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OF THE SAME TRADE

AND IT IS NEEDLESS TO SAY THAT THEY NEVER AGREE.

CAMPOS HOLDS VIEWS

WHICH ARE NOT FLATTERING TO WEYLER'S GENERALSHIP.

JULIO SANGUILY IS SENTENCED

GETS EIGHT YEARS AND ONE DAY IN PRISON.

Cuban-American Roasts Clara Barton and the Anti-Cubans—Rivera's Dynamite Gun—Cuban News in General.

New York, Dec. 26.—A Madrid dispatch to the World says: Martinez Campos captain general of Cuba before General Weyler, thinks the Spanish government made a great mistake in not carrying out the colonial reforms voted by the cortes last year. He believes that the contemplated concessions might have deterred many autonomists and disaffected persons in Cuba from openly joining the rebellion, and would have made foreign intercourse impossible. He does not expect much to result from General Weyler's system of operations if General Gomez and the other Cuban chiefs persevere in their guerrilla warfare and the policy of holding out in order to exhaust the military and financial resources of Spain and, at the same time, to wear out the patience of the United States.

He is said to persist in the opinion that the permanent pacification of Cuba cannot be obtained by force of arms alone, without concessions of autonomy. He would heartily support any Spanish government in repelling foreign intervention or mediation. He refuses to be interviewed by newspaper men because his position as the predecessor of the present captain general and his well known opinions being wholly at variance with the policy now followed by the government and General Weyler, oblige him to refrain from any exposition of his views. But the gallant marshal is not so reserved or circumspect inreserving his opinions in private conversation with political and military friends or in the Madrid salons he frequents. It is no secret, therefore, that he thinks the situation in Cuba has decidedly not improved, either in its military, political or international aspects, since he resigned at the beginning of the present year.

GENERAL CALLEGA TALKS.

General Callega, who was governor general of Cuba when the revolution began, perseveres in the views he expressed in the senate and to the queen regent on his return to Spain, namely, that the home rule reforms voted by the cortes would have contributed materially toward checking the spread and limiting the duration of actual insurrection if they had bene put in force in 1895 and might yet prove of great assistance in pacification and detaching from the rebellion important white chiefs and the moderate elements of separatists.

General Callega, ligc General Campos, thinks reforms will have to be far more radical now to produce substantial results.

ORCHANDO'S OPINION.

General Ochando, who was Weyler's chief-of-staff in Cuba from February to August, 1895, says:

"I think General Weyler is likely to obtain results on his new plan of campaign in Pinar del Rio, because, first, he advances with such overwhelming force that the rebel bands must break into units and seek safety in flight, and, secondly, he has very judiciously withdrawn the most of his forces from the Artemisa-Mariel trocha, thus affording the old bands of Maceo means of egress to return to the central and eastern provinces by passing across the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, which they can only do in small groups to avoid pursuit by the Spanish cavalry and columns guarding such provinces.

"I think the band in the province of Pinar del Rio are now mostly dismounted and likely to fly before General Weyler eastward, to find horses, which are abundant in Havana and Matanzas provinces.

"When General Weyler has cleared Pinar del Rio of a majority of the insurgents, he will leave forces to cope with the small bands of marauders sure to hold out in the Lomas mountains, and he will advance rapidly to clear Havana and Matanzas provinces, to save the crops and to furnish the government with the desired opportunity for political measures, which are indispensable to complete what force of arms alone cannot achieve.

"On the whole, I think that the military outlook is more hopeful, and that military operations culminating in clearing half of the island and saving [illegible] of the tobacco and sugar crops, may [illegible] facilitate political action."

"OFFICIAL ADVICES."

Havana, Dec. 26.—Major Ochoa, while reconnoitering in the vicinity of Guaramanea, province of Santiago de Cuba, has had a skirmish with the insurgents, during which nine of the latter were killed and the troops captured eight prisoners. While the column was returning to Gloria, it was attacked by the enemy but the insurgents were dispersed with the loss to the troops of two men killed and five wounded.

On the banks of the Joaquiabo river, province of Santa Clara, General Montaner has had a skirmish with the insurgents, afterwards capturing the enemy's camp and 125 horses. The troops engaged had five men wounded.

The insurgents recently exploded a quantity of dynamite on the Caibaren railroad at the moment an exploring engine was passing. The engine was derailed and an armor plate car attached to it was capsized, killing two and wounding five men of the escort. The soldiers composing the rest of the escort repulsed the enemy.

An insurgent party last night near Rancho Troyero, Havana, indulged in considerable firing, which lasted half an hour. The insurgents were finally silenced but later they attacked one of the fortifications. They were, however, repulsed with serious losses.

Reports have been received to the effect that insurgents attacked the town of Santiago de Los Vegas. In this attack the Cubans are reported to have used explosive dynamite balls with considerable effect.

The Australian warship Fransburg will leave on Monday for Bermuda.

PRO-CUBANISM AT LIMA.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 26.—via Galveston—Today Admiral Beardslee's matinee on board the United States steamer Philadelphia was a pronounced success. Among those in attendance was the Cuban delegate, Senor Aguoro. He was received with enthusiasm by a thousand persons. The Cuban flag was waved with shouts of "Cuba Libre."

SPAIN'S DIGNITY.

Madrid, Dec. 27.—The Herald calls upon the Spanish government to officially deny the reports of intervention by the United States in the affairs of Cuba, which reports, that newspaper is of the opinion, are wounding the Spanish dignity.

SICKLES WILL SPEAK.

New York, Dec. 26.—General Daniel E. Sickles, ex-minister to Spain, will speak on the Cuban question on Jackson's birthday, January 8, in Brooklyn, advocating interference by the United States in favor of the Cubans.

FIGARO BREAKS OUT.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The Figaro publishes an article entitled "American Intervention." During the course of this article Figaro continues its attack upon "American jingoism." It considers the American rumors to the effect that European powers will advise Spain to reach an amicable agreement with the United States as quite absurd.

In conclusion Figaro says: "Such a proposal would be an insult to Spain. Moreover, France, England and Germany are more than likely to assist Spain against America, as they have an equal interest with Spain in demonstrating the absurdity and the illegality of the Monroe doctrine."

CHICAGO INDORSES OLNEY.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—At one of the largest meetings in its history, held by the Commercial club of Chicago at the Auditorium tonight, Marshall Field offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted amid great applause:

"Resolved, That this club heartily and fully endorses the national administration in its policy regarding Cuba."

DYNAMITE GUN AT WORK

Lays the Spaniards Out Before a Cuban Foothill Fort.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 26.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Key West, Fla., says: Reports from Havana tonight are that an attack was made on one of General Rivera's foothill forts yesterday by some of Weyler's force and that the Spanish were repulsed, the big dynamite gun belonging to General Rivera's command gaining the victory for the insurgents. It is reported that over 50 men were lost on the Spanish side and fewer in the Cuban ranks. All information is refused in Havana, where the officials say no such engagement took place. As the report came through the regular Cuban channels, it is believed here.

Colonel San Martin's columns have been burning houses and destroying plantations all through the section south and west of Artemisa as far out as they dare venture. During the past week over 400 houses and many plantations have been destroyed, 400 head of cattle secured and a number of tobacco fields and cane patches laid waste. Weyler's orders are to spare nothing. A number of pacificos, it is reported, offered resistance to the taking of their cattle, saying that their families would starve, and they were killed. Over 25 such instances were recorded.

General Rivera's forces are increasing and he has had accessions to his stock of arms and ammunition this week, an expedition having landed on the south side of the island, from Honduras or Mexico, it is presumed.

An American correspondent, name not given, has succeeded in getting through the Spanish line and joining Rivera's column.

EIGHT YEARS AND ONE DAY

Sentence of Imprisonment in the Case of Julio Sanguily.

Havana, Cuba, Dec. 26.—Today the reunited tribunal which judged the proceedings against Julio Sanguilly, a naturalized American citizen, charged with conspiracy against the Spanish government, met for the first time after an adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The judges decided that Sanguilly was guilty of a modified qualification of the crime of which he was accused, and sentenced him to eight years and one day imprisonment. The sentence will be published next Monday.

Julio Sanguilly was arrested with thirty others, including many members of well known families of Havana, and confined in Moro Castle. An attempt was made to try him by court martial, but through the efforts of Consul Ramon O. Williams, Sanguilly's American citizenship was established and he was given a civil trial. The prosecution attempted to prove that Sanguilly was the head of a local conspiracy and the chief resident instigator of the insurgent movement, and that he had been especially appointed by Jose Marti to assume command of the forces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, which were expected to rise in arms against Spain. The chief evidence produced at the first trial was in the shape of a document alleged to have been signed by Sanguilly, the text of which, according to an expert government penman, could not be read owing to the damaged condition of the paper. Sanguilly, however, was found guilty on Dec. 2, and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor in the mines of Ceuta, Africa. The case was appealed to the supreme court at Madrid. The grounds upon which the United States government intervened in his behalf were that his trial by a military tribunal did not accord with the terms of the Spanish-American treaty, and he was granted a new trial by the supreme court.

The case excited much interest at Havana, owing to the prominence of the prisoner and the questions involved, and a large crowd was in constant attendance in front of the Audienca building to witness the entry and departure of the accused. The trial has been going on for the past week. Sanguilly was brought from the Cabanas fortress under the escort of sixteen soldiers and Ascuey and Sanchez, two witnesses who were held for the purpose of testifying against the prisoners, were also brought to court by an armed escort. There were five judges on the bench, and Vice-Consul General Springer, who acted as consul general during the absence of General Lee, was assigned to a special seat near the justices.

It is extremely probable that another appeal will be made to the higher court, the defense during the proceedings having urged that the tribunal was illegally constituted, since six judges should have presided, and not five. The attorney for the defense disputed the competency of the court to hear and decide the case, claiming that the prisoner was entitled to a trial by six judges, according to the law prevailing in 1821, when the Spanish-American procotol was drawn.

Defendant's counsel insisted that the prisoner could not be legally tried under the law of 1877. He made a motion to this effect, but it was overruled. The defendant's attorney then announced that the defense would later protest against this decision.

DIED FROM APOPLEXY

Prominent Kaw Indian Found Dead on the Reservation.

Newkirk, O. T., Dec. 26.—Big Henry Pappau, a prominent Kaw Indian, was found dead this morning in the Kaw reservation, about 150 yards from his home, near the Black Dog crossing. He left a neighbor's place last night about 9 o'clock and complained of a pain near his heart. The distance to his home was only 400 yards. He lighted a lantern and requested a little boy to accompany him. The boy, after going half way, returned. Big Henry was found at dawn in a sitting posture leaning against a tree, with no marks of violence of any kind upon him and it is supposed that his death was caused by apoplexy. He was a member of the Kaw council.

MAKES THE MEN MAD

WEST END STREET RAILWAY IS IN FOR TROUBLE NOW.

Excitement Flashes up When it Becomes Known That the Names of the Union's Managers, Who Counseled the Delaying of the Strike and Did Their Part Towards Securing it, are on the List of Those Discharged by the Company—Public Meeting in Faneuil Hall Called for Monday Night.

Boston, Dec. 26.—There is much indignation among the street railway conductors and motormen who participated in the recent tie-up of the West End street railway, over the manner in which the officials of the road have discharged the men who were requested to take out the cars on Thursday.

According to the union officials every member of the conference committee, every officer of the union and 800 of the rank and file have been refused reinstatement, and many more dismissals are expected before the end is reached.

So great has the indignation become that a public mass meeting has been called for Monday night in Faneuil hall, to which a number of prominent clergymen, college professors and business men have been invited.

A special invitation was sent this evening by President Young to President Little of the road to give his version of the controversy, which will be answered by President Young.

The headquarters of the union have been filled all day with a crowd of angry men, who, smarting under the defeat they have sustained and loss of employment, have made accusations of "selling out" and "treachery" against the leaders, and denouncing all the union officials for the manner in which the strike has been handled. The men say they are practically at the mercy of President Little and his officials and that there is slight hope of their reinstatement. Many of the men have large families and the prospect of being out of work in the middle of the winter is not cheering.

At the company's offices on Water street, a line of between 300 and 400 men can be seen at all hours of the day waiting for a chance to register for employment. Among them were many of the old employes, who, after waiting five or six hours, to reach the office, were told when they gave their names that they were not wanted.

Every car was run on schedule time today.

Among those invited to the meeting Monday night are: Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. E. W. Burr, Vicar General Byrnes, Rev. Father Scully, Dean Hodges, General Francis A. Walker, Mayor Quincy, Edward Atkinson, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, George Fred Williams, H. M. Whitney, Robert Treat Raine, President Francis Peabody and Mrs. Ole Bull.

FINAL DECREE OF FORECLOSURE

Entered in the Proceedings Against the Atlantic and Pacific.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26.—The final degree of foreclosure and sale of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad was filed in the United States circuit court today. This is the last of a series of similar decrees which have been made in suits by the same parties and for the same action in every district in which the insolvent Atlantic and Pacific has property.

It is ordered that unless the sum of $2,582,843.16 is paid by the railroad to its debtors within thirty days, the entire property shall be sold at aucton at Gallup, Bernalillo county, New Mexico. The foreclosure proceedings were instituted by the United States Trust company of New oYrk, to recover the interest on an issue of bonds. The bonds were in two sets, aggregating the sum of $16,000,000, with interest at 6 per cent payable annually. The issue was held in trust by the Mercantile Trust company and was known as the mortgage of the western division of the railroad. A second issue, with terms similar, was taken by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company.

The suit came up in the United States circuit court in this city on Oct. 5, 1896, before Judge Ross, who appointed Owen N. Marron to take testimony in the case at Los Angeles. Marron has filed his report and consequent thereupon Judge Ross has filed the decree just mentioned.

The bonds, aggregating $12,000,000, delivered to the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company, have been decided to be subordinate to the first issue.

It has been decided by the court that after the proceeds of the sale have been recived, that the complainants distribute to the holders of the first mortgage bonds the sum of $83,823.50, the first balance due. It is further ordered that unless the debt of the railroad be paid within thirty days, the sale shall take place as above mentioned, the proceeds to be used in the liquidation of the debts of the corporation.

NOT WORTH FIGHTING FOR

Lines Running Into Chicago are Fooled as to Holiday Traffic.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—The roads running out of Chicago were much disappointed this year over the amount of the holiday traffic. It was smaller than for several years past, and the general opinion had been that it would be heavier than ever before. The Canadian excursion business, over which there has been such a row, and which usually reaches its climax at Christmas time, has panned out not over 50 per cent of the usual amount and proves not to have been worth all the fighting and squabbling that the western roads have been doing with the Soo, the Canadian Pacific and the Joint Traffic lines in order to secure what they considered their portion of the business.

Railroad officials are much worked up over the effort that will apparently be made at the next meeting of the Illinois legislature to get the roads down to a maximum 2 cents per mile in this state. They have been making efforts to find who is behind the idea, but have not been able to secure the information they desire. Some of the roads declare that the 2-cent idea comes from the state board of warehouse commissioners, but of this they have no direct or tangible proof. They admit that they have no proof, but say they think that the agitation comes from that body.

It is likely that a meeting of the Transcontinental lines will be called to meet at an early date in this city. There are several irregularities in the matter of through rates to the Pacific coast, that are sadly in need of adjustment, and the committee, which put in two days last week working on the question of circuitous route rates, is about ready to make its report to the association. The matter may be settled without a meeting being called, but one or two of the roads are loaded up with charges of one sort and another and they wish to fire them off in good shape and it is possible that they will insist upon a meeting being held.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

Together With the New York Financier's Comment on the Same.

New York, Dec. 26.—The weekly band statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase $1,035,175; loans, increase $875,300; specie, decrease $482,600; legal tenders, increase $2,080,600; deposits, increase $2,247,300; circulation, decrease, $37,100. The banks now hold $34,300,900 in excess of the requirement of the 25 per cent rule.

The New York Financier says, this week:

"The statement of the associated banks of New York City for the week ending Dec. 26 covers but five busines days and reflects, above everything else, the listless condition incident to the week in the stock exchange and commercial circles.

"Despite the calls for currency from this center which came in after the several large western failures, the banks report an increase of $1,579,00 in cash, the gain of $2,080,600 in legal tenders having been offset by a decrease of $483,600 in specie. There was an expansion of $857,300 in loans which, coming after the increase of $3,512,000 for the week previous and the large gains of preceding weeks, shows the dullness into which the market has fallen. But the very moderate increase reported was made at an advance interest figure, the effect of bulsness troubles in the west and the approaching January settlement period having operated to raise rates on both call and time loans. As the total loan increase of $45,424,000 since Nov. 7 has been made at constantly reduced quotations, the advance for the current week does not appear logical, although it is generally thought that the firmer tone will show no relaxation until after the first of the year. In the meantime, the excess of idle money in New York grows with every statement, the surplus reserve of $34,300,900 now reported being the highest since Sept. 7, 1895, excepting, of course, the several weeks preceding the February bond loan, when the New York banks were accumulating specie. The conditions surrounding these two periods of high surplus, however, are largely different.

On Sept. 7, 1895, the loans of the New York banks were $31,000,000 higher than at present, and deposits were $51,000,000 greater. As a large proportion of the loans made by the New York banks since election have been on sterling exchange, it will be seen that the course of the money marget is now dependent in part on developments affecting the price of sterling and a further strengthening in the price will doubtless tend toward maintaining better interest rates here. At any rate, there is reasonn to look for this result during the first part of the coming year, and it is, perhaps, due to these circumstances that the rate is now strengthening, although the accumulation of idle money continues."

PIG IRON RECORD BROKEN

Five Hundred and Seventy Tons Daily for One Furnace.

Plattsburg, Pa., Dec. 26.—During the month ended today, Furnace No. 1, of the Duquesne blast furnaces at Duquesne, broke all records of the world in the production of pig iron. The total tonnage was 17,194 tons, or an average of 573 tons daily, a vast output of pig iron. During several days the furnace turned out 610 tons daily.

DALLAS CONCERN GOES UNDER

Security Mortgage Trust Company in a Receiver's Hands.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 26.—The Security Mortgage Trust company went into the hands of Harry H. Kaler as receiver today. The appointment was made upon the petition of the directors of the company. The financial condition of the company is set forth in the petition as: Liabilities, $1,296,225; interest, $25,000; quit-sale mortgages, $650,000; taxes, $17,000; liabilities on stock, $500,000; total liabilities, $2,488,225.

Assets—Notes and mortgages, $1,500,000; in substitute companies, $114,000; bonds in various corporations, $50,000; mortgages sold (not collected) $650,000; total assets $2,314,000.

The substitute companies are the Trust Company Building association, the Texas Farm Land company, the Realty Investment company and the Cotton Mills Building association. The security mortgage company was organized in 1881. Hard times and poor collections are given as causes for the failure.

BOARD OF TRADE SPECULATION

Leads to the Failure of the Lockport Flouring Mills, Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Judge Hancy, this afternoon, appointed the Chicago Title and Trust company receiver of the firm of Norton & Co., which operates the Lockport Flouring mills, one of the oldest concerns in the vicinity of Chicago. The appointment of the receiver was made on a bill filed by John L. Norton, one of the members of the firm, against his partner, Samuel D. Norton, to which the latter filed an answer agreeing to the receivership.

The partnership has been in existence for nearly forty years, the present partners having taken the mill from their fathers. The failure is regarded as a large one, the assets reaching nearly half a million dollars, while the liabilities are said to be considerably less. The failure is attributed to heavy speculations by one of the partners on the board of trade some years ago.

DAY'S NEWS OF FAILURES

Assignments, Receiverships, Foreclosures and Financial Disasters Generally.

Akron, O., Dec. 26.—Andrew Jackson, a prominent business man of this city, assigned today. The action also precipitated the assignment of Jackson & Brodbeck, brick manufaturers, and the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Jackson & Lyman, lumber dealers, Andrew Jackson being heavily interested in both concerns. The liabilities of Mr. Jackson, including the debts of Jackson & Brodbeck, are placed at $65,000, with assets probably exceeding that amount.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—An execution was issued today against Samuel Lee's Sons for $40,000. The total liabilities will reach nearly $100,000. Lee's Sons were in the dry goods business, having stores at 39 and 41 North Eightieth stree; numbers 2, 5 and 7 North Second street, and Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The execution was issued on a judgment note.

Alkerton, Ont., Dec. 26.—F. X. Messener, banker, has assigned. It is reported that the money deposited in his bank was used by him to pay premiums on his heavy life insurance. The liabilities are believed to be $80,000; assets $40,000.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 26.—The creditors of the H. P. Kelly Mercantile company of this city have settled for sixty cents on the dollar. The company has been reorganized and the assignees has been discharged. The company failed several months ago with liabilities of $395,000. In the new organization the Foley Bros., lumbermen and contractors, have a dominating interest.

SURE CURE FOR SMALLPOX

Discovered by Accident by a Smallpox Patient in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Mex., Dec. 26.—Experiments made with smallpox patients in Oaxaca show that by administering honey diluted in water to smallpox patients, the pustules of the worst veriety disappear and the fever is immediately diminished. The matter attracts much attention. The remedy was accidentally discovered by a young girl who was down with the disease, who secretly refreshed herself with honey and water, with astonishingly curative results, and it was then tried on soldiers sick with the disease.

The condition of the British consul, Mr. Carden, who has been dangerously ill, is improved today and he is in no immediate danger.

Heavy shocks of earthquakes are reported as occurring on Christmas ray at various interior points. No harm was done.

DONE BY FIRE DAMP

AT LEAST TWELVE MEN KILLED IN AN INDIANA MINE.

Catastrophe Occurs While Workmen are Repairing the Damage Done by a Similar Occurrence Last Sunday—Robert Maule, Treasurer of the Company, Among the Victims—Gas Ignited From an Open Lamp—Spring Hill Coal Mines in Nova Scotia on Fire—Other Disasters and Accidents of the Day.

Princeton, Ind., Dec. 26.—A terrific explosion of fire damp occurred in the mine of the Maule Coal company, this city, at 3:30 this afternoon, and as a result twelve or more men were instantly killed and four were injured. One of the four men taken out alive is dangerously injured. Besides the dead bodies recovered so far, five or six others, names unknown, are dead in the mine. The dead are:

ROBERT MAULE, married, treasurer Maule Coal company.
JAMES RILEY, married.
JOHN RILEY, married.
JOHN ERNSET, married.
THEODORE FABER, married.
ROBERT PONYLITE.
JAMES PONYLITE, his brother.
JAMES KRUGY, single.
JOHN HOLMES, married.
The four men rescued are:
Will Grill, slightly injured.
William Booker, colored; cut and bruised.
Frank Turby, badly burned and may not recover.
—— Davis, colored; slightly injured.

The men were at work repairing damages resulting from a similar explosion last Sunday. Besides the regular miners and blacksmiths, others were assisting in the work, while Robert Maule, a son of President John Maule, and treasurer and mine superintendent of the company, was superintending the work. The mine had been in operation a short time and the air shaft is not quite completed, and the gas, which collects in portions of the mine, was ignited by an open lamp.

NO WAY TO DISPEL GAS.

One year ago yesterday Princeton was in a jubilee over the striking of a seven-foot coal vein by the Maule company. But tonight many homes are the scenes of great sorrow, made so by the awful explosion of gas in the mine. When the mine began work the finest machinery was put in, and it was the intention of the owners to make it the finest in the state. The air shaft was not started until after the mine had been prepared to operate. Work has progressed slowly and there is still about ninety feet to excavate before it is completed. Gas has frequently accumulated in pockets and several men have been burned by some explosions. About two months ago a serious explosion occurred in which one man was killed and Frank Turbie, who was injured in today's explosion, was injured. The state mine inspector investigated and work went on with a small force. It was well known that gas accumulated and that there was no way to dispel it. The miners went to their daily work without thinking of the danger they were constantly in.

TWO EXPLOSIONS.

Last Sunday a jet of gas was fired by a blast and it burned all night. In the morning the descent of the cage forced gas to this jet and a terrific explosion occurred, but fortunately there was no one in the mine. Today about twenty men were engaged in repairing the damage done by the explosion, when the fire damp again let go with terrific force, this time with deadly effect. The escape of four men from instant death seems almost a miracle, when it is considered that the huge cages were blown from the shaft bottom to the house, over 500 feet above, by the force of the explosion. These cages were wrecked so that they were useless, and an iron bucket was improvised for a rescuing party as soon as possible after the accident.

BRINGING THEM UP.

The first persons brought up were Turbie, Grill and the two colored men, Davis and Booker. The first was badly burned and was carried to an ambulance Grill and Davis were apparently uninjured. Booker was cut and burned and had to be supported. Afterwards it was found that his jaw was broken and one eye was torn from its socket. All were given medical attention.

Then the rescuing party began to bring up the dead. The scenes around the mine were most pathetic. Weeping pietously in anguish were wives, whom the crowd vainly tried to comfort. Mothers, daughters, sons and other relatives of the men in the mine, with blanched faces, stood wringing their hands, and some were kept from going down the shaft with great difficulty. Slowly the work of bringing the bodies to the surface proceeded. It was believed that the men still in the mine were all dead, and those above waited only for their dead.

State Mine Inspector Fisher will arrive tomorrow to investigate the disaster.

LATEST FROM THE MINE.

Princeton, Ind., Dec. 26.—It was at first thought that twelve men had been killed, but when Dave Nolan and James Turner and a man named Colgate and a colored man were taken out alive, just before midnight, it was thought that the death list would be reduced to six or eight.

The work of the rescuers continued during the night and will be kept up by relays, but there have been no more bodies found dead or alive since midnight.

Meantime, the scenes about the mine during the night become more sad as the hours go by. The families of the missing men remain at the mine waiting for the cages that come up the shaft.

noon to go to Grindstoe Island with Miss Robinson, whose home is on the latter island. They were accompanied by Mr. Rogers' son Frankie, 8 years old. The voyage was made in an ice punt. At the time they left, the St. Lawrence was practically frozen over but today is open. Today the boat was found at the foot of Bluff Island with a hole stove in the bottom. In the boat was Miss Robinson's muff. The search for the bodies is being prosecuted.

FATAL FIZZ FACTORY.

Miami, Fla., Dec. 26.—Two blocks of business buildings were burned this morning and F. M. Frank, a clothing merchant, was killed and Alonzo Johnson, colored, was seriously injured by the explosion of a soda water apparatus. The loss of property is estimated at $75,000 with less than $10,000 insurance. Some forty concerns were cleaned out.

FIRES IN NEW YORK STATE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The grand stand of the Buffalo Driving park was destroyed by fire tonight, entailing a loss of $25,000. This is the fourth time that fire has occurred at the park during the past year, the stables, hotel, club house and other buildings having gone up in smoke at short intervals. Nothing remains but the track.

Tonawanda, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Tonawanda High school was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss between $50,000 and $75,000.

FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

New York, Dec. 26.—William Showles, the famous bareback rider, is under arrest at Red Bank, N. J., charged with manslaughter. Last night, while he was exhibiting a revolver in a saloon, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Ansel Groft, the bartender. Groft died today and Showles' arrest followed.

FIRE IN CONNECTICUT.

Putnam, Conn., Dec. 26.—Fire in North Grosvenordale today totally destroyed the two largest business blocks in the town together with two barns and adjoining sheds. Loss $15,000.

THREE ARE DROWNED.

Waterloo, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A special to the Standard from Clayton, N. Y., reports the drowning of Edward Rogers, his son Frankie and a domestic, Miss Minerva Robinson. Mr. Rogers was the agent of Charles G. Emory, owner of Calumet Island. Mr. Rogers left his home on Calumet Island yesterday after-

BURNING SINCE THURSDAY

Spring Hill Coal Mines in Nova Scotia Again the Scene of Disaster.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 26.—Another great disaster has overtaken the Spring Hill coal mines. Just five years ago the mines were wrecked by a great explosion and 130 lives were lost. It took the best part of a year to get the colliery in working order again. It was splendidly equipped, gave employment to 1,000 men in the pits and had an output of 375,000 tons a year. From the meagre dispatches received, it appears that fire has complete possession of the underground working of two or three slopes.

About 5 o'clock Thursday evening the Mines were discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the pipeway of the east slope in the 200-foot level. It soon ate its way into the 1,300-foot level, and developed into a raging furnace. When Government Inspector Gilpin arrived fire was issuing from every opening in the mine. Two cupolas were burned down and the bank head had to be torn away. The miners worked hard to save their sources of livelihood, but all their efforts in that direction were fruitless. They tried to prevent the air going into the mine, by stopping up every air way. Mr. Gilpin had to call the men from this work as it was attended with great risk of life, should an explosion occur, which might be expected at any minute. The flames shot 100 feet into the air, the reflection being visible at Amherst. The extent of the fire is not known, but the most disasterous consequences are feared.

The loss of the east slope is believed to be complete, and the machinery will be ruined. At 4 p. m. Friday the west slope was reached all right, but the men will have hard work to save it.

The fire caught from an over-heated steampipe. The men worked up to the time the mine caught fire and got out in safety. The mine has three slopes—north, south and east.

It is likely that the most serious loss by the fire will be confined to the east slope, in which the fire started. It seems to be burning itself out. The loss will be enormous and the fire will cause great destitution among the miners, as, even if the fire does not spread through the entire mine, it is considered doubtful if work can be resumed under any circumstances during the winter.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA

New York's Pasteur Institute is Not a Sure Thing by Any Mean.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26.—Robert Perry, one of the eight boys bitten by a mad dog on December 1, and treated at the Pasteur institute, New York, died today of hydrophobia. This makes the third victim, Robert Henry and Conrad Eppers having died from the cause within the past week. All the boys were taken to the institute and treated within forty-eight hours after receiving their injuries, and all who have thus far died were bitten in parts of the body unprotected by their clothing.

New York, Dec. 26.—Dr. Paul Gibier, who followed the seven boys to Baltimore from the Pasteur Institutie in this city after they had been discharged as immunized from hydrophobia, returned tonight. He refused to say anything about the death of Robert J. Henry and Conrad Eppers, two of the patients, from rabie.

Mr. Labadie said that the death of the boys did not prove that the Pasteur system was a failure.

"We do not," he said, "absolutely guarantee that our treatment will prevent hydrophobia, any more than that vaccination is an unquestionable preventive against smallpox. About one patient out of 200 we have treated has died, while 50 per cent of those treated otherwise have died.

"We cannot tell whether inoculation has been effective until fifteen days after the patient has been treated. Eppers was bitten about the head and neck, which were the worst parts of the body to be bitten. The boys were not brought to the institute until four days after they had been bitten, instead of being sent here immediately. Had they came here at once, I believe their recovery would have been assured."

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING

President Moss of the Company Appointed Its Receiver.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Jay O. Moss of Sandusky was this evening appoined receiver of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron company, and his bond fixed at $40,000. Mr. Moss is president of the company. The receivership was precipitated by the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad taking judgments aggregating $60,405 against the company for freight charges. The receiver will continue the business of the company. It is understood that the receivership is a provisional arrangement, as the bondholders and stockholders have appointed committees to effect a re-organization. The capital stock is $5,000,000, owned mostly by eastern people, and the bonded indebtedness $900,000. The company owns about 13,000 acres of valuable coal land and five iron furnaces in the Hocking valley. The outstanding debts are estimated at $30,000 in excess of the judgment taken by the Baltimore and Ohio.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Sunday, December 27, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; warmer; variable winds

Sun—Rises, 7:18; sets, 4:45. Moon—Waning; rises, 12:35.

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West End Railway Strike at Boston
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2. Weyler and Palma are Interviewed
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3. Wolcott's Monetary Conference Bill
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5. City Assessor Caldwell in Bad Light
Circus Train Ends in Smoke

6. Miss Woodman is Honored
Tramps Released But Caught Again
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TO SAVE HER PRIDE

VENEZUELA INVENTS A HARMLESS LITTLE FICTION.

THROUGH HER FRIEND

SHE HAS NEGOTIATED WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

IS NOT A HELPLESS DEPENDENT

BUT ABLE TO EMPLOY AGENTS IN DELICATE MATTERS.

Minister Andrade and Judge Storrow Back in Uncle Sam's Country and Say That Everything is all Right.

New York, Dec. 26.—Senor Jose Andrade, Venezuelan minister to the United States, accompanied by James J. Storrow, counsel for Venezuela before the United States boundary commission, arrived in this city this afternoon on the steamer Caracas and left for Washington tonight.

When the steamer arrived at her pier Minister Andrade was met by the Venezuelan consul and some of the attaches of the office.

When asked concerning the reports which have been printed in reference to the boundary treaty being not acceptable to the Venezuelan government, the minister said:

"I have written and telegraphed all I have to say and I understand that it has been published in your papers. I cannot say anything more on this question."

He was then asked if it was true that he had come on empowered by President Crespo to signify the acceptance of the treaty by Venezuela and he replied: "That is a matter I cannot discuss."

He also said that there was no sign of disturbance in Venezuela; everything was very peaceable and he did not anticipate any trouble when the Venezuelan congress would meet.

When pressed to say something more about the treaty, he showed the reporters a copy of a Venezuelan paper, which, he said, expressed his views on the matter.

This newspaper, the Venezuelan Herald, had several articles on the treaty, and the following is an extract from one of them:

"Minister Andrade is going to Washington and brings with him a copy of the agreement. It is in all essential particulars the same treaty offered by Venezuela forty years ago to Great Britain, which has been refused.

"Under the fifty-years clause, the only territory which Great Britain will have is the settlements between the Essiquibo and Pomeroon rivers. The fifty-years clause will exclude Great Britain from the Orinoco country and the Cuyuni river, which is the portion of the country that Venezuela has been especially desirous of keeping.

"Unwarranted attacks have been made on the government, but they are based on solid argument, and it surprises us but little to see such a rumor concerning the boundary question after every thing has been settled.

"The United States has been the friend and representative of Venezuela, or, to put it exactly, through its friend, the United States, Venezuela has negotiated the treaty."

STORROW IS RETICENT.

Mr. Storrow was also disinclined to talk of the boundary question, but said the treaty was satisfactory to the Venezuelans. He said there was a couple of correspondents who attacked the treaty in the papers, but, to use his own words, "they went off half cocked." When the more intelligent and better class of people read the memoranda, several articles were published in the papers, two of them by former ministers of England, and the public opinion was re-moulded. Mr. Storrow claimed that the people are well satisfied with the treaty and consider that it is the best arrangement that could be made. He said Crespo's feeling in regard to the American government was most kindly and he referred to the letter written by President Crespo to President Cleveland, thanking him for the interest the Americans had taken in the Venezuelan matter.

Mr. Storrow said it was nonsense for any person to say that there was any chance for a revolution in Venezuela. He denied that there was any possibility of an outbreak, and said that had there been any likelihood of such a thing, he would not have come away.

JOAQUIN FORTUNE TALKS SAUCY

Clara Barton Does Not Respond to Appeals as He Would Like.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 26.—A few days ago Joaquin Fortune, a well known Cuban leader in Jacksonville, wrote to Miss Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, asking for assistance for the insurgent wounded in Cuba. The reply has been received from Miss Barton. It is dated Washington, Dec. 29, and says in part:

"It is not possible that you will attribute any inaction on my part to want of sympathy with, or respect for, the all-engrossing subject when you bring before me, but you will understand that, holding the position that I do, I am the last person in all our country, who could act independently in a matter at once so delicate and so national. The proper and necessary conditions given, I trust that there will be no lack of sympathy found in the American Red Cross. Hoping for better days for you and all lovers of humanity, I remain,

"Most sincerely, Yours,

"CLARA BARTON,

"President American Red Cross."

Mr. Fortune wrote a rather caustic letter in reply, saying in part:

"Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.

"Noble Madame: I am in receipt of your favor of the 29th inst. in answer to my appeal to the American National Red Cross in favor of my suffering countrymen in Cuba.

"It is a conclusion so extraordinary that I am fully warranted in bringing it to the knowledge of the American people, that they may know that existing circumstances, of a nature that you do not disclose, make it impossible for the highest institution of charity in this country to offer aid to an American neighbor and friend. It is my duty, as a Cuban, to bring this fact before the American people, that they may decide conscientiously if such circumstances can subsist consistently with American charity and American ideas of religion.

"And I, therefore, request publish your letter and my answer, giving both to the public press that into great people and their congressional representatives during their holidays may reflect on what these existing circumstances mean, feeling assured that the 70,000,000 people who are just and brave and generous will not tolerate conditions against the handful who are neither just nor brave nor generous.

(Signed.) "JOAQIN FORTUNE."