

MARCHING WITH GOMEZ

The Times Correspondent Joins the Cuban General.

MOVING TOWARD HAVANA

The Cuban Says the Only Sort of War Weyler Knows How to Make Is a War of Lies—Does Not Want McKinley's Home-Tide Solution. Must Have Independence.

Cardenas, Providence of Matanzas, Cuba, July 7.—The correspondent of the Washington Times, after traveling on horseback eight days from the City of Cardenas, on the north coast of Matanzas, joined the column of Gen. Gomez, on the east side of the River Hanabana. Gomez's force, about 2,000 strong, mostly cavalry, was watching the movements of the Spanish column of 5,000, under Vivesca, and marching westward toward Havana. Gen. Carrillo was with Gomez.

I could not speak to Gomez until late in the evening. He now looks very much older than he really is, and he shows a little more than he did a year ago, but he appears as strong as ever and his eyes sparkle with all his old energy. When I spoke to him of the report circulated in Havana by Weyler that he and his men were to be sent to the United States, he said: "That is the only sort of war that Weyler knows how to make—a war of lies. His evident failure before the whole world has been to prevent the revolution from being less than a year complete in order to employ falsehood in order to force the people of Spain and induce the Spanish government to mortgage and sell the properties of the nation to send him money. If Garcia and I were divided our campaign would not be so effective as it is."

To the question how long, in his opinion, the war would last, he answered: "I never like to make a prophecy as the Spanish general, Martinez Campos said that he would win after the rainy season of 1895 was over. He did not. Weyler said he would win a year later. His property also was worthless. I can only say that Cuba will be freed by this war, and that I believe the end is near. Now we are moving to the west, and how far west we shall go, I cannot say, because that depends on the necessity of the campaign. I will march to the very gates of Havana, if necessary, to force Weyler to bring back to the west the formidable army he has taken to the east. If I succeed in this, I will be satisfied for the moment."

"The great object in this war is to get on the Spanish until we get our opportunity to strike a big blow. If I had 20,000 rifles and five good cannon I could take Havana, but without these numbers I must wait. Not having such a large and well provided army as Spain has put in the field, time is my great resource. The result is that in six months of campaigning in Santa Clara province I have doubted by the plan of warfare more than 25,000 Spanish soldiers, including those killed by men, and those killed by the climate in the constant movements I have obliged them to make throughout the province. Can you tell me in how many of the big battles of history 25,000 men have been killed?"

With regard to help from the United States, Gen. Gomez said:

"I have no great hopes of the interference of the American Government in our favor. According to my information, President McKinley is inclined toward the home rule solution, which is to solution at all. This is a war to the death for independence and nothing but independence will we accept. To talk of home rule is to die away line. But I have hope that the United States sooner or later will recognize our independence. It is a question of time, and, in spite of all the arts of diplomacy, justice was in the long run. The day we are recognized as belligerents I can name a fixed time for the end of the war."

"With regard to paying an indemnity to Spain, that is a question of amount. A year ago we could pay \$100,000,000, and I was ready to agree to that. Now that Spain owes more than \$400,000,000, we will not pay so much. It does not feel so much to pay to a nation that has done so much for us. Time has passed, and our treaty is never. Do we need to pay Spain when this is on the eve of total defeat?"

During the night Gomez passed the river into Matanzas, and I took the train at Cardenas, and returned to Havana.

FATAL FLAME AND SMOKE

Mother and Children Dead and Father a Raving Maniac.

Many Persons Injured in an Early Morning Conflagration in Jersey City.

New York, July 13.—Smoke from a small fire in the rear of a five-story tenement building in Jersey City, early this morning frightened the tenants so much on awakening, many of them leaped from the windows. There were no fire escapes on the building. One woman received fatal injuries, her child was suffocated to death, and the woman was so badly injured that she was unable to get up. The exact object sought by the fire company is not clear, but it is not considered that the high passages in the building did their duty as responsible directors.

Mr. Labouchere does not find that any persons connected with the government in South Africa were culpable in the plot, except those who have been condemned in the majority report, but he does find that Sir John Willoughby and other officers of the British army who took part in the raid were in the belief that it was undertaken with the knowledge and approval of the imperial authorities. Therefore, their punishment exceeded their fault, and it is only consistent with justice that their commissions should be restored to them.

Mr. Labouchere adds that Rhodes and Bell merit severe punishment. He condemns the ex-premier of the Cape Colony, but in terms hardly in excess of those employed by the majority. These two men, he says, are British statesmen and the other a financier of German nationality, have disgraced the good name of England, which it ought to be the object of all Englishmen to maintain pure and undefiled. The raid was one of the most disgraceful episodes in the country's history.

Mr. Labouchere concludes his report with an expression of regret that the alleged complexity of the colonial affairs was not probed to the bottom, in order to entirely remove the idea that there may have been some truth in the statements made by witnesses that the secret aims of Rhodes were of less clearness revealed to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Assistant Under Secretary Fairchild.

AN AMERICAN ASSASSINATED.

Col. Charles Gordon Taken Prisoner and Immediately Killed.

Havana, July 13.—Col. Charles Gordon, a well-known American, who served in the Cuban army, and was in high favor with Gen. Gomez, on account of his intelligence and bravery, has been assassinated by the Spaniards in the same manner that Charles Ford was murdered last year in the province of Havana.

A few days ago Gordon accompanied a band of Cubans who were sent under Col. Aulet to attack the town of Ciego de Avila, near Cienfuegos. As soon as the attack began the Spanish guerrillas of Cartagena, 200 strong, commanded by Major Coteron, arrived and overpowered the insurgents. Gordon, surrounded by 100 Spaniards, surrendered, and gave his name and nationality.

When Coteron learned that the prisoner was an American, he said to his men: "Kill him immediately. If we let him go to Havana, Lee will claim him."

Gordon was hacked to pieces with machetes, and two other prisoners were also slain.

LEAGUE CLUBS IN SESSION.

New Promises From Republican Orators at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., July 13.—The tenth annual convention of the National League of Republican Clubs opened its session at 11 o'clock this morning in the Auditorium.

Rev. J. S. Service delivered the invocation, asking the blessings of God on President McKinley, and to save the nation from any inroad of its character.

Gov. Frazier then delivered the welcome on behalf of the State of Michigan. Mr. Frazier said: "I am glad to see you here."

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NO PENALTY FOR RHODES

The Chief Transvaal Conspirator Will Go Unscathed.

AN INVESTIGATION FIASCO

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons Reproves Rhodes and His Associates as a Matter of Course, but Suggests No Punishment.

London, July 13.—The result of the labor of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to conduct an inquiry into the Transvaal raid turns out to be a greater fiasco than was anticipated. Two reports were presented by the committee to the House of Commons today. The majority report condemns the raid, as in duty bound, and severely reproves Cecil Rhodes, the head and front of the British South Africa Company, F. J. Newton, colonial secretary of Bechuanaland, and Sir Graham Juhn Power, imperial secretary to the British high commissioner in South Africa. It also condemns the British colonial office from all complicity in or knowledge of the raid, but no suggestion is made for the practical punishment of the chief conspirator, not even for his contumacy in refusing to produce certain telegrams demanded by the committee. The report mildly observes on the latter point that it would require too much time to discipline him.

The report says: "Whatever justification there might have been for the action of the people of Johannesburg, there was none for Rhodes' conduct in subsidizing, organizing and stimulating a movement against the government of the South African Republic. Rhodes' heavy responsibility remains, notwithstanding the fact that at the last moment Jameson invaded the Transvaal without his direct sanction. The committee finds that he seriously embarrassed both the imperial and colonial governments by his proceedings, which resulted in an astounding breach of international comity. He utilized his position and the great interests which he controlled in order to assist and support a revolution and deceive the British high commissioner and colonial secretary from his colleagues in the colonial ministry and from the board of the British South Africa Company directors. He and Maguire alone, in the opinion of the committee, having had cognizance of Rhodes' plans."

"The committee is also of the opinion that Lord Rosemead, British high commissioner, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and his other secretaries, were blameless, and that Sir Graham Juhn Power was guilty of a grave dereliction of duty. Imperial Secretary Newton failed also, but in a less degree."

The committee condemns the raid, but is of the opinion that there is nothing to be gained by the proposed extension of the inquiry to the administration of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. Labouchere has submitted a minority report in which he says:

"The raid was devised simply in order that wealthy men might become more wealthy. It regards Rhodes, he may have been financially ruined, but he died by a vague and hazy idea of a vast African federation under the British flag from the Nile to Cape Town, in which he would play the leading part, but I cannot acquit him also of having been misled by financial considerations. The exact object sought by the chief conspirator is not clear, but I do not consider that the high passages in the board did their duty as responsible directors."

Mr. Labouchere does not find that any persons connected with the government in South Africa were culpable in the plot, except those who have been condemned in the majority report, but he does find that Sir John Willoughby and other officers of the British army who took part in the raid were in the belief that it was undertaken with the knowledge and approval of the imperial authorities. Therefore, their punishment exceeded their fault, and it is only consistent with justice that their commissions should be restored to them.

Mr. Labouchere adds that Rhodes and Bell merit severe punishment. He condemns the ex-premier of the Cape Colony, but in terms hardly in excess of those employed by the majority. These two men, he says, are British statesmen and the other a financier of German nationality, have disgraced the good name of England, which it ought to be the object of all Englishmen to maintain pure and undefiled. The raid was one of the most disgraceful episodes in the country's history.

Mr. Labouchere concludes his report with an expression of regret that the alleged complexity of the colonial affairs was not probed to the bottom, in order to entirely remove the idea that there may have been some truth in the statements made by witnesses that the secret aims of Rhodes were of less clearness revealed to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Assistant Under Secretary Fairchild.

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THE BELLICOSE PORTE.

Sends an Ultimatum to the Shah of Persia.

Berlin, July 13.—A Constantinople dispatch asserts that the Porte has sent to the Shah of Persia an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the Persian troops from Turkish territory near Herat. The ultimatum asserts that a refusal to comply with the demand will be accepted as a declaration of war.

Russia is believed to be behind Persia and the government of that country will disregard the ultimatum.

MRS. HAY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Pole of an Omnibus Crashed Through Her Landau.

London, July 13.—While Col. John Hay, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Hay were going to a ball at Dorchester House on Monday night the pole of an omnibus crashed through the rear of their landau. Mrs. Hay was leaning forward to talk to her husband, who was sitting opposite her, and it was this that saved her from serious injury, as the pole would have struck her in the head had she been sitting upright.

Mrs. and Miss Hay, wife and daughter of the American ambassador, will sail for New York on August 1.

WARE'S WIFE TRUE TO HIM.

It Is Said He Has Received Financial Aid From Her.

SUES FOR ANOTHER MILLION.

Claus Spreckels' Third Libel Action Against W. R. Hearst.

San Francisco, July 13.—Claus Spreckels, the millionaire sugar refiner, today filed a third libel suit for \$1,000,000 against W. R. Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner; Managing Editor Lawrence, and Exchange Editor Auke. The inclusion of the exchange editor in the suit is due to the item that the complaint says was published in a large city journal, and damaged to the extent of \$1,000,000. It is evident from this suit that Spreckels has started in on a plan to bring a libel suit every time Hearst's paper libels or slurs him.

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THE ANNEXATION TREATY

An Attempt to Be Made to Secure a Favorable Report.

WILL BE CALLED UP TODAY

Possibility That a Quorum May Not Be Present—The Attitude of Japan and Her Desire to Maintain Friendly Relations—As to the Protest of Minister Hoshi.

An attempt to secure a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the Hawaiian annexation treaty will be made today. Senator Bayard, the chairman of the committee, said yesterday that at today's meeting he would try to have action taken so that the treaty could be reported to the Senate. Although it is not expected that the treaty will be disposed of at this session of Congress, the impression among advocates of annexation that the treaty is a permanent one, Japan has given positive assurance that she has no designs on the Pacific republic, and the only seeming inconsistency is contained in the point set forth in Minister Hoshi's protest to Secretary Sherman that the maintenance of the status quo is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific.

While this statement has not been lost sight of by the administration, President McKinley told the members of the Cabinet at yesterday's meeting that he was not alarmed. The situation was talked over by the President and Cabinet, but nothing of an interesting character developed. It is said that the intention to send the treaty to the Senate on Monday was the principal feature of the conversation, and that the reasons for assigning such a large vessel to Hawaiian waters were explained for the benefit of those Cabinet officers who knew nothing about the matter.

The friendly feeling which has characterized Japan's relations with the United States is shared by the present Tokyo ministry. All the correspondence with the State Department about Hawaii has shown a desire to maintain these relations, even at great cost to Japanese pride.

The correspondence between the Tokyo and Honolulu governments over the immigration question, which has been furnished the State Department, also indicates that Japan hopes for a settlement here, in his hope that the ratification of the treaty would be expedited on account of the attitude of Japan. If it were not for the reference to the status quo in Minister Hoshi's protest, the unamicious among officials of the Government would be considerably lessened, but matters stand, the advisability of ratifying the treaty as quickly as possible and of keeping an adequate naval force at Honolulu is indorsed by those

BUT WHO WILL OFFER IT?

Who are anxious to consummate the annexation of Hawaii and the United States.

REAPS THE WAGES OF SIN

George Wymau Fremont Brought to Justice at Last.

CLEVER SWINDLING GAME CARRIED ON FOR YEARS—AN EDUCATED NEGRO FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, July 13.—George Wymau Fremont, a bright-eyed negro, who said that he was a member of the Washington bar, was convicted today before Recorder Gaff, in general sessions, of swindling the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes' Church. The conviction breaks down a scheme that Fremont and a confederate worked successfully for nearly three years, in which time they got money from some of the most conspicuous citizens of this city, including Washington, to carry on a work of an institution that had no existence except in a circular that Fremont drew up. The imaginary institution was called "The Fremont Polytechnic School for the Education of Colored Children," and was represented by Fremont to be at No. 22 North Columbus street, Alexandria, Va. Fremont represented himself as the president and treasurer, and he had a curriculum showing that everything from shoe-making and cooking to astronomy and pathology was taught.

He started the scheme in 1895, representing the school to be an experiment in uplifting the children of his race. District Attorney O'Leary had in court today a pile of letters. Among those who said they had given money to Fremont were Dr. Morgan, Dr. ex-President Cleveland's physician; William B. Hombrower, H. H. Cammann, Everett P. Wheeler, James C. Carter and the Rev. Drs. Henry Van Dyke and C. D. W. Bridgeman and R. Heber Newton. These are only a few of thousands that Fremont is alleged to have swindled.

He got alleged commendations of the fictitious school from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and United States Senator John W. Daniel. He got out a circular bearing the names of ninety-one New Yorkers, all of whom he had seen and from whom, it is said, he got money. He used the indorsement of Gen. Lee and Senator Daniel very effectively in Washington.

Fremont made his collecting tours in company with another colored man, John Chesbro, who was arrested with him, but was discharged in the magistrate's court in this city.

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THE FINAL TRIBUTE.



THE NEWS OF THE STRIKE

There Is No Change in the West Virginia Situation.

INFLUX OF BUYERS' AGENTS

They Buy Large Quantities of Coal and Pay the Increased Prices Without a Murmur—Mr. Deamatt Gives Reasons Why He Will Not Consent to Arbitration.

DEARMIIT STANIS IN THE WAY

He Will Not Arbitrate Except Under Certain Conditions.

MORE SCANDAL IN SUGAR

Statesmen Profit by the Unprecedented Boom.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WON

It Is Alleged That Tariff Senators Were in a Deal With the Sugar People to Force Up the Price and That Haveyeyer Expects a Reward for His Services.

WORK OF VIOLENCE BEGINS.

Fifty Shots Exchanged Between Strikers and Working Miners.

BENJAMIN MURDER TRIAL.

Rochester, N. Y., July 13.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock the people rested in the case of Howard C. Benham, on trial at Patuxent for the murder of his wife, on January 4 last, and court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30.

James Carlet, the Pennsylvania criminal lawyer, will then open the defense. This, with the evidence to be submitted in rebuttal, it is estimated, will prolong the trial anywhere from one to three weeks.

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