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THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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THIRTEENTH YEAR. PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1902. VOL. XIII. NO. 196

VENEZUELAN PROPOSAL TO EUROPEAN CREDITORS

The United States Government Is Made the Intermediary

The Details of a Proposition in the Hands of Ambassador Choate May Be Made Public Today—It Is Said That It Will Meet Modified Demands of England and Germany, Which Have Been the Most Pressing Claimants—It Is Also Something to Be Submitted to American Financiers.

London, November 28.—The associated press learns that important steps were taken in London today with a view to satisfying all the financial and diplomatic claims by foreign powers and bondholders against Venezuela. It is maintained that if the contemplated action meets with approval Germany and Great Britain will have no cause to take the vigorous steps now contemplated. The details of the suggested settlement have not been communicated to the European governments as yet. Their gist will be made known first to the United States, probably tomorrow. The medium of the communication is one of the most important Anglo-American bankers.

Venezuela's propositions were mentioned to Ambassador Choate today, but pending the result of the direct representations at Washington no action will be taken by the embassy towards suggesting that Venezuela be given time to submit her proposals.

The new developments in the crisis, which is regarded as hourly growing more serious, is due to the arrival in Europe of a secret delegation from the Venezuelan government empowered to deal with the outstanding liabilities of that republic.

Until a suitable plan could be arranged it was thought advisable to communicate with the foreign ministers at Caracas, with whom relations have become so strained. Such a plan has now, in the belief of the delegation, been arrived at, and through the Anglo-American banker the attitude of the United States will be ascertained, beside the state department will be put in a position to be able to judge of the Venezuela's offer and her good faith in the matter.

It is expected that President Castro has had an opportunity of taking up the question of national finances, but while he himself was engaged in suppressing the revolution he sent to Europe the secret delegation referred to with a view of accomplishing what was regarded as impossible of execution at Caracas.

The details are carefully guarded, but the associated press is in a position to announce that the main feature is a unifaction of all the outstanding government and government guaranteed loans on a basis of security much greater than has been hitherto offered.

It is strenuously denied that the present movement is due to any desire on the part of Venezuela to "spar for time" with Great Britain and Germany, and in proof of this it is pointed out that the secret mission left Venezuela before her relations with Great Britain and Germany had assumed the present acute aspect.

Should the United States government give its moral support the plan will be submitted to the American bankers. The Venezuelan delegation believes that it is not too late to secure the necessary facilities from Europe to bring about a settlement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

Again Raises the War Cry of Free Trade.

London, November 28.—The annual banquet of the Cobden club, which was held last evening, resolved itself into a great demonstration of the liberal leaders, Lord Spencer, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and others against the government's protectionist tendencies in general and the sugar convention in particular.

This sounding anew of the liberal war cry "Free Trade," has provoked much newspaper comment. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared that the liberal party would oppose by every means in their power the bills relating to the sugar convention.

A conservative paper this morning points out that of the 475 members of the Cobden club, 242 are foreigners domiciled abroad, while of the remainder many are foreigners residing here and, therefore, the club is in no way representative of the British opinion.

SULTAN OF BACOLOD.

Suddenly Becomes Insulting and Wants to Fight.

Manilla, November 28.—Constabulary Inspector Hendrix, who has been stationed in Samar island, was killed last Tuesday by a band of Ladrones. The reports regarding his death are meagre and indicate that Hendrix was attacked by a superior force of Ladrones. His detachment of constabulary was routed, and Hendrix, with one soldier, was surrounded and killed.

The sultan of Bacolod, after professing friendship for the Americans, has written a letter to Captain Pershing at Camp Vicars, in which he calls the Americans "hogs, hogs who eat hogs" and challenges them to fight. It is possible that Captain Pershing will be ordered to take a column to Bacolod. The military men, however, doubt whether the sultan will really fight.

MR. DILLON GETTING WELL.

He Will Likely Leave the Hospital Today.

Chicago, November 28.—John Dillon, the Irish parliamentary leader, has practically recovered from his illness. The authorities at Mercy hospital where he has been under treatment said tonight that he would probably leave on Saturday.

A NEEDLESS JOURNEY.

London, November 28.—Mrs. Dillon has suddenly been summoned to Chicago, where her husband, John Dillon, the Irish leader, is now lying ill.

Chicago, November 28.—At the Mercy hospital at midnight it was reported that John Dillon was almost well.

When asked why Mrs. Dillon had been sent for suddenly, the hospital authorities said they did not know why she had been summoned. They were positive, however, in the assertion that she was not called because of anything alarming in the condition of her husband. He is practically well, they said, and in no danger of a relapse.

$5,000 FOR A FIGHT.

San Francisco Bids for Young Corbett-McGovern.

San Francisco, November 28.—Morris Levy of the Hayes Valley Athetic club today forwarded to J. R. McLean of Cincinnati a certified check for $5,000 which the club posts as a guarantee that it can pull off the Young Corbett-Terry McGovern fight. The proposed fight is to take place in this city about Christmas.

COLOMBIAN INVADERS.

Driven Out After Several Disastrous Engagements.

Caracas, Venezuela, November 28.—The Colombian invaders under Generals Garbidas and Espirtu Morales, after several defeats were obliged to re-cross the frontier, November 25. They left numerous prisoners in the hands of the Venezuelan troops, among them Chief of Staff Briceno, who was abandoned in a wounded condition and a quantity of ammunition. The revolutionary general, Latos, is still lying sick at Willemstad, Curacao.

LANDAU ARRAIGNED.

Cotton Swindler Who Beat One Firm Out of $200,000.

New York, November 28.—William Landau of Buffalo, who was arrested yesterday as an alleged cotton swindler through which Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., bankers of this city, were reported to have lost $200,000, was arraigned today and held in $1,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny. On the affidavit on which he was held the name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. was scratched out and the name of The Sea Insurance company, which has offices in this city, was substituted. Mr. Thalmann, who was in court, would not make any explanation of the change, though he said that his firm was thoroughly protected.

N. P. TRAINS MET.

They Are Supposed to Have Been Running on Conflicting Orders.

Missoula, Mont., November 28.—Two Northern Pacific freight trains came together in a head on collision about three miles east of Missoula this morning. An unknown boy, who boarded a car of furniture at Helena, is believed to be under the wreckage, which was piled about the track for a considerable distance.

Both engineers were severely injured and the fireman of one engine sustained a broken leg. The collision is believed to be due to conflicting orders.

FIGHTING FOR LANGUAGE.

Barcelona, November 28.—The riots which took place here yesterday as the outcome of the publication of decrees restricting the use of the Catalan language were renewed today. The gendarmes, endeavoring to preserve order, received a volley of stones and were at first compelled to retreat, but eventually they forced their way into the university and arrested a number of students, who were the leading spirits in the disturbance.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE ILL.

Chicago, November 28.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Crawfordsville, Ind., says: "The family of General Lew Wallace is quite alarmed over the illness with which he has been suffering. At present he is confined to bed. The trouble started with a diseased tooth, but developed until the general is in quite a weak and serious condition."

KNOCKED OUT BY HANDLER.

Baltimore, Md., November 28.—Joe Handler of Newark, N. J., knocked out Herman Miller of Baltimore, Joe Gans' sparring partner in the thirteenth round before the Eureka Athletic club.

TURKISH CRUELTY AMONG CHRISTIANS

The Porte's Winter Campaign Against the Macedonians.

London, November 28.—Mail advices received here from Constantinople under the date of November 24th say: In spite of all the denials, the porte is adopting barbarous methods in crushing the Macedonian peasants. The winter has set in and danger from revolutionary bands is over, yet the Turkish authorities seem to think the time has come to act. In the face of promises of free pardon to those who returned to their homes, the Christian villagers have been shockingly tortured to make them betray alleged concealed depots of arms or give information regarding the working of the Macedonian committee.

The bastinado has been frequently employed until the victims were crippled for life, their feet being beaten to a pulp by the Turkish soldiers. Peasants were also hung by their heels to the ceiling and boiling hot eggs were put in their arm pits. Even the priests were not spared and the troops openly plundered the peasants who are being driven to despair.

SILVER IN MANILA.

The Market Price Far Below the Government Rate.

Manila, November 28.—Silver is being sold commercially here at 2.70, ten points below the official rate.

Unless the market rallies the government will be forced to change the official rate to meet the market rate. Every decline in the price of silver increases the seriousness of the business situation in these islands.

WEATHER TO-DAY.

Washington, November 28.—Forecast for New Mexico and Arizona: Fair Saturday and Sunday.

POOR COMFORT.

Cold Water Drinker Finds a Relief in Postum Coffee.

Our American people, who are nervous and overstrained, would never drink coffee if they knew how well and clear-headed they would be without it.

"When I was a little child," says Miss M. D'Alt of Topeka, Kan., "I commenced the drinking of coffee. Naturally nervous, it made me as the years went on, a most miserable wretch, always in an unnatural state of excitement. I found, as I grew older, that I would at times stagger as a drunken person. It was coffee, for I had no desire to drink anything in liquors.

My health was very bad and my brother and I were talking of quitting coffee, when I was stricken with typhoid fever. Upon my recovery, my brother wisely allowed me no coffee and said if I wished to be well again, I must stop its use.

For a number of years, cold water was my only drink, but this was poor comfort until about three years ago a package of Postum Food Coffee was left at our house. We prepared it as directed and found a wholesome, delicious drink; more than this, it has strengthened me without causing those terrible 'after effects' formerly left upon me by coffee.

I recommended Postum to all my friends and in my varied experience, I find it a safe drink without effect on the nerves and the only one which with me has filled a long felt want."

Many people who have stopped drinking coffee because of its effect on the nerves, will find the pure food drink, Postum, a beverage that when properly made touches the spot, pleases eye and palate and fills the vacancy as no other drink can.

BOSS BOODLER CAUGHT AT LAST

Welcome of Kelly from a European Trip

He Is the Man of the St. Louis Combine Who Distributed the Bribe Money—When He Was Wanted He Was to Be Telephoned for.

Philadelphia, November 28.—After eluding arrest for several months, Charles Kelly, the former speaker of the St. Louis house of delegates, who is wanted in connection with the bribery cases unearthed there some time ago, was arrested in this city at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon. Kelly arrived at New York on the steamer Celtic this morning from Liverpool and had just stepped from the western express in the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania road when he was taken into custody by a detective of this city.

He admitted his identity and is now in the Central police station. He will be given a hearing tomorrow morning by a magistrate and will be held to await requisition papers from the state of Missouri. The labels on Kelly's baggage indicated that he had been in Naples, Paris, London, Berlin, Dublin and Killarney.

WANTED THE WORST.

St Louis, Mo., November 28.—Charles F. Kelly, former speaker of the city council, known as the house of delegates, was the most badly wanted of the members of the coterie known as the "combine," indicted on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the general lighting bill. Kelly was wanted because it is charged he handled the $47,500 bribe money, which according to the evidence had been distributed among the nineteen members of the combine.

"Where did this money come from?" That was the question the grand jury wanted answered, and believing that Kelly could furnish the answer he was indicted on September 8th. He was at the Four Court when the indictment was made against him. A deputy sheriff told him he was wanted. Kelly asked permission to run over to the council chamber to attend to an important matter, saying, "If you need me before I get back telephone me at the house of delegates."

That was the last seen of him by any officers of the law until his arrest in Philadelphia today.

The statute of limitations covering the city lighting deal becomes effective today, and unless indictments are returned before midnight against those who are supposed to have figured in the alleged bribery it will be too late.

A reward of $800 from the state stands for Kelly's arrest.

FEW THANKSGIVING PARDONS.

Washington, November 28.—The president has denied thirty-two applications for pardons, has restored to citizenship five applicants who have served out their terms of imprisonment, and has acted favorably upon six other cases.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

In Spite of Unfavorable Conditions the Stock Market Advances.

New York, November 28.—Prices of stocks closed today considerably higher than on Wednesday, in spite of some rather unfavorable developments and the continuance of some apprehension of monetary conditions. The advance was attributed to some extent to a demand from the short interests to cover.

STOCKS.

Atchison, 82½; do pfd., 98¼; C. & O., 45⅝; Rock Island, blank; Big Four, 95; C. & S., 28¾; do. pfd., 67½; do. second pfd., 42½; Erie, 34; Great Northern pfd., 183; Manhattan, 156; Metropolitan, 140½; Missouri Pacific, 106⅞; New Jersey Central, 165; New York Central, 154⅝; Pennsylvania, 157⅜; St. Louis and Santa Fe, 72¾; do. pfd., 89; do. second pfd., 70½; St. Paul, 177½; Southern Pacific, 63¼; Union Pacific, 100; Amalgamated Copper, 56⅝; Anaconda, 38; Sugar, 121⅛; United States Steel, 36⅝; do. pfd., 83¼; Western Union, 89; Santa Fe Copper, 1½.

BONDS.

United States pfd., 2s reg. and coupon, 108; 3s reg., 107¾; coupon, 108; New 4s reg. and coupon, 135½; Old 4s. reg. and coupon, 109½; 5s. reg. and coupon, 103¾.

METALS.

New York, November 25.—Copper declined 2s 2d at London where it closed £49 14s for spot, £50 for futures. In New York copper was dull and unchanged. Standard closed $10.50 nominal; Lake, $11.25@$11.50; casting and electrolytic, $11.25@$11.30.

Lead declined 1s 3d to £10 12s 6d in London, but continued dull and unchanged here at 4⅛c.

Spelter was unchanged at London at £19 17s 6d, but weak and lower here, closing at $5.15.

Bar silver, 46⅝c; Mexican dollars, 36½c.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, November 28.—There was a fair trade in wheat and after an early advance there was reaction and the close was weak, December being ⅜@½c lower and May ¼@⅜c lower. December corn closed ½c higher, with oats unchanged. January provisions closed from 5@7½c to 12½c lower.

December wheat opened 74⅝@74⅞c, advanced to 75¼c, dropped back again to 74⅝, closing at 74½c.

December corn opened at 54⅝@56, advanced 56⅝c, dropped back to 56c, closed at 55c.

December oats ranged between 31⅝c and 31⅜@31¾c, closing 31½c.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Chicago, November 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,500, including 300 Texans, steady to 15c lower. Good to prime steers $6@$7.40; poor to medium, $3@$6; stockers and feeders, $2@$4.75; cows, $1.40; calves, $3.50@$6.75; Texas fed steers, $3@$4.25; Western steers, $3.50@$4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000. Sheep and lambs, steady, 10@15c higher; good to choice wethers, $3.75@$4.25; fair to choice mixed, $2.75@$5; western sheep, $2.75@$3.85; lambs, $3.75@$5.50.

FENCES MUST COME DOWN.

Says Colonel Mosby, Speaking of the Preserves of Big Cattle Companies.

Omaha, Neb., November 28.—Colonel John S. Mosby, special land agent of the government, who has been called here to testify before the federal grand jury now in session, says: "There will be bloodshed out in Nebraska over that fence matter before it is done, but I propose to have the fences torn down if I have to send a cavalry force there to do it."

"President Roosevelt," continued Colonel Mosby, "has assured me that the fences would be removed. He said: 'This thing must stop or there will be bloodshed over it,' and the president knows just as much about this western land question as any one in the country, too, for he has lived in the west a umber of years.

"Just as soon as I get through this grand jury work here I will go out to Alliance and look after the Standard Cattle company. That firm probably has more land fenced in in Nebraska than any two people, and I must look to it."

MISSING STEAMER'S FATE IN DOUBT

The Bannockburn Supposed to Be Ashore North of Lake Superior.

Montreal, November 28.—News from various sources received here today regarding the missing steamer Bannockburn, has inspired the hope that her crew of twenty men may be safe ashore somewhere on the mainland north of Michipicoten Island. While some doubt still exists, the company officials are confident that the crew escaped, although the Bannockburn is believed here to be a wreck on the rocky north shore of Lake Superior.

The first news came in the form of a telegram from Chicago stating that the Bannockburn was asnore on the mainland, north of Michipicoten island. There was great rejoicing here at Kingston where most of the crew hails from.

A later dispatch from Sault Ste Marie cast some doubt on the news from Chicago. It was stated that the steamer Strathcona had passed within four miles of the island, but saw nothing of the wreck.

It was pointed out by the steamship officials, however, that while the "Soo" dispatch stated that the Bannockburn was not ashore on the island, the other advices were to the effect that the boat was on the mainland directly north of the mainland. It would thus be impossible, they said, for a vessel to pass to the south of the island without sighting the wreck. A later message from the Chicago agents of the company stated that the wreck had been sighted by the Canadian steamer Germanic.

A DOOMED CAMP.

Town of Rochford, S. D., on Fire and Helpless.

Deadwood, S. D., November 28.—At an early hour this morning fire broke out in the eastern part of the town of Rochford. A high wind was blowing at the time and the fire spread with great rapidity. It soon enveloped the only business street of the camp. The camp has no fire department, and as it is far from any other town from which assistance can be sent it looks as though it was doomed to destruction.

At 2 p. m. half of the camp had been burned over, and it was thought that the rest would be destroyed.

The fire started from a defective flue. The loss will be heavy and the insurance small.

MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS.

Contributed by Mine Workers to the Anthracite Miners.

Indianapolis, Nov. 28.—It was officially announced today at the national headquarters of the mine workers that when the miners meet in national convention here in January to prepare a new wage scale Secretary Wilson will report the amount of money given by them to aid the striking anthracite miners.

It is understood that the total is more than $2,000,000. It is also announced that the assessment of the miners for the strike fund stopped November 15.

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WORK OF THE NAVY SEC'Y MOODY'S REPORT

The Business of Training for New Naval Service

The Growth of Our Strength Upon the Sea—The Needs Which the War With Spain Left Among Its Legacies. The Time for the Increase of the Navy, Says the Report, Is When There Is Neither War Nor Rumor of War—Nothing Is Wanted Worse Now Than More Officers.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy, William H. Moody, was made public today. The report is comparatively brief, but it covers fully the operations of the department for the fiscal year, and furnishes many interesting details concerning the navy:

The disturbed conditions in the West Indies and the Carribean have required the constant presence of our ships charged with the duty of maintaining order by moral influence, protecting the interests of our citizens and those of other nations committed to us, and of preserving the treaty rights of the government. These duties have been performed in harmonious co-operation with the department of state.

The navy rendered essential aid in the relief furnished to the inhabitants of the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent afflicted by the volcanic eruption occurring in May last.

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.

The secretary points out that the task which is employing the highest energies of the navy, and receiving the greatest attention from the heads of bureaus, the commanders in chief of stations, the commanding and subordinate officers of squadrons, divisions and single vessels everywhere, is the work of training. To the development of the greatest efficiency in all branches of the service the attention, zeal and thought of those in charge is mainly directed. This is an era of training. The reports of the several bureaus are largely made up of criticisms upon and plans for the improvement of the present systems of practice, drill and instructions.

The training of apprentice boys and landsmen entering for the first time the enlisted force of the navy in all that is comprehended by the term "the sea habit;" the training of seamen who have acquired this, but need greater familiarity with the specialized work of a modern ship of war; the training of officers and men of the marine corps in the military and naval duties of that organization; the training of officer, and men as sailors and marines, in the essential matter of marksmanship with all arms, great and small, including machine and rapid-fire guns, in the care and handling of ordnance, and particularly in "gun pointing;" training in developing and maintaining the efficiency of the main engines of ships, as well as of all auxiliary machinery and devices, steam, electrical and other; the training of young officers of the staff corps in the specialties of their profession, as well as in its general obligations and duties; the training of junior officers in torpedo work of all kinds, and in the handling of the smaller vessels, and the training of more experienced officers in the capacity to bring out and utilize the full powers of the vessels under their command, whether operating singly or in squadrons, appears to be the important present business of the navy.

VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were under construction for the navy, by contract, the following vessels: Eight battleships six armored cruisers, 9 protected cruisers, 4 monitors, 13 torpedo boat destroyers, 7 torpedo boats, and 7 submarine torpedo boats. The general progress of the work upon these vessels, particularly those of the larger class, has not been found to be satisfactory. The battleships were, on the 30th of June, 1902, from 10 to 29 months behind contract time; the armored cruisers from 4 to 13 months; the protected cruisers from 6 to 18 months, while the monitors were from 16 to 19 months in arrears.

In the cases of the larger vessels the causes assigned for slow progress are the non-delivery of structural material, the inability of shipyards to obtain a sufficient supply of skilled labor, and, in some cases, strikes. Other causes have contributed to the result. The department has recently taken steps to remove, as far as practicable, any grounds of delay over which it can exercise control, and has notified contractors that they will be held to accountability for failure to push forward the work of construction with due diligence, if such failure shall occur, and particularly for any delays which may at any time be caused by preference being given to private over public work.

In the case of the torpedo boats and the destroyers, the contractors have assigned as an additional reason for delay that the contracts for their construction were so exacting that compliance with them has been well nigh impossible.

PRESENT FIGHTING STRENGTH.

The United States now has eleven warships of the first rate. These include the battleships Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, and the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York. The ships of the second class include the battleship Texas, the monitors Puritan and Monterey, and the protected cruisers Columbia, Minneapolis, Olympia, Chicago, Yankee, Prairie, Buffalo, Dixie, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark and San Francisco, or twenty good fighting ships. In the long list of third rate vessels, in which class are the colliers, refrigerator ships, tank steamers and hospital ships, are found the cruisers Rainbow and Panther, the protected cruisers Al-

(Continued on Third Page.)

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