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Kan Historical Society

HIS NAME IS WEYLER

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT MADE OF CAMPOS' SUCCESSOR.

HAS A RED RECORD

SERVED WITH THE SPANISH FORCES IN THE LAST REVOLT.

IS NO BETTER THAN POLAVIEJA

CUBANS LOOK FORWARD TO A REIGN OF BLOOD AND TERROR.

They Predict That He Will Get Uncle Sam After Him in Short Order—Career of the New Commander.

Havana, Jan. 18.—The civil governor of the province of Havana, through his secretary, Senor Francisco Calvo Munoz, and the chief of the treasury department, Senor Miguel Cabezas, admitted this afternoon that they have received cable messages from Madrid announcing that a successor to Marshal Martinez de Campos will be appointed in the person of General Valeriano Weyler, and that they are to expect his arrival shortly, at Havana, to assume the duties of governor general of Cuba and general-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the island of Cuba.

BLOOD AND TERROR.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The announcement of the appointment of General Valeriano Weyler as civil captain general of Cuba, was received at Cuban headquarters here as confirmatory of the view they had already expressed upon the news of Campos' retirement, that there has been a radical change in the policy of the Spanish cabinet, and that henceforth there is to be a reign of blood and terror in Cuba. The change in the cabinet itself, the retirement of the duke of Tetuan, and the succession of Senor El Buayen as minister of foreign affairs, is regarded as still further confirming this idea.

General Weyler is a veteran soldier and has had his own experience in revolutions, for he followed the fortunes of the Spanish army in Cuba for years during the last revolution, with the rank of colonel, and earned for himself a dreadful reputation as a man of blood and iron. Moreover, the Cuban leaders here hint at actions of cruelty to women and defenseless prisoners in his past in a fashion that argurs ill for the rebels who come within his power this time, and they predict that he will soon become involved in trouble with the United States government as the result of the ill-treatment of American citizens who may be unfortunate enough to fall under suspicion. General Weyler quitted Cuban ground soon after the suppression of the last rebellion and has since dwelt in Spain, holding the important position of captain general of the province of Catalonia.

NO SENSE OF FAILURE.

Madrid, Jan. 18.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, the president of the council of administration, has received the following dispatch from Marshal Martinez de Campos:

"I consider your telegram as an order but I ought to state that I have not given my resignation. I have no sense of failure. I am the first to congratulate the government upon its decision which perhaps will avert disagreements which do not affect me and might be hurtful to Spain."

General Pilavieja, whose name has been mentioned as the probable successor of General Campos, had a conference today with the president of the council of ministers. The general expressed himself as favoring the appointment of General Valeriano Weyler as captain general and in consequence the latter was sent for. General Weyler will arrive here tomorrow when the question of General Campos' successor will be definitely settled. General Campos will return immediately to Spain.

CAMPOS BIDS FAREWELL.

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 18.—General Campos today bade farewell to the acting captain general, General Marin, and to the chief officers of the soldiers, volunteers and firemen. And in so doing said:

"The government of her majesty, the queen regent, has ordered me to hand over the office of governor general of Cuba to the most worthy general, Sabas Marin, who will at the same time exercise the authority of general-in-chief of the Spanish forces on this island. I have been compelled by duty to promptly obey this order. I have not been fortunate, in spite of your valor and sufferings; and in the second place, I have not been able to follow out the war policy which, in the opinion of the conservatives and reformists, it was desirous I should follow, but which my conscience forbade me to adopt. I put these considerations before the government. They were carefully weighed by thos who are charged with the duty of watching over the higher interests of the fatherland. They understood that decided differences of opinion existed between the political parties and myself, although not doubting that we were both actuated by feelings of the highest patriotism. I feel very deeply having to separate myself from you, after so many proofs of your devotion and affection, and though owing to the dual office which I filled (governor general and general-in-chief, more referred to as captain general), I could not share in your fatigues, privations and danger to the degree which I should have liked, and which corresponds with the duties of the general-in-chief, I have had abundant prof in the fields, in my capacity as general-in-chief, of your valor discipline and sufferings, and of your constant desire to give your lives for your country. This admiration and respect which I feel for you does a great deal to soften the pains of parting from you. I feel most proud at having commanded you.

"But I know it is not your desire that I should keep on praising you for what you have done, so I will conclude by asking you to give my beloved friend and companion, General Marin, the same sympathy, support and devotion you have given me and that your patriotism will never fail you in upholding our beloved fatherland. If you suuport General Marin as nobly as you have supported me, you will certainly do a great deal toward enabling him to lead you to victory and to restore to Cuba peace and quietness and to our mother country."

The veteran marshal was visibly affected as he uttered these words and when he had concluded, nearly all those present crassed around him and expressed heartfelt sympathy with him in his hour of sorrow.

OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

General Arderius, brother-in-law of Marshal Campos, who has been in command of the Spanish forces in the Havana district and who has acted as governor and general-in-chief during the absence at the front of Marshal Campos, has resigned and General Suarez Valdez has been appointed his successor. General LaChambre has succeeded Suarez Valdez in command of a division of the Spanish army.

Captain General E. Gamir of Porto Rico is reported to be very ill with fever.

Many of the leading families of Cuba have already gone on board the gunboat Maria Cristini, for the purpose of obtaining shelter from the insurgents. A number of the citizens came from the town of Santa Fe. A band of insurgents commanded by General Serafin Sanchez recently passed a plantation near Calenderia, for the purpose of carrying the wounded of Pinero's band to Siguana in the province of Santa Clara. Pinero will now move with a new band of insurgents, numbering 800, in the direction of Rematas. In this command he will be assisted by Manuel Lazo and Luis Lazo. It is reported that 300 of the insurgents have already plundered all of the stores at Rematas.

CAMPOS AND THE PRESS

New York, Jan. 18.—The World publishes the following specal from Havana:

General Campos received in a body the correspondents of the American press in Havana. The reception took place in the audience chamber in the palace. Despite the worriments of the last two days, General Campos appeared to be in vigorous health. His manner was unassuming and cordial. Speaking for the correspondents, one of their number said:

"General Campos, we have called upon you on the eve of your departure, to thank you for your many courtesies extended to us since we have been in Havana, we should be glad to know whether you care to make any statement concerning Spanish and Cuban affairs to the people of the United States."

General Campos smiled and said:

"Gentlemen, I am very glad to meet the correspondents of the American newspapers. I can assure you that you have nothing to thank me for. I simply did my duty. It has always been my earnest desire to give you every facility in my power. What has happened is not extraordinary, I refer to my retirement. I am a man who for years has been very prominent in the affairs of my country, and during my career as a public man, have naturally had occasion to make a few enemies, not wilfully, but in the natural course of events. That is the way with politice and with parties—they have their ups and downs. During my more fortunate days my countrymen have crowned me with honors. Now that I am less uccessful in my efforts, it is but natural that I should suffer from the natural consequences of reaction against the present government. I have warm friends whom I love dearly. I am not a man with such a strong longing to hold an office that I leave it with regret. I certainly hope that the man who comes after me will be more fortunate than I have been in Havana. Public opinion seemingly has not been united in my support, I refer to the people who have been doing the talking The views of those who have maintained silence, of course, I have no means of knowing. In the last few days there have been meetings and consultations. I have laid the facts fully before the government and it has recalled me. I have known that there have been rumors of demonstrations in antagonism to my policy, but I am not the man who will stand any such manifestations because I could dissolve them with shot."

WANT MORE CRUELTY.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senor Palma, the representative in the United States of the Cuban revolutionary party, speaking today of the superseding of Campos, said:

"This action by the Spanish government was not wholly unexpected. General Campos is one of Spain's most famous commanders, and at the beginning of the revolution he boasted that in a few weeks and at most but a few months, he would surely crush out the rebellio n,but now, after eleven months, he has been obliged to shut himself up in Havana, unable to cope with the adroitness and skill of the commander-in-chief of the revolutionists. The Spanish government thinks that by the substitution of another general it will meet with better success. General Campos' withdrawal from command, in my opinion, is because the officials at Madrid considered his treatment of the Cubans too humane. They want a policy of more cruelty pursued, and this they hope to have the new commander to carry out, thinking thus to force a people struggling for their independence into subjection. No general, and nothing short of independence can quell the spirit of the Cubans. Their strength cannot be weakened, and 200,000 men would be put in the field tomorrow if they could be armed. It seems to me, and I believe it will also appear to the American public, that the mere fact of Spain being compelled to change generals at this period should demonstrate the strength of the revolutionists and hasten the time when the United States shall recognize us."

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.—A big mass meeting, the sentiment of which was strongly in sympathy with the Cuban patriots, was held here tonight. Ringing addresses were delivered by Don M. Dickinson and General Russel A. Alger. Before adjournment the Manufacturers club, under whose auspices the meeting was held, adopted resolutions demanding the recognition by the United States of the belligerency of the patriots.

RECRUITING FOR THE CONGO

Enlistments for the Belgian Service Being Made in Eastern Cities.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18.—The Times-Herald's aWshington special says: Recruits for service in Africa, under the flag of Belgium, are being enlisted in this city under the eyes of, but unknown to, the state department. Captain Marrietta and Colonel Unkles, of the Belgium army, are in Washington securing men to enlist "for the independent states of the Congo," and although working in the utmost secrecy, they have already made a number of enlistments.

It is in direct violation of international laws and treaties for a foreign power to gain recruits in the United States. Already a number of men have been enrolled and sent abroad, and on Wednesday next a fresh batch will leave for Antwerp from New York harbor. At Brussels, the men are given their final instructions and provided with passage to the Belgian possessions in South Africa which for the next three years, according to the agreement they sign, is to be the field of their labors.

There are numerous precedents in which this government has affirmed its right to prohibit such enlistments. General Cushing, attorney general during Pierce's administration, rendered what has been considered one of the ablest opinions on international law and in it he said:

"The attempt by one government to enlist troops in the territory of another without the latter's consent is a just cause for war."

New York, Jan. 18.—A Herald dispatch from Yokohoma says that the queen of Corea is certainly dead. There is no truth in the story that she escaped from her murderers at Seoul.

FEEL BIG AS EVER

ENGLISHMEN'S SPIRITS RISE AS DIFFICULTIES RECEDE.

Having Gained, as They Claim, an Advantage in Siam and Brought the Ashanti to Terms, at the Same Time Venezuela and the Transvaal Not Having Eventuated in Cold Lead, They Keep Up Their Preparations for War, and Don't Care How Many Foes May Come on at Once—Bumptiousness Rebuked.

(Copyrighted 1895 by the Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 18.—It seems to be the general opinoin here among the English that the events of the past week have in no way impaired the prestige of Great Britain. The agreement arrived at with France regarding Siam is, for instance, gravely looked upon in some quarters here as being an excellent reply to Emperor William's dispatch to President Kruger on the result of the Transvaal invasion, in spite of the utterances to the contrary of the French newspapers. La Liberte, of Paris on Wednesday had an interview with M. Berthelot, the French minister of foreign affairs, in which he was quoted as saying:

"The (Mekong) convention does not modify our external policy. The English newspapers are wilfully mistaken in declaring that England has obtained France's co-operation in the settlement of English foreign difficulties."

Yet in the face of this, the newspapers here look upon the Mekong agreement as being a triumph for British diplomacy and a slap at Emperor William.

On the other hand it was credibly announced today that the Ashantee war had been ended with the complete submission of Kink Prempeh, and the news is received with great satisfaction, as it frees Great Britain's hands from what once promised to be a troublsome little war.

COULD LICK THE EARTH.

The elation at Great Britain's apparently successful issue from a delicate situation, combined with the confidence aroused by the promptness with which the naval preparations were carried out, has given a tone of cocksureness to a portion of the press and a majority of the people.

The Standard is so elated that it talks about Great Britain's holding her own against five or six of the powers and thinks it a matter of supreme indifference as to how the powers may group themselves.

The St. James Gazette, however, strongly reproves Englishmen for uttering such an opinion, describes the Standard's remarks as swagger and asks pertinently if Great Britain is prepared to take on France, Russia, Germany, Austra and the United States, and says:

"Surely, this is making a great deal too much of the fact that we have built a few ironclads and cruisers rapidly during the last few years."

Continuing, the St. James Gazette proceeds to enumerate the vulnerable points of Great Britain's armor, namely, insufficient number of cruisers, lack of trained sailors and officers to man the fleet, a tiny army, etc.

QUOTINK VON MOLTKE.

In connection with the possibility of war between Great Britain and one or more of the powers, the newspapers today give such prominece to an article from the pen of a distinguished military stragetist, Captain Baron von Lutwitz, of the Prussian general staff, which has appeared in the Militar Wochtenblatt. Discussing the chances of an invasion of Great Britain, Captain Lutwitz concludes with the remark that though an invasion of this country would be dangerous, it is no way impossible.

The English newspapers retort with recalling the remark, attributed to Field Marshal Maltke, namely, that he had nine plans for getting into England, but not one for getting out agin.

Although matters look decidely more peaceful than they did a week or so ago, the production of war material here appears to have been increased rather than diminished. The staff of workmen at the dockyards and arsenals has been increased largely, and it is looked upon as being significant and as having a direct bearing upon the future that the workmen have been mostly promised permanent employment.

The admiralty department telegraphed to the iron work manufacturers of the Midlands yesterday, to dispatch immediately further consignments of ship's iron work, and other requisites for pushing the completion of the warships now on hand.

The military authorities have enrolled a large number of additional employes at the government gun factories and the men are all working overtime. Cartridges for the new magazine rifle are being turned out by the million, and enormous quantities of shells are being manufactured. The factories are also turning out as rapidly as possible a large number of field and naval guns, and steps are being taken to push this branch of defenses very strongly.

SIAM SETTLEMENT

The importance of the agreement with France regarding Siam, previously alluded to, is insisted upon, in view of the fact that it is said to have settled a question which might at any time have led to serious differences between Great Britain and France. Moreover it is stated that two other causes for dissensions have been removed by the same agreement, one being the result of a renewal of the British treaty of commerce with Tunis, and the other being based upon the arrangement of a mixed commission which will immediately proceed to fix the boundary between the English and French possessions in the Niger basin. The settlement of the latter question, no doubt, will do much to remove the bad blood which has existed for some time past between France and Great Britain as it will disarm the chauvinist French colonial party who used it to shriek against Great Britain.

But regarding the Siamese settlement itself, France seems to have secured the lion's share. Her sphere of influence extends from Tonkin and Cambodia to the waterhead of the Mekong, thus including the rich provinces of Battemburg, Angkor and Port Chantaboom.

BETWEEN TWO THIEVES.

Great Britain extended her sphere of influence to the Siamese part of the Malay peninsula, lying between Lower Burma and the straits settlements.

Thus her Indian empire will extend uninterruptedly from the Baluchistan Singapore. Great Britain, however, withdraws from the region north of Mekong, which will go to France. This latter point is the most difficult for England to swallow, as it means the withdrawal of a British post. Luckily, the marquis of Salisbury and not Lord Rosebery negotiated the matter, or it would be greeted by a torrent of denunciation from the jingoes.

The most instructive feature of the arrangement if the manner in which Siam is treated, or rather robbed, by the agreement of the two big powers. All that remains to her now, is the valley of Monam, which, however, is the most fruitful region of the country.

A letter published by the Times signed "Foreigner" in which the writer enumerates the reasons for the general hatred of England, is attributed to the king of Belgians. The letter is given great prominence, and "who but a king" ask the evening newspapers, "would be put in leaded type on the leading page of the Times."

WILLIAM IS VERY SORRY

But Not for the Message Which He Sent to President Kruger.

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Berlin, Jan. 18.—The week has ended with everyone's thoughts directed to the imperial anniversary. The excitement caused by the Transvaal incident is gradually abating, and the newspapers uniformly express the opinoin that this difficulty will be adjusted by diplomacy, although there may be critical stages in the negotiations. The anti-English spirit, however, which was aroused by the invasion of the Boer republic, survives with full vigor, and it is significant that those in political circles who are in touch with the government have the idea that an openly anti-English policy will henceforth be followed by Germany, especially in colonial affairs.

A conservative leader discussing the recent complications, said that in a conversation which he had had with the emperor, the latter said that he had put himself at the head of the united European coalition against Great Britain, and that the threat of the latter to join the Sweibund, he so-called alliance between Russia, and France, was laughable, since both those countries stand closer to Germany today that Great Britain does to them.

Great Britain's interests in no part of the world, his majesty is said to have continued, would tally with those of Russia and France. Besides, with the uncertain tenure of power upon the part of English cabinets and the shifting of party life in England, it would be folly to attempt a binding entente with that country.

This fact, it was added, has repeatedly been assigned by the representatives of Great Britain as the reason for her not joining the Dreibund, and, is was further asserted, the same reason works both ways.

The indignation aroused in Germany by the statement published in the English newspapers that the emperor wrote a sort of excuse of his recent Transvaal attitude to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, is easily imagined. The Geramn government newspapers have frequently denied the statement during the last few days, although it is not denied that letters have passed between his majesty and the queen. But a court official who is in daily communication with the emperor is authority for the assertion that his majesty expressed regret, but not for having sent his memoriable dipatch to President Kruger--it was for the manner in which it was received and commented upon in Great Britain.

The oleomargarine and von Kanitz bills in the reichstag both touch American interests. Count Podbielski's chief argument against the olemargarine bill was that stearine and cottonseed oil are imported largely from America to adulterate oleomargarine, thus rendering it unfit for food. He therefore urged that a heavy import duty be placed upon it.

While discussing the von Kanitz government grain monopoly bill, several of the Agrarian speakers dwelt upon the impossibility of competing with the products of American cheap land and demanded government protection.

This year's army maneuvres will bear a much closer resemblance to actual war than formerly. No festivities will be held and each army will be wholly under the direction of its chief. No foreign princes will be present.

Judge Brauswetter, the most severe and reactionary of all the Berlin judges, and who has aroused much adverse comment by his conduct of political trials and subsequent sentences, has become insane and is confined in an asylum. Efforts are being made to have some of his worst sentences set aside.

GERMANS CELEBRATE THE DAY

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Crowning of William I, as Emperor.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—Throughout the German empire today the twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning at Versailles of King William of Prussia, grandfather of the present emperor of Germany, and the consequent reestablishment of the German empire, was celebrated in some form or other. The great event was the gathering in the white hall of the castle, where the emperor, surrounded by his ministers of state, generals of the army,admirals of the navy, members of the diplomatic corps, kings and princes, all in glittering uniform, made a speech from the throne. The emperor had sent an autograph letter to Prince Bismarch expressing gratitude for the latters services in the re-establishment of the empire and intimating his majesty's intention of having a life-size full-length portrait of the prince painted as a lasting souvenir of his memorable efforts for the empire, and to assign the picture to a place of honor in the imperial gallery.

At the state banquet in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning at Versailles, of King William of Prussia, grandfather of the present emperor, as Emperor William I, of Germany, the kaiser tonight said:

"Give me your united aid so I may fulfill my duty, not only toward the smaller circle of my countrymen, but also toward the thousands of our compatriots abroad, that I may protect them when called upon to do so."

"His majesty (referring to William I) succeeded in accomplishing all that our fathers hoped for during our youth, when they desired the unification of the great German empire. We may enjoy the fruit which the two departed emperors achieved for us, and it is our duty to maintain it, now that the German empire has become a great world empire."

In conclusion Emperor William said that it was the duty of the Reichstag to support its emperor, that all he had promised during the gathering in the white hall in the morning could be carried into effect if the members would only support him in confidence.

He then drank to the prosperity of the empire and expressed a wish that it might long live on the lines laid down by Emperor William I.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed as all the guests of the evening joined with the emperor in drinking to the prosperity of the Fatherland.

TO MAINTAIN THE RESERVE

Ex-Congressman Coombs Proposes a Gold-Loaning Scheme.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Ex-Congressman W. J. Coombs, president of the Maunfacturers' Trust company of this city, has sent the following letter to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle:

"We are subscribers to the popular loan and have accumulated gold to be used in payment for the same. We are willing to deposit this gold in the treasury for the use of the government and receive a receipt therefor specifying that in case no bonds be awarded us, the gold be returned out of the proceeds of that which will be received from successful holders. We think that many other banking institutions would be willing to do the same thing and in that way, without loss to themselves, assist the treasury in maintaining the gold reserve.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH

STORY OF JAMESON'S MARCH, BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

In the First Place, Every Man of Them Knew Exactly Where He was Going and What He was Going For—Sufferings From Heat and Cold—Never Saw a Boer, Only Just Puffs of Smoke—Exposed to a Galling Fire—Powerless to Pursue and Nothing to Stand For—Jameson's Game Answer Upon Surrendering.

New York, Jan. 19.—A copyrighted cablegram to the World from Cape Town says:

Captain Thacher, a traveler known in the United States, who has served seven years in India and was with Jameson's column from its start until its surrender, but escaped capture, has arrived at Cape Town. He tells the story of the expedition in the following language:

"The column started on Sunday afternoon. We were 600 strong. Besides there were 100 Kaffirs. There were three wagons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns. We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking we were going to fight natives. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column and we realized that we had no official support.

"We continued marching until Tuesday without pause. The days were hot and the nights cold. The first shot fired was by the Boers on Tuesday night. We were twenty miles from Krugersdrop. It came from about 600 yards range. We replied with the Maxims and they cleared out. We laagered (camped within a circule of wagons) five miles further on. We got no sleep. At daybreak we started again and were close to Krugersdrop, when suddenly we were fired on from all sides. We fought only puffs of smoke.

BOERS IN AMBUSH.

The Boers were ambushed and we could not get at them. Wednesday evening a thousand Boers appeared on a ridge in open order, 2,000 yards long. Concealed Boers continued firing from every direction. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns we followed them. We were compelled to retreat. We were under a hot fire all night. We laagered, and slept in the saddle. We were all played out. Only one chance remained—to push through the Boer lines at any cost and escape. At dawn of Thursday we were fired at heavily from the village of Tluiter. My horse was shot under me. Horses and men were falling on all sides of the hill where we stood. We were hotly engaged on all sides, with 4,000 entrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in wagons. All were in the open and at the mercy of the Boers. It was bitterly cold. Our hands were benumbed. The odds were ten to one against us.

CURSING JOHANNESBURG.

"Our men were cursing Johannesburg. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful. Not an enemy was in sight. All the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless. We could only stand and be shot down. The Jameson party's flag of truce went up. It was an old shirt. The Boers continued to fire for another ten minutes. The Pretoria artillery arrived and opened fire. Our Maxims could have knocked the spots out of them, but we had no ammunition. At first we thought the guns were the artillery of our allies.

"'Thank God, the Rand follow at last,' was the cry that went up. Our hope was short-lived. The fight stopped. The Boers rode upon us from every direction. They gave us food, for lack of which we were nearly dead.

"Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered. 'Yes,' the Boer leader replied, 'the lives of the men will be spared, but not yours.'

"'Never mind me,' replied Jameson.

"I escaped by representing myself as a London Times correspondent. They let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg.

"The Boer losses have been ridiculously underestimated. They must have lost at least 100 men. I was at the taking of Mandelay in 1885, was in the Black mountains, was the first up in the Ruby expedition under General Stewart, where I was shot in the chest and forehead, but I never saw braver men than Jameson's. "What do I think of Jameson and his generous blunders?" D—n the blunder. Jameson's simply the grandest man I ever met."

UITLANDERS HOOT THE BURGHERS

Boers Petition for the Abrogation of England's Sizeraisty Claim.

New York, Jan. 18.—The World's copyrighted cable from Cape Town says:

"A thousand armed burghers in Johannesburg were hooted by the Uitlanders, the burghers having prepared a strong petition for the abrogation of the treaty of 1884 under which Great Britain claims the right to control the Transvaal's foreign relations, and for the annulling of the British and South Africa company's charter. The Boer government refuses to allow Cape train guards to cross the Vaal. All the goods are opened and inspected at the border. Traffic is thereby greatly delayed.

Cape Town, Jan. 18.—The attorney general of Cape Colony, Schreiner, has expressed the opinion that British suzerainty over the Transvaal was abandoned in the convention of 1884.

BETTER HIRE AN ATTORNEY

Suggestion by a Man Who Claims to Know Venezuela.

New York, Jan. 18.—A special to the World says:

"Knowing the deep interest you take in maintaining a good understanding between this country and America, I have no hesitation in sending you the following letter from Sir William Desvoux, who is a man of large experience and was lately governor of Hong Kong. He spent some years in Venezuela and therefore knows the subjects thoroughly well.

(Signed) "JOHN PENDER."

"As the desire appears to be now general on both sides of the Atlantic for amicable settlement with Venezuela of the boundary question, which has recently received such fictitious importance, I venture to make a suggestion which, besides other advantages, may tend to facilitate and shorten negotiations. We learn from Caracas that any proposal for settlement will be referred to Washington for approval. Venezuela, as she has a perfect right to do, has thus practically chosen the United States government to act, so to speak, as her attorney in this matter. And as she has broken off diplomatic relations with us, it might be well that she do formally what apparently she had already done informally—authorize the United States to act in her behalf. Such an arrangement would probably be satisfactory to us as providing us with a civilized and stable government with which to negotiate, while our acceptance of it would go far to conciliate feeling the United States. If one or more negotiators were then appointed by the United States and an equal number by Great Britain, they, actuated on both sides by an earnest desire for peace and honor, and with the whole case before them, might be expected to come very quickly to a definite agreement. This might, of course, be made subject to the ratification of both governments concerned, in which case Great Britain would in all probability not withhold ratification of what had thus been arrived at, while if Venezuela did so, the United States, being satisfied that we had done all that in reason could be expected of us, would leave Venezuela to the consequeces of her unreason. The negotiators might be given powers in which the United States would naturally undertake to enforce any unanimous conclusion, as Venezuela has in the past proved so impracticable in doing, and is not likely to have modified her pretensions. In consequence of recent events, it seems probable that without some preliminary arrangement attempt at settlement would be useless and any suggestions for that end premature. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed:) "WILLIAM DESVOUX."

CARLISLE GIVES HIS WORD

No Fear Need be Felt Concerning the Money Market, He Says.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Financier says this week. The statement of the Associated Banks of New York City, for the week ending Jan. 18, reflects the contraction which has been going on for the past month and, incidentally, the preparations which are being made to meet the new bond loan. Money continues to flow to this center without interruption, and the movement resulted in a gain of over $15,000,000 for the week just ended. The advance in exchange rates at several points is an indication that New York funds are in stronger demand. The liquidation which has resulted in the past month, or since the noticeable effect of the Venezuelan scare, may be estimated when it is stated that the contraction in loans of the New York clearing house banks has been fully $46,688,000, and the total is now the lowest since the previous panic. The gain in cash, as reported in the statement for the week, was $6,446,200. The increase in the specie seems to have been more evenly distributed among the banks than was the case two weeks ago, when one bank apparently absorbed nearly all the gold received. Some specie has come from the interior during the week, but as the New York banks refuse absolutely to open gold accounts for correspondents, the specie in question has been stored in deposit valuts, awaiting the time when it will be needed. It has been generally assumed, as an inevitable result of the bond loan, that a stringency in the money market would be felt next month, but a prominent New York president received a telegram a day or two since from Secretary Carlisle in which the latter gave assurances that not the slightest fear need be felt in that regard, and that the secretary would exercise his utmost power and authority to prevent such a contingency.

ANTI-FUNDING BILL CONVENTION

Organized in San Francisco With Mayor Sutro in the Chair.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—The state convention to protest against the passage of the funding bill, called by Mayor Sutro, was not largely attended at its first session this afternoon. The absence of many expected delegates was ascribed to the shortness of the call for the convention and it was at first proposed to postpone the meeting for a week. An organization was affected, however, with Mayor Sutro as chairman and a committee of ten was appointed to draft resolutions.

The convention adopted strong resolutions protesting against the Pacific railroad funding bill and directing that a copy of the message be sent to congress.

Five delegates were elected to go to Washington and work against the passage of the funding bill by congress.

MCKINLEY'S RETURN TO CANTON

All Hands Turn Out to Welcome the Ex-Governor and His Wife.

Canton, O., Jan. 18.—The citizens of Canton laid aside their politics tonight and all turned out to formally welcome on their return home ex-Governor and Mrs. McKinley. There was an illuminated street parade and brilliant fireworks, after which Major McKinley was escorted to the court house, where he made a brief address expressing his gratitude to the multitude for the cordial welcome.

FUSION WAY DOWN IN ALABAMA

Republican and Populist Central Committees Getting Together.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 18.—There is every evidence that the Populist and Republican leaders are planning to put up a fusion ticket in the coming state campaign. The state central committees of both organizations have been called to meet here on Thursday. Among the Republicans there is a hot fight on between the Reed and McKinley men.

To Build Siberian Railways.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The Republic says: Preliminary steps were taken today looking to the organization of a syndicate of St. Louis capitalists for the purpose of constructing a portion of the great railroad projected across Siberia. Monroe and Lee of Lawrence, Kan., are said to be in it.

Press Meeting in Topeka.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 18.—In accordance with the by-laws the annual meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Associated Press will be held in Topeka, at the State Journal office, Wednesday, January 22, at 2:30 o'clock, for the election of officers and any other business which may come before it.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 18.—Dr. Haygood, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, a prominent churchman, educator and author, is dying at his home in Oxford, Ga.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Sunday, January 19, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; warmer; south winds.

Sun—Rises, 7:19; sets, 5:03.
Moon—Waxing; rises, 9:36; sets, 9:53.

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IT'S NO MERE BLUFF

MONROE DOCTRINE RESOLUTION REPRESENTS MUSCLE.

IT WILL BE RUSHED

IF THE BRITISH FLYING SQUADRON HEADS FOR BERMUDA.

ENGLAND SHALL NOT HAVE CUBA

AND NO DE FACTO GOVERNMENT CAN SELL OUT CHEAP.

Senate Resolution Aims to Meet the Only Criticism to the President's Message Where Opposition Will Strike.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine, the main features of which were published by the Associated Press this morning, has caused considerable comment here. It is known that it is the intention of the senate committee to make the resolution declare what the utmost limits are to which the Monroe doctrine can be applied. In answer to the report that there is some opposition to a declaration by the United States of what the Monroe doctrine covers, it is said by the advocates of the Davis resolution that every time a question arises in which the Monroe doctrine is involved, some foreign government interested makes the point that the Monroe doctrine is nothing but an assertion which has never been adopted by the American congress or approved by the American people. It is claimed that the declaration, once formally adopted by congress, will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent. The reports concerning the British flying squadron stirred up the friends of the resolution and they decided that if the report that it is bound for Bermuda are confirmed, efforts should be made to call up the Davis resolution and pass it through the senate as soon as possible, even to the displacement of the silver bill. It is said by men prominent in foreign affairs in congress that England could not make a greater mistake than to send her fleet to Bermuda.

WOULD RISE AS ONE MAN.

One of the most pronounced advocates of the Monroe doctrine said today that the American people were slow to rise, but that they would resent with their whole strength anything that could be construed into a menace. Continuing, he said that in the Transvaal and other troubles the United States had refrained from adding to Great Britain's embarrassment, but if the great fleet at Portsmouth was to be sent to the waters adjacent to America instead of serving to make the United States hesitate in the matter of a declaration and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine it would have the opposite effect. The United States, by the Davis resolution, he added, would make it very clear that under no circumstances, would any violation of the Monroe doctrine be allowed. It is agreed by all senators that the most important part of the Davis resolution is that which asserts that the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in any arbitration or agreement, or in the settlement of a boundary dispute between a foreign government on the American continent. It is pointed out by those who favor this part of the resolution that it meets the criticisms made to that portion of the president's message stating that any agreement made between Great Britain and Venezuela could not be objected to by the United States.

TO PREVENT DICKERING.

The extreme advocates of the Monroe doctrine, as interpreted by the Davis resolution, say that this is necessary in order to prevent any de facto government which may be in power in some South American country for a short time from bartering away a portion of their territory. It was stated in this connection that the time may arrive when Spain would agree to sell Cuba to England and congress should proclaim in advance that such a sale or cession would be contrary to the Monroe doctrine, and an act unfriendly to the United States on the part of the country making the acquisition.

The Davis resolution will be presented to the senate on Monday. It is understood that considerable opposition will be manifested to it, and especially to that part which makes the United States the judge of the validity of any arbitration or agreement. It is asserted by the opponents of the resolution that such declaration is bound to lead to estrangements. The Davis resolution is framed to cover not only the case of Venezuela, but also that of Honduras, which it is said will soon engross the attention of the world. In the Honduras case, it is said that the claim of Great Britain goes back as far as the time of Charles I, when a grant to cut mahogany was given to some woodchoppers.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Venezuelan commission did not meet today, but it is expected to hold a session next Monday or Tuesday by which time its quarters in the Baltimore Sun building probably will be ready.

NOT BOUND FOR BERMUDA

So Much Seems to be Known About the Flying Squadron.

London, Jan. 18.—The admiralty department today informed the Associated Press that the destination of the flying squadron of British warships, now off Spit Head was not yet determined upon, even by the admiralty, but that the warships were certainly not going to Bermuda, or anywhere in American waters at present.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The statement from London that the British flying squadron was not intended for American waters, was received with visible relief in naval circles. In the state department it was evident that it was anticipated. The impression is strengthened that the Venezuelan matter will soon be settled or rather, put in the way of settlement, for the execution of the details of the project will occupy much time. The plan is likely to take the shape of arbitration.

Ashanti Takes the Medicine.

Accra, Gold Coast Colony, British West Africa, Jan. 18.—The Ashanti war is ended. Sir Francis Scott in command of the British expeditionary force occupied Coomassie, the capital without opposition. King Prempeh accepts all British demands.