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SENOR MURUAGA RESIGNED

HIS GOVERNMENT DECLINED TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION.

Spain Endorses the Course of Her Representative at Washington He Is Not Agreeable to Gresham and the Secretary Is Likely to Ask for His Recall-Nome Others of Our International Dim. cuities-One with England About Alaska,

Madrid, March 21,-Seffor E. de Muruaga, Spanish Minister in Washington, cabled his rea-ignation on March 14. The Minister of For-

eign Affairs has refused to accept it
Washington, March 21. When a copy of the Madrid despatch saying that he had tendered his resignation and that it had not been accepted was shown to Minister de Murnaga to-

night he shook his head disapprovingly,
"I shall neither affirm nor deny its correctness," he said. "I have nothing to say for pub-

lication." Notwithstanding the Minister's reticence. It is officially known that the statement contained in the despatch is true. About a week ago La Discustion, a daily paper published at Havana, contained a statement that the Spanish Government was not satisfied with Minister dt Muruaga's administration. The article went on to say that It was purposed by the Spanish Government to send the Spanish Minister at Brussels here to succeed him, and that should this not be practicable he would be relieved by an Admiral of the Spanish navy.

Minister de Muruaga, it is understood, at once cabled the substance of this article to Madrid, coupled with the declaration that if it were true he would telegraph his resignation immediately On the following day a reply from the Madrid Foreign Office was received by Minister de Muruaga which denied the correctness of the report, and which is to be taken, therefore, as an endersement of the course pursued by him here.

The history of diplomacy in Washington does not record such a flagrant violation of official potte as was repeatedly committed by Minis ter Muruaga in his conversations with newspaper reporters at the time the Allianca was fired upon and immediately after Secretary Gresham had sent a cablegram to the Spanish Government demanding an apology for this wanton insult to the flag. There can be no doubt that his usefulness as Minister to the United States is gone, and that sooner or later he must give way to a successor with sufficient experience in diplomacy to be able to rightly deter mine when to talk and when to hold his tongue. During the past week Senor Muruaga has made many ridiculous statements for publica-tion. When the news of the firing upon the Allianca was first received he denounced it as a "fake" and another "sea serpent story." Then he said that if the Allianca was fired upon she must have been close to the Cuban shore, and finally he expressed the opinion that the ship

the Spanish Government an apology and assurance that the American vessels would not again be molested. Señor Muruaga made all sorts of conflicting statements, of which the following are fair samples: "I can only account for Secretary Gresham's action on the ground that it was the agt of a sick man, peevish and irritable from illness."
"Why not wait for our side of the case? Di-

that fired the shot was not a Spanish gunboat at

all, but must have been a privateer. Relative to

Secretary Gresham's action in demanding from

plomacy does not rush in so impetuously to de-mand disavowals before knowledge of the oftence has been obtained." Secretary Gresham's course in sending this

note to Minister Taylor is the most extraordi nary and undiplomatic proceeding I ever heard

"I do not expect that President Cleveland will discredit his Secretary of State, but I do not see how he can do less than withdraw his objectionable demands."

If Muruaga has not resigned, or if he does and his Government insists in its determination not to accept the resignation, Secretary Gresham will undoubtedly feel it incumbent upon him to repeat the action which he has taken in the case of Minister Thurston of Hawail, and send a communication to the Spanish Government asking that their Minister be recalled as persona non grata to the Secretary of State.

After Muruaga is off his hands, the overrorked Secretary of State may take up the case of the venerable Baron Fava. Ambassador from italy, who has also been a little "gay" lately, and inclined to violate diplomatic etiquette. Th Baron received his passports once before, and may possibly get them again without asking

LONDON, March 21.-The Central News cor respondent in Madrid says: "The leading politicians here are not inclined to the idea of letting the Allianca affair result in a serious difference between Spain and the United States. The matter ought to be adjusted easily unless the United States insists upon demands injurious to Spain's dignity.

Spain is most anxious to maintain the friendship of the two countries, and would ever prefer to waive an overclose investigation and accept the Washington view rather than risk a quarrel. Some of the leading journals argue in this spirit, with a view to preventing public in dignation in case the Government yield to the United States."

VENEZUELA AFFAIRS.

The Expulsion from the Republic of the Prench and Beigian Ministers. Washington, March 21.-The Venezuelan Minister, Seffer José Andrade, received this morning copies of the official letters written by the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs learing upon the expulsion from the republic of

the French and Belgian Ministers. The first letter is as follows: "I issue this passport to his Excellency the Marquia Ripert Monclar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French re public, in order that he may go to the port of La Guayra and thence to the exterior. The nationd sectional authorities in transit shall failitate by all means possible the prosecution of his voyage, and shall tender to him all the re-

spect and consideration to which he is entitled by his diplomatic character. The letter with reference to the Belgian representative is an exact copy of the foregoing with the substitution of the latter's name for

that of the Frenchman. As showing that the expulsion of these gentlemen was not intended as an offence to the Governments which they represented, but in pursuance merely of a purpose of removing from the Venezueian capital diplomatic representaives who were personally unsatisfactory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note to he Secretaries of War and Navy, which is as

in consequence of an injurious publication upon the republic and its Government, in the green book of Italy, in January last, and which appears therein signed by Marquis Ripert donelar and H. Ledeganck, the former the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentlary of France, and the latter the Charge d'Affaires of the kingdom of Belgium, the Subrome Magistrate of the country has resolved o declare both these gentlemen inadequate to continue cultivating, in the name of their respective Governments, friendly relations with that of the Venezuelan nation, and has instructed me to communicate is information to both gentlemen and to issue he passports, which I have just now done. Bu are cannot affect in the least degree our relaions of friendship with the French republic or singular of friendship with the French republic or singular of Belgium, because Venezuela as hever received any offence from these Governments. The President of the republic has been ed that the same day on which the Marquis Monciar and H. Ledeganck embark, a

tribute of special regard be tendered to their respective nations, consisting of a salute of twenty guns by the fortress of the embacking port to the flags of the two foregoing countries."

PENEZUELA WANTS OUR AID.

Ours the Only Country, They Say, Which Can Save Their Territory,

Col. Dr. Angel Polibio Chaves, a delegate from Ecuador to Venezuela, where the demonstration in honor of Sucre, the Liberator, was held, arrived here on Wednesday on the ship Philadelphia from La Guayra. He was seen yesterday and he told of recent events in Venezuela.

"Political affairs in Venezuela were becoming exciting at the time the trouble arose over the withdrawal of the French and Belgian Minis-ters," he said. "Many of the people were opposed to President Crespo, and even the Congress was divided, there being a strong opposi-tion to the Government. The country is getting poorer and poorer, and the Administration is

"Crespo became friendly with ex-President Guzman Blanco, who is hated and feared by most of the people. The people were on the verge of starting another revolution to turn out Gen. Crespo, although he is very strong with the army, and any such move would be doubtful of success. But the trouble over the disputed boundery question with England and the withdrawal of the French and Belgian Ministers

drawal of the French and Beigian Ministers changed political action. It was felt that the dignity of the country had been ouringed.

"The people became greatly excited and there was dancer that personal violence would be done to the foreign Ministers. To such a high pitch had the excitement reached that President Crespo placed a military guard about the residences of the Ministers, and also caused the arrest and imprisonment of a number of people. He thought such a course necessary to prevent an open outbreak.

He thought such a course necessary to prevent an open outbreak.

"The most prominent man arrested was Gen. Silva Guandolfi, an old General in the republic's forces, who fought for Crespo. He was still in prison when the Philadelphia left La Guayra. He was an eloquent speaker and a great writer, and was getting the people aroused against the Ministers. The people are determined to sustain Crespo in his action, even if they are forced to fight.

tain Crespo in his action, even if they are forced to fight.

"The people are in favor of settling the disputed boundary question with England by arbitration. They feel profoundly grateful to the people and Congress of this country for the stand they have taken in upholding Venezuela's claim to arbitration. They say the United States is the only country which can prevent England from swallowing up Venezuela and other Central and South American republics.

"They bless the Monroe doctrine and were stirred profoundly by the speeches in Congress demanding arbitration. They are now circulating an expression of thanks to be sent to those Congressmen who championed their cause. The people say England does not want arbitration, but wishes to seize their territory.

"The Congress at Caracas is now endeavoring to fix a gold standard for the circulation of the country."

ALSO BRITISH CLAIMS IN ALASKA. A Protest Against the Seizure of the Best

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Our territorial rights in Alaska, as against the British claims there, have again been brought to the attention of the State Department. The Legislature of up the subject, and adopted a resolu-tion of protest which has been sent here. In the preamble to the resolution it is alleged that England has laid claim to those harbors, bays, and inlets through which the commerce and trade of Alaska must be carried on; and in the resolution our Government is urged to use all honorable means for the maintenance of the claim of the United States to the ownership of the important regions of the Alaskan seacoast which right-fully belong to us by treaty with Russia. The resolution of the Legislature of Washington also expresses a desire that an unequivocal policy in regard to this matter shall be adopted

by the Federal Government. It is true that, under the reports of the American Boundary Commission and the Anglo-Canadian Boundary Commission of last year. England lays claim to large and valuable portions of Alaska, both in the interior and on the seaboard, which had previously been regarded as American territory. It is also true that both of the Commissions of Survey came to very nearly the same conclusion regarding the questions which they had been appointed to settle. There were, however, divergencles between them regarding certain matters which cannot be overlooked. It may be of slight consequence that the lofty Mount St. Elias also most of the Yukon placer mines were declared to be within the British lines; but it is of serious consequence that England shall not, by unfair obtain possession of the most serviceable harbors on the Alaskan seaboard. It is because of her claim to them that the Legislature of the State of Washington has entered a protest against their surrender on demand.

The fundamental fact to be kept in mind regarding Alaska, and the joint British and American survey of it, is that the boundaries will not be finally settled until they have been made the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the governments at London and at Wash ington, under the terms of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, by which treaty our own rights must be determined. Since the completion of the survey, it is the negotiating authorities of the two powers in interest that must attempt to determine the validity of their respective claims, in so far as they may conflict. The English desire that the line shall be drawn so as to cross some of the broad inlets upon the Southwest, through which they can cain direct access to their own domain from the sea, and near which they can establish fortifications that may yet be serviceable to them. Their claims in this direction are held by those here who have studied the question to be wholly inadmissible, and should they be presented to Secretary Gresham, he need not have any trouble, it is maintained, in demonstrating their invalidity. Several acts of England berseif in other times. during the Russian occupation of Alaska. furnish all the evidence needed to show that she has not any right to the possession of the tidewater regions which she is now desirous of securing. If it be that England's greed for territory everywhere is insatiable, and that she is always ready with a pretext to support her seizure of any part of the earth's surface, it is high time to teach her that there are limitations to her claims upon this hemisphere ilmitations to her claims upon this hemisphere, not only in North America, but also in Central and South America.

The thin strip of Alaskan territory by the sea which England seeks to cover, would be of great commercial value to her, but it is also of value to the United States. For the sake of peace the State Department may surrender much to England; but it is hoped that the right of the American Government in Alas. the rights of the American Government in Alas-ka will be scrupulously maintained, even at the head of the Chilkoot Inlet.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

England Says She is Not Seeking to Ac-quire Territory in That Country.

Washington, March 21. - The latest development in the Nicaraguan question is the assurance that the United States is not on the verge

of trouble with England. Despatches from Ambassador Bayard at London, in response to telegrams from this Government, requiring him to ascertain the attitude of Great Britain in case Nicaragus should refuse to pay the indennity demanded for the outrage upon Mr. Hatch, indicate very clearly that, whatever else might happen, England will not seek to acquire American territory. The telegram to Mr. Bayard was the result of the Cabinet council of yesterday, and the reply received to-day is regarded as very satisfactory. No less agreeable to this Government is the intimation from the British Government of a disposition to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration, which is held to be a diplomatic triumph for the Administration.

Secretary Greekam and the British Minister had an interview to-day which is said to have been satisfactory. Great Britain in case Nicaragua should refuse to

been satisfactory. "Pike's Peak or Bust!" Puzzle The popular new puzzle, Sold everywhere, 25c.-

OVER 60 MINERS KILLED.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN A WY-OMING COAL MINE.

It Is Badly Shattered, and the Work of Recovering the Dend Goes on Amid Much Peril Scenes as the Families of the Victims Gather at the Mine,

EVANSTON, Wy., March 21. Sixty men perished in a terrific explosion which occurred at 6 o'clock last night in the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company's mine, No. 5, at Red Canon. About 130 men were employed in the mine, but many of them had come out before the disaster occurred. Just before the explosion a number of men had reached the surface, and those who started at once for their homes escaped injury in the flying débris resulting from the wreck of the hoisting works.

The work of recovering the bodies goes stead-ily on night and day. Volunteer squads of miners and other citizens relieve each other from time to time. The work is attended with grave peril and the first miners who braved the perils of gas, fire-damp, and crumbling walls were overcome and had to be rescued by others.

The terrific explosion, finding vent at the mouth of the slope, blew the heavily timbered shed over the mouth of the slope and over the passageway leading out to the tipple, clear into space, mowing down the tops of the power house, tipple shed, and other buildings at the mouth of the slope, more effectually than chain shot could have done.

A little boy who had come to the mine with a horse and buggy to take his grandfather, Henry Burton, home at the close of the day's work, was driving over the slope near its mouth, on the public highway. He and the horse and buggy were thrown into the air fully twenty-five feet. the slope where the buggy was demolished. The boy was picked up unburt, and the horse, an hour later, was rescued from the first level into which he had tumbled. He was not much hurt, apparently, although badly singed and stunned, The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around, and was distinctly heard at Evanston,

around, and was distinctly heard at Evanston, seven miles away.

The Rocky Mountain Company has two mines, Nos. 5 and 0, with a one-mile face, making two separate mines, with 150 feet pillars separating them. This leaves No. 6 unharmed, but deprives the company of one-half of its capacity.

The slope penetrates the earth at an angle of about thirty degrees, and the full force of the explosion found vent at its mouth, blowing the heaviest timbers into splinters and through the air like chain shot from a mortar.

Pieces of boards and scantling cut their way like sized builets through the roofing and rafters of the power house and everything in their way.

way.

The scene about the mine all last night and to-day is heart sickening. The air was filled Protest Against the Seizere of the Best
Paris of Our Purchase.

Ashington, March 21.—Our territorial its in Alaska, as against the British claims re, have again been brought to the attention the State Department. The Legislature of State of Washington recently took the subject, and adopted a resolute of protest which has been sent e. In the preamble to the resolution it is alsed that England has laid claim to those more, have, and inlets through which the inneree and trade of Alaska must be carried and in the resolution our Government is sed to use all honorable means for the intenance of the claim of the United ites to the ownership of the important lons of the Alaskan seacoast which right, y belong to us by treaty with Russia. The

with large families. The names of the dea
James Brice, foreman.
O. R. Maltary, superintendent of motive power,
Albert Clark.
Hestiv Scothern.
William Graham, Jr.,
Hogh Shoax,
William Graham, Jr.,
Hogh Shoax,
William Fallers, Sr.,
James Horolinsos,
William Kelber,
Aaron Bull,
Gus Kasola,
John Lapar.
John Lapar.
John Lapar.
John Lapar.
John Lapar.
John Shapar.
John S MART JOHNSON, GEORGE HARDY, JOHN FRADN, HAPTISTE JULIAN, WILLARD HOOWN, W. H. GRILVES, MATT SHATA,
JOHN LEHTE,
JAMES HYDEN,
CHARLES CYARK,
WILLIAM WOOSTAFF,
JOHN LESTER,
JOHN THEBY,
GEORGE CENTELLET,
DAVID LLOYD, MARSHALL LANGEON, WILLIAM LANGEN, ST., JAMES T. CLARK,

About thirty of the men killed belong to the A.O. U. W., and were insured for \$2,000 each.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Conditions on Which the Liberals Will Support Sagasta,

LONDON, March 21.-The Standard's Madrid correspondent says: " The Liberal leaders have informed Señor Sagasta that they are willing to support him in forming a Cabinet to pass the budget and measures which must be the budget and measures which must be passed before the end of June, but only on the condition that they will not be expected to exercise pressure on Parliament to alter the press laws. If Sazasta fails, the Queen will ask Canovas del Castillo to form a Cabinet, but neither will be able to conduct affairs unless Gen. Campos and the commanders of the army corps in the provinces undertake to enforce discipline and compel respect of Parliament, the courts, and the Government.

cipline and compet respect of Parnament, the courts, and the Government.

The editors and staffs of the Resumen and cilois, who were attacked by the officers, consented to testify before a military Judge to the facts of the raids. They admitted they knew the aggressors, but they declined to surrender the names, saying they did not intend to become informer.

the Argentine Republic, which will draw in Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador as allies of Argentina hvia, i'eru, and Ecuador as allies of Argentina against Chili. One thing feared by the people of Potoni is that Chili's first step will be to put a heavy body of troops into the centre of Bolivia, which can easily be done by the railroad, and thus step in between all the allies and chastise each one separately and at leisure.

Washington, D.C., March 21.—Mr. McKenzie, the United States Minister to l'ern, telegraphet the State Department this afternoon that, after three days' fighting, an armistice had been arranged between the insurgents and the Government troops, and that over a thousand dead and ment troops, and that over a thousand dead and

ment troops, and that over a thousand dead and wounded were left lying in the streets of Lina, Later some sort of an agreement was reached by the belligerents and teace was restored. A provisional Government now seems to be in power.

CUBA'S CIVIL BAR. The Spaniards Say They Have Dispersed

the Insurgents in Another Engagement. HAVANA, March 21. The Governor of Santlago province reports that on March 18 Gen. Garrich started from Bairs with 220 men. The Garrich started from Raire with 220 men. The troops overtook the insurgents at Solis, and killed five of them in a short but brisk fight. Among the dead were the insurgent leaders Manuel and Pacheco and the aide-de-ramp Estrada. All the arms and ammunition of the insurgents were captured.

Jacksonville, Fla. March 21. A special from Port Tampa says that nothing had been heard in Havana up to the time of saiding of the olivette yeaterlay regarding the report that the schooner frene had been fired on by a Spanish cruiser. There is no reliable news of the insurrection. The Havana papers contain nothing of importance.

Washington, March 21.-A cablegram was seceived at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Meade announcing the arrival of his squadron, the New York, Minneapolis, and Cinrinnati, at San Bomingo. From this port the squadron will go to Port-an-Prince. Hayti, and from there to Santiago, Cuba, A despatch announcing the arrival of the Castine at Pop. Said was also received.

Arrest the Whole Gang:

Of Coughs and Colds, and other Toront and Lung pantatas, with Riker's Expectoraut.—Adv.

Admiral Mende's First.

STABBED BY A VICIOUS LAD.

A Keeper at the New Jersey State Reform Behool Gets Four Bad Wounds, JAMESEURG, N. J., March 21.-The State Re-

form School here was the scene of what came near to being a tragedy last Monday morning, but so quiet have the officials at the institution kept the affair that its details have just become known.

One of the boys confined in the Reformatory is Charles B. Donaldson, 14 years old, the son of John D. Donaldson, a carpenter and builder of Crawford. On June 20, 1891, young Don-aidson was sent to the Reformatory from Westfield, where his parents were then living, for assaulting his mother. After spending a little more than a year in the school, he was released at the request of the father. Not long after the boy returned to Westfield a

number of buildings were burned. In each case there was evidence that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It was the general opinion that an organized band of firebugs was at work. One night, after several buildings had been destroyed, a large barn was discovered to be on fire. The discovery was made before the fire had gained much head-way and before the incendiary could get out of the building. He was found there, a boy in knickerbockers, and the Westfield folk recognized in the young firebug Charles Donaidson. That was late in October, 1892, and on Nov. 3 he was brought back to the Reform School.

His conduct since his confinement has never been good, aithough in his studies he has shown unusual brightness. Last Sunday afternoon he was intractable in chapel during service and was spoken to by a monitor. He replied impudently and the monitor reported him to Keeper W. W. Davis, the head of family No. 5, as the inmates of Ke-per Davis's building are designated. Mr. Davis told the boy that he would attend to his case in the morning. there was evidence that the fire was the work of

of Ke-per Davis's building are designated. Mr. Davis told the boy that he would attend to his case in the morning.

In the morning young Donaidson was taken to the bathroom, and told by the keeper to take off his clothes. He was to receive a strapping. Without a word, the boy pulied out a large Jack-knife and made a lunge at the keeper. Mr. Davis is very near sighted and he did not see the knife until he felt the blade in his right breast. Before he had recovered from his astonishment the boy had stabbed him three times more, once near the first wound, once in the left breast, and once in the left arm, just below the shoulder. Before the boy could make another thrust Mr. Davis seized him, threw him into the bath tub, and got out, locking the door of the bathroom behind him.

The Reformatory physician was sent for, and an examination showed that, save in the stab in the arm, the knife blade had not penetrated far. In the breast it had struck a rib each time, which prevented its entering a vital part. Although Mr. Davis's condition is serious, it is not believed that any of the wounds will prove fatal.

Since the stabbing young Donaldson has been

not believed that any of the wounds will prove fatal.

Since the stabbing young Donaldson has been kept in solitary confinement. Superintendent Ira Otterson said at the Reformatory this evening that no disposition would be made of the case until the meeting of the trustees of the school next week. The superintendent added: "Mentally the boy is bright enough, but he is sullen and morose by disposition. He has given us more trouble than any boy we ever had in the school. Try as hard as we may, we have never been able to inspire in him a good thought."

AWAY FROM HOME ALL NIGHT. Found Self-wounded by His Wife in His Shop the Next Morning.

Frederick Ries, a manufacturer of ornamental on work at 22 Rivington street, lies in Bellevue Hospital in a precarious condition, as the result of a bullet wound, self-inflicted with suicidal intent. Where he shot bimself is not known, and the weapon he used cannot be found.

Ries, who is 53 years old, lived with his wife and daughter at 30 Second avenue. He did not go home on Wednesday night, and twice during the night, at 8 o'clock and again at midnight, his wife went to the shop and found the place At So'clock yesterday morning she went to

the place again. After pounding on the door for half an hour it was finally opened, and her husband, looking pale and careworn, stood before "I am sick." was the only answer he made to

her inquiries, and it was only by persistent

her inquiries, and it was only by persistent pleading that she got him to accompany her home. Ries walked restlessly about the house until about noon, when his condition became so alarming that his wife sent for Dr. Philip Scheu of 440 East Sixteenth street.

Ries went to bed before the doctor came, and while he was undressing his wife saw blood on his clothes. She told the doctor about it, but Ries at first refused to submit to an examination. Finally he admitted that he had shot himself at 6 A. M. Dr. Schen found a bullet hole in the man's abdomen and late in the afternoon notified the police about the case. Ries was removed to Hellevue Hospital, where an operation was performed on him by Ir. Hübner. The bullet could not be found. The physicians said he might recover. might recover.

Mrs. Ries attributed her husband's act to

Mrs. Ries attributed for instances of the mental derangement resulting from worry over inancial reverses. For some time past, she said, her husband's business had been falling off, and recently he had become involved in debt. Some time ago he was taken ill with the grip, and since then had been moody and despondent.

MR. ROUSS BECOMING BLIND. His Eyes Worn Out with Work and Sight

Charles Broadway Rouss, the eccentric merchant of 549 Broadway, is becoming blind. For many years he has worked twelve hours a day, and personally taken charge of the entire correspondence of his business. About a year ago his eyes began to trouble him and he consulted an oculist. He was warned that his eves were an oculist. He was warned that his eyes were giving out and cautioned about their use, but he refused to give up his work. His eyes continued to fail, until now it is only a question of time when he becomes totally hind. He said yesterday that he had recently offered to quit work, but the oculists told him it was too late. "I have been assured," he continued sadly. "by one of the most famous eye doctors in the world that I would be blind in four months. He tells me that my eyes are completely worn out.

the names, saying they did not intend to become informers.

The cellitor of the Publicided has been released on hail. The Republican Deputies have assumed the editorship of their newspapers in Barcelona and elsewhere. Their intention is to add thus to the difficulties of the military courts inasmuch as Deputies cannot be arrested without the assent of the Ilouse.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A Report of Serious Trouble in Which Several Countries May Be Involved.

San Francisco, March 21.—A private letter from Potosi, Peru, just received in this city, says that war is threatened between Chii and the Argentine Republic, which will draw in Body as a private in the Virginia Cavalry, expressed private in the Virginia Cavalry, expressed as a private in the Virginia Cavalry, expressed private in the Virginia Cavalry, expressed as a private in the Virginia Cavalry, expressed private in the Virginia Cavalry expressed private in the Vir great regret that he was unable to see this trib ute from his old army friends.

THE GOFF GRAB BILL. Senator O'Connor Proposes to Inquire Into the Necessity of Its Passage,

ALBANY, March 21. Last night's caucus kicked the Goff bill out when Robertson tried to get it considered. Leader O'Connor is now so hard pressed for votes, however, that he has had to give the Westchester Senator a new chance on the measure that he has such deep and peculiar interest in. He offered to-day the following

resolution: $\label{eq:whereastar} Whereast \ \Delta \ \mathrm{bill} \ \mathrm{is} \ \mathrm{now} \ \mathrm{pending} \ \mathrm{in} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{Senate} \ \mathrm{which}$ proposes to fix the salary of the Recorder of the city I New York and make him Presiding Judge of the tour; of timeral bessions of that city, and give him power to remove the present officers of said court and appoint other officers in their places; and Whereas. There is a dispute as to the nileged facts

out of which the bill grew;

Resoived. That the Judiciary Committee of the Senat be and it is hereby authorized and directed to conduct an investigation, with a view of informing the
semant as to the three sorty and propriety of the passage
of said bill, the three sorty and propriety of the passage
of said bill, the city and county of National dischool
expense and pairwise, and county of National dischool
authority derival force as may be necessary, and the
said committee is directed to report to the Senate with
all convenient speed, together with such recommendations as in its judgment the public interests require.

This was made a special order for next Tuesday morning. Senator O'Connor said it was proposed to not all the Judges and attendants on the
stand and find out what is the trouble. ate be and it is hereby authorized and directed to con

Whittling Off a Part of Nevada SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.-It is unofficially

learned that the persons having in charge the re-survey of the California-Nevasia boundary line have agreed upon a change which will add about 100 miles of territory to California. visit to the Navy Yard yesterday morning. In the afternoon he was occurred to the Brooklyn Club by Congressman Islador Straus and Mr. Abraham, and was entertained at luncheon.

ANOTHER CASHIER GONE.

BAUMBUSCH HAD \$3,300 OF BAT-TERMAN'S MONEY.

He Went to the Bank All Right, but Deposited Only \$1,700 of the \$5,000 Told His Wife to Go Back to Her Parents. for He Was Going Away for Years,

William Raumbusch, who has been the cashler in Henry Batterman's big dry goods store on Broadway, Flushing and Graham avenues, Brooklyn, is alleged to have fled yesterday with \$3,300 of his employer's money, and late last night a general alarm for his arrest was sent out from Police Headquarters. The cashier, as has long been his custom, went to the Broadway Bank to deposit the receipts of the previous day.

There were several packages of bills ranging from \$1 to \$500, most of the money being, as is usual in such establishments, in bills of small denominations. The entire pile footed up exactly \$5,000. Baumbusch tucked the packages snugly away in the big inside pockets of his overcoat, and about half-past 11 o'clock put on his hat and started for the bank, which is directly across the street and in full view of the store.

The private detective in the store, according to his daily custom, kept his eye upon the cashier until he had passed safely into the bank. This precaution was not taken through any suspicion of Mr. Baumbusch's honesty, but to guard against any attempt on the part of some bold thieves to attack him.

After making his deposit Baumbusch invaria-bly returned directly to the store, and when an hour or more elapsed yesterday and he failed to

bly returned directly to the store, and when an hour or more elapsed yesterday and he failed to turn up, Mr. Batterman, who is himself the President of the bank, sent across the way to inquire if the money had been deposited. His messenger came back in a hurry and reported that Mr. Baumbusch had deposited only \$1,700 of the \$5,000 he had taken with him to the bank. Mr. Batterman then started off his detective in hot haste to the home of Mr. Baumbusch and his wife at 93 Herbert street. The detective found Mrs. Baumbusch engaged in packing up her trunks and getting ready as if for a hasty detarture. She explained that her husband had come home at noon very angry and excited and told her to get ready and go home to her parents, as he was going off on a long journey, and would not see her again for years. She begged him to give her some more satisfactory explanation of his movements, but he rushed off in great excitement, refusing to say another word. The detectives lost no time in notifying Mr. Batterman, and the police were promptly notified of the case. No trace could be obtained of the missing cashier, but it is supposed he has gone to Canada.

Mr. Baumbusch had been employed ten years in the store, and was under \$5,000 bonds, furnished by a New York indemnity company. He lived very quietly in the Herbert street house, and, so far as could be learned, did not drink or gamble. He belonged to several German societies.

gamoie. He belonged to several German so-cieties.

He is, according to the description sent out by the police, 31 years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, has brown eyes and brown hair and moustache; his teeth are badly decayed, he has a scar on the forehead, and the middle finger of his left hand is missing. He wore a dark suit and a Derby hat. He had a big seal ring on the third finger of his left hand.

SPRINGER AND KILGORE FIXED. Appointed Judges of the United States Court in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-The President today appointed William M. Springer of Illinois Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of Indian Territory, and Constantine Buckley Kilgore of Texas Judge of the United States Court of the Southern District of Indian Cerritory.

Mr. Springer has been in public life so long that he is well known throughout the United States. He attained his greatest prominence as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the Fifty-second Congress, and as a parllamentarian during the stormy scene when Mr. Reed was Speaker of the House. He was born in Sullivan county, Ind., May 30, 1836, went to Illinois when 12 years old, graduated from the Illinois State University at Bloomington in 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Mr. Springer's public career began with his selection as Secretary of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1862. In 1871-2 he was a member of the State Logislature and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat. He served continuously as a member of Congress up to the 4th of March, but was defeated for reflection in the Republican tidal wave of last November. He was a candidate for Speaker of the House several times. Mr. Springer is of genial personality, and never appeared on the floor of the House without a red carnation in the lapel of his coat. Mr. Springer's residence is in Springer is row the car. Of the passengers were driven from the car. Of the passengers two were likely, Viscos scholars his account of these offences, and that it was from the car. Of the passengers two were likely, and never appeared on the floor of the motorman, and seven passengers were driven from the car. Of the passengers two were likely, and never appeared on the floor of the motorman, and seven passengers were driven from the car. Of the passengers two were likely to a prosecuting officer. Senator Lexow disregarded this challenge of his authorities, and said that the enlargement of Sing Sing Sing prison was necessary, because seventy Tammany Hall men had been sent there for election offences.

Senator McMahon asked whether this was from the record of the prison or of the courts, as he questioned its correctness.

Senator Cantor explained that the enlargement of Sing Sing Sing prison was necessary, because seventy Tammany Hall men had been sent there for election offences.

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Senator Cantor explained from the Illinois State University at Blooming-

field.

Col. Kilgore acquired his greatest national prominence in she Fifty-first Congress by kicking down one of the doors of the House, which had been looked by order of Speaker Reed, to prevent the Democrats from going out and breaking a quorum. This incident made Col. Kilgore the "Trilby" of the day, and "Kilgore's Foot" was a popular subject for newspaper comment. Bootmakers from all over the United States sent him samples of their manufacture, and several of them called special patterns in honor of him. Col. Kilgore lives at Wills Point. Tex., and represented the Third district of that State in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses. He was born in Newman, Ga., Feb. 20, 1855; removed to Texas in 1834, and when the war broke out enlisted in the Confederate army as a private. Rising rapidity, he became a Captain in the Tenth Texas Regiment, and in 1862 was made Adjutant-to-eneral of Ector's Brigade, Army of the Tennessee. He was wounded at Chickanauga and captured and confined as a prisoner at Fort Delaware during the year 1864. After the war Col. Kilgore was admitted to the Texas bar. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in Rusk county in 1869, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875, was a Presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket, and was elected to the State Senate in 1884. In 1885 he was chosen President of the Senate and resigned when nominated for Congress in 1886. Col. Kil-Col. Kilgore acquired his greatest national the Hancock and English terket, and was elected to the State Smate in 1884. In 1885 he was chosen President of the Senate and resigned when nominated for Congress in 1885. Col. Kilgore was an earnest lieutenant to Mr. Holman in the objecting line and, despite his partisanship, was a close personal friend of President Harrison and Speaker Reed.

To Improve the Railroad Mail Service. A conference of Post Office officials was held in l'ostmaster Dayton's office yesterday morn-There were present Charles Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; C. O. Shepherd, Chief of the Salary and Allowance

Shepherd, Chief of the Salary and Allowance Department: Capt. James E. White, General Superintendent of the Radiroad Mail Service, and J. M. White of Washington: Edward Ryan, Superintendent of Radiroad Mail Service of Boston, and Matthew Sweetnam, Chief Post Office Inspector of Canada.

The object of the conference was to consider means of improving the radiroad mail service, especially in the city, and particularly in regard to the mail service of the elevated radiroads.

There will be another meeting to-day.

Ladies Thrown from a Dog Cart in the Park. A horse attached to a dog cart became unmanageable on the East Drive in Central Park late yesterday afternoon and ran the cart against the steps of the entrance to the Metropolitan Mu-

um of Art, throwing out the occupants, Mrs. artin of 30 West Thirty-fourth street and rs. Browning of 116 West Thirty-fourth atreet.

The latter received a scalp wound and was removed to the Presbyterian flosicist. Mrs. Mar-tin, although her back was slightly hurt, in-sisted upon going home. The horse was stopped at Elghty-seventh street and the East Drive and removed to the Park stable.

The Motorman Seized the Trolley Wire. New Haves, March 21.-John J. Quinn, a motorman on the Fair Haven and Westville road, was shocked by electricity this afternoon,

road, was snocked by electricity this afternoon. An overhead troller wire broke and fell across the platform of the car. Realizing the dameer, and trying to keep the wire away from some passengers, Quinn picked it up with his hands and tossed it one side, at the same time atopping the car. He fell from the platform, and was carried home unconscious. His hands were badly burned, but he will recover. An Old Couple Tortured by Masked Men. Buabroup, Pa., March 21. Mr. and Mrs. M. Prof. Wilson in Brooklyn. Ex-Congressman William L. Wilson, who will e Postmaster-tieneral next month, made a

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are leaders all the world over.-- Adt.

NO SEITLEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS Gov. Foster Tells a Committee He Has No More Money for the Militia,

New Onleans, March 21. Neither the ship ogents nor screwmen have shown any disosition to settlement the questions in the race war dispute. Gov. Foster this morning told the Exchange Committee that the cost of maintaining the militia patrol exceeds \$1,500 per day, and that the \$0,000 coted by the commercial firms of the city had been expended

"There is no mone; of the State's at my disposal," said the Covernor, " as the Legislature only appropriated \$8,000 for the mannessance of the State militia and \$5,000 for its support while in active service, and it is plain that to draw any further amount from the Treasury an extra appropriation would have first to be passed. The Governor has asked if the various com-

mercial bodies of the city intend to furnish any further means, and has been informed that the ommittee had no authority to say, but would have to act upon the matter later. The chairnan of the committee sided that he thought a close. Gov. Foster said that his only object

was to maintain law and order.

He considered it the duty of the commercial bodies to go to the stevedores, screwmen, and ship agents and exert every effort to end the controversy. The conference ended without any definite action.

The twenty-eight men indicted vesterday evening by the Grand Jury charged with murder are almost all in the parish prison, where they will remain until a day is fixed by the District Attorney for their arraignment.

TO BURN CATHOLIC CHURCHES. Iwo Attempts Made in Washington it Is

Belleved, by a Woman in Black. WASHINGTON, March 21. Two attempts were made this afternoon to set fire to Catholic churches in Washington. The first attempt was made upon St. Dominic's in South Washington, and, later, another similar attempt was made at St. Patrick's. It was believed that the same person, a mysterious woman in black, was the incendiary in both cases. The police, who think the woman is probably some religious fanatic, were making efforts to capture her

FAMINE IN EAST AFRICA. Droughts and Locusts-People Sell Them

selves to Bay Food, ZANZIBAR, March 21.-Drought and locusts have caused widespread famine in eastern equatorial Africa. Villages have been depopulated and mission schools and churches have been closed. Many natives are selling themselves and their children into slavery to obtain food. The missienaries in Ugogo, Mpwapwa, and

20,000 COTTON BALES BURNED. A Half a Million Dollar Fire in New Orleans.

Mamboia have joined others in an appeal for aid.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.- At about 1 o'clock his morning fire destroyed Kern's coffin and box manufactory, on South Peters street, between Girod and Lafayette streets. A high wind prevailed and the air was filled with flying sparks. About 3 o'clock these sparks ignited some uncovered bales of cotton in the yards of the International Cotton Press, seven blocks away.

International Cotton Press, seven blocks away. The firemen were unable to do more than to confine the flames to the press yards, which comprise an area of two squares, bounded by South Peters, Front, Calilope, and Ersto streets, Cassius J. Meyer and J. H. Levy, lessees of the press property, say that nearly twenty thousand baies of cotton were damaged or destroyed, and that they belonged to the following firms: H. & C. Newman, A. Adler & Co., M. Levy & Sons, the American Trading Society, H. & B. Beer, Lehman, Stern & Co., Coate Bros., and William Adler. Only one compartment of cotton was saved.

Adier. Only one compartment of cotton was saved.

The total amount of the loss of the burned cotton aggregates about half a million dollars; fully insured. The loss on the compresses and machinery is \$78,000, about two-thirds covered by insurance.

women. The man boarded the car from the

women. The man boarded the car from the marshes and entered into conversation with the conductor. After talking a minute or two he seized the trolley rope, and, pulling the trolley from the wire, thrust a revolver into the conductor's face, and demanded the money he carried.

The latter grasped his assailant's wrist, and after a struggle the conductor ran through the car toward the from platform, followed closely by the man with the revolver still in his hand. The passengers fled from the car, the women accessing. creaming.
The conductor and motorman jumped from the

The conductor and motorman pumped from that from that form, followed by the nobler. The last ter, finding it impossible to obtain the conductor's money, gave up the chase and disappeared. All those who fed then returned to the car, which went on its way to Lynn.

A Veto of the Aldermante Ordinance Expected from Mayor Schleren. Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn Intimated yesterday that it was his purpose to veto the resolution of the Aldermen fixing the rates of trolley speed within the city limits at six, eight, and ten miles an hour. The ordinance was and ten miles an hour. The ordinance was adopted after a stubborn fight in the floard, but on the final vote only five of the eighteen members present voted in the nogative. The main objection was to the ten-mile limit, the minority insisting that the speed should not be allowed to exceed eight miles. Mayor Schleren seems to agree with the minority, and a veto message is confidently expected from him on Monday. It is thought the rate will be restricted to eight or nine miles.

GOV. M'KINLEY ILL.

Unable to Go to Jacksonville, Fla., as Plauned A Political Conference.

COLUMBIS, O., March 21.-A telegram received by Private Secretary Boxle from Gov. McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon announced McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon announced that the Governor is confined to his bed at Thomasville. Ga., the result of a cold. The Governor says that he will be detained for a day or two at that place. Earlier in the afternoon a telegram was received, in which the Governor ead that his party would leave Thomasville this afternoon for Jacksonville. Thomasvillethis afternoon for Jacksonville. Thomasvillethis afternoon for Jacksonville, as that the Michael House, last night, Gov. McKinley had a conference with about a dozen politicians. One of them was Senator Pritchard of North Carolina.

Each Shot the Other Through the Heart. Kosciusko, Miss., March 21. News has reached here of a fatal duel with rifles between Dan Summers, a young white man, and the Allen, colored, near Carthage, twenty-five miles

All of the evaluation as select have grown up infrom here.

Summers and Allen had a fistic encounter on
Saturday in which the negro was worsted. He
threatened vengeance. Both men armed the mselvee and awaited another meeting, which occurred this morning on the road.

All of the evaluation as select have grown up indefinition that the grown is the restriction what
he said about the upgring against the proof of one strip the
Mayor of power and put the restrainment in
the hands of the tox connection mession. Now
context this new projection for the Poince Commissioners of a dispatible board to reservable. curred this morning on the road.

They fired simultaneously. Each shot went

through the heart, and both fell dead on the apot.

E. Childs, an aged couple wheelive near Smethport, were robbed fast night after being torthred by four masked men. The thieves entered the house and demanded Mr. Childs's money. He refused to tell where it was hidden and the robbers struck him upon the head with a club fracturing his skuil. Mrs. Childs was selected and bound and fire applied to her feet until she told where \$050 was concealed. The thieves secured the money and fled. tured by four masked men. The thieves en-

HOT DEBATE IN ALBANY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LEXOW POLICE BILLS DIS-

CUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Senators Stapleton and Reynolds Break Away from Caucus Dictation and Declare Themselves Opposed to the Bills as Report d An Exciting Passage Between Stapleton and Raines Senator Lamy Pirst Announced that His Vote Would Depend on Mayor Strong's Attlinde Toword the Bills, but He Finally Voted with the Majority-The Bills Ats Pro-

gressed to the Order of Third Reading.

ALBANY, March 21. The New York police ills, known as the Lexow bills, went through he Schate in Committee of the Whole to-day, and were put in shape for final passage when reprinted. Their passage seems assured, and the changes made were immaterial. The productions of the Council of Ten. intrusted it was about time for the affair to be brought to to the cure of Senator Bradley, received courtesy, and were sent to the scant special committee to be killed. Before the main business of the day was taken up Senator Kilburn rose to a question of privilege on THE SUN'S despatch which credited him with being one of the six who were against the bills in the cancus. He explained that this was a mistage, and that he had voted in favor of the measures at every singe of their consideration in caucus. The Chair said that was hardly a question of privilege, but that the Senator's statement would be received. The other echoes of the caucus were less easily disposed of. Senators Stapleton and Reynolds in turn denounced it as unparliamentary and outrageous effort to bind and gag the Senators who were in favor of the bills. This attitude on their part and the heat and temper with which Scantor Raines attempted to browbeat and buildeze them out of it made the session a notably sensational one, and the progress of the measures was far from being smooth or indicative of any real pacitic understanding in the happy family of the majority.

At one time it looked as though the bills were surely beaten. Senator Lamy's position aided in giving this impression. He first wrote a despatch to Mayor Strong, saying that he would not vote for the bills without the Mayor approved them, and then changed it by saying that his vote would depend on the Mayor's approval. His vote finally went in support of the bills, but he declined to tell what answer he got from the Mayor.

Senator Parsons was called to the chair in emmittee of the Whole on the police bills, and after a little sparring between Senator Cantor and Senator Lexow it was settled that the discussion of the general subject should be proceeded with, although the Reorganization bill was the one in hand. Senator Bradley's motion to substitute the bill of the Ten and Senator Reynolds's offer of an amendment, with points of order by Raines and Coggeshall, mixed things up so that O'Connor and Saxton and the Chair all gathered at the desk to try and see where they were at. With the assistance of the clerks it was decided to go ahead with the talking and then dispose of the motions.

Senator Lexow said that the bills differed on no basis or fundamental principle, and his was satisfactory to all reformers except the eminent divines, who advocated the wiping out of the entire police force. The extremists and fad followers, which every upheaval brings to the surface, could not, however, have any place in such a tribunal as the Senate. He proceeded to a denunciation of the Police Department, with especial reference to crimes against the franchise based on the record of the testimony.

Senator Cantor called attention to the character of this testimony, the record of a cloud of witnesses schooled in a Republican club, not a single word of which had proved fit to be submitted to a prosecuting officer.

that two of them were Republicans, Senator Lexow shifted to the consideration of the case of a Police Justice, whom he described as the most unpopular man in the district south of Fourteenth street, because he went to California while men were put on trial for doing what he had asked of them at the polls. Senator Wolff asked him concerning the trial and acquittal of this Justice, and Lexow said that acquittal of this Justice, and Lexow said that it was true that he could not be impeached for letting sixty or seventy of his followers go to prison. This was considered too light to take back to, but Senator Cantor put in another question about the value of the record of the committee in a court of law, and Lexow, who was beginning to get rattled, announced that he would permit no more interruption. He concluded with the statement that the only real objection to the measure was that it was too radical, and admitted that under any other conditions he would not claim that they had the right to take away the right of appeal from an accused officer whom it was sought to remove. TROLLEY SPEED IN BROOKLYN.

under any other conditions he would not claim that they had the right to take away the right of appeal from an accused officer whom it was sought to remove.

Senator Cantor replied to Mr. Lexow, saying that he had hoped that he would have relied on the record in the discussion rather than on his most vivid imagination, the result of the hysterical condition he has been in for over a year. He had hoped that the same kind of twaddle that had been used has fall would not be heard on the floor of the Senate. He defed any one to point out a case with proof of fraud in elections in any of the cities. New York, Brooklyn, Albans, Troy, or Buffalo, where a presention had not been carried to conviction by Democratic presenting officers, and he contrasted this with the disregard by the nufferties of Rockland county of the evidence taken in the contested seat matter in the Sixteenth district. The testimony there was given by the Republican leaders, but the Senater was slien? about the facts in his own beautiful district. In Syracuse, too, the record of the Republicans was of indictments that never saw the light, because they were for Republican crimes, in New York the large foreign population rendered it difficult to prevent irregularities and even crimes, unfortunately, against the elective tranchise, but the Senator's use of the facts was as exaggerated in every particular as in the assertion that there were only four. Of the police force it call the said that under it robbertes and open humbs of vice were suppressed, and again the Senator's hysterical alusions forced a comparison with what had been shown in Syracuses of open gainfaling houses and houses of illifance. Senator's hysterical allusions forced a comparison with what had been shown in Syracuses toog gainfaling houses and houses of illifance. Senator Cinitar heid that the condition of the Police Pepariment complained in the Recard of the Role papariment complained of in reference trejection matters what he will be said do not the senator is not the monitoring t