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ABUSE OF CLEVELAND.

The President Impaled on Farmer Tillman's Pitchfork.

FOR HIS FINANCIAL POLICY.

Cleveland Called a Besotted Tyrant, and Carlisle a Judas.

The Populist's Prophetic Ear Hears the Tramp of the White Slaves With Rifles—He Would Impeach the President—Strong Cuban Resolutions Before the Senate.

Washington City, Jan. 29.—The presentation of committee reports on Cuba and a highly dramatic, sensational speech of Tillman, the new senator from South Carolina, furnished the two stirring events in the senate today. Such a torrent of invective has seldom been heard in the senate as that in the speech of Tillman. Veteran members of the body characterized the speech as one of the most remarkable in the history of the upper branch of congress. It abounded in statements of a sensational character, arraigning President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and other men in high places. There was a directness of statement and a dramatic manner of delivery which awed the floor and the galleries. The gestures of the senator were used frequently in acting his words. At one point he made a profound salute and then tipped his hat to Sherman "as the financial victor of a quarter of a century." The galleries were moved alternately to applause and laughter. Pausing for a sip of water, amid roars of laughter, he remarked: "I seldom wet my whistle while I speak, still you can't run a windmill on water." The next moment there was a hush through the chamber as the senator applied such names as "Judas" to a member of the cabinet, or characterized the president in bitter terms. At times the senator's voice sank to a whisper, as for instance when he gave warning of the approach of a popular revolution and communism and the marching on Washington City of a host with rifles in their hands. Again his voice resounded through the chamber and the outer corridors as he called senators and members "cowards" for not resorting to impeachment.

The Recognition of Cuba.

Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported on the resolution for recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The senator read the report in full, stating that it favored action on substitute resolutions. Cameron presented a minority report. Cameron's resolution was a brief request on the president to interpose his friendly offices for recognition of the independence of Cuba. The report reviewed the course of President Grant during former revolutions in seeking to secure the independence of Cuba. Following is the text of the resolutions reported by the majority:

"Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that the present deplorable war in Cuba has reached a magnitude that concerns all civilized nations to the extent that it should be conducted, if unhappily it is longer to continue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in hostilities, including treatment of captives who are enlisted in either army, due respect to cartels for exchange of prisoners and for other military purposes, truce and flags of truce, provison of proper hospitals and hospital supplies and services to the sick and wounded of either army; be it further

"Resolved, That this representation of the views and opinion of congress be sent to the president, and if he shall concur therein that he will in a friendly spirit use the good offices of this government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in the war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the law of nations."

Both resolutions went to the calendar.

Gray, Dem., Del., from the committee on foreign relations, made a favorable report on the resolution calling on the secretary of state for information as to the arrest of Mark E. Roderiguez on the United States mail steamer Olivette at Havana on the 15th inst., and also the arrest of Louis Somillan and his son in Havana at the same time. The committee struck out that part of the resolution, as introduced, instructing the secretary of state to demand the immediate release of the prisoners. The resolution went to the calendar.

Among the bills introduced was one by Gallinger, Rep., N. H., pensioning the widow of Gen. Thomas Ewing, who died recently.

Call's resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to investigate and report upon a canal across the state of Florida was agreed to.

The resolution as to Eugene V. Debs was referred to the judiciary committee, on the assurance of Hoar, chairman of the committee, that early action would be taken.

Tillman Takes His Pitchfork.

At 2 o'clock Tillman took the floor on the pending silver bond bill. The galleries were filled quickly, and the senator was accorded close attention. He moved from his rear seat to one in the front row, immediately in front of the presiding officer. Although provided with manuscript, he began extemporaneously. The senator said he would use plain Anglo-Saxon, the language of the common people, for he was one of them. He spoke bitterly of the essay-reading indulged in by senators. He referred to the statement of the senator from Ohio (Sherman) that the silver question had been threshed out, saying: "Yes, it has been threshed out by the speculators, but not by the farmers." As a farmer, he would thresh it again, taking up the whole subject on a pitchfork, ready, if need be, to uncover the manure likely to be found.

He Exposes a Scheme of Robbery.

"Mr. President," the senator said, "It is not saying too much, and I feel warranted in charging that the derangement in our financial affairs and all this cry about sound money and maintaining the honor and credit of the United States are all part and parcel of a damnable scheme of robbery, which had for its object, first, the utter destruction of silver as a money metal; second, the increase of the public debt, the issue of bonds payable in gold, and third, the surrender to corporations of the power to issue all paper money and give them a monopoly of that function."

Senator Tillman referred to the enactment of the Sherman silver law in 1890, and in this connection said: "The silver Republicans of the West who deserted the silver Democrats of the South and accepted the compromise offered by Senator Sherman may take warning as to what faith or trust they can put into any utterances or actions of the senator from Ohio as to legislation in regard to our finances. The time for another presidential election approaches. They must understand that the election of any man to the presidency who would veto a free coinage bill means defeat. It means more; it means continued disaster to our industries and increased poverty to the masses of our people. Under the Sherman law," he continued, "there was a diminution of the amount of free gold in a gradually decreasing scale, but not enough to cause any alarm. During the entire year 1891 and the entire year 1892 there was approximately as much gold as there was during 1884 and 1885.

"If the secret history of the year 1892 shall ever be written it will disclose the fact, which cannot be proven now, but of which I have not the slightest doubt, that the gold ring of New York, which embraces nearly all the bankers in the Eastern and Middle states and the stock gamblers of Wall street, controlled the presidential nominations of both the Democratic and Republican parties and had an understanding with the managers, or with both the candidates themselves, in regard to what policy should be pursued toward our finances. They contributed money for the booming of Mr. Cleveland as the only available Democratic candidate, and they abused and ridiculed every other Democratic aspirant. There was plain evidence to show that the president himself had weakened on tariff reform, and that the financial plank was cunningly drafted so as to satisfy both gold and silver men, with the intention that it should be interpreted, if Cleveland was elected, as meaning the cessation of silver coinage and the forcing of a gold standard upon the people. Whether the scheme was agreed to by the president in person or not, and whether he bound himself in plain terms or not, will perhaps never be known. His course has been unswerving in the absolute contradiction of his public professions and his letter of acceptance."

There has been no trouble with the gold reserve, the senator asserted, and no hint of any loss of confidence in the national credit until about the time of the last presidential election. Then for the first time we got a glimpse of the conspiracy which he had referred to before. Secretary Foster, he said, gave the holders of greenbacks and treasury notes the option of having government paper cashed in gold or silver, and, as they all demanded gold, the gold in the treasury rapidly ran down. The financial papers took up the cry of the country going to a silver basis, and the first premonitory breezes of the panic of 1893 swept over the land, and the conspirators fomented it by every possible means.

President Cleveland's Sale of Office.

The senator quoted from President Cleveland's response to the committee that notified him of his nomination the last time, and declared there was nothing in it to warrant one to expect that the leader of the Democratic party would ignore the platform and treat with contempt the trusted lieutenants whom the people had sent to the national capital to assist in shaping legislation. The language would lead us to expect the very reverse. "How many," he asked, "of these reasonable expectations have been met? Whose advice has he (the president) recognized? None but that of the bootlicks and sycophants who have crawled on their knees for crumbs of patronage and betrayed their constituents for the offices in his gift. In the entire history of this country the high office of president has never been so prostituted, and never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform, he has debauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their manhood and, with bated breath, walk with submissive head in his presence. With relentless purpose he has ignored his oath of office to uphold and obey the law, and has paid out gold instead of coin and issued bonds to buy more gold, by both actions over-riding the law and giving no heed to the interests of any but moneyed friends—I might say his owners or partners.

Cleveland a "Besotted Tyrant."

"While to this besotted tyrant coin has come to mean gold alone, he cannot by his mere 'ipse dixit' change the law of this land and pervert the plain meaning of the English language. The repeal of the Sherman law, it was asserted, which was the first point of attack of this 'unholy alliance' was only accomplished through the aid and in conjunction with a majority of the Republican senators. This Democratic president accomplished what was not possible for any Republican executive under the circumstances to have brought about. A change of the party in power had left a large number of offices in his gift with which to buy votes."

In discussing the "honest meaning" of parity of gold and silver in the Sherman law, he said: "The object was to have them assist each other, to hold silver up by holding gold down, and an honest secretary of the treasury should have resigned his office rather than submit to the dictation of a besotted chief; would have paid out silver to protect the treasury from the gold gamblers and bond gamblers, as the law and his oath of office required.

Carlisle Called a "Judas."

"No wonder the senator from Massachusetts feels warranted in twitting us with the decay of Southern statesmanship, and charging us with dishonesty. He charges it, however, in another connection, and is aiding and abetting this Judas from Kentucky, who, after a brilliant career of twenty years and more as a leader and champion of the silver forces, has in his old age come to this pitiful pass. And then to think the indictment thus brought against a whole section should have so much color of truth and of fact to back it up in the apostacy from their principles of the two other secretaries from the South in the cabinet of a president who has disgraced the name of Democracy! The South bows its head in shame at this exhibition of moral cowardice, and despises the renegades."

The senator contended that if there has been one idea more persistently and prominently presented to the American people by President Cleveland than any other, it has been the iniquities of the tariff and the demand for its revision. In season and out of season, with "damnable iteration," he had sung this siren song in the ears of the farmers. In this connection he quoted from the messages of the president of 1887 and 1888, and said he did it "for the purpose of pointing the evolution of a tyrant and of showing the transition from a conscientious, lawabiding chief magistrate to an arrogant and obstinate ruler, who ignores the law and issues bonds at will, and issues them under a statute that is subject to the suspicion that it was intended to be temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a discretionary authority. He not only issues them, but does it secretly, with his law partner as a witness to the contract, and has created the suspicion in the minds of millions of his countrymen that the president of the United States can use his high office for private gain.

Cleveland a "Gigantic Failure."

"He differs with the Republican party only in the one particular of the tariff, and that he has blown hot and cold as his pet hobby, and will go down in history as the most gigantic failure of any man who ever occupied the White House, all because of his vanity and obstinacy." To make good this charge, Tillman argued "that when President Cleveland came into power in March, 1893, and could call the senate and house (both Democratic for the first time since the war), to carry his policy into effect, he did not call an extra session to give tariff reform to the people, but instead called congress together to stop the coinage of silver." Discussing the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, which followed, he said: "Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in the furtherance of the policy which had been formulated and steadily pursued by the senator from Ohio. When the senate met there was an acknowleged majority of men open and outspoken in their determination to stand by the white metal, and who were elected on that issue. But the process of debauchery began, and slowly the senate yielded. In ninety days the deed was done and the chains were riveted on the wrists of the toiling millions. Did the raid on the treasury stop?"

President Demoralized by Wall Street.

Discussing, then, the tariff bill, which was passed in the regular session following, he says: "It is true he (the president) did not sign it, but allowed it to become a law without approval, but here again we have a spectacle of the hypocritical assumption of superiority to his party which has always marked his career. The tariff law which he repudiated as unworthy, involving 'party perfidy and dishonor,' is the sheet anchor to which he clings." And again referring to the president: "If he was honest at the

Continued on Second Page.

THE SULTAN'S FRIEND.

Russia Has Made a Private Arrangement With Turkey

TO THE DETRIMENT OF ENGLAND

Russia Denies It, of Course, but the Diplomats Know Better.

Gladstone Again Endeavors to Arouse England to the Shame of Her Position—The European Powers Will Ignore the American Resolution—Report on the Armenian Massacre.

London, Jan. 30.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: Although no definite information exists for the immediate approximate Russian occupation of Armenia, it is certain that there is a private understanding between Russia and the sultan, which gives the sultan confidence in Russian friendship, and disposes him to conform to Russian advice in matters of foreign policy.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—A semi-official announcemnt has been given out here that the report that a partition of Turkey is contemplated or that an alliance has been formed between Russia and Turkey are absolutely unfounded.

Constantinople, Jan. 29.—It is believed here that a tacit entente exists between Russia and Turkey, by the terms of which Russia has engaged to support Turkey in certain events, such as a passage of the Dardanelles by a British fleet. On the other hand, it is understood that Turkey has agreed to permit Russia to occupy and pacify Armenia. Russia's policy is held to be opposed to French interests.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—From information obtained on the best possible authority it can be stated that nothing is known about the supposed treaty between Russia and Turkey. The report of such a treaty caused a great deal of attention in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg, but in the view of those best informed there is nothing more behind the report than the good understanding which prevails between the two countries. This was outlined ten days ago in an article referring to the visit of Aariff Pasha here with presents to the czar, a display of friendliness that arose because of the kind spirit shown by Nicholas II. toward the sultan at the time when other powers adopted very menacing attitudes. In diplomatic circles here the supposed treaty is not credited at all.

BLUEBOOKS ON ARMENIA.

Englishmen Find the Turkish Government Permitted the Massacres.

London, Jan. 29.—Blue books have been issued containing all the official dispatches relative to Armenia between July 24, 1894, and October 16, 1895, and the reports of the consular delegates attached to the Sassoun commission. The report gives the history of the Armenian agitation for five years, and records the obstacles thrown in the way of the commission by the Turkish delegates. It also acquits the Armenians of the charge brought against them of burning their own property to incite an outbreak among their people, adding that the facts elicited failed to prove that the Armenians were in revolt, but show that the agitator Murad instigated several Armenian outrages on Kurds. The latter then retaliated and the Armenians fled to their villages. The conflicts between the Armenians and Kurds followed, and the government did nothing to arrive at a peaceful settlement or to protect the women and children.

The report shows the number of killed has been grossly exaggerated, but admits that, owing to the absence of registration, it is impossible even approximately to fix the number of victims. There is, however, appended to the report a tabulated list of all the evidence tendered to the commission. The six villages mentioned show a total of 265 victims. These villages were all burned and the inhabitants scattered.

The British delegate, Shipley, in a memorandum attached to the joint report, from the evidence gathered by Consul Hampson during his tour, estimates the total number of victims in the Sassoun district, including deaths from starvation, at about 900. One of the worst cases of cold blooded cruelty, Delegate Shipley says, was the murder of prisoners in the camp at Ghalleguzan under a promise of safe conduct. But the number of those so murdered was only forty or fifty, and not hundreds as has been stated. Delegate Shipley, while he admits that there were violations of women, asserts that the alleged wholesale butchery of women was not confirmed. He points out that while an agitation subversive of the Ottoman authority had existed among the Armenians in Turkey and abroad and had exasperated the Turkish government, it must be admitted that the government had failed in its duty of affording protection to all classes of its subjects.

The report of the consular delegate records the protest made by the delegates against the intimidation of witnesses and the suppression of evidence by government agents, and says that attempts to remedy this condition of things were always fruitless, so that the elucidation of the truth was very difficult. Especially on the question of the violation of women did the Turks display the greatest repugnance at discovering the truth. Only four witnesses were heard. The commission refused to hear more.

Mr. Shipley further declares that the Armenians were hunted like wild beasts, and if the slaughter was not greater it was solely owing to the vastness of the mountain ranges, which facilitated the escape of the Armenians. He was convinced that the Turks aimed at the complete extermination of the Armenians in the Ghalleguzan and Talori districts. He says that the story of the torture of the priest at Ghalleguzan seems to have some foundation, but the alleged flaying of the Armenian Shero by Col. Tewfik is extremely doubtful.

Without desiring to appear partial to the Armenians, Mr. Shipley emphasizes the fact that they were exposed to the rapacity of the government officials and to the exactions of the Kurds, who would have burned their houses and stolen their cattle unless they had paid their demands. Consul Hampson also attaches a report of the inadequacy of and the obstacles to the distribution of relief. Among the official dispatches is one from G. M. Hallward, the British vice consul at Van, written in November, 1894, which describes a horrible butchery by the Kurds at Sassoun, when men were burned alive, a Ghalleguzan priest was tossed on bayonets, and sixty girls were driven to a church and the soldiers then ordered to dispose of them as they liked and then to massacre them. Mr. Shipley doubts this story.

GLADSTONE ON ARMENIA.

The Grand Old Man Trying to Arouse England's Better Nature.

London, Jan. 29.—Mr. Gladstone has written another letter on the Armenian question, in which, after referring to the "murderous wickedness of the sultan, his absolute victory over the powers, and their unparalleled disgrace and defeat," he says: "I cannot wholly abandon the hope that out of this darkness light will arise, but the matter rests with the Almighty, to whom surely all should address fervent prayers in behalf of his suffering creatures."

Canon MacColl sends an interesting letter to the London Times with reference to the manner in which the sultan was brought to book by the Gladstone government in 1880, and asks why some similar policy was not adopted in the present Armenian crisis. He says: "The sultan quietly set Europe at defiance even after the concourse of the fleets at Dulcigno. While the powers were in this impasse an English friend of Sir Arthur Otway, then under secretary for foreign affairs, wrote to Sir Arthur to the following effect: 'Why don't you send the British fleet to Smyrna and seize the custom house, through which most of the sultan's revenues pass? You would thus soon starve him into submission without firing a shot.' Sir Arthur Otway went straight with this letter to Lord Granville, then secretary for foreign affairs. Lord Granville went straight to Mr. Gladstone, who agreed to act on the suggestion at once. The other powers rejected the proposal; whereupon it was intimated to the sultan on behalf of England that if he did not yield at once the British fleet would seize Smyrna. The sultan, on receiving that message, yielded without more ado. My authorities are (1) Sir William White, then British ambassador at Constantinople; (2) Lord Granville; (3) Mr. Gladstone, to whom I put the question last August at Hawarden, and who told me that the sultan submitted 'with a very good grace;' (4) Sir Arthur Otway, who gave me the details which I have placed before your readers."

THE ARMENIAN RESOLUTIONS.

Will Have No Effect on England, Turkey or Russia.

Washington City, Jan. 29.—A member of the cabinet, when asked what he thought President Cleveland would do with the Armenian resolutions, said: "I have not heard the question discussed, but I am inclined to think the president will send them to the European powers through the state department, as to do otherwise would be an affront to congress. Russia or Great Britain may be glad to know that we deprecate the Armenian massacres, but, in my opinion, it will not influence their future action in the slightest."

A leading member of the foreign committee says: "I don't think the resolutions will have any effect whatever. The porte cares nothing for resolutions. He can beat us, and the rest of the world at any time with paper diplomacy. The Turk is a good deal like our Indians were twenty-five years ago. The only argument they understood was bullets, with soldiers who knew how to use them. If we send a fleet to Constantinople the Turk can understand that. If we go in with Russia or England to put a stop to the massacres, they will know what that means; but so long as we confine ourselves to resolutions, and think we have done our duty when we send memorials, the porte quietly laughs at us, and the massacres go on."

A Letter From Armenia.

Burton, Jan. 29.—Special.—C. W. Tenny, of this town, has received a letter from his niece, Miss Clara Lee, at Marash, Armenia, in which she says, describing the most recent outrage there:

"The attack began on Monday morning. We heard shots and outcries, and saw flames and smoke arising from the various parts of the city. Then some of our neighbors (Armenians) came rushing into our yard, dragging whatever each could lay hands on and soon the houses of those people were in flames. Then the mob burst in the outer gate, stripped the theological seminary building and the boys' school and boarding house of everything, set fire to the theological seminary, and shot three students, one fatally. Next they came battering with great force upon the gate which still shut in the two missionary families, and the teachers and girls of the girls' school, who had fled to them. They believed that their last hour had come, and commended their souls to the Lord, when just then came up a band of Turkish soldiers sent by the governor of the city to protect the Americans, and they were saved. But though full of thanksgiving at being thus delivered from the 'valley of the shadow of death,' we write in great distress about the great wreck, ruin and misery all around us."

WARNING BY THE BOERS.

They Will Tolerate No Further Agitation by the English.

Pretoria, Jan. 29.—A proclamation has been gazetted to the effect that the government believes that the threatened closing of mines is due to an intention to recommence disturbances, and warning all that the government intends to vigorously protect the peaceful development of mining and to inflict the severest penalties of the law upon all those attempting to interrupt it.

New York, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the World from Cape Town, South Africa, says: The World's correspondent at Pretoria writes that the Reform Union prisoners were set upon in the streets of the Transvaal capital while on their way to the prison here. They were roughly treated, and obliged to run to jail to escape being torn to pieces. One of the American prisoners, apparently John Hays Hammond, was flung down, trampled upon and bruised, amid the yells of the armed Boers. The aggressors were not arrested. The prisoners were allowed nothing more in jail than ordinary criminals are. The heat of the building was terrible to men used to luxury, and the risk of typhoid fever from lack of sanitation is awful. They had to eat their food off the ground at first.

New York, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The Pretoria jail, in which John Hays Hammond and four other leading men of Johannesburg are confined, is described as a wretched structure of red brick, with a standing gallows always in plain view of the cell windows. Mr. Warner, the head of the great diamond house of Warner, Bert & Co., whose partner, Lionel Phillips, is one of the five prisoners, tells me there is no danger of the death penalty being inflicted upon any of the accused, but that under the Transvaal laws almost any other penalty is possible. Under a special law applying to "proclaimed mining lands," which applies to Johannesburg and therefore to the accused, all their property may be confiscated in addition to any physical punishment. Friends of the accused Americans warmly approve the suggestion that a United States warship be sent to Cape Town or Delagoa bay, and that her captain be instructed to go to Pretoria and represent the American government there. Recent private advices from the Transvaal report that President Krueger and other authorities are disposed to be much more severe with the Johannesburg civilians than at the time of the release of Dr. Jameson and his followers.

Agricultural Depression in Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The minister of agriculture, Baron Hammerstein-Loxten, in the Prussian diet today, replying to questions on the subject, asserted that the government was doing all possible to relieve the agricultural depression. He added that it had endeavored to effect an increase in the value of silver, be, he explained, it had always been confronted by the opposition of those states whose co-operation was admittedly essential in order to bring about the object in view.

London, Jan. 29.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: The statement that the bundesrath has rejected the proposal adopted by the reichstag last February for a currency conference is now contradicted from influential sources. It is to be hoped that Chancellor Hohenlohe will soon make public an announcement on the subject.

Germany Orders Torpedo Destroyers.

London, Jan. 29.—It is reported that Germany has ordered twelve torpedo destroyers from Thornycroft & Co., the shipbuilders. The new vessels are to have a speed of thirty knots an hour.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood-purifiers.

The moderate use of a pure and wholesome stimulant is often a necessity. The famous old Jesse Moore Whisky is recommended by physicians. Moore, Hunt & Co., sole agents for the Pacific Coast.

RELIEF FOR GEN. GOMEZ

Large Patriot Bands Moving West Through Matanzas.

BOUND FOR HAVANA PROVINCE.

Spaniards Do Not Claim Victory in the Recent Battle With Gomez.

An Unfounded Rumor in Havana That Gomez Is Dead—No News From Pinar del Rio, and Attention Concentrated on Matanzas, Which Seems to Be Full of Patriots.

Havana, Jan. 29.—Col. Vicuna has stationed his forces in Rabez, which commands the only pass from Matanzas to the province of Havana and the westward. The insurgents are striving to effect a passage to join Gomez and Antonio Maceo, but have not succeeded in doing so.

This morning the column commanded by Col. Vicuna encountered twenty-five insurgents upon the plantation of Europe in Matanzas. They pursued these, who proved to be the vanguard of a large force, and met 800 insurgents at the farm of Hato Manjuari. Firing was continued for half an hour, when the insurgents retreated, leaving three killed and eleven wounded. On the side of the troops Maj. Roy was seriously wounded.

It is estimated that 1,000 persons have fled from Sabanilla to Matanzas. The insurgents plundered the stores in Cidra and attacked Guiera Macurijea, south of Sabanilla. The garrison repulsed the enemy. The attack was renewed. The insurgents suffered severe loss, retreated five miles, and then reconcentrated.

The insurgent leader Carrillo has arrived in Puerto Principe province.

There is an insistent rumor here that Maximo Gomez has died as a result of his illness. The friends of the insurgents place no credence in the rumor, and there is no confirmation of the report. It probably owes its origin to the fact that the insurgents tried to buy a coffin at San Antonio de Los Banes, and the conclusion that it was intended for the burial of the leader of the Cuban insurrection has been jumped at.

An engagement of some importance has undoubtedly taken place between Gomez' forces and the pursuing columns of the Spaniards at the plantation of Santa Lucia. The official report makes no statement of the result of the fight beyond asserting that the insurgents lost twenty-one killed. The Spanish losses are not stated.

The German frigate Genisenau has arrived here.

The insurgent leader Fernando Espinosa has died from wounds received at Rio Grande last month.

Gen. Marin and Col. Inclan, the mayor and the chief of staff, bade farewell today to 500 volunteers who are departing to take part in the campaign.

Several members of the central committee of the Reformist party have resigned.

The Loss of the Cuban Filibuster.

New York, Jan. 29.—Gloom pervaded the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionary party today. The leaders, who would not admit last night that any filibustering expedition had met with disaster, freely admitted that the report of the wrecking of the steamer Hawkins was correct. Thomas Estrada Palma, the acknowledged head of the Cuban revolutionary party, said that about $100,000 had been expended in fitting out the steamer J. W. Hawkins, including arms and ammunition. One Cuban made the startling announcement that it was evident there had been treachery. Said he: "We hired an expert to examine the steamer J. W. Hawkins before we purchased her. This expert reported the steamer seaworthy. Now, either the expert did not do his duty properly, and the steamer was not fit to go to sea, or else a traitor on board deliberately scuttled the ship. The latter would seem to be the case. Neither Gen. Garcia, who was in command of the expedition, nor his son, the second in command, nor any of the others at the head of the movement, had any idea whatever that the steamer was leaking until it was too late to save her. A searching investigation is being made, and if there was any plot to scuttle the ship we will unearth it." Palma denied that there had been any talk of his resigning the leadership of the revolutionary party in New York.

District Attorney McFarland admitted today that in accordance with instructions from Washington City the authorities here had been for some time investigating the doings of the Cuban revolutionists in this district. "So far," he said, "no warrants have been issued in the case of the steamer Hawkins."

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Lord Salisbury Considering Whether to Grab Prince of Wales Island.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—A special to the Star from London today says: Lord Salisbury and the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain have been considering the result of inquiries into records here, made on behalf of British Columbia, which show that the United States has no right, under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, to 3,000,000 acres of land of Prince of Wales island, on the Pacific coast, which is of great strategic commercial value and which the United States has usurped since buying Alaska. The records of the dispatches of Bagot to Lord Canning show that Clarence straits, and not Portland inlet, is the correct boundary. It is suggested that the Canadian members of the Alaska boundary commission have been misled into assuming the correctness of the United States' assumption.

WARNING TO VENEZUELA.

The Monroe Doctrine Has No Bearing on the German Claims.

London, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says: A semi-official statement has been published, warning President Crespo of Venezuela that he cannot count on the help of the United States to enable him to shirk his obligations, supposing Germany takes measures to enforce the payment of the railway claims.

The Monroe doctrine may, perhaps, be applied to territorial disputes, the statement says, but it cannot be invoked to protect defaulting debtors against the claims of the European states.

The Starvation in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 29.—A petition from the unemployed asking work or bread was presented to Gov. Murray last night, and work was begun in the city today, nearly 200 men being employed in cleaning the streets of the city. Dispatches from Fortune Bay say such poverty was never seen in that bay before, and it is hard to tell what the end will be.

Civil War in the Soudan.

London, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Cairo, Egypt, says a serious revolution has occurred at Khartoum, growing out of differences between the Mahdi and tribes belonging to the interior of the Soudan. The Mahdi is practically overthrown.

Menelek Crowding the Italians.

Rome, Jan. 29.—King Menelek continues his advances, cunningly paralyzing any offensive movement on the part of Gen. Baratieri by treating the battalion of Col. Galliano as hostages. The situation remains very critical.

The Miowera in Trouble Again.

Sydney, Jan. 29.—The British ship Miowera, for Vancouver, has returned with her machinery slightly out of order. She will repair and sail in a day or two.