instructions by planting at a point on the mouth of the Orinoco sevat a point on the mouth of the Orinoco several posts bearing the queen's initials and he had raked the British flag at the same place with a show of armed force. He has also performed several other acts of dominion and government.

The present expectation is that the first meeting of the Venezuelan boundary commission will be held at the State departement and the present expectation is that the first meeting of the Venezuelan boundary commission.

of Mr. Schomburgk's posts, protesting against the delay and quoting a promise by the governor of British Guiana to the Venezuelan com-

minion and empire on the part of Great

Britain." Condition of the Cuban Army De-

scribed by a Ship Captain. say PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Fresh tidings of all. he Cuban revolution were brought here today by Captain Walker of the steamship Ardanhu, from Havana with a cargo of sugar and the mail from that country. Affairs on the island, according to Captain Walker, are rapidly drawing to a crisis and there is no doubt that Cuba will gain her independence. The insurgents seem to have matters well under control. The whole island is visible miles ut at sea, by reason of the masses of flame which arises from the augar plantations, where the cane has been set on fire by the insurgent forces, The insurgent army on Christmas day was 18,000 strong. It was omposed of men well disciplined and armed to the teeth, but almost destitute of clothing, Among the passengers carried from Havana on the Ardanhu was a civil engineer, who had been on one of the trains wrecked by the insurgents while enroute across the coun-

The train was attacked by the insurgents shortly after it left Cardenas and the mails were ransacked. The insurgents took all the Spanish mail and after reading it and familiarizing themselves with the contents destroyed it. The other mail matter was not disturbed. He says he watched General Gomez's army cross the railroad track and it took it almost four hours to march across. The rear of the army was guarded by General Maceo, to prevent any attack being made from that direction.

CAPTURED TWO HUNDRED SPANISH. Detachment of Americans in Cuba

Have a Little Brush. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A World special from Kingston says: Advices just received here by carrier pigeons from the camp of information." American aliles of the Cuban insurgents, un-General Wilson, located near Las Puriales, province of Manzanillo, Cuba, gives an account of a fight on the 19th instant, between the insurgents and the Spanish at that place. The insurgents, under General Wilson, 300 strong, attacked the fort at Laz Puriales, which was definded by about 200 Spainiards. After three hours fighting the Spaniards surrendered. The Spanish loss was forty-three killed and twenty-three wounded, while the insugent loss was twentynine killed and twenty-four wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant Monsoon, who was not, however, seriously wounded. General Wilson's sombrero was pierced by a Spanish oullet.

with their heads completely severed from their bodies by the deadly machetes of the infuriated Cubans. A large amount of ammunition, together with 500 rifles and a supply of provisions, were secured. After everything of value had been taken from the fort it was weeked by dynamite. The scene after the battle was pitiful. Over

place they, will sail for Egypt on Saturday

Lets Ills Friends Do the Talking. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Governor Mor-on read the varied reports of his presidential candidacy today with care, but declined to be interviewed upon the subject, saying: "You see, my friends are doing all
the talking." The private secretary of the
governor, Colonel Ashley W. Cole, said:
"I can only refer you to the statements
of Mr. Miller, Mr. Depsw and others. They
probably are not talking for effect, but for
business."

Banker A. J. Wormser Retires. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-A. J. Wormser has retired from membership in the banking firm of I. and S. Worsmer on account of osor health. He will make an extensive European tour. Mr. Wormser has been a member of the Stock exchange since October 4, 1888.

COMMEND THE SELECTIONS

petent for the Work.

FIND A PARALLEL IN THE TRANSVAAL

Venezuelan Commissioners Considered Com-

Members of the Commission Decline to Talk of the Probable Proceedings of that Body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The personnel of the Venezuelan commission was commended today by members of the house who take particular interest in international matters, regardless of party affiliations. The gentlemen selected were considered entirely compotent to conduct what the president, in his message, expressed a wish for-a judicial examination of the evidence relating to the boundary. It was also pointed out that while several members of the commission have participated in politics, none can be considered as strong partisans at this time, so that so far as our domestic affairs are concerned, they would not be likely to enter upon their work with any party ends to cerve.

In speaking of the Venezuelan question an authority upon international affairs pointed out that the present hostilities in the Transvaal furnished a direct and most opporture parallel to the South American disputes. The note of the German government to Great Britain requesting an explanation of Jameson's expedition into the Boers' territory and protesting against it, he thought, would tend to fortify the arguments of the United States in justification of its action regarding the Venezueian boundary. The conditions of the two cases are not unlike. The Transvall is nominally an independent republic, and Germany does not claim to maintain a protectorate over it any more than the United assumes a right to interfere to check British aggressions. Nor can the German government claim that its own safety is in any way menaced by any steps which the English might take against the Boers; it can only assert a right to interfere on the ground that its interests are involved, which is thought by many to be the only tenable grounds upon which this government can base its right to be considered a party to the dispute between Venezuela and a British dependency. There is no doubt that proceedings in the Transvaal will have an interest for this govern-ment which they otherwise would not because of their possible application to the Venezuelan boundary correspon

LIKELY TO MEET SATURDAY. Senor Fortuque reminds Lord Aberdeen that Venezucia had not received an answer to her proposal to arbitrate the boundaries made before Mr. Schomburgk started and that by an act of extreme courtesy to the British government, Schomburgk had not been forcibly expelied. No reply being received, Senor Fortuque, again, on December 8, addressed Lord Aberdeen, insisting upon the conclusion of a treaty for the removal of Mr. Schomburgk's posts, protesting against the body, with the exc ption of Commissioner White, have signified their ability to be here by that time. The latter will not reach the city before Tuesday, and there is a possibility that the first meeting may be deferred until that day, although this is not likely. There are a number of questions arising in connection with the work of the body, such as the selection of quarters, etc., besides other preliminary matters, not affecting vitally the questions at issue, that can be passed upon by the majority of the passed upon by the majority of the

the delay and quoting a premise by the governor of British Guiana to the Venezuelan commissioners for the removal of troops sent into the disputed territory.

Lord Aberdeen broke the relence on Decamber 11, confirming the Schemburgk line as a mere preliminary measure, and objecting to the removal of the posts "which afforded the culy tansible means by which great Britain is prepared to discuss the boundaries." He continued: "These posts were erected for that purpose, and not, as the Venezuelan government appears to apprehend, as indications of dominion and empire on the part of Great intelligently. He realizs what an effect on the public mind the conclusions reached PLENTY OF ARMS BUT NO CLOTHING by the commissioners will have, what their significance will be, and how they must carry conviction. The investigation.

says, must be a thorough one, or none at Justice Brewer colled on President Cleveland today and thanked him for the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Brewer also had a short talk with Secretary Olney

VENEZUELA NOTIFIED. Minister Andrade of Venezuela notified his government by cable today of the appoint-ment of the Venezuelan commissioin. The case of Venezuela is ready to present at any time, although the Venezuelan authorities will take no steps toward offering evidence until the rules governing the commission are announced. So far as known Minister Andrade will present the Venezuelan case, as he has a long acquaintance with the subject and is moreover a fluent advocate in English. The British authorities will not formally recognize the commission, but the British side of the case will be secured by application of Ambassador Bayard to the London for-

of Ambassador Bayard to the London for-eign office. ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Ex-President White of Cornell, when asked about his ap-pointment as a member of the Venezuelan committee, replied he had not been officially informed of any appointment. Will you accept if tendered it?" was

asked. "I would prefer not to state positively as to that. "What do you think of the present status

of the question, general?"
"Well, I have not been able to devote much time to the question of late. You may say, however, that I presume the first meeting will be held at Washington, and that at an early date a session of the whole com-mission will probably be held in Washing-ton. Please excuse me from saying anything further until an official announcement of some sort reaches me. Later I may be prepared to give further and more definite

JUDGE BREWER TALKS.

TOPEKA, Jan. 2.-Mr. Justice Brewer. his residence today by a representative of the Associated press. The tion of his appointment and in absence of this he was in some doubt as to his course in accepting the unofficial an-nouncement and communicating with the executive authorities. Until this is done he is leath to discuss the commission's procedure, as everything will depend upon the conference with his associate commisaioners. Justice Brewer doubtless will call on the president and secretary of state today, and as soon thereafter as the commissions of the members are issued, steps will be taken to assemble the commission and

munition, together with 500 Pries and a supply of provisions, were secured. After everything of value had been taken from the fort it was wrecked by dynamite.

Duke and Duchess Go to Egypt.

ROME, Jan 2.—The duke and duchess of Mariborough, who have been spending a few days here, have gone to Naples, from which please, they will sail for Egypt on Saturday serious work of examination the bearing the more serious work of examination by the composition. through the present month, leaving the more serious work of examination by the commission to bigin about February 1, when the supreme court takes a month's recess. This will permit the justice to hear pending cases and thereafter give his exclusive time to the commission. If, however, the labors begin sarlier than anticipated Mr. Brewer is ready at any time to join his associates.

Justice Brawer, when asked if the commission is the commission of the commiss

Justice Brewer, when asked if the com-mission was likely to go abroad to pursue its investigation, said it might be that the State department had prepared certain features of evidence regarded as essential and which would serve as a groundwork for the in-vestigation. In that event, doubtless, this would be gone over and then the commission would determine what further steps were requisite to ascertain the facts. It might be that Venezuela and England would be asked