AMERICANS IN MORO CASTLE

Special Correspondent and His Interpreter Arrested by the Spanish Authorities.

VIOLATED WEYLER'S PROCLAMATION

Placed in Confinement and Not Per mitted to Communicate with His Friends-Protection Demanded by the American Consul.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 25.—(New York
World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—
Charles Michelson an American editors of the beach killed by the rifles of the soldiers, who must have done better shooting than usual when engaged with the insur-(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) World Cablegram - Special Telegram.) -Charles Michelson, an American citizen and special correspondent for several American papers, who has been in Cuba three months, was arrested at 2 o'clock this morning in his room in the Hotel Inglaterra by four secret service detective and a police inspector. He had been to Marlanoduring the day, but he denied that he had gone beyond the jurisdiction of the military commanders. His room was searched and his private

men were arrested for violating the procla-mation of General Weyler of passing the rebel lines and for assaulting a civil guard. Friends of the prisoners called upon Gen-eral Weyler tonight and represented that they

were innocent of the charges. General Weyler said that if this were found to be true Michelson and Betancourt would prob-ably be released on Thursday. REBELS ABANDON HORSES.

No news has been received of any fresh encounters with the main bodies of Gomez and Maceo's commands. The commandant at San Jose reports that after the last engagements around the Morales sugar estate the rebels abandoned over the field 150 horses and that Maceo was wounded in the arm at an engagement on Elgato sugar estate. One rebel was killed there, in whose pocket a note was found, which read as follows: "Carillo, send me salt; have none.

Colonel Cavestany, who is operating at Hoyo Colorado, reports that he found the body of a man who was hanged by order of the rebel chief, Mora.

Reports of musketry were heard last night in the direction of Bainca, a town on the Matanzas division of the United railway. Troops have been sent there from Havana and Jarruco. A new military hospital containing 100 beds is shortly to be established at Palma

Soriao, a town near Santiago de Cuba.

Referring to the circular issued a short time ago by the governor of Matanzas addressed to the planters of the province re-garding the starting of sugar mills about the middle of March, the wording of which was somewhat vague, but the meaning of which was wired to the World at the time, the Diario says editorially: "It is the duty of all sincere and local loyal Spanlards to accept all that may be said or suggested by way of offering the government whatever means it may need in order not to retard the pacification of the island and to assure at any cost the sovereignty of the nation over this region. From this standpoint we have nothing to object to appeals made to the planters or to the municipalities to sustain at their expense armed bodies and to

ful citizens. THINK IT GOOD POLICY.

"This is no doubt humane. It is cer-tainly practical and worthy of our authorities; especially is it worthy of Spain. We, how-ever, found it strange that such important suggestons should be embodied in a circular originating with the governor of Matanzas and published in that province only, instead of emanating from army headquarters, or at least, from the office of the secretary of the government, to insure its enforcement throughout the entire island. It was also hard for us to credit the authority of the statement, purporting to come from General Weyler, that compliance with the instructions given in the circular was a sure means to make the sugar crop an efficacious medi-cine for the ills that afflict us, and that General Weyler had verbally given Governor Prat orders empowering him to carry them out, with the distinct understanding that it is Weyler's determined wish that sugar grinding should begin with the least delay

"So far we have not learned anything definite about this, but we believe that the time has come to break the silence, which we had kept in order to place no obstacle in the way of the efforts to crush the rebellion that are making, because planters want to satisfy themselves whether it is so that it is the determined wish of General Weyler that grinding should begin with the least delay, whether by beginning operations at once they can escape economic difficulties and lastly whether they would incur any responsibility if, through lack of means, they are unable to organize and maintain

armed forces. "In our opinion General Weyler simply maid that it was his expectation that the grinding of the crop would probably begin about the middle of March, provided the military operations should continue as successful as heretofore. And as the pursuit of the enemy grows more vigorous, as has been proved by the recent engagements at Cata-lina, Punta Brava, Guanno, Bagaiz, Lima and other places, it is reasonable to assume that General Weyler is today more than ever convinced that in the last half of March the three western provinces will be cleared of inpurgents, at least, to such an extent as to permit of grinding without serious danger. However, circumstances, beyond his power or control, may have a bearing on the mat-ter. Should March be attended by heavy rains, rendering it impossible to haul the cane, or if, on the contrary, an extreme drouth should so dry the fields, that a single spark, aided by strong winds, would produce a conflagration and destroy extensive cane fields, of course, subsequent events would not utilize the prophesy as to the crop."

ROEDER. Protests Against Haste.

LONDON. Feb. 25.-The Post (conservative) protests editorially against an undue hurrying of the Venezuela controversy or of transferring the negotiations to the news paper columns. It declares England cannot accept the project suggested by George W. Smalley as one acceptable to the United States government until it shall be stated formally by a dispatch.

Rumors of a Franco-Brazilian Clash. PARIS, Feb. 25. - The Politique Colonial publishes an alleged telegram from the French consular agent at Para, Brazil, reporting that conflicts have taken place in the disputed territory, Amapa, between French Guiana and Brazil. It is added that the French troops have half destroyed Amapa after losing 100 killed and wounded. including four officers.

Discredit the Egyptian Rumor. LONDON, Feb. 25 .- The newspapers here discredit the dispatch published yesterday afternoon by the Pall Mail Gazette from Rome, saying that advices had been received there from Cairo which indicated that Great there from Cairo which indicated that Great Raphic, has been elected ford archbishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland, in successful to make concessions to the succeptible to make concessions to the most Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg. D.D.

MISTOOK GOATS FOR INSURGENTS. Soldlers Shot More Accurately Than

When in the Field. HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Close to Moro castle

termed Playa Chivo (Goat's beach), so called on account of the many goats which browse in its vicinity. It transpired today that one night last week a sentry on duty at the castle saw some white looking forms approaching stealthily. The soldier challenged the approaching forms and receiving no answer discharged his rifle at them. The shot aroused the garrison of the fort, the guard turned out and a number of other soldiers opened fire upon the supposed enemy, with the result that the latter disappeared. The

Considerable amusement was caused by this fact and the affair was upon the point of being forgotten, when persistent rumors were circulated in this city that a number of insurgents, said to be thirty-five men, had been executed near Moro castle during the night. The report was denied by the Span-ish officials, but it continued to circulate until the captain general not only felt called upon to make an official denial, but ordered Jurisdiction of the military commanders. His room was searched and his private papers taken, though no specific charge was then made against him.

Lawrence Betancourt, his interpreter, was arrested later, and at 6 o'clock both men were transfered to Moro castle. Betancourt is said to be an American citizen also. Both are "incomunicados;" that is, without access to any one. The other American correspondents tried to see them, but were unable to do so. American Consul General Williams has notified the Spanish authorities that they must furnish him with the charges against the prisoners. Mr. Williams will see that they are treated according to treaty. Later General Ochando, chief of staff to General Weyler, announced officially that the men were arrested for violating the proclamation of General Weyler of passing the rebel lines and for assaulting a civil guard. Friends of the prisoners called upon General Weyler tonight and represented that they never unable to do so. American consultation of General Weyler of passing the rebel lines and for assaulting a civil guard.

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Friends of the prisoners called upon General Weyler tonight and represented that they never unable to do so. American consultation of the subject, but one of them was foolise enough to suy that the believed some insurgents were executed during the night. The report spread and the believed some insurgents were executed that they may be people of not much intelligence in this city concerning the cause of the firing. The soldlers were unable to gers on Playa Chivo, were questioned by people of not much intelligence in this city concerning of them against whom there was no clear proof of guilt and there has been no execu-tion at Moro castle or elsewhere with the knowledge of the captain general since his arrival here from Spain. In addition, General Weyler has most

generously pardoned the mayor of Managua, Senor Cristo, and his brother, who were re-

Senor Cristo, and his brother, who were recently captured by the Spanish after having
raised a numerous band of insurgents and
joined the forces of the enemy.
The Spanish authorities have detained
Charles Michelson, the correspondent of a
New York and a San Francisco paper, and
his assistant, Lorenzo Betancourt, both
Americans. They are charged with having
disobeyed the orders of the mayor of Marina
in leaving that place and going into the inin leaving that place and going into the in-surgent lines at Punta Brava and Guata de Mariano. The United States consul general, Mr. Ramon O. Will ams, has been notified and the friends of the prisoners are doing

everything possible for them. It now seems to be definitely established that Antonio Maceo was not killed near Placetas, as was generally believed. A relative of Maceo, who lives in this c'ty, admits, however, that he has heard from good sources that the insurgent leader is wounded in the arm as a result of the engagement at El Gao. Among the dead insurgents found in hills about Candela was a man, evidently a messenger, who had in his pocket a note ad-dressed to Garillo, one of the insurgent leaders, saying: "Send me some salt." This note was signed, "Gomez." During the different engagements about

San Jose de Las Lajas 150 horses belonging to the insurgents were killed or wounded, among them being the one ridden by the insurgent colonel, Colunga.

The troops buried the bodies of seventy

insurgents which were picked up near San Jose de Las Lajas. The insurgents have hanged two volunteers. United States Consul General Williams has had a prolenged conference with Captain

General Weyler with reference to Messrs. Michelson and Betancourt, the American strengthen the volunteer files with men loyally attached to Spain with the object of protecting the property and lives of peacebeen without any result.

A report has been received that the column of Vicuna has had an engagement near Cor-ral Falso, Matanzas, with Maximo G mez, but no details of the fight are given. The insurgent leader and ex-bandit, Tuerto Matos, has been seriously wounded.

Proposals Were Too Indefinite. LONDON, Feb. 25 .- A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says Lord Salisbury has sent a reply to the communication which the sultan instructed Costaki Pasha to make to the government, inviting England to regulate the situation in Egypt, with suzerain power, on the basis of guarantees being given for the security of communication between England and India. The Times correspond-ent says Lord Salisbury, in his reply, says the Turkish ambassador's suggestions are vague. The sultan has therefore appointed a commission, consisting of the grand vizier, Halil Rifaat Pasha; the minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, and the president of the council of state, Said Pasha, to formulate a concrete proposal on the subject.

Troops Behaved Very Badly. LIMA, Peru, Feb. 25 .- (via Galveston.)-President Pierola has installed the council of state, Senor Olachea being elected president and Senor Condamo, vice president. The troops which the government sent from here to Cerro Paso have misbehaved themselves and the residents of that place beg the government to guarantee them against the troops' misconduct. It is prob-able that claims will be advanced by the British and Italian ministers here on behalf of citizens of their countries as an out

Quiet Enough for an Election MADRID, Feb. 25.—Captain General Weyler telegraphs from Havana that the situation in the rural districts of Cuba is such as to admit of holding the elections. General Weyler also says the insurgent chief,

A dispatch to a newspaper here from Havana mentioned the arrest of Mr. Michelson, the correspondent of a New York paper, and of an American named Betancourt, the latter charged with intriguing with the rebels

Chinese Troops Rebel. LONDON, Feb. 26 .- A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that Anhui troops at Kiang-Ying, ninety-five miles from Shang hai, have mutinied. By the explosion of the main powder magazine at that point 260 per-sons were killed and many wounded. One captain has been killed by the troops and the general has been made prisoner and is awaiting death. The foreign instructors of the ps are safe and are being protected by the Hunan treops.

Hine Book on Venezuela.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon states that the dummy Venezuelan blue book laid on the table of the House of Commons needs a final revision which will take a few days to accomplish It is stated that Sir Frederick Pollock's presentation of the British case has given he greatest satisfaction to the governmen and no great importance will be found at tached to the Schomburgk line. .

Fresh Massacres in Armenia. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25 .- Report ave been received here saying that fresh massacres have occurred at Malatia and seven other points of Armenia. The Turkish government, when questioned on the subject, lenied that there was any truth in the storle the fresh massacres and asserted that they were creations of the imagination

New Primate of Ireland Elected. DUBLIN, Feb. 25.-Rt. Rev. William Alexander, D.D., lord bishop of Derry and

STOPPED A PARTY OF CUBANS

at the entrance to this barbor is a beach | Many of Them Were Also on Board the Ill-Fated Hawkins.

Charged with Violating the Neutrality

Laws-Arrest Was Ordered by the State Department-Spanish Mu h Elated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- The iron steamer Bermuda, flying the British flag, was boarded and seized by revenue officers off Liberty Island last night. The Bermuda has been under the watch of Spanish spies for some time. They had reason to believe it had been bought by Cuban revolutionists and was fitting out as a filibuster. It has been anchored off Liberty island since last Saturday, and yesterday there was evidence that the ship was preparing for sea. At 11 o'clock, just after a large party of Cubans had gone aboard, the revenue cutter Hudson steamed alongside and a boarding party arrested all on the Bermuda. At midnight the revenue cutter Chandler started down the bay to catch a lighter loaded with ammunition, and took another party of Cubans who had started to board the Bermuda. The Bermuda, an English-built steamer, was recently purchased by a firm suspected of being in league with the revolutionary party. Last Saturday it was taken to the coal docks at Port Liberty and there coaled up. Then it went to the Liberty island anchorage. it went to the Liberty island anchorage. When the tug ran alongside the marshals and Pinkerton men swarmed aboard. No resistance was offered by the frightened crew and Cubans, who had just come aboard. Every man was seized. Among the captives was General Garcia's son, and several other promises. prominent Cubans. Four bags of gold were seized by the marshals, and a quantity of ammunition.

Commissioner Shields has ordered the re-lease of all the men arrested in connection with the Bermuda alleged filibustering expedition, with the exception of General Garcia, Captain Hughes and two other leaders. These will be arraigned before the commis-

These will be arraigned before the commissioners at once.

The prisoners were released because their arrest was in violation of the instructions sent out from Washington last week by Attorney General Harmon, that suspicion was merely not sufficient ground for arrest, but that evidence of intention to violate the

neutrality law was required.

Besides the charge that the United States makes against the prisoners of violating the neutrality laws, the Spanish consul general accuses them of the same offense in connection with the expedition on board the J. W. Hawkins. When the prisoners were brought before Commissioner Shields, United States District Attorney McFarlane took charge of the case. General Calixto Garcia was first arraigned. The charge of having violated the neutrality laws was read to him, after which his case was set for hearing on March 3, and on the two complaints the bail was placed at \$2,000. Similar action was taken in the cases of Captain Samuel Hughes and John Brabazon. John D. Hart asked for a speedy examination. It was set for Friday next. The fifth prisoner, Benjamin J. Guerra, was also charged with violating the United

n prisoner at the barge office all the fore-noon. He expressed great indignation at the treatment he had received from the mar-

"I chartered the Bermuda, which vessel, I understand, was recently sold by Outer-bridge to a firm in Germany. I went aboard the vessel at 9 o'clock last night, hearing there was some trouble. When I went up the gangway I found about 150 Pinkerton men, marshals and newspaper men on board. I was at once placed under arrest. I am still under arrest. The captain and steward were taken off last night and so was about \$4,000 in silver, which has not been re-turned." Mr. Hart denied all knowledge of what the cargo of the vessel consists of or that the people on board were filibusters. Bermuda was Benjamin Guerra, treasurer of the Cuban junta in this city. The money captured amounted to \$4,000 in silver, in four bags. The money was in Spanish sols and pesos. Tags on the bags showed that they had been put up by Handy & Harmon, brokers of this city. Being questioned on the subject, Mr. Handy said: "We are con-tinually supplying silver currency of the South and Central American republics to exporting houses in this city in amount of all sorts, and it would be next to im possible for us to trace the four bags that United States marshal holds by marks, which specify only amount and weight. The amount in the captured bags, \$4,000 in sols and pesos, is worth in American money about \$2,000, the sol being the South American dollar and the peso the dol-lar of Central America and the West In-

A. C. Gonzales, a lawyer of this city con-nected with the Cuban junta, estimated that the expedition had cost about \$100,000. The Cubans, he said, were by no means discour ag:d by the present disappointment in car agid by the present disappointment in carrying out their plans. There was no way, he said, of discovering who had given the information to the representatives of Spain. "I am almost sure," he said, "that there are at least a half dozen Spanish spies in the room with the prisoners." No one can pick them out and their identity can only be learned by chance incident or information from outside sources. The Cubans can play that game, too."

MARSHALS MAKE A STATEMENT. The man who gave his name as Captain Hughes was supposed to be the captain of the Bermuda, and the Spaniards were par-ticularly interested in his capture. It is said it was he who conveyed the Martini Calixto party and a quantity of arms and ammunition to Cuba and landed them be-

ammunition to Cuba and landed them between Guantanamo and Santiago.

Marshal McCartby authorized the following statement, made by Deputy Kennedy, showing how the capture was made, and that the authorities were acting under orders from Secretary Olney at Washington:

"On February 21," said Kennedy, "the marshal received an intimation that the supporters of the junta were about to fit up. porters of the junta were about to fit up an expedition bound for Cuba. An investi-gation was made and the report found to be true. On February 23 Attorney General Olney telegraphed that the Bermuda, lying off Bedice's island, would soon attempt to carry men and ammunition to Cuba. He

stated that if there were indications to that effect the marshal was to detain the ship. "The attorney general, however, told the marshal that he must have positive proof of marshal that he must have positive proof of a filibustering expedition before taking any action. He was not to act upon suspicion Upon the receipt of this order a revenucutter was engaged and a sharp watch on the Bermuda. The marshal kept in con-stant communication with the Washington authorities.

carry men and ammunition to Cuba.

"For the past week tugbeats have visited he Bermuda with provisions, but until last night no attempt was made to ship men or ammunition. The revenue cutter was off about 1,500 feet from the Bermuda last night at 10 o'clock, when the tugboat W. J. Mc-Aldin came slongside the Bermuda. As soon as the tugboat was made fast men swarmed from its cabin ready to board the Bermuda That seemed to be proof and the cutter cam-

ARRESTED THE MEN. "We took all the men when the tugboat went away. The tugboat came back again with more men and we detained it. At that

time the Bermuda was making preparations

to sail. The anchor was being hauled up and the engineer was testing his machinery.

"We got the next batch of men and then detained the tugboat. A little later the tugboat McAldin Brothers came along without any lights. She had a batch of men, including General Garcia. We gathered them in and then put some deputies on board the Bermuda. After that we got the Stranshan.

"The Stranshan was captured while on

Bermuda. After that we got the Stranahan.

"The Stranahan was captured while on its way down to the Bermuda. Everything was made ready on board the Stranahan to put the firearms on the Bermuda while the ship was steaming out to sta. When the marshal leaded the Stranahan he found about 100 boxes of rifles on the deck. They were concealed under kindling wood. He also found Captain Hughes, for whom he had a warrant. All this was considered proof and the tueboat was taken charge of. It ONLY LEADERS WERE HELD FOR TRIAL

used in navigation.
"All of the tugs involved in the prepara-

from Washington.
"The crew of the Bermuda was permitted

to return to the ship. Two deputy marshals are now in charge of the vessel. The Ber-muda will be detained until the Washington authorities decide otherwise.
"This expedition was a big one. The rifles

seized weigh about forty tons. ANOTHER WAR IN NICARAGUA.

Religious Quarrels Lend to a Central

American Revolution. (Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 25 .- (via Galbeen raised in Nicaragua and reports re-Managua, including the departments of the the old capital of Nicaragua and the center of the old Roman Catholic population as op-posed to the Catholics of more modern views, are expected to make an attack upon this city. A strong detachment of the Leonists has already left that town and it is believed that Managua will be attacked tomorrow or he next day.

The conservative party in this city met this morning and resolved to give moral support to President Zelaya, and also determined o send ex-President Cardenas and General Alvigil to Granada, near Lake Nicaragua, to inform their partisans there of their determi-nation to support the president.

The insurgents are supported by a portion of the political party in power, but up to the present what is known as the opposition party proper has not joined the rebels. The antagonistic feelings of the people of Leon and its vicinity and those of Managua date from away back and are founded upon old jealousies having religion as their basis and more modern ideas, on the other hand, as

their excuse. Unhappily for Prevident Zelaya, a large consignment of modern arms and artillery, purchased in Germany, which arrived here shortly after the occupation of Corinto by the was also charged with violating the United States statutes in taking part in a m'l tary enterprise against the kingdom of Spain. As there was but one complaint against Guerra, bail was fixed at \$1,500 and the examination adjourned until March 3.

MANY WERE ON THE HAWKINS.

Many of those whom the marshals took into custody last night are survivors of the expedition which set out for Cuba on board the steamer J. W. Hawkins, which craft sank about as soon as it put to sea, a numsank about as soon as it put to sea, a num-ber of the party being drowned. John D. the government. The Leonists were powerber of the party being drowned. John D. the government. The Leonists were power-Hart of J. D. Hart & Co. of Philadelphia was ful enough to have their way in the matter and it would seem from present indications that this was only part of the plot to over

throw President Zelaya.
The United States minister, Mr. Lewis Baker, has cabled to Washington, requesting that the United States gunboat Alert, which is understood to be near this coast, be dispatched to Corinto, in order to protect the property of the United States citizens. President Zelaya has a number of troops forty miles west of this city, but he is withut information as to the exact doings of the revolutionists. The forces of the conserva-tive party have all rallied to the support of

the president during the present crisis.

The sum and substance of the demands of the Leonists is a complete revision of the constitution, giving further and more popular representation and that the constitution in the future should contain provisions making impossible for a dictatorship to be de

THANKO THE UNITED STATES

Venezueln's President Sends His Mes sage to Congress. Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Minister of the Interior Castillo read Pres ident Crerpo's message yesterday to both houses assembled in the Senate chamber. The gillery was filled, the diplomatic corpbeing present, with the exception of the German minister. The American minister and his wife were there. The message was received with applause. There was only a brief reference to the Guiana matter. No plan of action was outlined, and the message contained nothing concerning a direct under-standing for the renewal of diplomatic relations with England. It expressed gratitude for the position taken by the United States, adding that it was not just that Venezuela should be denied the relief of arbitration, which would be extended to a more power-ful nation, nor that it should be prevented

territory, pending a settlement. President Cleveland was thanked for hav-ing ended a question which had been a constant menace to the integrity of American

The message mentioned the name of the American minister. General Allen Thomas, and expressed satisfaction at the dignity and tact which he had shown during the crisis. An increase of army and mavy was recommended, and the purchase of guns for 2,000 militia. The revolution was declared ended peace restored. The leaders, it is said, will not be punished for treason, owing to the

external complications. W. NEPHEW KING. Dunrayen Will Leave the Club. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 25—(New York World Ca-blegram—Special Telegram.)—Before leaving for his Irish country seat yesterday, Lord Dunraven said he was surprised that his letters to Mesers. Phelps and Rives had not yet been published, owing to the fact that the resolution, in such terms as that pro-posed by Captain Ledyard, had been placed

pon the records of the New York Yacht Dunraven will in any event resign, whatever the result of the motion may be. It is said his tesignation has already been forwarded to the New York Yacht club.

Hostile to the Ministry. PARIS, Feb. 25.—The budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, just appointed. contains twenty-nine members, out of a total of thirty-three, who are hostile to the government's proposed income tax. This is regarded as a grave and unprecedented rebuff to the minlatry.

Italians to Change Commanders. ROME, Feb. 25 .- The newspapers here announce that General Pelicux will replace General Baradiera as commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Africa.

Belgian Minister Resigns. BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.-The premier and minister of foreign affairs, J. DeHuriet, has

DOUBTS ABOUT THE CHARGE

Lawyers Not Agreed as to What Law Dr. Jameson Has Violated.

RAIDER WAS CHEERED BY THE PEOPLE

London Populace Blocks the Streets While Waiting for the Hero of the Dash Into the South African Republic.

and the tugbont was taken charge of. It was sent to the barge office.

"Marshal McCarthy, when he boarded the Bermuda, called the captain up and placed him under arrest. Then he disconnected the Jameson for arraignment in the Bow street machinery of the ship by removing the pis-ton rod and took charge of the instruments There was a disposition to hilarity manifest in the locality of the court from an early tions were detained, but with the exception of the Stranahan, they have been released. The Stranahan will be held awaiting advices give "Dr. Jim" an evation. The British are give "Dr. Jim" an ovation. The British authorities desire, as far as possible, to give no appearance of encouraging such a demonstration of approval of a citizen who has been handed over to them by a power against which he sought to wage war, in the faith that Great Britain will see justice done to him, and will properly avenge the outrage done to a friendly power. But the British Mrs. Davidson, whose arrest for blackmailgovernment is well aware that although Dr. Jameson is brought to England for trial as as a witness. a criminal, he is, in the popular eye, a hero, and his raid into the Transvaal, far eston.)—The flag of rebellion has once more from being viewed as a political enterprise, is looked upon as a chivalrous and knightly ceived here from the north this morning adventure to succor hard pressed friends and show that the whole district north of Lake fellow countrymen. It was for this reason west and the north, are in open rebellion against President Zeiaya. Martial law has been proclaimed and the impressing of men into the army is being pushed rapidly. The president is supported by a wing of the liberal party and 2,000 men are already under arms. This town, the capital, is being actively made ready for defense, as the insurgents, whose headquarters are at Leon, the old capital of Nicaragua and the center. that the crowds about Bow street police cheer him would grow weary and depart.

But all this strategy was without avail.

The people insisted upon waiting. They grew impatient and somewhat irritable, to be sure. and many rumors were circulated among them that they had been duped into coming to Bow street, while the distinguished prisoner had been quietly smuggled into another court and there arraigned and quietly bailed. It did not take long, however, to prove the faisity of these rumors, and the crowd renewed its vigil with reawakened zest.

At 3:15 p. m. the faith of the crowd that they had not been waiting in vain was quickened by the arrival at Bow street police court of a party of atistocratic friends of Dr. Jameson. Among these were the duke of Aber-corn, Viscount Cheksea, the earl of Arlington, Colonel Stracey, private secretary to the marquis of Sallsbury; several colonial office officials, Mr. Charles E. Ward, M. P., and many other people of note, Many of these were shown to prominent places in the court room, which was thus made to present an animated scene during the period of the still further wait. As a matter of fact, it was quite late in the day before Dr. Jameson was landed at all. He was brought on a tug to Frith on the Thames, and was then conducted by a further roundabout and obscure route to Bow street police court. As a consequence it was almost 6:30 in the even ing when he was finally driven up to the en-trance of the court and brought in. The authorities thus succeeded in evading any very noisy demonstration on the part of the waiting crowds cutside, as they were scarcely aware that the prisoner was among them before he had disappeared in the court room.

CHEERED BY SYMPATHIZERS. riends and all rose and uncovered upon appearance, giving him a hearty cheer. was in vain that the court officers sought o quell the demonstration. The effort to do seemed little more than cursory.

The charge lodged against Dr. Jameson and fourteen of his fellow prisoners was then declared to be "warring against a friendly state." After the charge had been read, Mr. Henry Matthews, Q. C., who was ome secretary in the former Salisbury govrnment, announced that in view of mportance of the case the law officers of he crown would conduct the presecution. Formal evidence was then presented as to the circumstances of the arrest. The lawyers who were in court on behalf of the accused man asked that their personal rec-ognizance be accepted for bail.

Sir John Bridge, the chief magistrate of the Bow street police court, from his place on the bench, said that before deciding upon ball he felt that he ought to observe that in his opinion a graver offense could no be charged against men than that charged against the prisoners. It was a crime of he highest possible gravity, the magistrate continued, and it must be so treated by everyone, when they consider that the combetween countries previously friendly. The circumstances of the present case were most peculiar. He felt satisfied that the prisoners would appear when wanted. He, therefore, accepted their personal recognizances and

fixed their bail at £2,000 (\$10,000) each. Sir John Bridges addressed the prisoners personally in a grave and serious vein. urged them for their own sakes and for the sake of the good faith of the country to refrain from appearing where public excite-ment would be aroused by their appearance, or in any way lending themselves to the

Noth ithstanding the seriousness of Sir John's tone, and the remarks deprecating any demonstration over the prisoners, the with drawal of the primoners was accompanied by a renewed outbreak of cheering. Th court officers est about restoring quiet and by vigorous remonstrances finally succeeded in melling the disturbance. When the court om had become quiet again, Sir Bridges said sternly: "That sort of thing might bring the name of England into con

tempt." GIVEN ANOTHER OVATION.

Meanwhile a still wilder scene was being enacted outside the court room. The prison-ers had been smuggled into the court room so unexpectedly and with such dexterity that the awaiting mob was cheated out of their opportunity for shouting. But they were ready this time. Dr. Jameson's appearance outside the building was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, throwing of hats in the air and a tremendous pressure to get up within reach of the popular idol. The crowd's intentions were friendly, entirely so. but they threatened bodily harm to the object of their admiration. Dr. Jameson was quickly hemmed in by a surging throng who apparently sought to carry him, and he made his way through them with great diffi-culty. When he finally reached his cab, he was driven off without waiting to make any

Inside and outside Bow street police court the principal subject discussed was the charge upon which he would be arraigned. Lawyers have claimed that he can be charged with being a pirate, taking the ground that he and his followers committed an act similar to the acts committed by pirates at sea and that pirates and land pirates evidently come under the same caregory and should be punished under the same provisions of

Then again it has been asserted that Dr. Jameson should be charged with high treason, on the ground that he was caught bearing arms without the authority of his government in the territory of a foreign power. This view of the case, however, is combatted on the ground that the South African republic is not a foreign power, as, according to the treaty of 1884, it is practically under the protectorate of Gent Britain, inasmuch at its foreign relations are subject to the approval of the British

STANDING ROOM AT A PREMIUM. Crowds Flock to Hear the Trial of

Dr. Brown. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Standing room only was to be obtained by late comers at the trial of Rev. C. O. Brown for immorallty. The trial was resumed at the First Congregational church. The first witness was Rev. John Ray, at one time assistant pastor of the First Congregational church He testified that he investigated Mrs. Stock-ton's reputation when she was proposed for membership in the church and that he found nothing objectionable. Later, when it was proposed to invite Mrs. Stockton to enter the proposed to invite Mrs. Stockton to enter the church choir, the pastor's wife, Mrs. Brown, objected, and she did not sing in the choir. Rev. Mr. Ray said he had never seen Rev. Mr. Brown and Mrs. Stockton conversing together, and that he always knocked at the door before entering the pastor's office.

Deacon Dexter of the church testified that after the Davidson scandal had been made public Mrs. Stockton called on him and said that Dr. Brown must not drag her into it. She admired Brown and would even lie and steal for him if necessary, but he must not called attention to the fact that by an armention her name in the scandal. Dr. Brown rangement by both sides of the senate, twodeclined to make any contract with Mrs. young men, one satisfactory to republican

The counsel then took a recess to discuss ome matters in secret.

Mrs. Mae Davis, who had previously testified that she knew Mrs. Stockton was an immoral person and a blackmailer, was recalled, but her Velimony was not impor-

ing Brown caused all the trouble, appeared CASHIER KILLED BY ROBBERS.

The council adjourned until evening, when

2:45 this afternoon and demanded the money of Cashier Dorsey, who resisted them.

Shooting began, resulting in the death of the present tariff bill went into effect there Cashier Frank Dorsey and the wounding of had been a deficiency.

Bookkeeper P. P. Langford. Langford's "How was it before?" interjected Mr. Hill. wounds are not serious, being slight flesh wounds are not serious, being slight flesh wounds. The robbers secured only a few hundred dollars in sliver. They then mounted their horses and made a run for their lives. By this time many of the citizens had armed themselves and a small battle took place. One of the robber's horses was shot from under him and it is believed the robber was wounded. He mounted behind his partner and about a mounted behind his partner and about a mile from town met a farmer in a buggy. They took his horses and made a break for the hills. In the meantime the citizens had secured horses and begun the pursuit, the eaders following within a quarter of a mile of the outlaws.

The Panhandle and the City National banks

immediately offered a reward of \$1,000 for their capture, dead or alive. The latest re-ports are that the robbers are corraled in a large thicket nine miles from town. The thicket is surrounded by twenty-five or thirty determined men, fully armed, and escape is almost impossible. They have sent in for twenty-five additional men, who have ust started. Foster Crawford, one of the robbers who killed Cashier Dorsey, is said to be a noted desperado. It is also re-ported that one of the famous Christian gang was the other man.

ASHIER FOILED THE ROBBERS.

Himself Slightly Wounded and a Cus-tomer Fatally Shot. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 25.—A special to the Gazette from Warren, Ark., says: A daring but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Merchants' and Planters' bank of this place today. About 2:30 o'clock three men entered the bank and two of them

Mr. Adair sprang for his pistel, when the men commenced shocting, and Mr. Goodwin received what is thought to be a mortal wound and Mr. Adair was shot through the shoulder. He returned the fire and evilently wounded one of the men, as when he cde off he was seen to be bleeding. The iring of the pistols startled the citizens, who came running from all directions, and he robbers were forced to retire without acemplishing their object. As they rode out of town they kept up a fusilade of shots and went northwest of town. The plans were well laid and no doubt the bank would have been looted but for the promptness of Mr. Adair with his pistol. Mr. Goodwin is in a critical condition. Mr. Adair's wound is a very painful one, but not necessarily danger-ous. Several citizens had narrow escapes rom the flying bullets and the interior of

the bank is perforated with bullet holes. Suit to Oust Receivers. AKRON, O., Feb. 25.—The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad was sold at noon today by Receiver and Master Commissioner John Todd of Cleveland under orders of the courts of Summit county, Ohlo, and Crawford count, Pennsylvania. The sale was made at the court house in this city. As soon as bids were asked for H. B. Turner of New York City stepped forward and offered \$19,009,000, the minimum price set by the courts. The bid was immediately accepted and the road declared sold. Mr. Turner made the purchase in the names of Reswell G. Raiston and C. C. Mason, who in turn are a committee appointed by the first mortgage bondholders. As soon as the deeds are filed the road will be transferred to the newly organized Eric Railway company. A certified check for \$100,000 was paid by Attorney Turner to Commissioner Todd. The New York Pennsylvania & Ohlo railroad extends from Salamanca to Dayton, O. It was completed in 1864 and has been operated by the Eric since 1883. raissioner John Todd of Cleveland under

Finding Gold in Kansas. BLUE RAPIDS, Kan., Feb. 25,-Gold has been found at Hollensburg, Kan., and it is said the dirt will run from \$16 to \$20 to the ton. It is found in the sand and near a large creek. Hollendsburg is a German settlement in northern Kansas on the Grand Island road. According to the traditions of the country gold was found in that locality by emigrants traveling to the far west in 1842 and later. The excitement is increasing and people are coming into the little town in crowds from all directions. PERRY, Okl. Feb. 25.—Nearly every farmer in the southern part of this country is engaged in gold prospecting and a considerable amount of the precious metal has been secured. Hundreds of men have shipped samples to assayists, but to reports have been received. Old miners say that gold and silver in paying quantities is being found every day. said the dirt will run from \$16 to \$20 to th

Bought by Hondholders. CHICAGO, Feb. 15 -10 order that it might command the foreclosure proceedings now pending the Chicago & Northern Pacific pending the Chicago & Northern Pacific railroad corporation petitioned the United States court today for a modification of the orders appointing the receiver in charge. Two years ago the company defaulted on payment of interest on its bonds and under foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Farmers Loan and Trust company receivers were appointed. The petition alleges irregularity in the foreclosure proceedings, demands that its corporation rights be restored and rentals collected by the receivers, amounting to \$400,000, be decreed to it.

Exchanged Compliments with Jerry. WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 25.—The Chicag Tribune telegraphed to Mrs. Lease today a follows: "Jerry Simpson said at Detroit follows: "Jerry Simpson said at Detroit that you never had been anything but a disturbing element in politics; that you want to be the great 'I am,' and that you are better is the pulpit than in politics. Please wire reply."

To which Mrs. Lease replied as follows: "Life is too short and my time too fully occupied to pay attention to every barking our and step on every worm that crawls across my path."

A. P. A. State Convention.

PEORIA, Feb. 25.—The state convention of the A. P. A. met in this city this morn og with about 250 delegates present. Noth ing with about 20 delegates present. Nothing was done except to hear the report of the committee on credentials. At least such is the report of the committee appointed to furnish information to the press. The delegates are highly elated over the action of a n to state, can the appropriation for the state bound schools.

REVENUE MEASURE DEFEATED

Morrill Renews His Motion to Proceed with Its Consideration.

VOTED DOWN BY A DECIDED MAJORITY

Spirited Combat of Words Between Sherman, Morrill and Frye and the Free Silver Apostle from Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- After the senate. had disposed of much routine business today, Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, offered a resolution for the appointment of James B. Lloyd of North Carolina as second assistant. doorkeeper of the senate. This speedily developed a sharp controversy. Mr. Sherman senators and the other satisfactory to the democrats, were appointed. It was needless, Mr. Sherman said, that an office should be

created. Mr. Allen responded that one official had been chosen to look after republican caucus. secrets and another for democratic caucus secrets, it was most appropriate in view of the proportions which the populist party wasassuming in the senate that a populist officer

be chosen.

There was considerable further discussion, but the resolution finally went over.

Posse of Citizens Start in Pursuit and Surround the Thieves.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Feb. 25.—Two robbers entered the City National bank at 2:45 this afternoon and demanded the money

Mr. Morrill went on to state that the deficiency up to this time reached \$20,000,000. If we went on at the same rate the defi-ciency would be \$30,000,000 for the year. It was certainly manifest that congress should do something to relieve the treasury and asconcluded the senator, he moved that the scrate proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

The roll call proceeded with many interruptions in order to allow senators to pair. The announcement that Mr. Morrill's motion had been defeated—ayes, 22; nays, 33, was not unexpected in view of the vote some-days ago. The detailed vote was as follows: MORRILL'S MOTION VOTED DOWN.

The vote	on Morrill's mo	tien to take
the tariff bi	ll was as follows:	
Yeas-		Total Control of the
Aldrich,	Cullom,	Mitchell.
Allison,	Davis,	Nelson,
Baker,	Gear,	Perkins,
Brown,	Hale	Proctor,
Burrows,	Hansbrough, Hawley,	Quay, Sherman,
Cameron, Clark,	Lodge,	Shoup-23
Nays-	27774677	
Atlen.	Dubois,	Morgan,
Bacon,	George.	Palmer,
Bate,	Gordon,	Pasco,
Berry,	Gray,	Peffer, Ronch,
Butler,	Harris,	Stewart.
Caffery,	Jones (Nev.),	Teller.
Cannon,	Kyle,	Turple,
Chilton,	Lindsay	Vest,
Cockrell,	Mantle.	Walthall,
Carter,	Martin,	White-83.
ADMINISTRAÇÃO DE LA COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DE LA COMPA	and American Administration and an experience	. will awa man

licans. Of those voting nay, five are repub-licans, twenty-two are democrats and six populists.

The pairs were as follows, the names of those who would have voted aye being given first. Chandler with Murphy, McBride with Smith, Hear with Pugh, Warren with Jones CHEERED BY SYMPATHIZERS.

But his entrance to the court room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the court room was of one mind overyone in the court room was of one mind.

Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your strength of the court room was of one mind. The court room was of the court room. The court room was of the court room son, Frye with Gorman, Squire with Daniel, Wolcott with Brice, Platt with Vilas, Elkins with Faulkner, Sewell with Mitchell of Wis-consin, Thurston with Tillman.

The announcement of the vote was the signal for a remarkable coll quy between Mr. Morrill and Mr. Teller. As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Morrill again addressed

the penate. It was now evident, he said, that the republican party was in the minority in the United States senate. A chorus of derisive laughter came from the democratic side of the chamber at this statement. Mr. Morrill, not noticing the interruption, proceeded to state that in his judgment the tariff bill was defeated by a vote including five silver re-publicans and six populists. There was no substantial change in the present and former votes. It settled all questions of doubt. The senator said the republican members of the finance committee would be ready at any time before congress adjourned to come to the relief of the treasury. "But as to this bill," concluded Mr. Morrill, "I do not think it would become me to ask any further time." Mr. Teller secured recognition as soon as Mr. Morrill concluded. The Colorado senator

Mr. Morrill concluded. The Colorado Senator spoke with intense earnestness and feeling and at times a vein of sarcasm and bitterness was evident. He referred scornfully to the assertion of Mr. Morrill that there was not a republican majority in the senate. That was a fact that had long been underlined to the senate was a fact that was a fact that was a fact that came was the came of the senate was a fact that was a fact that came was a fact that was a fact that came was the came of the senate was a fact that was a fact that came was the came of the cam stcod. This statement, said Mr. Teller, came with a motion out of time and out of place to proceed with the tariff bill. The senator from Vermont, Morrill, declared that certain senators on the republican side of the chamber are no longer members of the re-publican party. The senator from Montana, Carter, who was in the judgment of Mr. Teller as good a republican as the senator from Vermont, Morrill, had moved to recom-

TELLER MAKES SOME CHAGES. "I charge," proceeded Mr. Teller, "and I will seek to prove later that this tariff bill

was never presented with any purpose of "If the senator from Vermont," continued Mr. Teller, "thinks he can embarrass those who have been as devoted to the republican who have been as devoted to the republican party as he has been, then he is mistaken. I will follow my own judgment on this question. And I will stay in the republican party in spite of the senator from Vermont.

"This sham effort to pass a tariff bill," added Mr. Teller, "was degrading to the American senate. It was degrading to those who took part in it." Mr. Morrill interrupted to say. "I have read no man out of the republican party."

to say. "I have republican party." Mr. Teller responded that the whole spirit of Mr. Morrill's course was in this line of driving out of the party all those who did not agree with him. It was the same intolerance shown by the metropolitan press,

which had already read the silver republicans out of the party.

Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Teller and

urged the senate to adopt some measure for the relief of the treasury.

Mr. Frye said: "Let us accept the ver-dict, let us consider the bill as dead and let the responsibility for its fate rest where it It was ten minutes past 2, the hour

taking up the Cuban resolution, when Mr. Morgan was recognized to proceed with his speech on this question.

Mr. Gray spoke of the forbearance the United States had long shown toward the Spanish rule over Cuba, which was a constant source of irritation. We could not stiffe the feelings aroused by the sad conditions and the sufferings of the Cuban people.

Mr. Gray proceeded to urge that the recognition of belligerency was not within the powers of congress. The president had the sole power in that direction.

This statement brought out a sharp legal

difference between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Gray, the former asserting that the president had no power to recognize belligerents without the approval of congress. The senator urged the adoption of sympathetic resolutions. Mesers. Ledge, Stewart and Call also spoke briefly. At 5 o'clock the resolutions were laid aside, and, after Mr. Squire had sub-mitted the report of the committee on coast

defenses, the venate held a brief executive section and at 5:05 adjourned until tomor-