

GRASPING LAND YET IN DISPUTE.

Men of British Guiana Are Clamoring for a Large Concession.

BIG MONEY IS OFFERED.

Secretary Chamberlain Interested in Pushing Forward the Enterprise.

"WILL BE NO ARBITRATION."

That Is the Remark of Colonists Are Attributing to Lord Salisbury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The leading editorials of the Demarara (British Guiana) papers which reached the State Department this morning relate to President Cleveland's annual message and its reference to the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

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On the 29th of December, the leading men of Georgetown, British Guiana, met to discuss the proposed concession of lands lying north of the Essequibo River between the meridian of 56 degrees and the western boundary of the colony and between the latitudes of 6 degrees and 7 degrees north.

The company undertakes within two weeks to hand over to the Government, the sum of \$500,000 to have a working capital of \$700,000 additional.

At the principal speakers declared that they had recently had an opportunity of seeing the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who was taking a great deal of interest in this colony, and who was inclined to push forward its development.

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He had no doubt that the necessary money could be raised in England after the colonists had subscribed the preliminary \$500,000.

Another speaker on the same line. One of the speakers asked if any part of the territory proposed to be affected in the boundary dispute.

The chairman replied that the whole of it was, but according to the cablegrams that day, Lord Salisbury said there would be no arbitration.

Over 15,000 shares were taken in the colony and the company was fully organized.

The members from the official maps that the territory asked for amounts to nearly 100 square miles, lying almost wholly north of the Essequibo line, and between the latitudes of 6 degrees and 7 degrees north.

The Caracas correspondent of the Demarara Chronicle, December 11, announces that the chief of the territory dispute between France and Brazil, had been a close poisoner.

He was in a very suspicious state and had left the territory in a suspicious state.

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THE TASK BEFORE THE LEAP YEAR.



"One good leap will clear those obstructions."

out some days ago that the President had tendered one place on the commission to Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and that he was holding the matter under advisement.

JUSTICE BREWER RETURNS.

Says He Was Not Offered a Place on the Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court reached this city to-day from San Antonio, Tex., where he has been for the past six weeks in company with his daughter, Miss Brewer, who was compelled to seek a milder climate on account of her health.

His return to Washington at this time was in pursuance to a plan fixed more than a month ago, and had connection only with the business of the court, which will reconvene after the holiday recess on Monday next.

WAR WOULD BE A CALAMITY.

President Reid Hopes That There Will Not Be a Conflict.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 31.—At a public banquet given here to-night, which was attended by Viscount Hamden, Governor of the colony, and a large number of colonial officials, and other prominent men, the Prime Minister, the Hon. G. H. Reid, made a speech, in the course of which he said he rejoiced that the prolonged disastrous commercial troubles had ended.

He professed the utmost confidence in the future under the policy of free industries and free commerce. He rejoiced that the flag of New South Wales could fly beside the grand old flag of the mother land

with equal glory as a new signal of fearless trust in liberty and peace and good will to men.

Mr. Reid referred to the Turkish and other problems that had disquieted the world and predicted that there would be a great partition of territory or a great war owing to the changing political conditions on the three continents.

"Even our level-headed cousins in America have caught the contagion of universal unrest. I fear there are thousands of Americans who are willing to plunge the whole Anglo-Saxon race into what would be the most wanton and disastrous war of the century over a few miles of fever-breeding jungle, where not one sane citizen of the United States would send a dog. I cannot believe that such a stupendous crime is possible.

Referring to the question of federation Mr. Reid said there was united Britain and a united Canada, and he trusted that they would soon add a united Australia. The Australian nation might soon have to stand shoulder to shoulder if it were to stand at all.

He hoped that an enduring federation would be achieved calmly and voluntarily, but he could not ignore the fact that if the colonies did not come together willingly they might soon be drawn together by the sheer force of events.

DON'T WANT THE CREES.

Protest Against an Indian Invasion From Canada.

HELENA, MONT., Dec. 31.—Governor Richards has gone to Washington to make a protest against the invasions and depredations of the Cree Indians from Canada. It is claimed at the State House that the Canadian authorities last week refused to take any measures to keep the Crees on their side of the line.

General Campos says that the rebel forces are now so broken up that they will be unable to join again without risking a pitched battle.

MADRID, SPAIN, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says: Colonel Isera, with 850 Spanish troops,

ROUT OF THE REBELS.

Generals Maceo and Gomez Reported to Have Met Defeat.

FLED TO THE FORESTS.

That Is the Roundabout News Sent From the Spanish Sources.

CAMPOS FULL OF CONFIDENCE.

Says the Insurgent Forces Are Broken Up and Cannot Unite With Safety.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 31.—The Spanish embassy has received an official dispatch from Madrid stating that the Government has received a cable message from Captain-General Campos, announcing the complete defeat of the rebels under Gomez and Maceo at Caliente, Province of Matanzas.

The dispatch adds that the insurgent leaders have fled to the Sierras de Sigüenza, in the south of the Province of Santa Clara, where they have taken refuge in the forests.

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MADRID, SPAIN, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says: Colonel Isera, with 850 Spanish troops,

made an attack upon Maximo Gomez at the head of a force vastly more numerous than that of the Spaniards at Caliente. The insurgent cavalry made a charge upon a square formed by the Spaniards and for a time the situation of the Spaniards was critical.

After three hours of hard fighting, however, Generals Navarro and Suarez, with commands, arrived and the insurgents retreated. The Spanish had nineteen killed and sixty-three wounded. The Cubans had 250 killed and wounded. Gomez tried to make a stand at Marquito and at Roque, but was driven from both positions.

Two thousand Spanish troops embarked at Cadiz last evening for Cuba.

GREAT ALARM PREVAILS.

Harsh Tactics Adopted in Dealing With Cubans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, (VIA KEY WEST, Fla.), Dec. 31.—Great alarm prevails here on account of the latest measure taken by Lieutenant-General Pando. The towns of Palma Sereno, San Luis Dos Caminos, Songo, Cristo, Dos Bocas and San Vicente, all on the American railroad line, have all been left inhabited by women, children and a few Spaniards.

The Cuban men of the places have been arrested and lodged in the jail of this city. The steamer Baldomero Yglesias sailing from this port this morning for Africa took many prominent persons from this city, Guantanamo and other towns to hard labor in Ceuta.

About fifty men were brought here this morning from Cristo accused by the priest of that place of getting ready to rise, kill the garrison and poison the water and bread. Everybody thinks it is an infamous calumny.

On the 13th instant, Tamal, the only village that escaped the fire in the Baracoa district, was taken and burned by Lequer Ruen and his party. At the beginning of the attack the Spanish colonel, Tamora, with 500 men appeared with the object of defending the place and its forts. The fight lasted two hours, after which time the Spaniards retreated to Baracoa, losing nineteen soldiers killed, and fifty wounded.

The rebels had three killed and eleven wounded, and captured from the troops 20,000 cartridges and thirty guns that were in the fortresses. More than 100 men, useful for the war, joined Ruen's party, forty of them volunteers, with arms and ammunition.

The column of General Canollas had so many wounded in the battle of Ramon de Las Saguas on the 12th instant that, owing to the difficulty of carrying them, on the 17th they had not reached Guantanamo. It was a complete defeat for the Spaniards.

army and after two hours' fighting the rebels retreated, leaving eight dead and many wounded. Valdez reached Baracoa without further resistance. The rebels who confronted him and were forced to retreat were 200 strong.

NEW TO-DAY.

Starts Mute and Penitent.

WICHITA, KANS., Dec. 31.—At midnight George J. Mold, an ex-letter carrier, started on his novel globe-trotting expedition for a wager of \$10,000. He starts penitent, communicates only through ventriloquial figures, dresses as a clown and must return inside of four years with \$20,000.

All the men were more or less drunk. Smith and Ferguson were old-time enemies, and this fact is given as the cause for the trouble. Twenty-three shots were exchanged.

The town is all excited over the shooting to-night, and further bloodshed is not improbable. Second street is being paraded by men armed with Winchesters.

One reason why women are so generally troubled with some derangement of the distinctly feminine organism is that as girls they learn nothing about their own physical make up. Parents are waking up to the importance of education of this kind, and young women are becoming more and more able to take care of their health.

Carelessness in girlhood causes the greatest suffering and unhappiness in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girls should be looked after promptly and treatment given at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, makes strength and builds up a sturdy health with which to meet the trials to come. The "Favorite Prescription" is not a universal panacea. It is a good for but one thing. It is directed solely at one set of organs.

"I have been a sufferer from 'female weakness' for six years. I grew worse; had severe cutting pains in left ovary, also in left side and stomach. The pain in left side was constant. I would have light spasms previous to monthly period and when the spasm would leave I would suffer from severe soreness all over and could bear nothing to touch me. I also suffered from severe headaches; burning pressure on brain which almost caused me to be insane. I could not lay my head down without smothering. My face was poor; eyes looked dead; wasted in flesh. I was constipated and suffered severe pain when bowels would act. I could not eat for the fullness in region of stomach. I had tried three of the best doctors here but they only gave me temporary relief. I had given up all hope of ever getting well again. At last I concluded to give Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a trial. I have taken two bottles, one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of 'Pellets.' I have not felt any signs of my old disease; headache all gone; menses regular without ache or pain. Indeed I feel like a new person." Yours truly,

Billie M. Paris  
Rogers, Benton Co., Ark.



MAP OF CUBA, SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE INSURGENTS WESTWARD.

In giving to the New York World on December 24 a resume of military operations on the Island of Cuba, F. G. Pierra, ex-member of the Spanish Cortes and chief of the Cuban news bureau at New York, said: "The question is frequently asked, Why do we adhere to a guerrilla mode of warfare? The answer is very simple: shortness of ammunition alone. Enable us to lay hands on one-quarter the amount Spain wastes in firing at us, and I will make a prediction: In sixty days there will not be a Spaniard left on the Island of Cuba."

BULLETS FLEW IN A THEATRE.

Toughs of Victor, Colorado, Caused a Shooting Affray.

TWO MEN WERE KILLED.

Desperadoes Went to the Amusement Hall and Started the Battle.

TWENTY-THREE SHOTS FIRED.

Armed Men Parade the Main Street of the Town and Further Bloodshed Is Expected.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Dec. 31.—A shooting affray to-night in the Union Theater in the little mining camp of Victor, a few miles out, threw this place into great excitement. Early in the evening the toughs of the town gave it out that they would clean out the Union, and when Manager Smith of the theater accused Tom Pascoe, one of the audience, of being the leader, a pitched battle was precipitated.

The killer: George Smith, manager of the theater; Tom Pascoe. The wounded are: George Ferguson, will die; "Shorty" Johnson, bartender, shot in leg, and ex-Deputy Marshal William Matheny, shot in chest; will recover. Several others received flesh wounds.

Victor has always borne an excellent reputation as a mining camp, free from saloon brawls and shooting affrays. Saloons and dance halls have been running night and day ever since the camp was started, and to-night's affair is the first serious trouble the town has had. The variety at the Union was progressing as usual and the programme was about half finished when Manager Smith came in from his office and walked to a table at which were seated five or six men.

One of them was Tom Pascoe, a well-known man about the camp. Smith accused him of being the leader of a gang of toughs which were scattered about the theater and told him he had heard the toughs had come to clean out the place.

The lie was passed instantly and in a jiffy a dozen pistols were flashing in the darkness. Before any one could interfere Pascoe had brought his pistol to a level, with Smith's head and had let its contents go. Smith dropped on his knee and as he fell he was seen to draw his gun.

A report rang out and Pascoe reeled and fell almost directly across Smith. The shooting then became general and the extent of the damage was known. Nearly every light in the place had been shot out and it was some time before sufficient lamps could be obtained to allow the Marshal to see who had been killed.

It is remarkable that but two were killed, as bullet marks are everywhere. Some of the wounded left the place for their camps without saying who they were, and a full list of the injured cannot be obtained.

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