

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 29.—Mr. G. Roseller, of this city, an old personal friend of Justice Brewer, chairman of the Venezuelan commission, has recently discovered among the family archives an old map that may throw light on the Venezuelan boundary question. It has been handed down from father to son in the family, but is still well preserved. It is a map showing the coast of "New Andalusia, or Province of Guiana," according to the division of the Spaniards. The map was engraved and published by William Faden, geographer to the king of England, and is dated October 6, 1783. The lines of the map tend to contradict the British assumption as to the boundary. The map will be forwarded to the commission.

LISBON, Jan. 30.—While King Charles was returning to his palace today after a drive in an open carriage, an anarchist workman threw a stone at his majesty. The missile hit his aide-de-camp, who jumped from the carriage, seized and held the anarchist until the police arrived. The prisoner was removed. He shouted for social revolution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—The renewal of the massacres at Aintab, Amasia and Van is feared. The ambassadors have called the attention of the Porte to the alarming rumors.

Letters received from the insurgents of Zeltoun say that no excesses were committed by them, until they heard of the massacre at Marash. Then they took vengeance upon the Turks.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 30.—The pap jacket of the blast furnace was blown out at Arkansas Valley smelter this morning, allowing the red hot metal and slag to escape. James Powers was terribly burned and cut, will die. Others were severely injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on a bill having for its object the appointment of a commission to treat with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians. It is the purpose of the bill to induce these Indians to so modify their treaty rights that the privilege they now possess of hunting on the unoccupied public lands shall not conflict with state game laws, and give occasion for such disturbances as occurred at Jackson's Hole, Wyo., last year.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 30.—The third warship constructed by the private southern shipyard since the war, and also the largest merchant steamer built in this country with the exception of the two American trans-Atlantic liners built by Cramp, were launched successfully here by the Newport News Shipbuilding company at high tide this morning in the presence of a distinguished party from Washington, members of the House naval affairs committee, Admiral Brown, commanding the Norfolk navy yard, and 5,000 people from adjacent towns. There were present also representatives of Admiral Bunce's great fleet in Hampton roads, Senators Carter and Mantle, of Montana, and Assistant Secretary McAfee, who represented the navy department in the absence of Secretary Herbert.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Washington says:

Senator John P. Jones has received the following message from John Hays Hammond, who is in jail at Pretoria, South Africa: "I was arrested with sixty-four others charged with sedition and high treason. The circumstances are as follows:

"The history of the Transvaal is that of a small, unenlightened, retrogressive community. The government is a narrow oligarchy, with a bad, inefficient administration. The population, including many prominent Americans, comprises more than twice the number of the governing class. They are the wealth producers capable of all industries, yet they bear nine-tenths of the taxation. They feel themselves alone, have no voice in affairs, are excluded from franchise, have no municipal government, no participation of the children for the public schools.

"They are oppressively taxed and badly treated. The independence of the supreme court is constantly assailed by the legislature. This condition of affairs has prevailed for years. All petitions for redress of grievances and remonstrances to the Boer legislature were treated with scorn.

"In December the leading citizens of Johannesburg including all the prominent Americans constituted a reform committee to obtain constitutional redress and issued a manifesto of their demands, having first hoisted the Transvaal flag and sworn to maintain the integrity of the republic. While agitating the questions constitutionally, the Jameson incident occurred. It was quite dissociated from the reform movement.

"December 31st the government sent a committee to Johannesburg asking the reform committee to send a deputation to Pretoria. The deputation went and conferred with the government. No understanding was arrived at.

"The battle of Doornkop was fought, Jameson's column surrendered and the Johannesburg people were asked to lay down their arms which was done on understanding from the government that their demands would be favorably considered which were made solely to protect the lives of our women, children and property. The government agreed to this.

"The demands of the government were carried out without any demonstration of violence on our part. Nevertheless many prominent Americans and others numbering sixty were arrested and prosecuted for sedition and treason under penalties involving imprisonment and confiscation of property valued at millions sterling.

"The detention of all the prisoners is unjustifiable and the confiscation of property a monstrous oppression. Ask our government to urge on the Transvaal government that the demands of the Reform government committee were reasonable and based on primary principles of the republic.

"Protest against the treatment of all, and of the Americans in particular. If the Transvaal government persists in its present course our government can only invoke the aid of Great Bri-

tain as paramount South African power to coerce the Transvaal, which then forfeits the moral support of a sister republic. This course the Transvaal would fear.

"First, urge the reasonableness of our claim; then warn the Transvaal of the consequences of the loss of support and invoking aid of Great Britain, which is much disliked by the Transvaal government."

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Jan. 31.—John Swoverland, a well-known stock buyer, was shot and killed instantly by Samuel S. Stewart at a sale of machinery on the farm of Charles Elsener last evening. The shooting was the result of a long standing feud. Swoverland, it is said, had sworn to kill Stewart. Stewart, who is about 21, attended the sale and quarreled with a son of Swoverland. The elder Swoverland hastened to the scene and it is said told Stewart he had come to kill him. Drawing a revolver he shot at Stewart but missed him. Stewart returned the fire, the second shot striking Swoverland in the forehead and penetrating the brain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

It is asserted that the Bulgarian question is approaching a solution and that Prince Ferdinand's resignation is only a matter of time. There is a strong feeling in St. Petersburg that the political situation will be marked by an outbreak. All sorts of sinister comments are made on the visit of Count Von Hatzfeldt, Germany's ambassador in London, to Berlin.

The Novosti gives voice to statements of a disagreement between Austria and Italy on the one hand and Germany on the other, the former power fearing that the latter's recent independent action may lead them into complications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Venezuelan commission held a meeting today with all the members present. A great portion of the session was taken up with consideration of matters touching on the merits of the controversy, including maps and a quantity of matter sent from the state department in answer to requests, collected by persons specially charged with the task.

Up to this time the commission has not received notice from either the British or Venezuelan governments of their intention to avail itself of the invitation extended to appear before the commission through representatives. Nothing has been determined yet as to the sending of an agent to Europe to collect evidence there for consideration of the commission. It is said this work could not be intelligently undertaken until the mass of matter already before the commission has been thoroughly digested and knowledge acquired of just what gap remains to be filled from European archives.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special to the World from Havana says:

A cable dispatch from Madrid reports that the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Senor Elduagan, and United States Minister Taylor have held a conference regarding the report of the United States foreign affairs committee respecting Cuban belligerency. After the conference Minister Elduagan called on Premier Canovas