

Daily Globe

VOL. XVIII.—PRICE TWO CENTS.—ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.—ST. PAUL, MINN.: WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1895. PRICE TWO CENTS.—ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.—NO. 107.

KEEP OFF THE TURF

England Given a Hint Not to Land Troops in Nicaragua.

SITUATION IS MORE SERIOUS

John Bull Taking Steps to Immediately Enforce the Ultimatum.

OUR FLEET IS HANDY.

Admiral Meade's Squadron at Colon—The Monterey Is Nearing Corinto.

LONDON, April 16.—The Globe this afternoon says that the answer of Nicaragua to the ultimatum of Great Britain, regarding the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, British consular agent, from Nicaragua territory is not acceptable to the British government, and that steps to enforce the ultimatum will be taken immediately.

It is stated on good authority that the question of a protest upon the part of the United States against the bombardment of Greytown and the landing of British troops in Nicaragua has never been raised between Great Britain and the United States so far as the British government is aware. In any case, it is added the British will not bombard Greytown in the event of Nicaragua refusing to comply with the demands of Great Britain, but steps will be taken to insure the payment of the indemnity demanded by the British government, and the necessary orders have been sent to commanders of British war ships. But the nature of the orders sent to the British commanders, and whether they include the landing of troops is not stated.

NO LAND FOR JOHN BULL.

That the Monroe Doctrine Will Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—It is impossible to secure from the department anything like an explanation of the attitude it has assumed towards the dispute between England and Nicaragua, beyond the statement that the map of Nicaragua will not be changed by any action on the part of Great Britain. This means, of course, that Great Britain will be permitted to acquire any of the territory of Nicaragua, even under color of the old protractate over the Mosquito reservation, which the United States now stands committed by the action of the last congress.

TEMPERANCE CARRIED IN ALL BUT FIVE CITIES WHERE IT WAS AN ISSUE.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Municipal elections were held at many points in Illinois today.

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PAINEPOTE DOUBTS.

Thinks England Has Given No Decisive Orders Yet.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Sir Julian Paunceforte has not received any definite advice concerning the latest Nicaraguan developments. Sir Julian has not been kept advised of the negotiations, but such a decisive move as the one reported, indirectly involving the United States, undoubtedly would be communicated to him.

There are two views taken by diplomats of the state of affairs. One is that Great Britain's ultimatum was one submitted for acceptance or rejection. Nicaragua's answer proposes other terms, but is indirectly a rejection of the British terms. If Great Britain considers this an evasion she will proceed to enforce the ultimatum which was accorded to her.

The other view is that Great Britain would not exert immediate force until the foreign office had taken the usual diplomatic course of protesting against Nicaragua's counter proposition, in which case it would still be a subject for diplomacy and not force. A well posted diplomat's authority in explaining matters from a British standpoint indicated that a show of force probably might be made, but that the war would not happen. Some of the commercial vessels of the offending country might be seized or its commerce crippled until the terms of the demand were acceded to.

The course adopted if events reached the acute stage would be to send a warship to Nicaragua as the United States did recently. Some of the commercial vessels of the offending country might be seized or its commerce crippled until the terms of the demand were acceded to.

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ORDERS TO BAYARD

Publicity Given to the Instructions to Our Minister to England

IN REGARD TO VENEZUELA.

Plain Intimation That Arbitration Must Be Agreed To.

BRITAIN'S CLAIM DOUBTED.

It is Cited That the Lands Were Not in Dispute Until Recently.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The only reference in the published correspondence of the state department for 1894 touching the Venezuela boundary dispute is found in two letters addressed by Secretary Gresham to United States Ambassador Bayard, at London, one dated July 18 last, and the other bearing date of December 1, last.

The first begins: "During your mission to Venezuela in 1894, you were instructed to inform the British minister of the state of our claims in regard to the territory in dispute between us and Great Britain, and to urge him to agree to arbitration, first proposed in 1881, having been supported by your predecessors, was in turn advocated by you in a spirit of friendly regard for the two nations involved. In the meantime, the work of the last commission, but only the proper methods of accomplishing that necessary result, and urging the Chilean government to carry out the purposes of the arbitration, which provided for the adjudication of the claims by a commission.

The Chilean government last spring declined to extend the commission which Secretary Gresham suggested the creation of another commission to hear these cases. June 5 last, Mr. Garr, then in charge of the Chilean legation in London, suggested the creation of another commission to hear these cases. June 5 last, Mr. Garr, then in charge of the Chilean legation in London, suggested the creation of another commission to hear these cases.

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question has repeatedly been shown by our friendly efforts to enter into a settlement alike honorable to both countries, and the president is pleased to advise that the latest Nicaraguan developments. Sir Julian has not been kept advised of the negotiations, but such a decisive move as the one reported, indirectly involving the United States, undoubtedly would be communicated to him.

CHILL IS EVASIVE.

Gresham Fails to Secure Settlement of Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The published diplomatic correspondence of the state department for the last year shows that up to its close the United States government had been successful in its efforts to bring about a settlement of the Chilean claims, before it could pass upon all of the cases presented.

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IT SETTLES THE WAR

Minister Foster Reports Signing of China-Japanese Treaty.

MINISTER DUN CONFIRMS

But Doubt Is Felt Regarding Reliability of Reports as to Terms.

WILL EUROPE PROTEST?

Offensive Alliance Would Be Death Blow to Trade in the Orient.

TIEN TSIN, April 16.—An imperial edict has been issued authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign the terms of peace in accordance with the Japanese ultimatum. The indemnity to be paid by China is two hundred million taels. The edict further authorized Li Hung Chang to grant possession of Liaotung peninsula to the 40th degree of latitude and the island of Formosa to the Japanese; also to consent to the opening of Peking and four new ports to commerce and to giving the Japanese power to open cotton factories and other industries in China. Another imperial edict grants sick leave to the viceroy of Canton and orders his retirement to his native province.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mrs. John W. Foster, wife of the ex-secretary of state, received a dispatch from her husband, who is confidential adviser of the Chinese peace envoy, confirming the report that articles of peace had been signed between China and Japan. The cablegram said that the peace agreement was signed yesterday, and that Mr. Foster would be at home on June 1.

The cable from Mr. Foster came from Shimonoseki, where he still remains with Li Hung Chang, although recent reports have stated that he had gone to Peking. The message is in cipher according to a code in use by Mr. and Mrs. Foster. Although very brief and absolutely devoid of details, Mrs. Foster regards this message as a finality, as the general news of the incident is being published, it being understood between them that only in the event of something final and authoritative would there be a cable.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Official confirmation of the press reports of the signing of a treaty of peace between the plenipotentiaries of Japan and China was received by Secretary Gresham late today. It came from Minister Dun at Tokio, was very brief, and stated that a treaty of peace had been finally concluded today. The minister's cablegram gave no information respecting conditions on which the terms of the agreement between the powers had been arrived at.

It is understood here the terms agreed upon are in conformity with those already published in the Associated Press except the amount of the indemnity which was subsequently reduced, probably to an amount estimated to be sufficient to cover all of Japan's war expenses. It is also understood that the indemnity has been brought down to \$100,000,000 in gold. As to the territory which Japan is to possess it is understood here that, aside from Formosa, which is absolutely ceded, the remainder will be subject only to temporary occupation, probably until all the indemnity has been paid. This would leave Japan in temporary possession of the entire Liaotung peninsula from Port Arthur, at the southern extremity, clear up to Moukden, the capital of Manchuria, on the north, and from the Chinese coast on the west to the Korean border on the east. This amounts to about 3,000 square miles, and is populated by about 2,000,000 people. The report of a condition that there should be an alliance offensive and defensive between Japan and China is not credited in Japanese circles, where it is not believed to have been even suggested. It is said that the feeling between the two peoples is so hostile and the differences of government and habit are so pronounced that even if such a stipulation were included it would not be expected to have any great binding force, should China hereafter be able to find a powerful ally among the European powers.

On the other hand, some of the diplomatic bodies are inclined to believe that the alliance has really been made with an earnest purpose to execute it. They see in it the realization of a long-cherished dream of the Orient, and they believe that the two nations will eventually combine against occidental methods and commerce and their broad lines of ultimate terms of the proposed treaty of peace which may not be perfected for months to come.

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