

Britain to appropriate the \$75,000 indemnity demanded.

It is a significant fact the largest part of the Nicaragua's foreign debt is represented by bonds held in London and payable there in 1919. This foreign debt aggregates \$2,105,227. The London holders have thus far received their interest on their bonds very promptly. If, however, Nicaragua is crippled by this seizure of her customs receipts, it may react by a failure to meet the interest on the bonds held in London.

The diplomatic representatives of the Central and South American republics are very much disturbed by this late feature of the case (the meeting of bond obligations) for they fear it opens a vista of endless trouble and aggression in the future. Their idea is that once Great Britain has permitted without interference to collect this special indemnity, she will avail herself of the excuse offered by the Failure of Nicaragua to meet her interest on foreign debts to assume the task of collecting this forcibly in the manner, notwithstanding the fact the failure may be brought about by her own seizure of the customs receipts, which were to be applied to the payment of this interest. Of course this would necessitate the occupation of Corinto, after the original indemnity shall have been collected, which would only add to the distress of Nicaragua and should she be then unable, as seems likely, to meet this last demand, the occupancy may be prolonged so indefinitely as to amount to a permanent occupation of the territory.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—A special to the *Republic* from Washington, D. C., says: The President is much concerned over the situation in Nicaragua. Secretary Gresham this morning interviewed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Nicaraguan Minister Guzman drove out to Woodley and laid before President Cleveland the latest phase of the indemnity trouble. One by one the members of the cabinet dropped in, and a special meeting was convened shortly after noon. The outcome of the discussion is understood that the administration is disposed to use its good offices between Nicaragua and Great Britain so far as it consistently can.

President Cleveland feels that as matters now stand the United States can do nothing except to request Lord Kimberley not to force a settlement of the indemnity in a summary manner, but to permit a sufficient time to elapse in order that Nicaragua may emerge from the controversy without prejudice to the national dignity. It is understood that Secretary Gresham communicated with Sir Julian on this subject tonight. If the British foreign office shall agree to the suggestion of the President, the incident will probably be closed within the next fortnight by a compliance on the part of Nicaragua with Great Britain's terms.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Vienna says the Russian government has expelled Mme. Modjeska, the well-known actress, from Warsaw, owing to a violent speech she made against Russia in Chicago.

On February 27th an order issued by the Russian government forbade Mme. Modjeska to fulfill an engagement at

the Warsaw theater in consequence of a speech she had delivered before the Chicago Art Institute on the subject of Polish women. Soon after this speech Mme. Modjeska was notified she could not appear again on the stage within the Russian jurisdiction.

In the course of her speech at Chicago Mme. Modjeska said: "I shall not dwell upon the developments of our political institutions. They (the Russians) have laughed to scorn the belief that there was ever a Polish nation. They have restricted, if not wholly prohibited the use of our language. Under such condition, could there be any organized effort of women? Why, it would be considered a political crime; it would bring its punishment. I cannot tell what the Polish women are doing, because to do so would bring punishment upon the heroic workers."

"We have had a constant struggle for independence. An unholy alliance was formed to crush out our country, rob it of its free government and destroy its institutions. The gates have been closed. Men have destroyed Poland, but her women have stood guard at the gates of their country. It was she who preserved patriotism and honor in spite of Siberia, and what is worse, the lash, to the everlasting disgrace of the Russian government."

"Our enemies make a great mistake if they think they have destroyed us. As long as a Polish woman lives Poland will live. We may have merited punishment for our frailties. God know! Maybe we have. We have heard much of the Roman and Spartan mothers. That is well, but I hope the world will bear more of the Polish mother. The Polish mother is waiting patiently for the insurrection, and if there is justice on earth she will not wait in vain."

The speech was delivered to the World's Congress of Representative Women.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 25.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Mata has given out a copy of the dispatch received by the Nicaraguan government from Admiral Stevenson, of the British squadron of warships now at Corinto. This dispatch read:

"Have received instructions from her majesty's government to hand you the accompanying dispatch from Lord Kimberley, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs. I have the honor to present to your excellency Commander Stokes, of H. M. S. Royal Arthur, who is the bearer of this dispatch together with a letter and proclamation from me."

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that unless I receive a reply within three days from date containing the full compliance of the Nicaraguan government with the demands contained in Lord Kimberley's dispatch, or in the event of no answer being received within the time fixed or if the answer is unsatisfactory, I shall at once land an armed force taking military possession of Corinto by occupying the custom house and other government buildings and appointing Captain Frederick Percival French, of the Royal Arthur, governor of the port."

"The lives, private property and trade of all foreigners will be protected. In the event of any resistance or dis-

turbances arising, I shall use the force at my disposal to maintain order. A copy of the accompanying proclamation will be issued to each official in Corinto, both Nicaraguan and foreign, on my taking possession of the place."

The proclamation referred to says: "Whereas, the Nicaraguan government having unlawfully seized the person of Her Britannic Majesty's vice-consul at Bluefields, together with some twenty British subjects, and confined them in the town of Managua or expelled them from Nicaraguan territory, I have in consequence received orders from Her Majesty's government to occupy the town of Corinto and seize all vessels carrying the Nicaraguan flag and hold the same until such time as the Nicaraguan government has complied with the demands of the British government. Be it known that during the occupation of Corinto, the lives, property and trade of all foreigners will be respected and the force now landed will occupy only government buildings."

"In the event of any resistance or disturbance arising, I shall be compelled to use the means at my disposal to maintain order. I have constituted Captain Frederick Percival French, of the Royal Arthur, governor of the port. H. L. STEPHENSON, Rear Admiral."

The Nicaraguan government is still considering Great Britain's demand, and opinions here differ on what will be the ultimate result.

CALCUTTA, April 25.—A dispatch from Simla today announces that the contents of the diary of Dr. Robertson, the British political agent at Chitral, who was besieged in a fort there and relieved Saturday last, by a column commanded by Col. Kelly which reached Chitral from Gilgit, after accomplishing a brilliant military achievement in passing over the snow-covered Shandar pass, 12,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, has been received there. He says on March 3 the British garrison made a reconnaissance in force, lost 22 officers and men killed, and had 31 wounded. The siege proper began on March 4. On the 8th, the enemy tried to set fire to the water tower and on the 14th the besiegers attacked the east side of the fort, but were repulsed. The tribesmen occupied a summer house about fifty yards from the tower. On April 15th and 16th they advanced the stone breastwork to within forty yards of the main gate of the fort. On April 17th the enemy fired the tower, while the garrison was fighting the flames.

Dr. Robertson was wounded and several of the British force killed or wounded. The enemy attempted on April 8th, to set fire to the citadel, and on the 11th the fort was attacked on all sides. The garrison made a sortie on April 17th, recaptured the summer house and blew up the enemy's mine. The British loss in the sortie was eight killed and thirteen wounded. The enemy lost sixty killed, thirty-five of whom were bayoneted by the troops. On April 19th the siege was raised. The British soldiers suffered terribly from bad food and exhaustion of the medical stores. The heavy loss of life suffered by the besieged was due to the splendid marksmanship of the tribesmen.

YANKTON, S. D., April 26.—A num-