

ARBITRATION FOR VENEZUELA.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Summary of the Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States.

The London Chronicle publishes a summary of the agreement of the Venezuela boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

There are four separate heads to the agreement. The first head provides for the appointment of an arbitration tribunal to determine the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. The second head provides for the appointment of a tribunal consisting of two to be nominated by the Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, two to be nominated by the British Supreme Court, and the fifth, a jurist, to be selected by the other four. In the event of their failure to agree, Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, is to select the fifth member.

This fifth may be a judge of the said court, and he will preside over the tribunal as its head.

The third head of the agreement directs that the tribunal shall investigate all the facts necessary to decide the controversy as to the extent of territory known to belong respectively to the United States and to Spain at the date Great Britain acquired Guiana.

The fourth head provides that the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts necessary to arrive at a proper decision, and shall be governed in their findings by three short rules, the most important of which provides that actual holdings of prescription of 50 years shall make good title. The arbitrators are empowered to give effect to settlers' rights in establishing facts; the ordinary rules of law shall prevail.

The agreement is dated November 12, and is signed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The agreement will be the basis of a treaty to be concluded between Great Britain and Venezuela. In fact, it will be a treaty in itself, only requiring clauses to be added relating to the procedure, the compensation of members of the tribunal and other minor routine matters.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A West Virginia Town Loses Many of Its Business Houses.

Spencer, W. Va., was almost destroyed by fire since Sunday midnight. Thirty-nine stores and dwelling houses were destroyed, many of them with their entire contents. The fire had its origin in a room over Simmons & Co.'s general store. This building stood on the main business street, and when the fire was once started it swept the street, leaving destruction in its path.

There was no effective way to combat the flames. Men, women and children carried buckets of water, which were thrown on the blazing buildings, but the angry flames licked it up and, gathering renewed strength from a stiff breeze, swept up along the street, and throwing the people in the town into terror and panic. After leaving one square, it darted into a side street, sweeping along both sides.

Among the buildings burned were the Simmons general store, M. J. G. Hurdman & Co.'s big hardware store, Chapman House, Chambers Hotel, Chapman's drug store, Parson's drug store, Llewellyn's grocery store, Hoyt Bennett cigar store and photographic gallery, two restaurants owned by H. A. Caster and J. W. Caster, Goff's store, Smith's clothing store, and other houses and stores, the entire business portion of the town being wiped out. The Masonic temple was destroyed. The bank was located in this building.

The fire started at 11:04 Sunday night, and burned until Monday morning. The fire burned down to the depot, but did not get a start on that building. A lot of cars standing on some sidings had to be moved to escape destruction. This is the second time Spencer has suffered a calamity of this kind. About seven years ago, practically the same portion of the town which went Sunday night was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000.

The asylum buildings, being across the creek from Spencer, were out of danger, but the burning buildings could be seen by the inmates, and the attendants had their hands full in handling the patients, who were frightened and terror-stricken.

Spencer is the seat of Roane county, and is on the Ravenswood, Spencer & Glenville railroad.

WRECKED AND BURNED.

The Steamer Wallula Goes on the Rocks at Connet.

The steamer Wallula, ore laden, from Ashland, Wis., to Connetaut, O., went on the rocks while trying to make the latter port Friday morning and was burned and sunk. Ten of the people aboard were rescued by the life saving crew, and two sailors, known only as Wilson and "Pat," were drowned.

The Wallula endeavored to come into Connet harbor while heavy seas were rolling, and as she neared the shore signals of distress were sent up. She was so heavily laden and rocked so violently that a rudder chain broke and the crew lost control of her. In order to put the vessel ashore as safely as possible, Captain Holmes ordered the sea-cocks to be opened to let in water. One cock broke and the water rushed in so rapidly that she rapidly settled. Then all hands were sent to the pumps, and as the vessel sank the captain ordered the men to look to their safety. The life savers were striving to reach the sinking ship and got near enough to send lines aboard and save ten lives. The vessel drove on the rocks with the gale blowing 28 miles an hour and as she struck bottom a blaze sprang up, snatching up and continuing to burn until she knew full well.

The Wallula was owned by Thomas Wilson of Cleveland, O., was valued at \$30,000 and was insured for \$70,000.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH MEXICANS.

Five Horse Thieves Captured, One Killed and Six Got Away.

Five Mexican horse thieves are in jail at Arapahoe, Okla., and one of their comrades is dead after a terrible battle with the sheriff's posse from Greer and Washita counties.

The band had been perpetrating many outrages through Western Oklahoma. The officers of Washita and Greer counties, led by Sheriff Brennan, organized a posse and started on their trail. They came up with the Mexicans in camp about 75 miles southwest of Perry. The robbers opened fire and a pitched battle ensued. More than 100 shots were fired.

The officers surrounded the band, and when the smoke had cleared away one Mexican was found dead and two wounded. Two of the posse were wounded. Six of the Mexicans escaped.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Spanish Authorities at Havana Report Some Bad Arrivals in Pinar del Rio Province.

The Mexican Government has sent to Congress a bill to make military service compulsory.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Mutual Life Underwriters' Association is in session in Kansas City.

The Baso Car Wheel Works, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., have received \$500,000 worth of orders since inception.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Unitarian Congress of the Middle States and Canada is being held in Rochester, N. Y.

BURNED TO DEATH.

John Dolan Loses a 13-Year-Old Daughter Along With His Property.

A serious fire with disastrous results occurred at Jacksonville, Center county, Pa., Sunday afternoon, when the dwelling house, barn and all the outbuildings on the farm of John Dolan were completely destroyed. The origin of the conflagration is a mystery.

An Altona special says: "The house, with a few other occupants of the house was a 13-year-old daughter, in the kitchen. The girl was burned to death and Mr. Dolan escaped by jumping from a second-story window. All the household effects, the year's crops in the barn, and all the stock, were entirely destroyed. The loss is about \$5,000, on which there is no insurance. The family are prostrated over the burning of the youngest daughter. Baker's flouring mills, one of the oldest land marks of Blair county, were destroyed by fire. The buildings were constructed in 1854 at a cost of \$40,000 by Elias Baker, an old iron master. For the last 13 years the plant has been entirely idle.

Just previous to the discovery of the fire three tramps were seen entering one of the mill entrances. In a short time two of them came out and fled to the hills. What became of them is a mystery as yet unsolved. There is a suspicion in circulation that he may have been the victim of foul play at the hands of his two companions. The ruins will be searched. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

MORRISON PLEADED GUILTY.

The Defaulting Bank Cashier Gets Ten Years in Prison.

George H. Morrison, recently treasurer of Rensselaer county, N. Y., pleaded guilty to two indictments, one charging felony in refusing to turn over \$250,000 in his possession and the other for misappropriation of \$4,500 of the county funds. Counsel for the accused said that they were satisfied that the people could sustain the charge. Morrison was arraigned immediately and sentenced by Justice Parker to Dannemora for ten years and five months. The sentence on the first indictment was for seven years, the remainder coming under the second indictment. The prisoner took his sentence coolly but was visibly affected when his counsel, Judge Little of White Hall, made a very impressive plea.

Morrison's case was called for trial Tuesday. His counsel then made a motion for a continuance, which Judge Parker overruled. Some jurors had been accepted when the court took a recess. Upon the reassembling of the court the proceedings were suspended by counsel for Morrison announcing that their client wished to plead guilty to the indictments.

BIG SHIPMENT FOR YOKOHAMA.

A Pittsburg Agent Secures a Profitable Contract for His Road.

District Freight Agent John H. McAuliffe, of the Great Northern railroad, with headquarters in Pittsburg, has just closed a contract with the Carnegie steel company to ship from Pittsburg to the Japanese government at Yokohama, Japan, 6,500 tons of steel rails and fastenings, the shipment going via Cleveland, Northern steamship company, Great Northern railroad from Duluth and their steamship line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Seattle to Yokohama.

This is probably one of the largest shipments that has ever gone via the Pacific coast to Japan, and it is a creditable reflection on Mr. McAuliffe in securing this business, as heretofore all large shipments to China and Japan have gone via New York.

The Great Northern road has every facility for handling this business in a successful manner. Its contract with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which translated from the Japanese means Japanese mail steamship company, is for 10 years, and by it the railroad company can send either freight or passenger business to any point on the Asiatic coast from northern Japan to the Buez canal.

CANADA SEEKS RECIPROCIITY.

Will Open Negotiations as Soon as McKinley is Inaugurated.

The statement made in New York by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Finance Minister, that efforts will be made by the Canadian Government to secure a treaty of reciprocity with the United States as soon as President-elect McKinley shall assume office, has awakened the greatest interest among business men in Montreal and throughout Canada.

The commercial interests of the Dominion, consisting of a half a million, are almost a unit in favor of a renewal of what is known as the Elgin reciprocity treaty of 1854, and it is believed that when the representatives of the Canadian Government visit Washington next spring they will endeavor to secure reciprocity legislation along the lines of that treaty.

Two Killed at a Crossing.

Charles Bright, aged 39 years, one of Reading, Pa.'s, well-to-do citizens, and Catherine Boyer, 19 years of age, were killed at the Gibraltar crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad Tuesday. Bright was a married man, and had taken the young woman out for a drive. The buggy was struck by a fast freight at the crossing, Bright being thrown under the wheels and ground to pieces. The girl died a few minutes after the accident. She was a daughter of William Boyer, of Blandon.

Work Begins.

The New York papers have been tabulating the returns from the mills and factories since Tuesday of last week. One showed that in the four days of last week 272 firms resumed operations, giving work to 153,985 men, while nineteen other firms that had been running short time resumed in full, affecting 10,500 men. The tabulated statement of the Erie railroad New York papers showed that 187,010 men had been given work in the four days following the election.

Historic Mines to Be Opened.

The Deen iron mines, near Highland Falls, N. Y., after being closed down for two years, are about to resume work again. At the time of the Revolution these mines were worked nearly a day to supply the patriot army with war material. For more than a hundred years the mines never were closed until two years ago, when the general depression caused them to be shut down. Many other business enterprises are starting up along the Hudson.

Sunk in Her Dock.

The United States battleship Texas, while lying at the Cob dock, Brooklyn navy yard, Monday, had a 13-inch hole stove in her side, caused by the breaking of her sea-cock, and she now lies at the bottom of the dock with her engine room full of water.

The Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company was notified of the accident, and sent the wrecking tugs William E. Chapman and the Huster and the tugs W. H. Lewis and the Astor to the navy yard to raise the sunken battleship.

Employment for 3,000.

The Porter brick yards, located at Chester, Ind., which have been idle for six months, resumed operations Monday morning. Fifteen hundred men returned to work. The syndicate operating the Porter yards control immense brickmaking industries in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and the resumption of work furnishes employment to over 3,000 men.

NEWSY GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITOL.

ANOTHER DISPUTE.

Concerning a South American Boundary Line Placed With Us.

Another long-standing American boundary dispute is to be settled by arbitration in accordance with a treaty executed several days ago at Bogota by which Costa Rica and Colombia having agreed to leave their territorial divisional line to the decision of the president, or in the event that he cannot undertake the responsibility, President Diaz, of Mexico, who is asked, and as a measure of extreme precaution, in case two refusals are received, the never-failing last resource of a reference to the president of Switzerland, is provided for.

Secretary Olney has just been officially informed of this agreement by Senor Calero, the Costa Rican minister, to whom he expressed gratification in the most cordial terms. The announcement coming so quickly after the substantial settlement of the Panama Canal river boundary case, which involved considerable labor. During this delay Colombia made grants in the disputed territory to a New Jersey company for a road from Bozas del Toro to the interior, with grants of land, besides awarding to the Panama Canal company a million acres, located wholly within the limits strenuously claimed by the General American republic.

In the resulting friction, Colombia claimed that the time within which Spain should have acted on the boundary question had expired, and that she was therefore entitled to the territory. Two years ago Secretary Gresham urged both countries to submit the matter to impartial adjudication and on negotiations then inaugurated the treaty of Bogota is the outcome.

Colombia claims on the Atlantic coast as far south as the island of Escudo de Veragua and the river Chiriqui inclusive, and on the Pacific as far as Burica Point. Colombia claims north to Cape Gracias a Dios, on the Atlantic, to the river Golito, emptying into the Golfo Dulce, on the Pacific. The United States has large interests in this territory, particularly at the point near Bozas del Toro.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

Gen. Miles Believes in It, and Thinks It Should Be Larger.

Gen. Miles' annual report is issued. He believes that the freedom of the country of late from Indian outbreaks is to be ascribed to the fact that the Indians now receive better treatment from the government, that they are more impressed with the power of the army to punish them and that their affairs are in many cases managed by competent men. In some instances marked progress has been made against such as the Indians.

Gen. Miles again devotes a large portion of his report to the consideration of questions of coast defense and he renews forcibly his call for a re-organization of that subject made in his former reports.

Gen. Miles says: "An unwise argument has been made against the construction of modern appliances of war, on the theory that it is a danger and a menace to the laboring classes. In some instances marked progress has been made against such as the Indians.

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MAKERS OF BOGUS MONEY.

The Business of "Raising" the Paper Currency Increased.

The annual report of W. P. Hazen, chief of the Secret Service, states that the counterfeiting of paper money has considerably decreased during the past year. This can in part be accounted for by the large increase in "raised" or "altered" notes, some of which are most skillfully executed. He attributes the facility with which the public are deceived by raised notes to the frequent changes of the designs of United States notes, which make it impossible for the public to become familiar with the currency. It is also plain that the distinctive paper in use and the color of the ink are not a protection to the public because a note printed on paper containing silk threads (as a number of the best counterfeiters and all of the raised notes are) is accepted in a majority of instances without hesitation, owing to the erroneous impression that the paper used by the government is manufactured by a secret process and cannot be counterfeited. He has also become convinced that the introduction of silk into the paper tends to lessen its wearing quality, and is therefore responsible for its short life.

The counterfeiting of gold and silver coins has been on the increase. Some counterfeiters of silver coins have appeared on the Pacific coast that are quite as good as the genuine, both in weight and fineness, and made from dies of excellent workmanship.

FAST MAIL DITCHED.

Fifteen People Injured by the Derailing of a Union Pacific Flyer.

Union Pacific No. 3, fast mail, westbound from Denver, struck a broken rail at Ogallala, Neb. One tourist, two chair cars and one pullman turned over in the ditch. Fifteen passengers were injured.

Those most seriously injured are: Conductor L. D. Pierce of North Platte, Neb., badly out and bruised. Mrs. Martha Bradshaw of Sheridan, Mont., right side of head badly bruised and crushed. Mrs. Emma Thomas, en route from England via Butte, Mont., right side of head crushed, collar broken and side injured. James McCandach of Grand Island, Neb., scalp wound and back injured. Charles L. Meyer, 29-31 Liberty street, New York, representing the Cripple Creek mining syndicate, right knee bruised and sprained. A. W. Bristol Cheyenne, scalp wounded.

A number of other passengers received slight cuts from broken glass and some bruises, but were not seriously injured.

Her Mercy Saved Him.

Will Bean, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Clark, wife of a prominent farmer in Marion county, Kentucky, has been captured. He was taken from the sheriff by a mob and taken into Mrs. Clark's presence. She is thought to be in a dying condition as a result of the fright she received, but she fully recognized the negro. The mob was going to Lynch him on the spot, but Mrs. Clark begged them to let the law take its course, and the mob permitted the officers to take the negro to jail at Lebanon. Advice from Lebanon say that the prisoner will be lynched if Mrs. Clark dies.

The National Committee.

Chairman Hanna returned to Cleveland Wednesday. With reference to the establishment of permanent headquarters of the national committee he said that the committee will have offices in Washington. It is understood, however, that the work to be done through these offices will not be of so extensive a character as some persons would wish. In fact, it is said, that nothing further will be attempted than the assistance of the congressional committee in its conduct of the congressional campaign in 1898.

What Japan Wants.

M. Oshima, director of the proposed steel works in Japan, arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama in company with four Japanese engineers. They will visit the great steel plants of Europe and America in order to buy machinery that will cost \$2,000,000. They will stop in Pittsburg on their way to Europe, and will give the contract wherever the best terms are offered.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Miss Frances Willard Was Present at the Opening.

The 500 officers and delegates of the twenty-third annual convention of the national W. C. T. U. were called to order in exposition music hall at St. Louis at 9 o'clock Friday morning by President Frances E. Willard. Prior to this a morning prayer meeting was conducted in Seayler memorial hall by Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwell, of New York. At 11 o'clock the evangelistic hour began. The noonday hour of prayer was observed at 12 o'clock.

In the afternoon reports of committees were in order, also reports of the secretary and treasurer, the latter being given in ten minutes each. Seven departments only were presented at this session.

A welcome meeting was held in the evening.

Miss Willard has completed a survey of the progress of women in all parts of the world, and she announces that women have about succeeded in gaining admission to the general Methodist Episcopal conference, and have been successful in preaching the gospel in all but the Episcopal and Catholic faiths. She says:

"Women are engaged more and more in business, and their occupation embraces nearly all the trades, arts and professions. Out of 461 colleges and universities in the United States only 41 are closed to women. All the others are now co-educational; and, besides, women have 143 schools of the higher educational standard with 30,000 students. One-fourth of the fellowships of the university of Chicago are held by women. Eleven states and 14 colleges and universities are represented by three women fellows. There are 400,000 teachers in the United States, 43 per cent are women; in England the proportion is even greater. Russian girls are thirsty for knowledge. There were 500 applications for the 100 places in the category of the higher school for women at the university of St. Petersburg at the recent examinations. There are 123,955 women teachers in England."

TRAIN WRECKERS SUCCEEDED.

Ugly Smashup on the Louisville and Nashville Line.

The 2:30 train, from Louisville, Friday morning, on the Louisville and Nashville, bound for New Orleans, was wrecked four miles from Montgomery, in a very wild country by train robbers.

The engineer saw an obstruction on the track, but too late to stop the train, which ran down a steep embankment. A railroad had been torn up and nailed down again, three or four inches out of line. The train, comprising two mail coaches, baggage car and two first-class coaches, was completely wrecked. The track was torn up for fully 200 yards.

Three persons were seriously injured. John Thwait, of Atlanta, bound for Dallas, Tex., and W. G. McGlovey, of Monroe, being the most seriously hurt. Two other passengers were injured under the smoking car, and only after an hour's hard work were they extricated. Their names could not be ascertained, but both came from Louisville.

Bloodhounds have been set on the trail of the wreckers by railroad detectives, but as yet no clue has been obtained. The quality parties, suspicion, however, rests on a colored track worker, who was captured near the place. He claims to have been posted there to watch for train wreckers, by the company. He has been held. The damage is fully \$50,000.

GENERAL WEYLER.

Has Taken the Field in Person—Outrage on an American.

Captain General Weyler has taken the field in person against the insurgents under Antonio Maceo, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and reliable news received from the front indicates that the Spanish column is approaching close to the enemy.

General Weyler left Havana on the cruiser Legazpi after midnight on the 9th his destination being the port of Mariel, Province of Pinar del Rio. From Mariel, he understood, the Captain General will go southward on the highway to the town of Artemisa, and along the line of the trocha. Strong reinforcements are being embarked to support the Captain General in his operations now in progress against the insurgents.

General Weyler was accompanied by all the members of his staff, consisting of General Aguilar, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, four captains and the chief of the Havana police.

The Marquis de Asundia remains in charge of the Captain General's office at Havana, with Colonel Ramon Dominguez as his chief of staff.

Advice from Pinar del Rio announce the surrender of the insurgent leader, Filomeno Clímio, Domingo Parra and Alejandro Rubio and eight of their followers.

The insurgents have attacked the villages of San Vicente and Dos Baños, on the railroad between Cristo and Santiago de Cuba, from which place Cristo is not far distant. Telegraphic communication with Cristo is interrupted. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Zayuro and Maya.

Near Jaguay Grande, an electrical battery and 50 dynamite cartridges have been buried. In the mountains of Ciego de Avilla, province of Santa Clara, there has been an increase of yellow fever, and many natives have been attacked.

A dispatch received from Key West, Fla., says: Advice received from Havana that summer Olivette give details of an outrage on an American citizen and the butchery of 19 non-combatant Cubans, including four women, by Spanish soldiers.

The massacre occurred last Thursday, near the town of San Jose Las Yayas, Havana province. A detachment of Spanish soldiers surprised six insurgents, who, however, made their escape, which angered the Spaniards and they began to raid the houses in the neighborhood, alleging that the inhabitants were in sympathy with the rebels.

The Spaniards went to the sugar estate of Frederick L. Craycroft, who came here from Indiana about three years ago. Some of the soldiers entered the house and two of them seized Mrs. Craycroft and assaulted her. The husband in desperation ran to his wife's aid, but was struck down by a sword in the hands of an officer. Two terrible gasches were made in his back and his right arm was nearly severed.

The Spaniards looted the house, took \$850 in cash and then raided eight houses on the estate. They burned eight buildings and shot and killed 19 inmates, four of whom were women.

FARMERS IN CONGRESS.

National Association Opened at Indianapolis.

The sixteenth annual session of the Farmers' national congress began at the State house, Indianapolis, November 19, with about 500 delegates in attendance. Many more who were interested in the matters to be discussed by the congress are present. The body is a non-political organization, and its sessions are open to the public. The congress was called to order at 9:30 a. m. Rev. D. D. Lucas offered prayer and addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Taggart, Governor Matthews, J. G. Kingsbury, editor of the Indiana Farmer, and J. B. Obit, chairman of the farmers' executive committee. These were responded to by Secretary John Stahl, Vice President Cunningham and President E. F. Clayton, of the congress. This was followed by President Clayton's annual address, which shows a rapid growth of the organization and an increasing interest in its objects.

KENTUCKY IS M'KINLEY.

Bourbon Democrats Admit Themselves Defeated.

Headquarters of both the Republican and Democratic campaign committees are closed. It being conceded now that, on the face of the official returns from 115 of the 119 counties, McKinley has carried the state. The official count from the missing counties will not alter the general result. Chairman Roberts figures M'Kinley's plurality at 444, saying that the official returns from the four counties will increase this figure. On the same number of counties the Courier Journal figures the plurality at 498 and the Times puts it at 576.

Bettors who wagered money that Bryan would carry Kentucky now concede that McKinley has carried the state by a small but safe plurality and are paying their bets.

Twenty Spaniards Drowned.

A dispatch from Seville, Spain, to the Central News says that two steamers have been wrecked in a collision at the entrance to the Guadalquivir river. One of the steamers was sunk. Twenty passengers went down with it.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

WYLER DEFEATED.

His First Fight in the Field Said to Have Been Disastrous.

A special from Key West says: Gen. Weyler, acting under instructions from the home government in Madrid, to proceed to the front immediately, left for Mariel by sea. After arriving at Mariel he crossed the trocha and proceeded to Guanajay, where he placed himself at the head of the Spanish forces and marched into the interior with 25,000 men, where he took the field as commander-in-chief of the combined forces under Generals Arocas, Nunez and Echague.

An attack was made upon the camp of Maceo, who was strongly fortified in the hills of Pinar del Rio. Gen. Maceo had been prepared to give the attacking column a warm reception. Gen. Echague attacked Maceo on the right and Gen. Melguito attacked the stronghold on the left. Maceo had 500 sharpshooters, who singled out the Spanish generals, Echague and Melguito, and shot them down. Gen. Weyler, it is reported, was slightly wounded in the leg. This battle lasted several hours, and heavy losses are reported on both sides. Maceo succeeded in routing Weyler and his troops. The loss of the two Spanish generals had the desired effect and they made a hasty retreat.

The result of this battle caused great excitement in Havana, and strong protests have been forwarded to the home government against the retention of Gen. Weyler as captain-general of Cuba by some of the Spanish citizens of the island.

The report that Maceo has left his forces and gone to Maximino Gomez is without foundation. He is still with his forces in the Pinar del Rio, his strong hold.

The above version of the first conflict between Gen. Weyler's troops and the insurgents under Maceo differs materially from Gen. Weyler's official report, as called from Havana, in which he claims a victory.

In an interview Friday morning, Premier Canovas del Castillo said that there had been serious reverses in Cuba, but that these ought not to discourage the national spirit.

Within the present month, he said, the government were sending such reinforcements to Cuba and the Philippine Islands as would be able to put an end to the wars in both countries in a short time.

Until the country objected to the sacrifices he declared, the government would never desist in their prosecution of the wars in Cuba and the Philippines.

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General Weyler left Havana on the cruiser Legazpi after midnight on the 9th his destination being the port of Mariel, Province of Pinar del Rio. From Mariel, he understood, the Captain General will go southward on the highway to the town of Artemisa, and along the line of the trocha. Strong reinforcements are being embarked to support the Captain General in his operations now in progress against the insurgents.

General Weyler was accompanied by all the members of his staff, consisting of General Aguilar, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, four captains and the chief of the Havana police.

The Marquis de Asundia remains in charge of the Captain General's office at Havana, with Colonel Ramon Dominguez as his chief of staff.

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Near Jaguay Grande, an electrical battery and 50 dynamite cartridges have been buried. In the mountains of Ciego de Avilla, province of Santa Clara, there has been an increase of yellow fever, and many natives have been attacked.

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The massacre occurred last Thursday, near the town of San Jose Las Yayas, Havana province. A detachment of Spanish soldiers surprised six insurgents, who, however, made their escape, which angered the Spaniards and they began to raid the houses in the neighborhood, alleging that the inhabitants were in sympathy with the rebels.

The Spaniards went to the sugar estate of Frederick L. Craycroft, who came here from Indiana about three years ago. Some of the soldiers entered the house and two of them seized Mrs. Craycroft and assaulted her. The husband in desperation ran to his wife's aid, but was struck down by a sword in the hands of an officer. Two terrible gasches were made in his back and his right arm was nearly severed.

The Spaniards looted the house, took \$850 in cash and then raided eight houses on the estate. They burned eight buildings and shot and killed 19 inmates, four of whom were women.

GENERAL WEYLER.

Has Taken the Field in Person—Outrage on an American.

Captain General Weyler has taken the field in person against the insurgents under Antonio Maceo, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and reliable news received from the front indicates that the Spanish column is approaching close to the enemy.

General Weyler left Havana on the cruiser Legazpi after midnight on the 9th his destination being the port of Mariel, Province of Pinar del Rio. From Mariel, he understood, the Captain General will go southward on the highway to the town of Artemisa, and along the line of the trocha. Strong reinforcements are being embarked to support the Captain General in his operations now in progress against the insurgents.

General Weyler was accompanied by all the members of his staff, consisting of General Aguilar, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, four captains and the chief of the Havana police.

The Marquis de Asundia remains in charge of the Captain General's office at Havana, with Colonel Ramon Dominguez as his chief of staff.

Advice from Pinar del Rio announce the surrender of the insurgent leader, Filomeno Clímio, Domingo Parra and Alejandro Rubio and eight of their followers.

The insurgents have attacked the villages of San Vicente and Dos Baños, on the railroad between Cristo and Santiago de Cuba, from which place Cristo is not far distant. Telegraphic communication with Cristo is interrupted. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Zayuro and Maya.

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