OLD VENEZUELAN MAPS.

P. LEE PHILLIPS MAKES SOME INTERESTING COMMENTS ON THEM.

ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY PUBLISHED ARE VALUABLE AS ORIGINAL WORKS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 22.—Speaking to-day of the sources from which the Venezuelan maps used in the recent British Blue Book were derived, as well as of the general history of American cartography, P. Lee Phillips, the cartological expert of the Congressional Library, now attached to the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, said:

"The maps of a country may count up into the hundreds, but when critically examined number only a few that contain original matter. This can be exemplified by reference to Virginian cartography. If all but four of the many hundred maps published in atlases or separately from 1585 to 1751 were destroyed, the world would not be a loser thereby. The first map, made by With in 1585, was used up to the time of Captain John Smith's, in 1608. His, in turn, was copied until Herman's, in 1670, and then came Fry's and Jefferson's, in 1751. These four were the only original surveyors; the other map-makers simply copied their work. Most of the old maps were made by navigators who delineated the coast. The great inland country was mapped out by missionaries, while facing with untold fortitude the rigors of an inclement climate, hostile natives and hardships of every kind, in order to propagate their religion. As showing the indirect but important influence which the missionaries have exerted in the making of maps, I may refer to a passage found in 'The Naturalist's Library,' Edinburgh, 1841, Vol. 39, p. 79, in a memoir of Schomburgk up to his starting for British Guiana in December, 1840:

"The destruction of the missionary settlement by the Brazilians and the destitute condition in which most of the native tribes have been seen to be at present existing, together with their willingness and ability to receive and comprehend the instruction of the missionaries, have induced our Government to investigate the subject, and it was brought under the notice of Parliament in March last, when a survey of the boundaries was determined upon, and, under the sanction of a Royal Commission, Mr. Schomburgk has been selected again to superintend and command an expedition to Guiana.

"I might cite many examples of the use the old map makers made of each other's work. The great atlas of Blaeuw, in twelve volumes, is mostly a compilation from earlier materials, particularly the volume devoted to America. Thus, the map of Guiana, 1640, which is referred to in the recent British blue book on the disputed Guianan boundary, was taken bodily from De Laet's work of 1625, called 'Nieuwe Wereldt, ofte Beschrijvinge van West Indien.'

"The great English work of Ogilby, published under his name in 1671, is simply a translation of Montanus, and reproduces all his maps and plates, excepting that of America, which is, I believe, also derived from other sources. Alexander von Humboldt, in a note to the introduction to his personal narrative of travel in South America, arraigns the great English map maker, Arrowsmith, with great asperity. 'My general map of the kingdom of New Spain, 1804,' he says, 'has been copied by Mr. Arrowsmith, who has appropriated it to himself by publishing it on a large scale under the title of "New Map of Mexico, Compiled from Original Documents." The conduct of Mr. Arrowsmith is so much the more reprehensible as neither Messrs. Dalrymple, Rennell, D'Arcy de La Rochette, nor any of the other excellent geographers England boasts have ever given him the example, either in their maps or the analyses which accompany them. The reclamations of a traveller must appear first when mere copies of his labors are published under the name of other persons.'

"Again, take Halley, one of whose maps is cited as authority and reproduced in the same blue book. The following extract concerning him speaks for itself. It is taken from a volume entitled 'The Memorials of the English and French Commissaries, Concerning the Limits of Nova Scotia and Acadia.' London, 1755; page, 275:

The three English maps cited by the French Commissaries are one by Mr. Halley, another by Mr. Popple and a third by Mr. Salmon, and to give them the greater weight they are very careful to do justice to the great knowledge of Mr. Halley in geography and astronomy, and they observe that Mr. Popple is one of these who have "travaille sur les titres." The fact is that Acadia is worked in Mr. Halley's map within the peninsula near the seacoast, and Nova Scotia near the isthmus, from which it appears that he did not think Acadia was confined to the southeast part of the peninsula, and that he was very little attentive to the position of countries in his map; his only view having been to show the several variations of the needle in the several degrees of longitude there marked; the whole map, full of geographical errors, proves this to have been his design, and the French Commissaries chose an unfortunate topic to commend Mr. Halley upon when they cited this chart as a specimen of his profound knowledge in geography, however strong in example this very map may be of that gentleman's great skill in astronomy, and however perfect it may be in the light and for the purpose he designed it.

"The same high authorities speak of De Laet's maps as 'made according to his own opinion and notions of the countries included in it.' They also mention (page 69 of the same work), in rather a slighting manner, De Lisle, Bellin and D'Anville, all high authorities, whose maps have been used repeatedly in the settlement of great boundary disputes. From the same volume I take the following excellent criticism of maps in general:

Maps are from the nature of them very slight evidence. Geographers often lay them down upon incorrect surveys, copying the mistakes of one another; and if the surveys be correct, the maps taken from them, though they may show the true position of a country, the situation of islands and towns and the course of rivers, yet can never determine the limits of a territory which depend entirely upon authentic proof; and the proofs in that case, upon which the maps should be founded to give them any weight, would be themselves a better evidence, and therefore ought to be produced in disputes of this nature, in which the rights of kingdoms are concerned.

From Ortelius's Atlas, published in 1570, and the many other great atlases of the Dutch up to 1700, the world reaped a rich harvest, and, though many reproduce older maps, on some new discoveries are added. Taking these maps in chronological order we have Ortelius in 1570, Heyns in 1598 (the latter giving only an epitome of the former's work), Gallaeun in 1589, Langenes in 1598 and Mercator in 1606, with the various editions of his work by Hondius. Ortelius and Mercator were bound by ties of friendship, so the latter deferred the publication of his atlas till after that of Ortelius had appeared, while he in turn communicated all his special maps and cartographical emendations to his friend Mercator.

Following these, and placing them in the order in which their works were brought out, are: De Laet, 1625; Blaeuw, 1628; Janson, 1639; Vischer, about 1670; Montanus, 1671; Danckers, about 1680; Dewits, about 1675, which was made up from Blaeuw, Vischer, Janson and others; and finally Homann in 1759. The next maps in importance for a knowledge of the American cartography from the seventeenth to the eighteenth century are those of the French—Sanson, d'Anville, De Lisle, Robert de Vaugondy and others; and here, again, I must refer to the obligations these map makers, and also the Spanish and Italian, were under to the missionaries, particularly in the case of America, the works of Fathers, Marquette, Hennepin and Charlevoix. As illustrating what has been said in the first part of this paper, take the maps of Guiana, in which so much interest is centred at present. The first reference made to a map of Guiana is that in Sir Walter Raleigh's "The Discovery of the Large, Rich and Beautiful Empire of Guiana." He speaks of it in the text as follows:

How all these rivers crosse and encounter, how the country lieth and is bordered, the passage of Cemenes, and of Barreo, mine owne discoverie and the way I entered, with the rest of the nations and the rivers, Your Lordship shall receive in a large chart or map, which I have not yet finished, and which I shall most humbly pray Your Lordship to secret and not to suffer it to pass your own hands; for by a draught there of all may be prevented by other nations. . . .

Sir Robert Schomburgk says, in his edition of this book of Raleigh published for the Hakluyt Society:

It appears he never executed this map, or, if he did so, it has been lost. Jodocus Hondius constructed, from the account of Raleigh's and Keymis's voyage, the map entitled "Nieuwe Caerle Van Het Gou Drijcke Landt Guiana, 1599." The map of Hondius is found in the Latin translation of Raleigh in the celebrated De Bry collection, Americae, pars VIII, 1599.

Schomburgk gives a map of Guiana, entitled "Map to Illustrate Sir Walter Raleigh's Voyage, etc.," which he refers to as follows:

It remains only to say a few words on the map which accompanies this work. Where pages of letter-press are required to explain the conformation of a coast, the course of a river, or the situation of a place, a single glance at a map will convey to the mind's eye relative local positions, however complex, better than any verbal description. It was gratifying to find my proposition to illustrate Sir Walter Raleigh's journey upon the Orinoco by a map met with the approbation of the council of the Hakluyt Society. This map is laid down in a great measure from personal observations made during eight years' rambles through Guiana; the northern part of it has been chiefly constructed from Colonel Codazz's atlas of Venezuela.

Salmon in his "Modern History," V. 29, P. 65, London, 1737, says of Guiana: "Several European powers have settlements on or near the seacoasts of this country, particularly the Spaniards, the French and Dutch, but the natives are yet possessed of much the greater part of it, and are not in subjection to any of them unless upon the seacoast." That the natives were warlike and the climate unhealthy are good reasons why so little was known of the country up to the time of Humboldt and Schomburgk, and this must account for the great imaginary Lake Parima remaining on all the maps till then. Even on the great and rare map of the Cano y Olmedilla, of 1775, republished with some changes by Faden in 1799, a copy of the original of which I have recently unearthed in the Department of State, this lake figures in bold relief. Requena's "Map a Geografica," made by order of the Spanish Government in 1796, in the boundary dispute with Portugal, has also this lake. The great Humboldt exploded this myth, but curious to relate, in 1844, an author named J. A. Van Heuvel, in a work entitled "El Dorado," asserted again the existence of this lake. At this Schomburgk, in his edition of "Raleigh's Guiana" (P. 100) expressed his surprise as follows:

"Notwithstanding the proofs of the non-existence of the White Sea, or Lake Parima, a work was published in New-York in 1844 with the pompous title of 'El Dorado.' It is illustrated by a map, on which the Lake Parima figures in the whole extent. The author, Mr. Van Heuvel, visited the coast region of Guiana without penetrating into the interior, and his conclusions respecting this lake rest only upon what he learned from some Indians, whose language he did not understand, and upon the maps of Sanson, D'Anville and others of the last century; and, although fully acquainted with Humboldt's writings, 'who, he says, 'effaced without sufficient grounds that wondrous lake,' Mr. Van Heuvel has fully restored it, and gives it a length of from 200 to 250 miles and a breadth of about fifty miles. Out of this flow the rivers Parima and Takutu into the Rio Negro and the Amazon; the Cuyuni, the Siparuni and the Mazarumi into the Essequibo, and the Paragua into the Orinoco.

"Much has been written recently on this interesting Venezuelan-British Guianan controversy, and so many chronological mistakes have been made in connection with the maps bearing on it, I trust these notes may serve in some measure to dispel a few of them."

March Violets.
Colgate's
Violet Water.

POACHING IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR POLICE SERVICE. CHIEFLY TO PROTECT THE BUFFALO.

Washington, March 22 (Special).—The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a Senate resolution, has transmitted to that body a communication in reference to poaching in the Yellowstone National Park. Forming a part of the Secretary's letter is a report from Captain George S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry, acting superintendent of the Park. Captain Anderson says that poaching is carried on to some extent in the Park, and that it will be impossible to prevent it entirely. Most of it is done, however, near the borders by persons who live without the Park and operate near the line. Elk, deer, antelope and other game are so plentiful that the damage to them is slight. With the buffalo, however, it is different, and Captain Anderson says that the herd is in danger of extinction. Animals cross into Montana and Idaho and are there killed. In Montana the law properly provides for their protection, but it is not actively enforced. Idaho has a law protecting nearly all kinds of game but, strangely enough, buffalo are not there protected, and this fatal omission, the Captain says, should be promptly remedied.

The Captain reports that the police force guarding the Park is not sufficient. Until August last he had only one scout besides the soldiers under his command. At that time the Secretary of War authorized him to expend $2,000 of the Park appropriation for its protection. He at once employed a detective and an assistant, who did good work and brought in valuable information. Captain Anderson says that an allotment of $5,000 to be expended by the superintendent of the Park for scouts, guides and detectives as they may be needed would result in thoroughly protecting the game remaining in the Park.

In his letter Secretary Smith recommends that a material increase be made in the appropriation for the protection and improvement of the Yellowstone Park during the ensuing fiscal year.

FOR FREE CUBA'S BENEFIT.

AN ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN FOR THE WOUNDED PATRIOT SOLDIERS.

The cause of Free Cuba received a substantial impetus last night at the Grand Central Palace, which was fairly well crowded with an enthusiastic audience on the occasion of an entertainment in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Cuban revolutionary army. The principal feature of the entertainment was a spectacular fantasia introducing the 13th Regiment Band, a chorus of young girls and a series of stereopticon views of the past, present and possible future of the island of Cuba, the whole combined scene rousing the audience to a wild pitch of excitement. The new march, "The Patriots' March," dedicated to the Cuban patriots and composed by Flora M. Stewart, was given for the first time. Senor Novarro and Congressman Sulzer made speeches, which were enthusiastically received.

DEATH OF AARON OGDEN.

Aaron Ogden, an old and well-known lawyer, with offices at No. 45 Broadway, died at his home, No. 219 West One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., on Saturday night, after an illness of ten days from pneumonia. He was born in Paterson, N. J., on May 24, 1828. His father, E. B. Dayton Ogden, was a justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and his grandfather was Colonel Aaron Ogden, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, who was a member of the staff of General Washington. After being graduated from Columbia College, in 1849, he began practice as a lawyer in this city, and for the last fifteen years he had charge of the Valentine G. Hall estate. He was secretary of the Building Committee of St. Luke's Hospital and treasurer of the fund for Widows and Orphans and Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-York. He was of a benevolent disposition and was a member of Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-st., near Broadway. Many years ago he married Harriet Emily Travers, a daughter of John and Hitrriet Travers, of this city, who survives him. His funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel at 3 p. m. to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, vicar, officiating. The burial will be in Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore.

A VETERAN OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

From The Pittsburg Press.

Colonel Norton McGiffin, of Washington, Penn., who was recently appointed one of the assistants in the House Postoffice, has been transferred, at his own request, to a position under Doorkeeper Glenn. While a large number of the two hundred and odd employes of the House are veterans of the Civil War, Colonel McGiffin is the only one of their number who also saw service in the Mexican War. He was a member of the famous Duquesne Greys of Pittsburg, and was with General Scott in all of the great battles of his Mexican campaign. In the fight in the streets of Pueblo the Duquesne Greys met with a loss of killed and wounded which has probably not been equalled by any military organization in the conflicts of modern times. Of the fifty-eight men who reported for duty on the morning of the memorable day, thirteen were killed and twenty-eight wounded. The fight took place in the streets of the city, which was at that time a place of 80,000 inhabitants. Even the women of the city took a part in the fray, throwing pieces of furniture and household utensils from the windows and tops of the houses. Colonel McGiffin distinguished himself during the fight and escaped with slight injuries, being knocked down once by a pot of flowers thrown from a housetop, which struck him in the back of the neck. At one time he and William C. Winebiddle, of East Liberty, were separated from the rest of their company and compelled to fight for their lives against terrible odds.

While McGiffin was bravely defending himself against a greaser armed with a spear, an ill-looking giant on a horseback attempted to run him down, uttering terrible imprecations at the same time. As the horseman raised to strike, McGiffin ran a bayonet through him. Then, leaping to one side to avoid the thrust of the spear of the man he had been fighting on foot, he pulled a pistol from his belt and greaser No. 2 went down.

McGiffin's exploit was the talk of the entire army at the time and when he returned home he found that the newspapers had made him one of the most popular men in Western Pennsylvania. At that time Washington was a strongly Democratic county. McGiffin was nominated for county treasurer by the Whigs, and his military record carried him into office by a large majority, although the remainder of the Whig county ticket was defeated. Subsequently he was elected Sheriff of Washington County, an office he resigned in 1861 to enter the Union Army. It was while he occupied the Sheriff's house in Washington that his son, Commander Philo Norton McGiffin, of the Chinese battle-ship Chen Yuen, was born. He made a good record in the Civil War, and after its close was elected to the Legislature from Washington County. He is a graduate of Washington College, being a schoolmate and friend of James G. Blaine. When Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State he twice appointed Colonel McGiffin United States Consul at Canadian ports.

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VIEWS ON RECIPROCITY.

SOME OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED FROM MANUFACTURERS.

NEARLY ALL OF THEM SAY THE REPEAL OF THE ACT OF 1890 WAS A MISTAKE.

Washington, March 22.—One of the most important responses to the Ways and Means Reciprocity Sub-Committee's investigation of the attitude of manufacturers and exporters comes from the National Association of Manufacturers of Philadelphia. The conclusions reached are as follows:

To business men who have not given the subject careful consideration, reciprocity commends itself as a sound and judicious business principle.

As applied under the Act of 1890, reciprocity was a thoroughly American principle, inasmuch as it provided for the protection of our commercial interests, not only at home, but abroad.

As a principle that has been earnestly advocated by both Republicans and Democrats, reciprocity ought to be considered on a strictly non-partisan, non-political basis.

The practical application of reciprocity under the Act of 1890 demonstrates beyond question the ability of such treaties to extend our foreign trade under exceedingly favorable conditions.

Apart from those results which can be measured in money value the reciprocity treaties rendered valuable service in effecting more cordial relations between the United States and other nations.

From a protectionist standpoint reciprocity is not open to objections, as it involves no sacrifice of the principles of protection; the treaties which were negotiated under the Act of 1890 adding nothing to the free list that has not already been placed there by the law itself.

Those who advocate free trade ought not to object to reciprocal commercial treaties, as their whole effect is to lessen the restrictions upon international trade.

Treaties of commercial reciprocity with other nations, particularly the Latin-American countries, are necessary as a matter of self-protection, for treaties of this character are being or have been negotiated between European governments and nations to the south of us, to the detriment of our commercial interests abroad.

Among the numerous replies to the committee's queries the following abstracts are of general interest:

Armour & Co., Chicago—The effect of the repeal of the reciprocity treaties, we think, was disastrous to foreign products, inasmuch as grain exports are largely regulated by the extent to which manufactured goods are taken in exchange for them, and the uncertain character of communication between the United States and South America has to some extent given indirect comfort to the grain-growers of Chili and Argentina.

The Cudahy Packing Company, South Omaha, Neb.—Favor reciprocity. Our business relations being almost entirely with European countries, the action of any South and Central American countries has but little effect upon us. While we most certainly desire in every way the extension of the market for American manufacturers abroad, still it seems to us that as long as American manufacturers insist upon a protective tariff for the sale of their goods in this country, they can hardly expect to compete in foreign countries with the manufacturers of Europe.

Lowell Manufacturing Company, Boston—If judiciously applied, think the application of reciprocity may be very valuable, but the doing away of restrictions upon foreign commerce of the country must be greatly for its welfare.

E. O. Stanard Milling Company, St. Louis—Believe that the reciprocity treaties of 1890 were exceedingly beneficial to our business, and the milling business in general, and it would be a great advantage if the old treaties were re-established and new ones generally extended, so far as articles are concerned that we produce.

Marion Manufacturing Company, Marion, Ohio—Reciprocal relations should undoubtedly be maintained, but in order to use everybody alike it would approach so nearly to free trade that it would be impossible to adopt it as a National measure, although it ought to be done.

Gates Iron Works, Chicago—Did not feel the effect of the reciprocity of 1890, but believe in that system if made broadly general, so that the general effect shall be as free as possible interchange of trade, especially with Canada and Mexico.

Kingsland & Douglass Manufacturing Company, St. Louis—An effort on the part of the United States to capture the trade of the Southern republics cannot but result successfully.

Saxony Mills, St. Louis—Think steps should be taken so as to let our flour free into every country which exacts no duty on our wheat.

Gilman Brothers, druggists, Boston—So far as a general policy is concerned, believe that reciprocity, particularly with South America, would be advantageous to the business interests of the United States.

Brownell Car Company, St. Louis—Favor the application of reciprocity principles and the enactment of a general law authorizing the President to negotiate reciprocity principles.

The Filer and Stowell Company, Milwaukee—Favor the application of reciprocity to future tariff legislation, and recommend the enactment of a general law authorizing the President to negotiate such treaties.

Nicholson File Company, Providence—Favor reciprocity with Mexico, South and Central America, as English and German makers now have that trade.

Acme Milling Company, Indianapolis—Since the abrogation of the treaty with Cuba our trade, which was beginning to assume considerable proportions, has been completely destroyed.

S. Wilkes Manufacturing Company, Chicago—Favor re-enactment of reciprocity.

Harrison Brothers & Co., Gray's Ferry, Penn.—White lead—The present tariff of the United States gives the foreigner undue advantage by the abuse of ad valorem rates. The American manufacturer is left tied hand and foot so far as entry goes into foreign markets, while every facility seems to be given and the gates opened wide to the entry of foreign manufactures.

Pomares & Cushman, New-York—Are firm believers in the reciprocity principle with Spanish-America, but not with European countries.

Jerome Marble & Co., Boston—Strongly favor the application of the reciprocity principle to future tariff legislation and the enactment of a general law authorizing the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties with both European and American nations as far as possible. We are also very strongly in favor of legislation that will very materially extend our foreign trade, even to the extent of subsidizing, if necessary, steamship lines.

The Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee—Unanimously favor the renewal of the reciprocity arrangements and commercial treaties negotiated under the tariff act of 1890.

Henry F. Oxnard, Grand Island, Neb.—If you were to let in sugar free from Cuba to get them to admit our flour you would kill the American sugar industry to help the American flour mills. If the duty on sugar were doubled on Cuba or Germany, they would make any concessions not to have their sugar discriminated against.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce—The reciprocity arrangements under the authority of the Tariff Act of 1890 were favorable to the foreign commerce of the United States, and their repeal in 1894 was a decided detriment to the foreign trade of this country.

The Manufacturers' Association, Brooklyn, favors the re-establishment of reciprocity, giving as its reasons therefor the past history of our country and its present requirements.

The Tricycle Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio—Most emphatically favor the application of the reciprocity principle to future tariff legislation.

The Johnson Harvester, Batavia, N. Y.—Reciprocity was favorable, and regret the repeal of the treaties.

The Ball & Wood Company, New-York—We think reciprocity is well enough, but believe it is unnecessary, and have sufficient confidence in the greater business energy, better machinery and more intelligent labor at the command of American manufacturers to believe that all they need is a settled and stable policy of tariff and finance to make their way successfully into the markets of the world.

Fairmount Worsted Mills, Philadelphia—Believe the general effect of the reciprocity treaties made in 1890 was decidedly favorable to the export trade of the United States.

The Black & Clawson Company, Hamilton, Ohio—Look upon the repeal as unfavorable to this country, and believe its re-enactment will increase our export trade with all countries and in all lines to which they apply.

Palmer, Smith & Co., Newark, N. J.—Favor the application of the reciprocity principle to all future tariff legislation by Congress, and believe our export trade would be vastly increased thereby.

Homer Laughlin, East Liverpool, Ohio—We should sacrifice no American industry in the name of reciprocity of trade with any foreign country.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR STEAM VESSELS.

Washington, March 22.—A circular from the office of the Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels conveys the amended steamboat rules and regulations framed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors at the annual meeting in this city in January last. Among the more important of the amended rules are the following:

Steamers above 5,000 tons burden shall be furnished with an additional boat of not less than 495 cubic feet capacity for each additional 500 tons burden, or fraction thereof; or, if the owners or agents prefer, two boats may be used, provided the aggregate capacity shall be the same as the one boat described.

The third paragraph of Section 10, in Rule 5, is amended to read thus:

In case of original or renewal of any license of any master or pilot who has not been examined for color blindness, and who is living at a distance of 100 miles or more from a surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, he may be examined for color blindness by any respectable physician residing in the same town or locality with said applicant, and the physician shall furnish a duplicate report of the examination made upon the regulation blanks, the copy of which shall be furnished the applicant and the other sent by mail to the local Inspectors of Steam Vessels to whom the applicant shall apply for such original or renewal of license.

Section 5 of Rule 9 reads as follows as amended:

It shall be the duty of the Supervising Inspectors to inform their respective local boards, in writing, of their decisions in cases of appeal. Supervising Inspectors granting license to a vessel engaged in towing to carry persons in addition to its crew (under the act approved July 9, 1886) shall notify the local inspectors in whose jurisdiction the steamer receiving the permit is engaged. The local inspectors shall keep a record of the same.

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TO IMPROVE THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

Washington, March 22.—The President has issued an order directing the Secretary of the Interior to amend the classification of the Interior Department so as to include among the positions classified thereunder and subject to competitive examination all clerical and all educational positions at Indian agencies and Indian schools.

The order also provides that Indians shall be eligible for appointment to any of these positions on such test of fitness as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior, and without examination or certification by the Civil Service Commission; but they shall not be transferred from said positions to the departmental service.

CENSUS OFFICE RECORDS BURNED.

Washington, March 22.—Fire broke out this morning in a building in E-st., near Ninth, occupied by the Census Office. The inside of the building was badly damaged, involving a loss of about $20,000, fully insured. Probably the most serious loss will be to the records of the Census Office contained in the building, some of which were destroyed and all more or less injured by smoke and water. The building was known as Marini's Hall, and was the place where the Knights of Pythias organization was born.

NILE EXPEDITION UPHELD.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS DEFEND THE ENGLISH PLANS IN EGYPT.

M. HERBETTE SOON TO BE RECALLED FROM BERLIN—EMIN PACHA'S DAUGHTER WINS HER SUIT.

Berlin, March 22.—The official announcement that Germany had given her assent to England's drawing on the Egyptian reserve fund to defray the cost of the British expedition up the Nile Valley, which was published in the "North German Gazette," was worded in such a manner as to convey the impression that Germany's assent was not given to conserve English interests, but rather for the sake of upholding the interests of the allies of Germany included in the Dreibund, especially those of Italy. Two articles on the subject, which were subsequently published in the "Gazette," were much more cordial toward England, and the intention seems to have been to dispel all traces of the recent German irritation toward England, to defend the Dongola expedition as an inevitable and indispensable movement and to predict the ultimate recognition by Europe of the value of the operations of the expedition in controlling the destructive power of the Dervishes. Other inspired journals are now taking the same view. The "National Zeitung" denies the contention that France can possibly create international trouble because of the fact that Egyptian troops are seeking to reoccupy Egyptian territory. The "Tageblatt" holds that the evacuation of Egypt by the British is England's own affair, and the "Kreuz Zeitung" says that France cannot oppose a punitive expedition against Soudanese malefactors. The "Cologne Gazette," in an article obviously inspired by the Foreign Office, contends that the Dongola expedition is absolutely imperative.

It is now conceded on all sides that M. Herbette must be speedily recalled by his Government. He has made himself so obnoxious to the Emperor that His Majesty is reported to have absented himself from Berlin on more than one occasion in order to avoid the duty of receiving him. M. Herbette has made himself disagreeable to many of the German officials with whom he has come into contact, and to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, he has become almost intolerable. The consequence has been that Prince Hohenlohe has formally asked M. Berthelot to appoint M. Herbette's successor, and the German Ambassador in Paris informs the Chancellor that M. Decrais, formerly French Ambassador to London, will probably be sent to Berlin.

An interesting debate arose in the Unterhaus on Wednesday during the discussion of an interpellation asking the intentions of the Government in regard to dealing with the question of American meats. Professor von Mendel launched a prolonged trade of invective against American corned beef and all canned meats. He declared that the inspection of oleomargarine in America was inadequate. Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, replied that it was impossible to inclose Prussia within a Chinese wall. He held that the existing precautions were sufficient.

Emin Pacha's daughter, Ferida, has won her case in the matter of her claims to the explorer's estate, opposing those made by his Constantinople wife. By the decision of the Court she will obtain through the Foreign Office an estate valued at 26,000 marks.

The Emperor, in consequence of his annoyance at the disclosure of his intention to visit Rome incognito at Easter, has abandoned the idea.

RUMORS OF AN UPRISING IN PERU DENIED.

Panama, March 12.—"The Panama Star and Herald" says: "In reference to the recent cable news from Peru that a conspiracy had been unearthed and many were arrested, we translate the following from 'El Tiempo,' of Lima:

"There are rumors in circulation in this city that a conspiracy is on foot, but it is absolutely untrue. The only ones who could conspire against the Government would be the Pierolists themselves, who have not obtained from their leader all they have dreamed of, but they are so few and of so little significance that they are not to be feared."

TROTTING RACES AT NICE.

Nice, March 22.—In the trotting races on the Var track to-day Artesia won the Prix de l'Amérique, and Mattie H. the Prix du Casino. James Gordon Bennett's horses did not run.

A RIOT IN KILIS.

Constantinople, March 22.—An official report says that a serious disturbance between Mussulmans and Armenians occurred on Thursday last at Kilis, in the vilayet of Aleppo. The trouble began with an Armenian firing at and wounding a Mussulman in an eye. This started a riot, in which eight Armenians were killed and four wounded. Four Mussulmans were also wounded. The persons who started the trouble were arrested.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY DEAD.

Constantinople, March 22.—The representative in this city of the United Press learns that the Rev. John F. Smith, one of the American missionaries at Marsovan, died from influenza on Friday last.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER CUBAN BATTLE.

Madrid, March 22.—A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Havana says that General Villa has had another severe fight with Maceo's force in the vicinity of Bahia Honda, to the westward of Havana. No details of the battle are given.

THREE CHILDREN PERISH IN A FIRE.

Danville, Quebec, March 22.—A double tenement-house on Water-st., occupied by James Brady and T. B. Staffin, with their families, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Two daughters of Brady, ten and thirteen years old, and a son of Staffin's, ten and thirteen years old, and a son of Staffin, wife was rescued unconscious and severely burned.

MENELEK'S DEMANDS REJECTED.

Rome, March 22.—The "Italia" says that General Baldissera, the commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Africa, has broken off the peace negotiation with King Menelek, the latter's demands being excessive. They include the payment by Italy of 25,000,000 lire in gold.

EMILE BOESWILLWALD DEAD.

Paris, March 22.—Emile Boeswillwald, an eminent French architect, died to-day. He was born in Strassburg, March 2, 1815. He was made a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1880, and was inspector-general of historical monuments, and had charge of the work of restoring many such monuments throughout the country.

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AN ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

LORD SALISBURY SAYS THE SUBJECT IS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ALL DISPUTES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—PROPOSALS BEFORE BOTH GOVERNMENTS.

London, March 22.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Sir James Stansfeld, who was chairman of the recent demonstration in Queen's Hall, in favor of the principle of arbitration in all disputes between Great Britain and the United States, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial adopted at the meeting. In his letter Lord Salisbury says:

I am glad to be able to inform you that this question is receiving the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that proposals in the direction indicated by the memorial are now before the Government of the United States.

SALISBURY.

The memorial referred to contained the following:

Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we would earnestly press the advisability of promptly concluding some treaty arrangement by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some permanent tribunal representing both nations and uniting them in the common interest of justice and peace.

In moving the adoption of the memorial, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, formerly president of the Local Government Board, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the chairman be instructed to forward the memorial, when signed, to the President of the United States, to the Prime Minister, and to the leader of the House of Commons, with an expression of the earnest desire of this meeting that no time may be lost in taking action thereon.

He said that almost twenty-eight years ago he enlisted the almost unanimous vote of the House of Commons in favor of arbitration on the Alabama claims. Since that time about forty arbitrations had taken place, in ten of which the United States was concerned, and in eight Great Britain was a party. In 1884 Great Britain negotiated a treaty of commerce with Venezuela in which, for the first time, there was an arbitration clause; but the treaty was not ratified.

In its issue to-morrow, "The Daily News," under the caption of "A Break in the Clouds," will deal with Lord Salisbury's reply to Sir James Stansfeld, which it describes as the most hopeful word that has been had for a long time from the Prime Minister. The paper says it hopes that no efforts will be spared to press the consideration by the Government of the memorial into action. "The Daily News" elsewhere traces the arbitration movement from the resolutions adopted by the American Congress in 1890, and the House of Commons in 1893, and from President Cleveland's message in the latter year. It proceeds:

When Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister he took the matter up with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet. He intimated to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, that should President Cleveland act upon the resolution of Congress, which requested him to invite negotiations with this government with a view to establish a system of arbitration, the British Government would welcome such an invitation. Since then nothing has been done. We hope that Lord Salisbury's letter means that substantive proposals have been made.

"The Chronicle" will congratulate Lord Salisbury to-morrow on the action he has taken to secure arbitration, and will say it devoutly hopes that the United States will reciprocate Great Britain's offer of good will.

TROOPS START FOR WADY HALFA.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT LEAVES CAIRO—SIKHS AT MOMBASA.

Cairo, March 22.—General Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and Slatin Pacha, of the Army Intelligence Department, started last night for Wady Halfa, the Egyptian post on the boundary of the Soudan. The North Staffordshire Regiment, numbering 900 officers and men, started to-day for Girgeh, where they will embark on steamers for the journey up the Nile for Wady Halfa. A large crowd was present to witness the departure of the regiment and many good wishes were extended to the troops.

A Sikh regiment from India, that is ultimately to take part in the operations, arrived at Mombasa, East Africa, on March 15. They will remain there for a short time, and will be employed in operations against one of the native chiefs who is in rebellion against the British.

Seven thousand Bedouins and three British battalions have been organized to join the Soudan expedition. This will make a total of 19,000 men forming the expedition.

BLOODY DEEDS IN CUBA.

AN ANONYMOUS AMERICAN TELLS OF ATROCITIES WHICH HE SAYS HE HAS SEEN.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 22.—The following letter was received yesterday by a prominent man of this city from an American in Cuba:

"Things are getting worse and worse every day, and owing to the last news from your side, the feeling against us here is very bitter, and I am fearing from one day to another some public manifestation against us and some one will perish.

"As to my going to the country, it is almost suicide, as they are killing people right and left and letting them die in the fields to be eaten by the vultures. I have seen ten of those unfortunates, after ten or twelve days killed, among them a poor friend of ours, and another friend has disappeared and I fear that he has met with the same fate.

"I have been told that there are here scattered about thirty or forty bodies, but I did not care to see more than the ten I saw, as it made me sick, the sight and the smell.

"I have been fired at twice. Fortunately for me, the first day I happened to be away from the plazza where I had the habit of sitting after breakfast. They seemed to know it. As the force of troops passed the place from the highroad they fired a volley at the house, and most all the shots struck the plazza. The second time I was going from the place to another plantation, and on the road that separates that place from ours, again they fired at me, but fortunately in both cases no harm was done. I was advised by friends to leave the place, and an intimate friend begged me to remain all night at his house, and would not hear to my staying at my own place.

"Our friend, the doctor, is also on the missing list. I hope he has been able to get away, otherwise he will meet the same fate that so many others have met.

"I do not care to mention names, otherwise I could relate to you a great many pages to tell of so many atrocities that have been committed in this neighborhood. I could not believe it at first until I made up my mind to go and see them for myself. There have been cases of a poor man killed before the eyes of his own wife and children, for no reason whatever.

"If I should ever see you again I will tell you things that will make your blood run cold. I have often heard of the cruelty of these people, but I must confess I did not believe half of it until I saw with my own eyes, and now I am ready to believe anything that is told me of their horrible deeds."

A REBEL LEADER KILLED.

Madrid, March 22.—A dispatch from Havana says that the rebel leader Perez was killed and Verona wounded in their last encounter with the troops. The dispatch adds that the rebels have hanged near Guanes sixteen peasants of Spanish origin.

The representative of the United Press learns that the Government has decided not to buy the cruisers that were offered to it by Glasgow builders. The Spanish naval commission that was sent to England to examine the vessels has made a report against them, adding that most of the warships now on sale in England are not of the type or tonnage required by Spain.

ONE WAY TO GET AROUND THE LAW.

Charleston, S. C., March 22.—The little alleged filibustering steamer Commodore, which left this port on the 13