THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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MARIN CRITICISES GOMEZ

Says the Insurgents Have No Military Organization or Honor.

CONSIDER IT NO DISGRACE TO RETREAT

Have Even Disregarded Military Ethics to the Extent of Attacking and Capturing Spanish Supply Trains Enroute.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Sabas Marin, the acting governor-general of Cuba, returned to Havana today after an absence of ten days, during which time he personally directed the operations against the insurgents. If he did not squelch the revolution before General Weyler came, as was reported to be his ambition, he at least succeeded in preventing the reuniting of the insurgent armies of Gomez and Maceo, and doubtless would have remained in the field longer but for the fact that he expects to turn over his office to General Weyler, the new governor-general of Cuba, and leave Tuesday for Porto Rico, of which he (Marin) has been appointed captain-general.

General Marin arrived at noon, accompanied by his entire staff, composed of Colonels Suarez, Inclan, Ramiro and Aransable, Majors Rafael, Estaban, Ramon and Branderez, Captains Antonio, Diaz, Herrera, Federico, Rodriguez and Castillo, and Lieutenants Alfonso, Gonsealez, Geleabert and Diaz Herrera. The general appeared to be in splendid health, his face was as brown as the traditional berry and his uniform plainly showed that he had seen rough service.

I called upon him in the afternoon at the palace. He received me in the official chamber with the greatest courtesy and replied frankly to my questions, though he carefully weighed his words. I asked him if he would tell the American people, through the columns of the World, about the campaign he had conducted against the insurgents during the past ten days.

DESPISES THE REBELS.

"My campaign," he replied, "has been nothing but a continuation of the line which hade been laid down before I went out. I had some encounters with both Maceo and Gomez, but I can throw no more light upon them or their whereabouts than what has been already given in the published reports."

"What," I inquired, "do you think of the insurgents military organization?"

"I have not altered my estimation of them," he said. "The insurgents can never be recognized as a military organization, because the first consideration of an organized army is its honor. The insurgents think it no dishonor to fly from the enemy and avoid an encounter. A regular military body would consider it dishonorable to attack a defenseless train of soldiers, but the insurgents think nothing of capturing men who are smiply citizens, acting as carriers. They do not hesitate to force defenseless citizens to accompany them, which, of course, results simply in their being used as targets for the Spanish arms."

"It is said," I suggested, "that the Spanish infantry in the field is being raidly changed from infantry to cavalry."

"No infantry has been changed into cavalry," General Marin responded. "The regular cavalry bodies already here have been mounted as fast as horses could be procured for the men."

"If the Spanish had had more cavalry in Cuba from the beginning of the revolution," I asked, "would the war be any nearer an end than it is now?"

"If the Spanish had had more cavalry the insurgents would have adopted other means of warfare. Their policy is to deviate from all the lines of regular civilized warfare. In other words, war with them is mere anarchy. If we had had plenty of Spanish cavalry, they would have resorted to ambush surprises and other like tricks. They would have waited for the cavalry to come up and then destroy them. Whenever we have an encounter there never is any doubt of the Spanish defeating the insurgents, even if the odds are 4 to 1 in their favor. The insurgents run away. That is their strength. There was an illustration of this day before yesterday in the encounter we had with them near San Cristobal, where 600 of our men were attacked by 4,000 or 5,000 insurgents and our men defeated them."

SATISFIED WITH THE TROOPS.

"What is your opinion," I queried, "after inspection, of the efficiency of Spanish troops now stationed in this part of Cuba?"

"I am perfectly satisfied," the general declared, "and they are well cared for."

"How long is this revolution likely to last?"

"I can hardly say, but I believe the insurgents will be wiped out, inasmuch as a vigorous policy has been initiated. Not a policy of cruelty—I don't mean that, but a rigidly military policy."

"What is your opinion of the values of the trocha along the railroad line from here to the south coast?"

"I never placed much reliance on the trocha as a means of preventing the insurgents crossing in either direction. I have regarded it only as an observatory of movements of insurgents, valuable chiefly as a strategic line of the rapid concentration of troops at any point on it. Of course, it is useful, as it is an inconvenience to the passing of insurgents. Their crossing is always attended with more or less loss."

"Do you think the revolution is losing or gaining strength?"

"It is losing. We are conquering little by little. The great defect of the insurgents has been shown by their attacks upon our weak places. That betrays their weakness."

Havana is decorated lavishly in anticipation of the arrival of General Weyler. He was expected today. All the foreign consuls have been invited to the reception at the palace. ROEDER.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA CLASH.

Boundary Trouble May Lead to a Trial at Arms Between Them.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—This government has requested Costa Rica to appoint another commission on boundary, it is said, as Nicaragua cannot continue to treat with the persons constituting the present commission. Nicaragua proposes to cede to Costa Rica a piece of land along the boundary a mile wide, and desires that all further differences regarding the boundary shall be submitted to the arbitration of the United States. This proposition, it is stated, is presented as an ultimatum, but it is not believed that Costa Rica will accept it without further modification.

President Zelaya has to exercise constant vigilance to prevent being overthrown. This situation is due to the clerical party, which has succeeded in dominating the president to such an extent that the liberals threaten revolution.

New Ships for the Navy.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Daily Telegraph announces that the naval program as hitherto reported and cabled to the Associated press, which involves the outlay of £9,500,000, is substantially correct, except as to some of the details. It is proposed to build five first-class battleships, four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers and twenty torpedo destroyers.

Silver Agitation Will Not Cease.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: Chancellor Von Hohenlohe's declaration in the Reichstag disposes of bimetallism as far as the government is concerned. But it is hardly likely the agitation will subside. It will be used further as a means of propaganda, in company with Count von Kanitz's rejected motion for a grain monopoly.

TEN DAYS OF HARD SKIRMISHING.

Marin Presses the Insurgent Armies Closely in the West.

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HAVANA, Cuba, (via Key West, Fla.), Feb. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—At no time since the present revolution in Cuba began has the military been so active as during the past ten days. It seems as if all the generals in the field, from the acting governor-general down, were determined to make a great showing previous to the expected arrival of the new captain-general. Since he left Havana ten days ago, General Marin has surpassed in energy anything in Spanish military annals. Both Gomez and Maceo were forced to do more hard fighting in the past week than they ever did before. While the Spaniards have done all in their power to wipe out their enemy, the insurgents are as strong today as ever, if not stronger, and probably are better equipped than at any time hitherto.

The principal scene of action, which was in Havana province two weeks ago, east of the trocha, has been shifted to Pinar del Rio province. Both Maceo and Gomez were there last week once more. It appears, as if the Spanish have these Cuban leaders at their mercy, but both have been in exactly the same situations many times before. Gomez has cut his way out of Pinar del Rio province previously, and the patriots feel confident he can do so again. With Maceo it is little different. He has been in Pinar del Rio province nearly a month now. He has made reveral attempts to come east, but each time the Spaniards have driven him back, keeping the insurgent armies apart. I know Gomez has expressed fear lately about Maceo. At first Gomez laughed when asked if Maceo was safe, saying that the mulatto chieftain was well able to take care of himself. Since then Gomez has changed his opinion somewhat. He has crossed the trocha westward to go to Maceo's aid, but every time he got near Maceo he found himself being followed by a Spanish column, and not caring to engage in battle himself, was compelled to abandon the plan of reunion. The Spanish have practically ignored Gomez lately. General Marin has directed all his energy toward following up Maceo, and making him fight.

DISCOURAGING TO THE PATRIOTS.

There were two important engagements last week, in which the Spanish losses were considerable, but insurgent losses were much greater. At the same time the insurgents have been obliged to expend a large quantity of ammunition, and it must be remembered that the insurgents have no ammunition to spare. Then again, the news of the loss of the steamer Hawkins had a very disheartening effect upon the insurgents. I know they bitterly denounce the junta in New York for sacrificing the lives of fighting men and losing almost indispensable ammunition.

Taking all these things into consideration the Spanish situation is improved. I know that both Gomez and Maceo have said that they do not want to see another week like the past. That General Marin is more than anxious to make a grand showing just now there is no doubt. He had arranged to return to Havana last week. Great preparations were made to give him a reception worthy of a conquering hero, and a special train was sent to bring him and staff here. But at the eleventh hour, learning that Maceo had attacked Candelaria General Marin changed his plans and hastened after Maceo. There has never been a general in the field in Cuba, not even excepting the industrious Campos, who, with a command, covered so much territory in the same length of time as General Marin has covered. And General Marin has come to appreciate the force of the saying that the rebels "travel with the wings of the wind." At the head of probably the strongest and best equipped brigade that ever started out of Havana, General Marin went into the field a week ago Thursday. He was bound for Guanaja. Both Gomez and Maceo were known to be in Pinar del Rio province. General Marin got no further than San Antonio. While he was going west Gomez was marching east, their routes being only six miles apart. General Marin turned back and went to Quivican.

AND DIAZ GOT THE GUNS.

The following evening the rebel leader, Diaz, held up a government supply train near Pozo Redondo, only six miles south of the strongly fortified station of San Felipe, captured the arms, ammunition, camp equipments, etc., contained in some fifteen cars, and got also a lot of pack mules, which were on the train.

The first real cavalry engagement took place a week ago today, a party of Gomez's guerillas encountering Spanish troops under Colonel Ruiz. Last Monday General Luque had a sharp fight with Maceo at Paso Real. General Luque was wounded in the leg and has gone back to his former military post on the coast. Wednesday Maceo attacked the little town of Candelaria. The Spanish confess that the insurgents numbered 6,000. Thursday General Marin heard of it and immediately sent General Camella there. After two hours' hard fighting the rebels were driven away. Friday General Marin reached Candelaria, to find General Camella following up Maceo, who retreated towards San Cristobal. Saturday General Camella was still in pursuit of Maceo and General Marin was following behind.

The Cubans had built great hopes upon the reported action of the United States congress, but since they have learned just what the report of the senate committee means they feel that the granting of belligerent rights to them is probably farther off than ever. They openly express disappointment.

Some insurgents entered Managua Thursday, helped themselves to provisions and retired. A strong commissary department has been established at San Antonio de los Canos to supply the troops operating against Gomez.

Advices from Jovellanos report that rebels pulled up rails near Coliseo, on the United railway, and a locomotive and one car were derailed. The passengers were not molested.

Advices from Madrid give details of plans being discussed there for placing Cuba's government under military organization, the principal administration offices to be given to army officers, mayors of towns included. This, it is said, will give many Spanish officers employment in times of peace.

Francisco Gedinez has been appointed governor of the Spanish bank in Cuba, to succeed Ricardo Galbis.

A report that ex-Premier Sagasta, leader of the liberal party in Spain, says that if the present ministry dissolves the Cortes, disregarding the critical situation, his party will abstain from voting at the next election and will renounce all responsibility for Cuban affairs. ROEDER.

Coming with a Mission from Gomez.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 9.—A three-masted schooner, which passed here today, signalled the pilot boat Nonpareil and informed the captain that he was from Cuba and that he had on board two stowaways. They announced themselves as Dr. Castillo and servant. Dr. Castillo stated he was surgeon general of the Cuban army, and that he left the camp of General Gomez about ten days ago for the United States on a secret mission of importance. He said Gomez was encamped in the southern part of Cuba with a large army and plenty of provisions and ammunition. He also said the ultimate success of the Cubans was assured in a short time.

Asks for Reinforcements.

ROME, Feb. 9.—It is stated that General Baratieri has asked for the immediate dispatch of twelve battalions of infantry, six mounted batteries and 2,500 mules to Erythrea. The cabinet discussed the demand yesterday and Premier Crispi had a long interview with King Humbert.

Promises a Satisfactory Settlement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The porte has communicated to the embassies of the powers its reply to the proposals of the Zeitounlis of their conditions of surrender. It is stated that the porte promises a satisfactory settlement.

DENOUNCE THE REFORMISTS

Loyalists Hold Them Responsible for the Present Condition of Affairs.

DISCUCSION OF A PROBABLE ELECTION

Loyalists Assert that Failure to Hold On is a Virtual Acknowledgement of a State of War—Reformists Say It is Impracticable.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—An important battle is reported to have occurred between Colonel Seguey, who commanded the Spanish forces, and Maceo, who was at the head of the insurgents. The conflict took place at San Cristobal and the insurgents left eighty on the field as they retired. More than 300 of the Cubans were wounded. An aide-de-camp of Maceo was killed. The troops lost one man, a captain of the staff being shot by the insurgents. Three other officers were wounded.

The declarations of Senor Jose de Armas of Cardenas, formerly editor of the Havana newspaper Las Avis Pas (The Wasp), who is now visiting friends in New York City, have been cabled back to the newspapers of this city. Some of these interviews have been republished in Diaro dia Marina, substantially as they have appeared in the American newspapers. The statements of Senor de Armas, for years the publisher of the radical newspaper here, have caused great indignation among the royalists. The former editor of Las Avis Pas was bitterly opposed to the elevation of General Weyler to the post of captain general and according to accounts received from New York, he has not hesitated to denounce the extreme cruelty of the commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba. There are those who go so far as to say that these revolations and the utterance of other radicals who have recently pronounced for Cuban independence, will have a tendency to render nugatory the reform promises to Senor Canovas del Castillo, the president of the Council of Spain. It is even intimated that this breaking up of old party lines and the nullification of all declarations concerning the policy to be pursued in the matter of future elections on the island will be likely to provoke a ministerial crisis in Spain.

ELECTIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

An editorial article in La Lucha, commenting upon some of the recent publications in American and European newspapers, and the position of the reformist and radical leaders and proving the anti-patriotic nature of their proceedings, is considered by many to indicate the downfall of the existing political parties. Many of the citizens are very bitter in their denunciation against Senor Haura, the former minister of justice in Spain, Conte de La Mortera, the chief of the reformist party in Cuba, and President Arturo Amblard, Leader Rabell and Diaro del la Marina. They assert that it is evident that the reformists are in a large measure responsible for the existing condition of affairs in Cuba and for the remarkable progress which the insurrection has made in all directions.

The reformists, on the other hand, declare that it is absolutely impossible to hold elections in Cuba at the present time and no hope can be held out for the future. This is considered by the loyalists as anti-patriotic and the wealthy classes favorable to Spain, who are anxious for the return of the old condition of affairs, assert that this is simply a disguised effort on the part of the reformists to bring about separation from the mother country. It is insisted by the royalists that not to recognize the ability of the citizens to exercise the franchise under the old laws for the purpose of selecting their rulers would be to recognize, in fact, the belligerency of the insurgents, who, it is asserted, rightly boast of controlling all portions of the island, excepting those now actually held by the Spanish troops through the force of military occupation. This point, it is claimed, must be recognized even by Spanish statesmen, as well as by the representatives of other nations. Besides it is asserted there are no serious reasons, no real obstacles, why elections cannot be held throughout the island, the franchise being exercised by loyalists who are willing not only to accept, but to give their support to the king and the supreme government, should this point be decided along the lines indicated.

DECORATED THE GARRISON.

Last night the insurgents entered the village of Calvario, fifteen miles from Havana, and burned the records there and captured two policemen. This morning they went in the direction of Cotoro. When General Marin arrived at Candelaria, after the attack of Maceo upon that town had been repulsed, he offered his congratulations to the garrison and to the people upon their heroic defense. He offered a title to the town and decorated all its defenders with the Red Cross of Military merit and those amongst the garrison who had most distinguished themselves he decorated with the Cross of San Fernando. It is now reported that members of the garrison, which consisted of 700 volunteers, saw 10,000 cavalry passing Candelaria from a church tower in the village.

A letter signed by Maceo and Miro was then written to the colonel of the volunteers, Ahumara, and to the priest, demanding the surrender of the village. This was refused. It is admitted that notwithstanding the defense offered, several of the insurgents succeeded in entering the town and burning six houses before the column of Colonel Canella came to the assistance of the hard pressed garrison. Several of the insurgent dead were found in the town churchyard.

The insurgents have arrested a prominent family on the plantation of Santa Crella.

Colonel Canella has been the recipient of some not very gentle attentions from the so-called Amazons, who are in the field with the insurgents. Recently he saw one of these women warriors riding on horseback with her loosened hair streaming behind her, and she called upon the men who were following her to fire upon the troops.

General Marin, with the column of Canella, arrived at Artemesia and had an escort of two squadrons from there to Cuanajay. General Echague had advised him that the insurgents have burned the station at Ceiba Agua.

At 6 o'clock this morning a train running toward Havana was derailed at the station of Govenau. Several cars were destroyed. The accident was believed to have been due to the bad condition of the temporary track. Another train arrived at Havana, having on board a colonel, a chief of staff and Major Suarez Inclan.

In the engagement between Colonel Seguara and the insurgents under Maceo at San Cristobal, a report of which was cabled to the Associated press last night, the troops lost three officers killed and three wounded. Among them was Captain Gil de Gil, who was distinguished for his talent. Seven soldiers were killed and forty wounded.

HANGED BY INSURGENTS.

At Rio Seco the insurgents have hanged two defenseless men. They have burned the central plantation at Esperanza Cardenas, with a loss of $400,000. At San Martinez they have hanged five farm laborers and have killed with a machete a boy 14 years old. At Las Cruces they hanged Sebastian Torres, who left nine children orphans. At Jovellanos the band of Juan Vazuez destroyed some tobacco houses.

At Vuelta Abajo thirteen members of the band of Eulogio Garcia surrendered to the authorities and were afterward set at liberty.

Prospect of a Compromise.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Chronicle believes there is a good prospect of a settlement of the Venezuela question by a compromise, acceptable to the three governments concerned, without loss of dignity.

Bust of Antonius Pius Unearthed.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—An Atheas dispatch to the Times says that the German excavators have discovered a marble bust of the Roman emperor, Antonius Pius.

DIPLOMATS HOLDING ALOOF.

Decline to Participate in the Hawaiian Government Anniversary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamer Australia arrived today from Honolulu, bringing the following correspondence to the Associated press:

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—The 17th of January having been declared a national holiday by the republic, invitations to take part were sent in the usual way to the diplomatic and consular corps. Favorable replies were received from all but the representatives of the United States, England, Japan and France. Of these representatives the last three stated in their replies to this government that as their governments have not recognized the provisional government and as the holiday was given in celebration of the formation of that government, they did not feel it incumbent upon them to in any way participate. Mr. Willis replied stating that he would lay the matter before Secretary Olney.

Minister Cooper denies the statements published in the San Francisco papers regarding his recent visit to Hawaii. His trip to Hilo was simply in conformity with the policy of the government. There was nothing in the rumors of secession of the people on the big island to call for a visit of any member of the government to Hilo.

The legislature will meet on the 19th inst. Under article 60 of the constitution, the legislature cannot sit more than ninety days except by special extension by the president, and then not for more than thirty days additional.

Many important questions will be considered, the Asiatic question being one. Chinese and Japanese were originally brought here to work on plantations but at the expiration of their contracts many of them drifted into Honolulu and engaged in public pursuits, directly in competition with the white mechanic and merchant. This competition is commencing to be felt very keenly.

The United States steamship Boston arrived on the 30th ult., sixteen days from San Francisco. It will remain here ten days and then leave for the China station.

CUST DISOBEYED INSTRUCTIONS.

Reasons for His Dismissal from the Pall Mall Gazette Staff.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Times this morning prints Mr. Henry J. C. Cust's explanation of his dismissal from the position of the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, in the form of correspondence between himself and Mr. W. W. Astor, the proprietor of the paper. Mr. Astor gives as his reasons for asking him to resign, the constant sneers and disparaging comments upon America printed in the Pall Mall Gazette and that in disregard for Mr. Astor's instructions. Mr. Astor wrote Mr. Cust on February 3 as follows: "We are suddenly confronted with a dangerous controversy between England and the United States, in which I am deeply interested. I cannot longer be responsible for the utterances of a paper over which I exercise only a nominal control. I therefore regret that I am constrained to ask you to resign. I sincerely regret the precipitancy of this action, which is due to the political situation."

The Chronicle understands that Douglass Straight, who has been made editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, is only a temporary appointment, as Mr. Astor intends to secure an American editor for the paper.

Terrible Gale at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—A terrific southeasterly gale, accompanied by sleet, is raging here tonight.

MURDERED BY ALASKA INDIANS.

Three White Men and a Woman Reported Missing.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 9.—According to advices received from Alaska tonight on the steamer Willapa serious apprehension is felt for the safety of four white men and one woman, who are believed to have been murdered by Hannegah Indians of Kiake island. One of the same tribe was recently convicted of the murder of a white miner and was to have been hanged last week at Sitka, but sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Under date of Howkan, November 26, the Mining Record of Juneau, publishes the following letter from I. M. Bamter to George Stukey:

"I heard indirectly that your sister and her husband started for Prince of Wales island, and they are now missing. Last summer, while in camp with some Indians, I heard one of them bragging of how many whites had been murdered by Hannegah Indians and he added that there were four white men and one woman lately added to the list. The same Indian said his tribe would kill every white man they chanced to meet."

No additional particulars relating to the identity of the missing people have been received here.

STOCK OF LIQUORS DISAPPEARED.

Sheriff of Shawnee County, Kansas, Has a Surprise.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—A special to the Journal from Topeka, Kan., says: For years all the whisky, beer and other liquors captured from Topeka bootleggers and joint keepers had been stored away in a cellar beneath the court house. Wagon load after wagon load of liquor has been stowed away in that cellar and it has always been the belief that it contained a larger stock than any bonded warehouse this side of Kentucky. Yesterday Bob Kepley, the new sheriff of Shawnee county, concluded to take an inventory of the liquor on hand, and what was his astonishment to find that every barrel, keg and bottle was empty, with the exception of some bottles of "white horse" which the robbers appeared to be too fastidious to desire. Where the stuff has gone to is a mystery. It is said that but one key exists to the cellar door, and it has always remained in the possession of the sheriff. The retired sheriff, Dave Burdge, says he has no idea where the stuff went, and is sure none of the officials at the court house had anything to do with its disappearance.

Drove Into the River and Drowned.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Peter L. Atkins, proprietor of a wagon repair shop in this city, took Maud Kelly, aged 23, out driving last night. They crossed Wallkill river at Hoskim's bridge and in the darkness Atkins drove off the road into the flooded meadow. The water was nine feet deep, and the two stood on the seat of the wagon calling for help. A Frenchman named Baupre went to their assistance with a lantern, but when the water reached his hips he was obliged to retire. The two succumbed to the intense cold and both sank beneath the floods after an hour's suffering. Searching parties went out early this morning, and at noon Atkins' body was found. Tonight the girl's body floated to a barb wire fence half a mile down the stream and was recovered.

Recovered Two More Bodies.

BRISTOL, Conn., Feb. 9.—Three thousand people visited the scene of Thursday night's disaster today, and hundreds searched the river for missing bodies. The bodies of James Mack, section hand of New Britain, and Charles Castelanic of Hartford, which were sighted Friday, were recovered. It is not definitely known how many lives were lost, as three men and a boy are still missing. It is known six men were either drowned or killed, but it will probably be some time before the exact number is determined.

Confessed to the Killing.

DULUTH, Feb. 9.—Joe Zouland and William Verill, two young fellows who were arrested a fornight ago for the murder of an old Frechman named DeMars, confessed today that they shot him while he was at work in the woods. They wanted his money, which they secured and hid. It has been found.

Movements of Ocean Steamers Feb. 9.

At New York—Arrived—La Gascogne from Harve; Pomeranian from Glossow; H. H. Meyer from Bremen; Hecla from Copenhagen.

At Halafax—Arrived—Numidian from Liverpool.

ACCEPTS THE INVITATION

President Krueger of the Transvaal Will Visit England.

RHODES EVOLVING GREAT SCHEMES

Confident of Finding Gold Within the British Territory—Developing the Agricultural Resources of Rhodesia.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—President Krueger of the Transvaal has accepted the invitation extended to him by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to come to England, accompanied by some members of the Transvaal executive, to act as a commission. Probably a special session of the Volksraad will be called to grant a formal sanction and to nominate a commission.

Hon. Cecil Rhodes' sister sailed for Capetown on board the Norham Castle from Southampton on Saturday. Captain Rhodes came from London to bid her farewell, but he denied any knowledge of his brother Cecil's movements. It was reported that Cecil Rhodes had at the last moment engaged a cabin. Great excitement was caused by this report, but he was not seen on board the steamer.

The Times has an article this morning on the plans of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa, of which it says: "The first chapter in the scheme is the creation, under a British administration, of a British Johannesburg in Rhodesia. Mr. Rhodes believes that the mineral wealth of Rhodesia justifies a reasonable hope that within five years the population of Rhodesia will exceed that of the existing Uitlander population of the Transvaal. In addition to splendid climatic advantages, experts believe that the plateaus of Mashonaland and Matabeleland are highly mineralized. Coal exists in enormous quantities and it is supposed there is gold. It is also understood that Mr. Rhodes' project includes an intention to lead the way by putting the bulk of his own large fortune into the local enterprises and also to encourage the cultivation of coffee, tea, wool and spices, and possibly cotton."

The Times says in an editorial on Mr. Rhodes' plan: "The foregoing grand scheme rests wholly upon the condition that gold can be found. If it fails, the scheme must fail too."

The Daily News publishes an article by a person who knows Mr. Rhodes' views and who says he has abandoned the plan of addressing the meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered South Africa company because it is undesirable to prejudice the trials arising out of the Jameson raid. This writer says Rhodes may probably return to London in time for the trial. Mr. Chamberlain has provisionally decided that nothing has happened necessitating other than such slight modification in the terms of the charter of the South Africa company as will place its armed force indirectly in the hands of an officer appointed by the crown.

A dispatch to the Times from Capetown, dated Friday, says: The members of the Reform committee who are undergoing trial at Pretoria are permitted to visit Johannesburg until Monday.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 9.—The Digger's News, the organ of the Transvaal government, denies that any negotiations have been opened by that government with Germany.

FUNERAL OF HON. WM. H. ENGLISH.

Five Thousand People Gather to Pay Their Respects to the Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—The funeral of William H. English occurred from English's hotel, the late residence of the deceased, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was one of the largest ever held in this city. Mr. English was the wealthiest man in the city, his property being estimated at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of Indiana for half a century. The body lay in state in the capital from 9 o'clock this morning until 1 o'clock this afternoon, under guard of the Masons, of which order Mr. English was a member, and was viewed by 10,000 people. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the funeral exercises were held at the hotel by Rev. John B. English of New York, a cousin of the deceased. The exercises were simple and brief. Outside of the hotel 5,000 persons were gathered, the interior being crowded to its utmost capacity. The funeral procession was nearly a mile in length, being headed by the Masons, who also conducted the services at the grave.

The will was written by Mr. English himself a few years ago and now rests in the vault of Fletcher's bank. It will be probated tomorrow.

PRESIDENT OF A. P. A. PROTESTS.

Senators Urged to Vote Against Appropriations for Sectarians.

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—W. J. Traynor, supreme president of the A. P. A., has addressed a letter to Senator McMillan of Michigan, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations for the District of Columbia, in which he voices the sentiment of the A. P. A. in opposition to appropriation by congress of money for the support of sectarian charitable institutions in Washington. Mr. Traynor asserts that he protests on behalf of "A fair majority of the most earnest thinkers and loyal citizens of this republic against the unconstitutional and criminal expenditure of public money for sectarian institutions." President Traynor advocates, instead, the erection of a purely non-sectarian institution for the care of indigents and wards of the district. He also appeals to the senator to endeavor to suppress the custom of permitting "monastic mendicants" to solicit alms within the "district."

Deaths of a Day.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Ex-Judge William J. Kenyon died at his home here today after a brief illness, aged 75. He was one of the most widely known lawyers in the Hudson river valley. He was graduated from Rutgers' college in 1842, and was admitted to practice four years later. He was chosen to the Thirty-sixth congress from Ulster and Green counties in 1873, and was a delegate to the republican national convention in 1872 and 1876. He was elected county judge of Ulster in 1883.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9.—Judge James Davis, standing justice of the local police court, died today, aged 81 years. He resigned last December after a continuous service of thirty-four years.

ANACONDA, Mont., Feb. 9.—A special to the Standard from Missoula, Mont., says: Second Lieutenant Samuel G. Creden of the Twenty-fifth infantry, died at 8:55 o'clock this morning in the fort hospital of typhoid fever. His remains will be shipped to Boston for interment.

Governor Alone Can Set the Day.

TOPEKA, Feb. 9.—The supreme court decided that "no court has the power to fix the time for the execution of the death sentence before the governor has named a day for carrying it into effect, when he refuses to issue a warrant for that purpose." This finally disposes of the much talked of Edward's county case, when it was sought to take Arnold and Harvey, the murderers of Mayor Marsh of Kinsley, from the penitentiary and execute them without the warrant, which the governor refused to issue. The opinion of the court is positive that there is no way of carrying out a sentence of death without the warrant of the governor.

Madame Modjeska Recovered.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Madame Modjeska, who has been ill at the Burnett house for several weeks, left tonight to join her company in Chicago. Her physicians think her health is sufficiently restored to enable her to resume her professional duties.

Travelers Will Meet at Terre Haute.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The national board of directors of the Traveler's Protective Association of America has decided to hold the national convention at Terre Haute, Ind., on Tuesday, June 2, next.

SIMPLY EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY.

Books do Not Show ex-Cashier Barnard Was a Defaulter.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Associated press correspondent had an interview today with President Uttley in regard to the Fort Stanwix bank. President Uttley said that up to the present nothing had been found on the books of the bank to show that Cashier Barnard appropriated funds to his personal use, but he added that the cashier had exceeded his authority. He stated that Bank Examiner Van Vranken, who has been appointed temporary receiver, has thrown out of the bank all paper he does not know to be all right, including paper partly due. The notes to the amount of about $200,000 of the J. Winslow Jones Canning company of Baltimore, have been rejected, as well as about $40,000 of notes of the Loveland Canning company of Taberg, N. Y. In connection with the latter President Uttley said the stock of the Loveland factory is mortgaged to the bank, and that at the present market value it would sell for more than the amount due, thus securing the bank in full. On the Jones company notes, several blocks of stock are held by the bank as security, which he thought would make good the greater part of the amount named in the notes. Barnard had never informed him, he stated, of the extensive transaction of that company and others, who should have known the state of affairs had remained silent.

President Uttley said in his opinion there was no cause for the appointment of a receiver. He claims that if the directors had been allowed to settle the bank's affairs, they would have raised the necessary $250,000 or $350,000 to do so. He would not, however, have guaranteed to raise the $600,000 required by the government, in order to allow the bank to go into involuntary liquidation. In regard to the payment of the liabilities, Mr. Uttley declared every depositor would get dollar for dollar, but that it would be some time before all the payments would be made. The president of the Fort Stanwix National bank is a millionaire and the bank was his pride. He had been its teller for thirty years and owns at the present time $60,000 of the $150,000 capital stock.

CAR THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

Fifteen Persons in the Coach and Several Seriously Injured.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 9.—Fifteen persons were more or less seriously hurt and one cannot recover as the result of a collision at 12:40 o'clock this evening between an eastbound Wabash stock train and a St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern passenger train coming south. The collision occurred near a tunnel one mile north of this city. The stock train, which had just emerged from the tunnel, struck the passenger train, crushing in the side of the ladies' coach and throwing it over an embankment almost into the Mississippi river. There were fifteen passengers in the coach and that none were killed is a miraculous fact. All were more or less bruised, but only the following were hurt seriously:

H. F. Hudwell of St. Paul, Minn., arm crushed

Eva Pettit, Hannibal, Mo., eyebrow badly cut.

Miss M. Whittey, Quincy, Ill., hip fractured; recovery doubtful.

J. C. Cohen, stockman, Minneapolis, head cut.

Mrs. Triester and son, Hannibal, both cut about the head.

D. C. Webster, engineer Wabash train, knee injured.

The injured were sent to St. Louis.

J. C. Peasele, vice president of the Burlington system, and family, were in the special car "Lycoming" at the rear of the passenger train. They returned to Quincy. Responsibility for the collision is alleged to rest with the engineer of the Wabash train. He did not stop as law and instructions required before approaching the crossing. He stated his engine was out of order, but it was found that will approximate $5,000.

WERE UNABLE TO SAVE THE CREW.

Schooner Went Ashore and Seven Men Drowned.

AMESBURY, Mass., Feb. 9.—A schooner, supposed to be the Florida, coal laden, for an eastern port, is half a mile off Salisbury beach in a sinking condition. The Plumb island life saving crew attempted to reach the vessel with a line for the breeches buoy, but failed. Seven men were seen in the rigging when she came ashore. Much wreckage has come ashore, among which was the sign Florida, which apparently reveals the identity of the wreck. A southeast gale is blowing, and the outlook is for a bad night. Reports reached here of wrecks at Plumb island and other points, but confirmation is lacking.

The Florida went to pieces at 10 o'clock tonight, when the masts gave way, letting the seven occupants into the sea. Two of the bodies were washed ashore. One is that of a mulatto. The life saving crew could do nothing, as no boat could stand the sea. Several hundred people saw the wreck go to pieces.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9.—The three-masted schooner Alliance, which left New York last Sunday, went ashore on Plumb island tonight and was stove to fragments. Four of the crew were saved and three drowned.

HAMPTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—The schooner Stella, coal laden, went ashore below Erie beach tonight during the gale and is a total loss. The crew of seven men was saved.

KILLED BY A FALLING CHIMNEY.

Three Young People Buried While Viewing the Ruins of a Building.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 9.—Two children were instantly killed and one young man seriously injured today as a result of a fire which occurred in a cottage on Fort Hamilton avenue. The victims are Minnie Specht, 9 years old, and Harry Botsen, 7 years old, both killed; Edward Hill, 18 years old, fracture of the thigh, severe scalp wounds and contusions of the body. The cottage was unoccupied and the fire started from an unknown cause and the building was burned to the ground. Later in the day, while a crowd of children and others were viewing the ruins, the chimney fell without warning, burying the three mentioned. The work of extricating the victims was begun at once and Hill was brought out first. He is in a very serious condition. It was fully an hour before the bodies of the children were recovered.

BROTHERS FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

One of Them Terribly Slashed in the Face and Head.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Carl Dahlke and Herman Dahlke, middle brothers, fought a frightful duel with knives today in the rear of 208 Black Hawk street, the home of their sister, Mrs. William Stuy. There had been a family gathering for the christening of a babe, when the brothers quarreled. They adjourned to the back yard to fight and after it was over Herman was picked up with his head and face cut to ribbons. Before going into the yard they had been drinking and quarreling. Each has a large family. Carl is a laborer and Herman a night watchman.

A policeman arrived just too late to catch Carl, who jumped over the fence and made his escape.

Blew a Train from the Track.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—A special to the Republican from Georgetown, Colo., says: The regular passenger train, which left Denver at 8 o'clock this morning, was blown from the track half a mile from the depot here, at 12:10. Fred Van Sicklen of Chicago, editor of a bicycle paper, was badly cut about the head. Mrs. Van Sicklen, E. A. Eager of the Union Manufacturing company, Toledo; S. C. Gillard of the Dunlop Tire company, Boston, and J. P. Dasy of the Referee, were all more or less hurt. The train was blown over at a point within 1,500 feet of where similar accidents have occurred several times before.

Mormon Temple Burned.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 9.—The Mormon temple at Brigham City, Ut., was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $25,000.

LEGISLATION FOR THE WEEK

Interest in the Senate Centers on the Quay Resolution.

REORGANIZATION MAY ALSO BE TAKEN UP

Vote is Expected Tuesday in the House on the Senate Free Coinage Substitute—Motion to Non-Concur Will Have a Large Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The first business of importance before the senate on Monday probably will be the vote on Senator Quay's resolution for the recommitment of the revenue tariff bill to the committee on finance. Senator Smith of New Jersey is announced to make a speech on the Monroe doctrine on Monday and Senator Blanchard on the same subject on Tuesday. The Hansbrough resolution in regard to the distribution of seed by the Agricultural department will, by agreement, be taken up early in the week. It is the purpose of the committee on appropriations to get the appropriation bills up in rapid succession and out of the way as soon as possible. Four of these bills have already been reported from committee and others will follow