

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

Weather for Today—Fair and Warmer.

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Shooting Mystery Explained. Big Guns for Havana. Britain After the Transvaal.

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Minnesota Naval Veterans Meet. Minneapolis News. Hayward's Ashes Brought Back. Senate Will Refer the Bond Bill. Real Benefit From the Panle.

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Farm and Household. World's Market Quotations. Wants of the People.

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Rev. Ingersoll on the New Year. Crothers' Peace Sermon. TODAY'S EVENTS.

Metropolitan—The Rajah, S.15. Grand-Yealme Ventleman, S.15.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived: La Normandie, Havre. HAVRE—Arrived: La Champagne, New York.

Try writing it "1896" occasionally just for practice.

Why not nominate the spirit of James Monroe for president?

Massillon, O., has elected a mayor named Schott. He is anxious to go to war over Venezuela.

The meeting of the teachers of Minnesota may be said to be the beginning of a campaign of education.

The great decrease in the supply of oil in Ohio is not expected to affect the prospects of Maj. McKinley.

A queer freak of taste exists in Alaska. A six-course dinner is always followed with a dessert of pickles.

I have my skates on, but there appears to be a great deal of thin ice between me and the presidency.—Levi P. Morton.

Let it be recorded that there are 47 Republicans out of more than 200 in the house that are not in favor of "coin" bonds.

The man who talks least and thinks most is going to be a pretty popular presidential candidate next June.—William B. Allison.

Matanzas is fifty-two miles from Havana, but the Cuban rebels are doing all in their power to shorten the distance between the two places.

Weather reports indicate that the new year will open cool. Several presidential candidates will please note that it will remain very chilly until late in June.

Russia and Germany have both offered to lend Uncle Sam all the gold he wants. The old man would be wiser, however, if he borrowed from Cripple Creek.

The British people who are crying for peace at any price are not commercial minded. They do not appear to realize that war would open a great field for war poetry.

The Pennsylvania who telegraphed his wife, "Your husband died today; what shall I do with his body?" and then ran away, ought to go to his own funeral before many moons.

The Globe was in error in stating that Mr. Heatwole did not vote on the "coin" bond bill. The belligerent member from the Third Minnesota was present and voted on the wrong side.

A New Yorker's residence was robbed of \$95,000 worth of diamonds while he was at the theater. He owes it to society to state why he attended the theater without taking the diamonds with him.

There is a chance for a big religious revival at Rushville, Ind. Four men of that town have been arrested for shooting craps in a Baptist church while the minister was delivering his sermon.

A firm of coffin makers in Michigan is doing what it can to so arrange things that a man can afford to die. It says it will soon begin to make coffins that formerly cost from \$40 to \$75 for \$15 to \$20.

Foraker makes trouble wherever he goes. He has so stirred up members of the Ohio legislature that he has driven one candidate for speaker from the field breathing anathemas against the house of Foraker.

Now, gentlemen, take your choice. Tom Reed is only 40 per cent as much a protectionist as is McKinley. You that want it all wool and a yard wide can have a Baptist church.

The New York man who has let the contract for the erection of thirteen vessels which will carry cargoes unworried from Duluth to New York appears to be flying in the face of fate. There was nothing to hinder him from building twelve or even fourteen.

At a recent meeting of Iowa undertakers the question was asked why it was that, though his business is grave, the undertaker is usually a jovial fellow. The propounder of the conundrum was lucky that the society was jovial, else there might have been a funeral there and then.

BOERS IN DANGER.

DEPRIVED OF LION IN VENEZUELA. THE LION TURNS TO AFRICA.

MAY SEIZE THE TRANSVAAL.

SITUATION AT JOHANNESBURG IS CRITICAL—THE GERMANS AND FRENCH INTERESTED.

THE SITUATION IN ARMENIA.

Another Outbreak Threatened—Massacre Victims Number Over 20,000.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 29.—The political situation here is acute on account of the struggle of the British in the Transvaal to obtain equal political rights with the Boers, and the German and American inhabitants are supporting the government. There are persistent rumors of a secret arming of the miners and warlike preparations, on account of which ladies and children are leaving. Gen. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, has been summoned to Pretoria from Natal.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Times this morning publishes long dispatches from Cape Town, England, bearing on the Transvaal question, which seems to be displacing the Venezuelan question in the public interest.

The Paris dispatch quotes the Debats as saying: "The London Times seems to be averting itself on the Boers for the moderate tone it is obliged to take towards Uncle Sam." The Debats then proceeds to argue upon the danger to French interests of allowing England to seize the Transvaal.

A dispatch to the Times from the Hague says that Holland's attitude on the question is apparently one of indifference.

The Berlin dispatch says: "The attitude of the Hollanders in the Transvaal has given rise to an unusually violent explosion of anti-English feeling in the German press."

The New York Times is quoted as follows: "Germany, Portugal, and possibly France, cannot allow the Boer republic to become the exclusive prey of the United States, especially such a dangerous personage as Mr. Cecil Rhodes."

The Times also has a column article concerning the Franco-German alliance, which says: "Equality of representation, with taxation, language, law, responsibility of the administration to the legislature and the removal of religious disabilities, are among the chief of the Hollanders' demands, while they desire to maintain republican institutions."

An editorial in the Times complains that the French and German press are criticizing England without properly grasping the history or geography of the question. The Times believes that no desperate remedy, such as an appeal to force, will be required. "Some reasonableness on the part of the Hollanders, even though not all that the Hollanders might rightfully claim, might avoid to postpone a conflict."

EXPECTS MORE OUTBREAKS. Armenians Entrenching Themselves to Resist Slaughter.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says: The Armenians in Zaitoun are the latest insurgents to have been reinforced by 500 men from Gurn, and have occupied new positions. Accordingly, the dragomans of the powers went to the porte and offered to negotiate a capitulation.

The Daily News Constantinople correspondent says: "In response to United States Minister Terrell's request to Consul Jewett at Sivas that he should go to Marsovan, Mr. Jewett has wired that it is impossible to leave, as another outbreak is threatening."

The Graphic published a letter from Lt. Rossy to a correspondent commenting upon England's inaction in Armenia, in which he says: "I cannot believe that it means insincerity or indifference on the part of a powerful government. They must have encountered obstacles of which we are ignorant. Perhaps they had to weigh the hideous alternatives of abandoning the Armenians or facing a European war. Therefore, I must hear their case before judging them."

The Constantinople letter in the Times summarizes and tabulates from consular and other sources the Armenian massacres in the last two months. There are many places from which the total is 18,000 killed, Turkish statistics give the killed in the towns at 20,000, with 2,500 villages destroyed and the number of killed in them unknown. It is estimated that there are 425,000 starving. The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says: "I was surprised any day at the discovery of a secret treaty between Russia and Turkey. A Russian syndicate, strongly supported by the embassy, has offered to replenish the Turkish treasury in return for the concession of a petroleum monopoly."

SPAIN'S CLAIM TO GIBRALTAR. Like It Is Venezuela's Claims to Venezuela, Says an Englishman.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Chronicle publishes a mass of matter on the Venezuelan affair, including maps in possession of the colonial office, extracts from the American papers which have arrived by mail and an article by Frederic Harrison, declaring that the Venezuelan claim is on all fours with a Spanish claim to Gibraltar. "If the United States can persuade Venezuela to submit to a bona fide boundary settlement," the writer continues, "and to drop his swaggers about Charles and Philip II. of Spain, and can enforce an award when it is made, the question can be settled in a month. The Brussels delegate of the Venezuelan government, Veloz Goicoa, recently visited the Hague and exhausted every channel without success in support of the Venezuelan claim. Five years ago the British vice consul at Ciudad Bolivar examined the Spanish records and proved the British aspect of the case completely."

Solace for Britain. LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Berlin correspondent to the Standard says: "I have excellent reason to state that the reports of an agreement between Russia and the United States to give an American passport to the Russian court on the approach of the coronation."

Hohenlohe Honored. Banqueted by the Austrian Emperor—Diplomats Present.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—The Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience today of nearly an hour to the German chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe. Afterwards a banquet was given in the chancellery honor at the palace. Count Paden, the president of the council for Austria; Count Goluchowski, imperial minister of foreign affairs, and Count Kshinsky, ex-foreign minister, were also guests at the banquet.

QUIETED THE ARMENIANS. It Would Be Interesting to Know What Energetic Measures Were Taken.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Turkish legation received from the sublime porte the following telegram under today's date: "The Armenians of Aintab, having fired pistol shots with the view of again creating sedition, disorders were about to begin, but thanks to the measures taken, quiet has been restored."

Bigelow's Mission Not Official. LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says that Bigelow, on an interview lasting several hours on Sunday with Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, when he said that he was quite untrite, however, that he presented the government an ultimatum on the subject of the insurance companies.

Guards for Missionaries. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—At the request of the United States minister, Hon. A. W. Terrell, the Sultan has ordered 400 men to be placed at the disposal of the missionaries in the exposed parts of the empire.

Arming the Abyssinians. LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Rome correspondent of the Times has a dispatch from Addis Ababa, which says that the British project to send 40,000 Berdan rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges to Abyssinia has been discussed in high official circles in Russia.

JUSTICE ALVEY CHOSEN. First of the Venezuelan Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Hagerstown, Md., says: Richard H. Alvey, chief justice of the United States court of appeals in the District of Columbia, has been requested by President Cleveland to become a member of the Venezuelan commission. The request was made on Thursday last in Washington. The proposition took Justice Alvey by surprise, and the president granted him time to consider the matter before committing himself. Tonight Justice Alvey is said to have given his answer, and he has done more to help than to hinder the negotiations with Great Britain regarding the boundary dispute.

BIG GUNS IN HAVANA

CUBAN CAPITAL BEING HEAVILY FORTIFIED BY THE SPANIARDS.

INSURGENTS NOT RETREATING.

FREQUENT RAIDS ON OUTLYING VILLAGES KEEP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN SUSPENSE.

MATANZAS THROWN INTO PANIC.

Rumor of Threatened Attack Caused a Hurrled Call to Arms—Guerillas Active.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Last night's demonstration of political parties in honor of Gen. Campos proved the grandest popular outburst of sympathy to the Spanish cause that has ever taken place in Havana since the outbreak of the revolution. The procession started at Central park and took its course up Obispo street to the Plaza de Armas, where it terminated in a grand demonstration. A committee went up to give the general a greeting. Senor Santos Guzman, of the Union Constitution, spoke on behalf of the Conservatives as follows: "Our party reassures you of their unconditional support wherever it is necessary. The entire country is represented by the revolution, which is a protest against the revolution, backed by many foreigners and many Cuban bandits, and we are not disposed to be the victims of a conspiracy toward the rule of barbarians."

Gen. Campos answered as follows: "What can I reply to the noble words of Senor Guzman in behalf of the three parties? I can only say that I am proud of the unity of the political parties, and I entreat you not to forget at this moment what should be the standard of our country. I am proud to stand in the name of the people, and I threaten us in more showy than real, because the genuine majority of Cubans will forever remain under the glorious banner of the civilized discoverer of America."

"I do not deny that my mind was gloomy a few days ago at Matanzas when I saw the rebels come even to our horses' hoofs. I do not deny my great sorrow when I saw the rebels in the city. I confess that if the enemy had attempted to enter Havana, I would have preferred punishment meted out for their execrable crimes."

"In view of the behavior of the rebels in the city, I have decided to retire to Havana for a few days. But, gentlemen, I was disheartened at the thought that I had fallen under your displeasure. But upon arriving here, I found that you were all united in unconditional support, which brought me ease of mind. I am, therefore, compelled to persevere, as I have always done, in the love of my country."

Gen. Campos was acclaimed in and outside the palace, and had to make his appearance on the balcony, shouting "Viva Espana," "Viva Campos."

In returning his thanks to the people Gen. Campos said: "Your demonstration of support is a proof of your love toward Spain and a protest against the vandal deeds of those who, in the name of liberty and independence, have sought to divide the island, which is not even the land where they were born. In the presence of this glorious demonstration I feel proud to represent the province of Matanzas, and I thank you for the glorious Castilian banner, 'Our virtue queen and of the king.'"

This address was followed by great applause and cheering. The demonstration was a grand success, and a message which was sent to Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, giving a description of the successful meeting and demonstration.

REBELS NOT RETREATING. They Keep the Spaniards in Suspense.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—In spite of the reports received here yesterday that the main body of the insurgents had retreated from the province of Matanzas and were now holed up in Santa Clara, reports continue to come in of damage done at various points in Matanzas and of threatened movements of the rebels. The Spaniards are in a state of constant anxiety, and are wandering and isolated bands cannot be estimated accurately. An engagement with an insurgent band is also reported to have taken place near the city of Rio, the westernmost on the island.

Uneasiness is also caused in official circles by reports that come from Sancti Spiritus, the Oriental province. The report of Jose Maceo's flight which was received here yesterday is a source of constant anxiety. It is believed that there are renewed evidences of his activity in that province and the troops stationed there are finding it difficult to secure a settlement. The movement is contemplated in the Oriental province to bring about a junction of the insurgent bands there and the troops are actively engaged in trying to prevent the coming together of Jose Maceo and Rabi, whose combined forces would afford means for a formidable movement that would effect a diversion and prevent the withdrawal of Spanish troops to reinforce those acting against Gomez, Antonio Maceo and Baidera in Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. Nothing authentic is known of the immediate whereabouts and doings of Gomez and his forces, who were said to be threatening Cienfuegos. Nothing has been heard from there today, though several skirmishes are said to have occurred in Sancti Spiritus province, with the result that fifteen insurgents were killed and nine taken prisoners. The insurgents seem to be active in the neighborhood of Cardenas and Cimarones. The bands of Pancho and Perez, who were said to be retreating, burned the station at Burga and destroyed several houses at La Guinillas. They also plundered the stores at Contreras.

The bands of Lacrete and Roboff were said to have occurred in Sancti Spiritus province, and the news created a great deal of excitement at that place, as it was suspected that an attempt was being made to capture the town in pursuance of the earnest desire of the insurgents to hold a seaport. The garrison was called to quarters in haste and waited long in expectation of an attack, while the volunteer forces of the business men of the place were also put under arms, manifesting enthusiasm in the service. The band of Robau was also reported to be moving upon Cimarones. The authorities here continue to claim

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BUT THEY ARE NOT BELIEVED.

Says He Was Held Up Near Kittsondale and Walked Home After Being Shot.

CHARLES THOMPSON the man dying at 420 North Franklin street from a bullet wound received Friday night, made his ante-mortem statement yesterday afternoon. He asserted solemnly that he was held up at the gates of the Kittsondale stable on University avenue about 7:30 Friday evening and that he raised his arm to throw a rock which he was carrying at his assailant, the latter shot him and ran off. Then Thompson walked all the way to St. Paul. For various reasons the police do not believe Thompson's statement, but think that he is adhering to his story in the presence of death simply to shield a friend and accomplice in some criminal act of his own. It is a matter of conjecture whether the two themselves attempted to hold up a third person who fired the shot, or whether Thompson was the victim of an abductor.

The symptoms of pneumonia which were detected Sunday evening in Thompson's case developed rapidly through the night. He is constantly attended by his friend Charles Hansen, or Hoskins, as he is generally known, by Mrs. Thompson and by a Mrs. Davis, who is a friend of the family.

Dr. Appleby made frequent calls. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning he found his patient sinking. The time had passed for further external hemorrhage and the writhes of the wound displayed no longer any tendency towards an erysipelatous condition. The location of the wound is different from what was at first reported. The bullet, apparently a large one, entered the right side of the chest about an inch and a quarter below and the same distance to the right of the nipple. The course was directly through the lower lobe of the right lung and slightly upward, so that it left the back just below the lower edge of the right shoulder blade. Such a wound is not necessarily fatal, but its result would be much graver in case it had been inflicted on one whose system is not in the best condition or who is afterwards obliged to inhale or become chilled by frosty air. Dr. Appleby found yesterday morning every indication of what is called hemoptoeic pneumonia. The rupture of the blood vessels of the lung had, in other words, caused the circulation to stagnate in that region and filling the chest cavity to bring about what is technically styled hemorrhagic pneumonia. The right lung was widely congested, and being less affected. The characteristic

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At 1 p. m. Friday morning he was absolutely comatose. His pulse was 138. Two hours and a half later, however, he roused and his pulse receding to 125 and his respiration becoming freer. But his temperature had risen to 108 degrees, a most dangerous elevation. A short time afterwards County Attorney Butler arrived to obtain in the interest of the ante-mortem statement from the dying man. Thompson's face was then drawn and yellow. His sunken eyes had the glassy fixed look seen in the case of a cholera field. His lips were parted and he breathed so rapidly and with such difficulty that every breath was a struggle. He was fast asleep in the morning. He was called forth from the bed clothing to his forehead. Thompson's appearance was less painful than it had been. He was able to utter a few words, and could still speak in a heavy bass voice, audible even in the room below. About his bed were the county attorney, Dr. P. M. His hands were locked, and the Chief of Detectives O'Connor, Mrs. Thompson, her friend Mrs. Davis and the little daughter, Marie. Being assured of the Chief of Police Clark, he held to his lips a copy of the ante-mortem statement from the dying man and swore to utter a true statement. Then he said that he left St. Paul about 3:30 p. m. Friday on the Interurban line for Minneapolis. There he spent about three hours.

"Where did you go over there?" asked Mr. Butler.

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Thompson continued his story. He left Minneapolis just about 7 p. m. and got off the Interurban car at Snelling avenue to save the expense of the additional nickel. He was willing to walk the rest of the way to St. Paul, for he was very hard up, and needed every cent. Fearing footpads, he secured a large rock and held it in his right hand.

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Then Thompson raised his right arm so as to throw his rock. The arm no sooner went up than the highwayman turned and fired. Thompson felt himself wounded, but did not think it was a serious injury. He said nothing, and did not fall. He would have turned to escape had not the stranger rapidly adopted the same prudent course, without waiting to search his victim's pockets. Thompson was still determined to save the nickel, and, wounded as he was, he obliged himself to walk the whole

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Thompson continued his story. He left Minneapolis just about 7 p. m. and got off the Interurban car at Snelling avenue to save the expense of the additional nickel. He was willing to walk the rest of the way to St. Paul, for he was very hard up, and needed every cent. Fearing footpads, he secured a large rock and held it in his right hand.

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Then Thompson raised his right arm so as to throw his rock. The arm no sooner went up than the highwayman turned and fired. Thompson felt himself wounded, but did not think it was a serious injury. He said nothing, and did not fall. He would have turned to escape had not the stranger rapidly adopted the same prudent course, without waiting to search his victim's pockets. Thompson was still determined to save the nickel, and, wounded as he was, he obliged himself to walk the whole

SHOT BY A ROBBER.