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BULLETIN OF THE DAILY GLOBE.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

Weather for Today—
Colder, Northwesterly Winds.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Metropolitan—Trilby, 2.30, 8.15.
Grand—War of Wealth, 2.30, 8.15.
Masonic Temple—Mass Meeting, 8.
Turner Hall—German Dance, 8.
Labor Temple—Benefit Ball, 8.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arirved: Campania, Liverpool.

The horse is the bicycle's meat.

The president pardoned Van Leuven for his health.

The sultan promises to develop into the world's leading reformer.

The bigger the gloves the better Gov. Clarke is able to see them.

Cuban reports say that Campos is a madman. He is at least an angry man.

If this isn't cold enough for you, be patient. It's a long time before spring.

Those Iowa excursionists like the quality of lemonade served up in the Twin Cities.

The Minneapolis Tribune should have known better than to attack a bishop with a pawn.

The St. Paul high school boys used eleven Minneapolis boys for footballs yesterday with great success.

Ada Rehan is to have a salary of $500 a week. She will not go to a poorhouse, but her manager may.

The Orinoco company will have its central offices at Hudson, Wis., but will try to make its money in Venezuela.

Twelve thousand additional troops will go to Cuba next week. They will not go from Chicago, but from Madrid.

Col. Reeve refuses to notice censure by majors and captains. Will somebody please trot out a brigadier general?

The rush with which Pingree carried the Detroit Republican caucuses indicates that he is something of a potato himself.

There seems less light every hour in Arkansas. Possibly this would be a good place to work in a short talk with Mrs. Clarke.

Lord Dunraven's announcement that he has no plans for the future will cause no pangs of regret on this side of the Atlantic.

The circulation liar seems to have broken loose in the newspaper offices of Boston, St. Louis and Atlanta simultaneously.

The woman who turned up in Duluth just as her husband was about to marry another woman was guilty of "inopportuneness."

Nothing but prayers will save the goods of Minneapolis merchants if both those salvage corps get to work with a full head of enthusiasm on.

The St. Paul officials who went to Milwaukee to help celebrate did what they went for, but none of them will be measured for hats for at least a week.

The forming of a soap trust is quickly followed by a clothespin combine. However, Monday will continue to be washday until further notice.

The announcement that the Pullman company made nearly $1,500,000 last year does not necessarily make George M. Pullman a presidential candidate.

For saying queer things and doing queer things Minneapolis has a clear lead over the Bowery. A Flour City woman has adopted her own daughter.

It is announced that Harry Hayward's lips are closed. Perhaps those hundred-dollar bills were eloquent enough to make it unnecessary for Hayward to add any important details.

PARTNERS IN GUILT

SHERMAN EXPOSES THE BASENESS AND TREACHERY OF HIS OWN PARTY.

DECEIVED BY THEM ALL.

FALSE FRIENDS WHO MADE CORRUPT BARGAINS TO DEFEAT HIM.

HIS DISAPPOINTED AMBITIONS.

Pure Himself, He Was Never Able to Find Other Republicans Whom He Could Trust.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The intrigues, the jealousies and the traitorous knife thrusts of the last half-century of American statecraft are revealed in the fierce light of stern criticism in "John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," just published in this city. The fear that the venerable senator would reveal secrets long kept from the public in his forthcoming work has been to an extent realized. Grant, Garfield, Blaine, Arthur, Harrison and other Republican leaders are spoken of with unstinted praise for their high personal worth or statesmanship, but each is, in guarded and covart language, shown in the less commendable light of scheming politicians. The criticism is almost invariably implied rather than direct, but it stands out clearly in the work as a whole.

Owing to the expectation that the work would be in a measure sensational, and the anxiety felt in political circles over its forthcoming,

JOHN SHERMAN.

frequent effort has been made to gain information regarding the contents, but the Associated Press is enabled to present today for the first time a resume of Mr. Sherman's autoblography. As anticipated, the feature of the book is its extreme frankness; the style in which Mr. Sherman has expressed himself shows the statesman rather than the professional book-maker. The work is marked by clear-cut and blunt expressions of opinion, and but little attempt at literary grace is made. The book is very evidently intended by the author as an exposition of the financial policy of the Republican party, which to a great extent is his own, and about the extensive and elaborate history of American finance is woven anecdotes and personal reminiscence replete with interest to every student of politics.

GARFIELD AND SHERMAN.

Owing to the close association of Mr. Sherman and James A. Garfield the criticism of the nomination of the latter for president of the United States is perhaps one of the most striking features of the book. The author, while carefully avoiding a direct charge of treachery on the part of the ex-president, very significantly makes it plain that Mr. Garfield was nominated at a convention to which he had gone as the trusted leader of the Sherman forces. After showing, by the publication of private letters, covering a period of years of close political and personal association, that Mr. Garfield was in reality his political protege, Mr. Sherman gives in detail the history of the national convention of 1880. Following the account of his own struggle for the nomination he says:

"In time I became thoroughly advised of what occurred at the Chicago convention and had become entirely reconciled to the result, though frequently afterwards I heard incidents and details which occasioned me great pain and which seemed to establish the want of sincerity on the part of some of the delegates, and that tended to show that for some time before the meeting of the convention the nomination of Garfield had been agreed upon."

The sting felt by Garfield's defection in 1880 is inadvertently shown by a sentiment expressed during the discussion of the national convention of 1892, where the senator remarks:

"From later developments I became satisfied that Harrison could not be elected; that Platt and a powerful New York influence would defeat him if nominated. I therefore preferred the nomination of a new man, such as William McKinley, but he had committed himself to Harrison, and according to my code of honor, could not accept a nomination even if tendered him."

HE AGREED WITH BLAINE.

When it was remembered that Blaine was also a candidate for the presidency before the convention that nominated Garfield, the significance of the following explanation on the part of Senator Sherman of why he was not reappointed by President Garfield as secretary of the treasury is readily understood:

"In the latter part of November, 1880, Gen. Garfield came to Washington and called upon Mr. Blaine, who, it was understood, was to be secretary of state. Garfield came to my house directly from Blaine's and informed me that he had tendered that office to Blaine, and that it was accepted. He said that Blaine thought it would not be politic to continue me as secretary of the treasury, as it would be regarded as an unfriendly discrimination by other members of Hayes' cabinet. I promptly replied that I agreed with the opinion of Blaine, and was a candidate for the senate."

Again the author reverts to the Chicago convention in discussing the character of President Garfield. Of his personality and eloquence he speaks in the highest terms. His will power, he says, was not up to his personal magnetism. He adds that his opinion changed easily. In this connection, he says:

"When I proposed to him to be a delegate at large to the Chicago convention he no doubt meant in good faith to support my nomination."

BOUGHT FOR HARRISON.

Something of the political scheming that again resulted in the defeat of the Ohio statesman in the national convention of 1888 and brought about the nomination of ex-President Harrison can easily be read between the lines in that part of the work devoted to this struggle. In discussing the result Mr. Sherman says he became satisfied that one delegate from New York controlled the entire delegation from that state, and between Saturday night, when the nomination seemed certain to go to Sherman, and Monday morning, when the tide turned in favor of Harrison, a corrupt bargain was made in the interest of the latter which secured him the support of New York and gave him the nomination. Continuing, the author states, in fairness to the ex-president:

"It is to the credit of Gen. Harrison to say that if the reputed bargain was made it was without his consent at the time."

On the eve of another national campaign, in which ex-President Harrison is expected to figure prominently, Mr. Sherman does not hesitate to state that in 1892 he did not consider Harrison a strong candidate. To his cold and abrupt manner he attributes his unpopularity at that time. Space is devoted by the author to an account of the important events of each administration. In this connection Mr. Sherman lays bare many of the jealousies, political bickerings and clash of ambitions that disturb the harmony of the party in power.

SCANDAL AND SLANDER.

Of Grant's administration, he says it was a period of scandal and slander. Perhaps the severest criticism of Gen. Grant's statesmanship is found in the following extract from Mr. Sherman's work:

"During the entire period of Grant's administration I was chairman of the committee on finance of the senate and had to act upon all questions of taxation, debt, banking or finance, and had occasion to talk with the president upon such measures, but he rarely expressed any opinion or took any interest in them."

At the age of 72 years Senator Sherman recalls the affair over the attempt to remove Chester A. Arthur from the collectorship of the port of New York with much feeling. The correspondence bearing on the controversy, never before published, is given in full and Mr. Sherman's part as secretary is stated in detail. Arthur is shown up in an unenviable light and and the attitude of Roscoe Conkling toward the president is caustically commented upon. The former's nomination as vice-president, the Ohio statesman says, was the whim of Conkling to annoy President Hayes. Throughout that part of the work relating to President Hayes Mr. Sherman speaks in the highest praise of the chief executive of the nation. The following interesting incident, which occurred near the close of President Hayes' administration, is related:

"When near the close of his term he (Hayes) gave the usual dinner to the members of the outgoing and the incoming cabinets. It was purely an official dinner, but Hayes said there were but two gentlemen present who were not in office. We looked around to see who the unhappy two were, and found they were Garfield and myself. Garfield had not yet become president and I had resigned as secretary the day before. This happened

Continued on Fourth Page.

IN ZENITH CITY.

STATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS GATHER IN CONVENTION AT DULUTH.

FATAL PRAIRIE FLAMES.

ONE CHILD CREMATED—MANY RED RIVER FARMERS LOSE THEIR ALL.

BLIZZARD AND COLD WAVE.

Reported From the Northwest—More Regarding Cashier Stukey's Defalcation.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 18.—The ninth annual convention of the Minnesota Christian Endeavor union opened in the Congregational church shortly after 9:30 this morning. The organ loft of the church was decorated with a handsome lot of potted plants. It is estimated that 300 delegates are in attendance, although only 200 have registered. The service opened with prayer by A. T. Morley, of Minneapolis, after which Rev. W. W. Newell, of Duluth, led an inspiration service lasting half an hour. Short addresses and prayers by several of the delegates and pastors followed, the whole interspersed with songs by the convention. The active business of the convention was then taken up. Before taking up the work, President Hunt made a brief address, saying that the attendance at the opening session was larger than at any preceding state gathering. After the appointment of committees and the report of the transportation committee, Mrs. J. Currie Clark, editor of the official state paper, the Minnesota Endeavorer, addressed the convention, after which there was a general discussion of the news of the paper. Joseph Chapman Jr., of Minneapolis, state treasurer, read his report. Out of 800 societies in the state, but 206 have contributed to the expenses of the state union. The union this year is indebted more than it was last year. The state paper has cost $20 a month for ten months, and that has prevented the payment of the standard debt of $75, which still hangs fire. The sum of $1,500 will be needed for this year. Miss Maud Taylor, of Fulda, read an address on "The Social Hour." The discussion of the paper culminated in a vote to instruct the committee on resolutions to embody in the resolution a plank as the sentiment of the convention in favor of the abolition of the pay social.

At the afternoon session the principal paper was by Kate Gramling, of Rochester, on "Music as an Evangelizing Force."

At 4 o'clock there was a meeting of juniors, at which all of the children societies in the city were represented. Albert Long, an eight-year-old boy, had prepared an excellent address, which he had committed to memory, but when he arose to deliver it he was seized with stage fright, and the paper was read by Rev. G. Newell, chairman of the committee of ninety-five. Three girls, ranging in age from twelve to fifteen years, gave recitations, In the evening there was a song service, addresses of welcome and response thereto. The session closed with an address on "Inter-Denominational Fellowship," by Dr. L. A. Crandall, of Chicago.

FARMERS LOSE ALL.

Prairie Fires in Red River Valley—One Child Cremated.

Special to the Globe.

WAHPETON, N. D., Oct. 18.—News of a disastrous prairie fire which occurred yesterday afternoon on the Minnesota side of the Red river, eight miles north, reached here today. The fire started on Erick Stephany's farm and traveled in a northerly direction to H. Timmerick's place. Mrs. Timmerick and a four-year-old child were engaged in digging potatoes, and apprehending danger the woman rushed to the barn to let out the horses, leaving the child in the potato field. When she returned the little one, blinded by the dense smoke, had wandered into the flames and perished. The fire continued to Julius Priew's farm and along the slough, destroying thousands of tons of hay, several houses, barns and granaries. Several farmers lost almost their entire crop and are left in destitute circumstances. Today has been very stormy. Snow began falling this evening. The mercury is 40 above and falling.

HERMAN, Minn., Oct. 18.—Heavy prairie fires have been raging about here for the last three days, all set by sparks from passing engines on the Great Northern. South of here John Thompson lost all his grain and outbuildings, barely saving the dwelling house. A little further east Sigvart Hanson lost the flax from about forty acres. In the same neigborhood several more grain stacks and a great quantity of hay were burned, and only the combined efforts of a threshing crew saved a school house full of small children. North, near Norcross, Ole Hillestad lost three settings of oats, Charles Hokanson a lot of oats and hay, and Alfred Holmgren oats from thirty-five acres. J. L. Derby and a number of others north of here also report today the loss of grain and hay and that some buildings, unoccupied, were burned. One train set fire to the grass near the track right in the village, and only hard work saved a number of buildings.

BLIZZARD OF SAND.

Wind and a Cold Wave Visit Mitchell.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., Oct. 18.—A terrible sand blizzard occurred here today, with wind fifty miles per hour, followed by a cold wave, the temperature dropping forty degrees.

Mysteriously Disappeared.

MITCHELL, S. D., Oct. 18.—J. F. Martine, train dispatcher for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Sanborn, Io., has mysteriously disappeared. On account of ill health he asked for a leave of absence. He left Sanborn Monday for the East, where he expected to visit friends, and from that time to this nothing has been heard of him. His family, becoming alarmed, took steps to ascertain his whereabouts, and he was traced to Bellevue, Io., where his pocketbook, containing some money and his passes, were found, but leaves no further trace. It is believed he has been murdered.

THE HEAVENLY TWINS?—New York Telegram.

TRACES OF STUCKEY.

Detectives Expect to Capture Him Before Many Hours.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 18.—Detectives have traced absconding Cashier Stuckey as far as Turtle Lake, on the Omaha road, a point where the Omaha

C. H. Stuckey.

road crosses the Soo. This fact was learned from the conductor on the Omaha train which left here on Wednesday night. He says a man answering the description of Stuckey got on the head of the train here as it was pulling out and left it at Turtle Lake, and presumably took an eastbound Soo train. The detectives have great hopes of capturing the absconder somewhere in Wisconsin before many hours pass. It is thought here that Stuckey is trying to make his way to Ann Arbor, where his parents reside.

HAD ONE GUN TOO MANY.

Former Minnesotan Kills His Wife at Great Falls.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 18.—John Sebastian, half English, half Spanish, walked into the county jail this morning and gave himself up for the murder of his wife. He came in from Flathead last night with his brother and went to the house of Mrs. Hoffman, on the river bank, where his wife was working, entered and asked for some guns in her possession. She said if he would give up her clothing, she would, whereupon he raised a 48-caliber Winchester he carried with him and shot her through the side. The muzzle of the gun was within two feet of her, and the ball passed through her body, carrying some cloth with it and striking the wall beyond. Mrs. Sebastian rose from her chair and went to another room, falling dead on the floor. As she rose, Sebastian raised his gun to fire again, when Mrs. Hoffman, with a child in her arms, grabbed it and threw it up. The Sebastians were married thirteen years ago at Winona, Minn., but quarreled a year ago and have lived apart since. They have no children and are aged about 35 years.

Too Light a Water Supply.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 18.—Within the past week it has developed that the sinking of the six-inch artesian well on the public levee has decreased the flow from the four wells an inch and a half in diameter previously sunk at Sugar Loaf, two and one-half miles distant. It has taken several weeks for the effect to become noticeable. Now the water in the Sugar Loaf wells has fallen between two and three feet from the mark it reached before the city well was sunk, and it is predicted that the flow will still further decrease. If wells two and one-half miles away are thus affected by the boring of one well it is not likely that a sufficient number of wells for a city water supply could be successfully sunk.

Endangered the Barge Works.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 18.—Fire started just before noon today in a row of frame buildings on Lamborn avenue, directly across from the American Steel Barge company's plant, and destroyed four frame houses, which were unoccupied at the time. The Timlin hotel was saved with difficulty, and the barge works caught several times from fire brands. The loss will be over $4,000. No insurance.

BIG MILLS BURN.

MINNEAPOLIS VISITED BY ANOTHER BLAZE IN THE LUMBER DISTRICT.

LOSS OF A QUARTER MILLION

BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAIN MILL OF BACKUS & CO.

WHOLE DISTRICT IN PERIL.

Sparks Wafted by the Gale for Blocks—Disaster to Engine No. 8.

The big saw mills of E. W. Backus & Co., at Minneapolis, were totally destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of $125,000, with insurance of $85,000, placed through the agency of C. W. Sexton & Co.

At about 7:40 last evening Owen Moreen, the yard foreman of the firm, went into the mill and saw nothing to indicate fire. Five minutes later, Magnus Nelson, the night watchman, entered the building and discovered a fire near the "conveyor," which is an arrangement for conveying the refuse into the huge "burner," where it is consumed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by a hot journal, and that it smouldered until it broke out into a flame just before the watchman entered.

As soon as Nelson discovered the blaze he blew the mill whistle and pulled the mill box, 463. No. 17, located but three or four blocks from the mill, was quickly on the scene, and the three elevens were immediately given, bringing the entire department to the fire.

The automatic sprinklers, with which the mill was equipped, worked admirably, and poured a perfect deluge of water on both floors; but notwithstanding its successful operation, its work was of little avail, and soon the whole mill was enveloped in a mass of flame, and it was feared the whole lumber district adjacent would be destroyed, as there was a high wind prevailing and showers of sparks ascended and were wafted for blocks by the gale.

By Herculean efforts, though, the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the mill, and, although that became a total wreck, yet much credit is due the department for their excellent work in preventing the fire from spreading to the lumber yards surrounding the burning mill.

The mill was a two-story frame structure, 170 feet long by 80 feet wide, located on Thirty-second avenue north and Second street, with a brick engine room on the north side, and a frame assorter, forming an "L" on the north side. On the south side was the big "burner," towering like a huge chimney, and near by was the large tank that supplies the automatic sprinkler.

The first floor was equipped with machine and blacksmith shops, two dynamos, conveyors, gang engine, shafting, belts, gearing, etc.

On the second floor were two band and one gang mills, two slashers, two trimmers, two edgers, three shingle machines and several small saws for trimming purposes.

It was up at the ceiling of the first floor as far as can be ascertained, just north of the conveyor, that the fire was discovered. This conveyor is on the second floor, and whether the fire caught from it and burned through to the ceiling of the first floor, or, whether it caught from an over-heated journal attached to the shafting at the ceiling, could not be determined, as Nelson was too excited to notice just what the probable cause of the fire was, and it was but a few seconds before the flames and smoke enveloped the whole mill.

The mill was brought here some twelve years ago by the Northern Mill company, and was purchased by E. W. Backus & Co. from the Gull River Lumber company. Extensive repairs were made upon it last year and it is said to have been nearly rebuilt.

About 400 men were employed in the yard and of this number some 125 worked in the burned mill.

A short distance from the saw mill was the planing mill; but, as it was not injured, the men employed there will not be thrown out of work.

While the saw mill is a total wreck, and the engine room in ruins, yet it is hoped that the battery of nine boilers and the enormous engine are not badly injured.

The "assorter" was saved, as was also the office, which was only a few feet from the mill.

When seen last night Mr. Backus stated that he believed his loss would not fall far short of $125,000, and he thought he had but $85,000 insurance, although one of his clerks was of the opinion that the insurance was $100,000.

Neither of them could tell anything about the companies in which the insurance was placed nor the amounts held by each, and as Mr. C. W. Sexton, the agent who placed the insurance, was at the lake nothing definite regarding it could be ascertained last night.

Mr. Backus stated that his firm would rebuild at once, as soon as the insurance was adjusted, which, he thought, would be in a very few days.

The firm have an immense number of logs to cut and are anxious to rebuild at the earliest possible moment.

As Engine No. 8 was rushing to the fire two of the horses fell on the asphalt on Nicollet and cut themselves quite badly, and, on making the turn from Nicollet into Washington, the engine was overturned.

Ira Simonds, the driver, had his leg somewhat hurt and one of the firemen hurt his foot; but, aside from that, no casualties resulted.

The engine was righted by some of the crowd that collected and, after a few minor repairs, went again on its way.

Creditors Will Get the Goods.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Oct. 18.—The failure of Rosenberg Bros., which occurred in this city nearly a year ago, is again being aired. Ben Rosenberg, the senior member of the firm, has been confined in the county jail for the past eight months for contempt of court in his refusal to answer certain direct questions when on the witness stand concerning the disposal of $30,000 worth of goods purchased by the firm some six months previous to the failure. Rosenberg has now given information whereby it is expected much of the property will be recovered.

Victims Get Cash.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Oct. 18.—The Great Northern claim agent settled with Simon Olson, of Belle River, this county, for a broken rib, a result of the Melby wreck, paying $200 and doctor's bills. The company paid Mrs. Margart Allison, the girl who was seriously injured, $1,200, and to others of her party who were on the way to the coast with her, $1,300. It also paid their expenses while at Ashby waiting for Miss Allison to get well enough to go on another $300.

Broke His Parole.

Special to the Globe.

AITKIN, Minn., Oct. 18.—On a telegram from St. Cloud a young man named William Gardner was arrested here and taken back to the reformatory tonight. Young Gardner was sent up from Hubbard county and released on parole, which he broke, going to Dakota to work during harvest.

Sioux Falls Principal Dies.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 18.—Miss Hannah Lorenz, for several years principal of the Whittier school, died at midnight of a complication of spinal meningitis with typhoid fever. The schools were dismissed yesterday during the funeral hours. The body was sent back to Rockford, Io., for interment.

Hard Times No Plea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Hoke Smith filed another "hard times" decision today which will establish a precedent for a large number of entries in the Duluth land district. He holds that no extension of time for payments under the timber and stone act can be granted by reason of a failure of crops or general hard times

Judge Edgerton Ill.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 18.—Judge Edgerton this morning unexpectedly adjourned court sine die, owing to his poor health. He will go South in a few days. His condition is not improved.

Bust of Nelson.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Oct. 18.—The Minneapolis sculptor, Fjelde, is here making a model for a bust of Senator Nelson to be placed in the state capitol. Senator Nelson will not go to Washington until about Nov. 22.

Destroyed Four Blocks.

CREEDE, Col., Oct. 18.—About 2:30 this morning fire broke out in the Cottage Home hotel, which swept over four blocks of the business portion of the city, from Second to Fourth streets and from the Denver & Rio Grande tracks to within 150 feet of Cliff street, destroying $150,000 worth of property.

MOUNTING MAXIMS

CHAMBERLAIN ORDERS A WARLIKE DISPLAY ON THE VENEZUELAN FRONTIER.

WARNING TO THE ENEMY.

BRITAIN SHOWS A STERN DETERMINATION TO YIELD NOTHING.

VENEZUELA ORDERS MAXIMS.

Orinoco Company About to Send Men to Venezuela to Look After Its Interests.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon made some highly important and sensational statements regarding Venezuela, which seem to show that the dispute between that republic and Great Britain has assumed a very grave aspect. It says that since Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain assumed office as secretary for the colonies he has paid close personal attention to the relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and that he has taken the initiative in directing in part the administration of the affairs of the British colony of Guiana, adjoining Venezuela. Mr. Chamberlain's hand, it appears, has been felt in the local executive council, and the St. James Gazette adds:

"We are now enabled to give the tenor of a remarkable dispatch, in which is outlined the imperial policy towards the colonies. The document is of much importance, inasmuch as it was followed by cabled instructions from Mr. Chamberlain to the governor of British Guiana, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C. M. G., to obtain without delay a vote for the provision of two Maxim guns, one of which is to be stationed at Uruan or elsewhere along the frontier where the Venezuelans may attempt to cross. The mere fact that Mr. Chamberlain cabled instructions for the defense of the frontier in this manner is positive proof that the imperial government will not tolerate a repetition of the Uruan incident, and that it intends to hold the frontier within the Schomburgh line, by force if necessary.

"In this dispatch Mr. Chamberlain advocates especially fostering gold mines, and urges the cutting of a road from the upper Barima river to Cuyuni, pointing out its importance from a military point of view, as it would enable the government to keep more closely in touch with the frontier and reach attempts at Venezuelan aggression, adding that in view of the possibility of early and rapid expansion of gold mining it will be necessary to provide adequately for the protection of the northwest district and recommending an increase in the number of military and police, as well as the erection of barracks on the frontier."

Sir Charles Cameron R. Lees, governor of British Guiana, has been summoned to London to confer with Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain upon Venezuelan affairs.

VENEZUELA ORDERS GUNS.

Orinoco Company About to Send a Party South.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—That the Venezuelan question is approaching an acute stage, with the possibilities of resistance by the South American government to British aggression, was signified by disclosures made in New York today on the best authority. The government of Venezuela is providing itself with modern armament, and among other supplies has ordered ten improved Maxim guns from the British firm which manufactures them. The order was placed through a New York firm, and the English house, it is supposed, does not know the destination of the goods. At the same time the syndicate of United States capitalists which has secured concessions in the Venezuela lands claimed by Great Britain, is preparing to send a large force of prospectors, miners and workmen into the field. William N. Safford, counsel for the Orinoco company—the American syndicate—made plain today the position assumed by the Orinoco company.

"The company," said he, "proposes to work its concessions without delay. It will send prospectors along the line of the Imataca mountains, whose foothills are supposed to be rich with gold mines. That territory is of course in the company's concessions and has always been so marked on the map. But now that there is a prospect of gold there Great Britain claims it. Arrangements are being made to send our men there to develop the company's concession—not with any intent to start a controversy, but to assert the company's rights. Besides the mines there are other properties in the concessions awaiting development.

"Great Britain refers to the Schomburgh line, but the fact is she has gone beyond that. This line is purely imaginary. Sir Robert Schomburgh visited Venezuela in 1840 and, starting at Point Barima, merely drew a line southward on the map. The Venezuela government has conclusive evidence that he made no survey. In 1850 Great Britain asserted that it had no intention to occupy or usurp disputed territory. So matters went until 1885. In that year rich gold fields, now yielding $4,000,000 a year, were discovered west of the Schomburgh line, between the Guiana and Paraman rivers. They are known as the Barima gold fields and are fifty to sixty miles west of the Schomburgh line. Nevertheless Great Britain promptly stepped in and claimed that territory. And so she has gone on since, claiming land wherever gold has been discovered. The Orinoco company claims those gold fields as being in its concession and proposes to stand up for its perfectly clear title to them."

ON THE DISPUTED TRACT.

Proposed Road Would Cross the Venezuelan Concession.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—"This presents very peculiar conditions," said Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, as he read with deep interest the cable from London giving the orders of Minister Chamberlain as to the military armament of the British Guiana frontier. He pointed out that there was a warlike sound to the publication, in marked contrast with the satisfactory tone of the London Times yesterday. The minister would not discuss the diplomatic phases involved, but he explained the location of the points mentioned in the cable, showing the significance and importance of Chamberlain's action. The Uruan mentioned

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