

bacon are far from telling the whole truth. Col. Fondevilla has instituted a reign of terror at that place. His name is well known to the American press as that of the most bloodthirsty officer of Gen. Weyler's command. He is a favorite of the captain general, and has been appointed military commander of Guanaboa, just across the bay from Havana. Fully 500 families have left the town and moved into Havana since his taking charge. People are taken from their homes at night and killed with machetes in the outskirts of the city.

"The world is then made to believe that such people were leaving their homes to join rebels who swarm the neighborhood. I know of thirty-nine persons who have thus been done away with. Even honest Spaniards are shocked at Fondevilla's acts. One of these honest Spaniards warned me that my name was on a list with more than 200 more kept by Fondevilla as men marked by him for secret execution as rebel sympathizers. Being a thoroughly neutral man, and having good friends among Cubans and Spaniards alike, I managed to obtain my passport for the United States.

"I owe my escape from Fondevilla's clutches to my Spanish friends, for whom I feel the greatest gratitude."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The mining world has been set by the ears by the developments in the Kennedy mine in Grass valley county within the past few days. At a perpendicular depth of over 2,100 feet a body of rich ore, fully thirty feet in width, has been discovered. In magnitude the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explodes a long-cherished and heretofore believed infallible tradition of the search for gold on the Pacific coast. It is an old theory, which age has almost crystallized into a formula, that gold ore disappears after a certain depth has been attained. This is a creed of every old prospector from the Yukon to the Panama Isthmus.

The development in the Kennedy not only topples over this old-time belief, but may lead to a revolution in mining in this state, for the deeper the progress is made in the Kennedy, the wider grows the ore body.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The World this morning publishes the following special correspondence from Greytown, B. G.:

The announcement that Lord Salisbury has agreed to submit the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela to arbitration has not been accepted by the British colonists with satisfaction for the further prolongation of negotiations is seriously restricting the investment of foreign capital in development of the colonies. That Secretary Olney has scored as a diplomat in this matter, is readily admitted. But Lord Salisbury is as soundly rated for having yielded to arbitration upon territory over which the Dutch exercised a jurisdiction that has been continued by the British since they succeeded to the Dutch possession and right. That Lord Salisbury's decision has had for the time being at least a detrimental effect on investments in the colony of British Guiana is proved by a steady fall in the value of shares

in the gold mining companies operating within the disputed territory, the numerous applications for an extension of time in decisions regarding gold mine options and the almost general inclination to halt in the further development of the gold industry.

Still the colonists are satisfied that it is but a question of time when their claims to the entire gold bearing area north and west of the Esquibo, the right bank of the Amacura river, will be fully established, retaining to the colony the valuable properties on the Barima and Barama rivers and their tributaries. As to the Cuyuni the evidences of Dutch occupation are still visible and the documentary proof of British jurisdiction from the time of the earliest settlement is considered here as complete.

The British government has had a specialist searching the old Dutch records in the archives of British Guiana and two days ago a discovery was made which, in the absence of exact data defining the limits of the Dutch possessions, is regarded here as conclusive evidence that the British from their earliest occupation of Guiana exercised jurisdiction over the entire northwest territory up to and beyond the Amacura.

There is no documentary evidence to show that the British government not only claimed the territory and assumed a protectorate over the Indian tribes, but that the Indian chief made periodical returns to the British government. Among the documents discovered is the census return of 1817 sent in by the respective chiefs on the Moruga, Waini, Barima, Marauni and Cuyuni rivers. The population is enumerated in the returns and the number of men in each tribe capable of taking up arms is carefully detailed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—The tug Mary Ann, from New York, sighted the schooner M. L. Bonnell shortly after 9 o'clock last night in the vicinity of Greenwich. The schooner appeared to be all right, with sails set and side lights burning. At that time there were no signs of fire. Overhauling her, the Mary Ann's captain discovered fire on the schooner aft. He waited to see rockets sent up, but no signals were given. Approaching the vessel he suddenly detected two boats pulling across the schooner's bow in a stealthy manner. Aboard the boats were chests and other goods, evidently the effects of the captain and crew. He halted the boats and asked if help was needed. The reply he received was a warning accompanied by an oath: "Don't go nearer, she is loaded with cartridges and oil."

The skipper of the schooner, Allen by name, boarded the Mary Ann, while his crew stuck to the boats. Captain Rogers proffered Captain Allen his assistance, but was informed that the crew would stand by until the vessel was gone and then make for the Norwalk light. The story of Skipper Allen is to the effect that the mate had a lamp in the cabin, when the bottom suddenly fell out and the oil scattered upon the floor and ignited. Allen gave no reason for leaving his vessel without making an effort to save her except to say that owing to her cargo it was dangerous to remain longer aboard. Allen alleged that a

part of his cargo was stored under the cabin, and Captain Rogers thinks that a peculiar place to stow such a cargo.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Chronicle says in an editorial: "We announce this morning the event of the nineteenth century," and follows this with the preamble and the text of fifteen articles of the general arbitration treaty signed yesterday at Washington between the United States and Great Britain. The second article provides that all pecuniary claims not exceeding an aggregate of £100,000 sterling, and which shall not involve a determination of territorial claims, shall be decided by an arbitration tribunal, to be constituted as provided in the third article.

The third article provides that each of the high contracting parties shall nominate as arbitrator a jurist of national repute, and these two, within two months, shall select an umpire. If they fail in this the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members of the Supreme court of the United States and the judicial committee of the privy council of Great Britain, each nominating a body acting by a majority. If they fail to agree within three months the umpire shall be selected in accordance with article 10, namely, by the king of Sweden. The umpire shall preside over the tribunal, and the award of the majority shall be final.

Article 4 provides that all pecuniary claims exceeding £100,000 sterling, or disputes involving treaty rights but not territorial claims, shall be decided by the tribunal in accordance with article 5. Article 5 provides for the submission of the foregoing to the tribunal, where the awards, if unanimous, shall be final, but if not unanimous either of the contracting parties may, within six months from the date of the award, demand a review thereof. The matter shall then be submitted to a tribunal of five entirely fresh jurists, each side selecting two, and the four thus chosen selecting an umpire within three months. In the event of a failure the umpire shall be chosen in accordance with article 8, or failing that, by King Oscar of Sweden. The award of a majority of the tribunal shall be final.

Article 6 provides that territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal of six, three of whom, subject to the provisions of article 8, shall be judges of the Supreme court of the United States or judges of the circuit court, nominated by the President of the United States, and the other three shall be judges of the British supreme court or members of the judicial committee of the privy council, nominated by the queen, whose award, by a majority of not less than five to one, shall be final. In case the award is made by a less majority it shall also be final, unless either power shall, within three months, protest that the award was erroneous, when it shall be invalid. There shall even then be no recourse to hostile measures until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both parties.

Article 12 provides that each government shall pay its own counsel and arbitrator, and the tribunal, in finally disposing of the matter, shall direct whatever, if any, of the expenses of the unsuccessful party.