

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela will be signed at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The delay was caused by the difficulty of making up the personnel of the arbitration commission, not so much from objections to the persons nominated by either side as from the trouble experienced in arranging the tribunal so as to interfere as little as possible with the important routine work of the Supreme Court of the United States and Great Britain, from which bodies the four arbitrators are drawn.

Notice, however, was received by cable this morning that the London privy council, had confirmed the selection made. The four arbitrators, it is understood, will be Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court and Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Hann Collins, Knight, justices of her majesty's supreme court of the judiciary. The fifth arbitrator in case of need will be named by King Oscar.

By the term of the treaty the agents of Great Britain and Venezuela must deliver the complete cases at Paris, where the arbitration tribunal will meet, within eight months of the ratification of the treaty, with three months additional allowed for submission of counter cases, so that the entire arbitration probably will occupy a year and a half.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 2.—Fire broke out suddenly in the ninth level of the Tamarac mine, No. 3 shaft of the Tamarac mine at 10 o'clock this morning. Two lines of hose are playing on the fire and it is hoped to prevent its gaining access to the shaft which would serve as a chimney nearly 4,700 feet high. Four miners are out off, being below the fire, but the air compressor is forcing air to them.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Philadelphia Lead company went into the hands of a receiver today. The liabilities are \$1,400,000.

The application for receiver was made by George S. Griscom, trustee, and H. E. Anderson, who set forth in the bill that the defendant company is indebted to Griscom \$948,000, and that Anderson holds 100 shares of its capital stock at the par value \$100. The liabilities are placed in the bill at \$1,400,000 in the form of commercial paper. Of this \$550,000 matures in February, 1897. A large part has been endorsed by President Schwartz, who was recently stricken with paralysis.

These obligations and endorsements are held in Salt Lake, Pittsburg, New York and London. Over \$50,000 worth of paper went to protest February 1st, for non-acceptance and non-payment. The company, it is stated, is unable to meet or renew its obligations, and suit would be brought by the creditors causing levies to be made upon \$800,000 worth of valuable property. The concern employs clerks and skilled men to the number of 160, many of whom shall have rights and preferences in the assets.

President Schwartz is also the sole owner of the Pennsylvania Smelting company at Salt Lake, Utah. As the head of these two companies he is com-

pelled to buy lead, silver and gold ore in all parts of the West and throughout Mexico. These ores are smelted in Utah and refined at the lead works stationed on the Pan Handle railway.

These consignments of ore must be bought for so much spot cash, and this necessitates at all times the signature of the president to notes with which the business of the two companies was carried on.

As it was impossible for the company to go ahead in its work with Schwartz in the present condition and with no head to the concern, it was ordered that two receivers be appointed and transact the necessary business.

The court named Messrs. Griscom and Anderson as receivers and directed them to give bonds in the sum of \$100,000.

Just previous to filing the bill the company confessed judgment to Griscom, as trustees for the creditors, in the amount of \$949,248.63, which, with the attorney's commission added, makes \$968,238.60.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Constantinople says:

The ambassadors have received news of fresh disturbances having broken out in Crete, during which a notable Greek was assassinated, and that those troubles have reached Rethim. A second telegram stated that the revolutionary movement has also declared itself at Canea and that complete anarchy reigns everywhere.

Major Boro, formerly commander-in-chief of police of Cyprus, who is to form the first three companies of gendarmes in Crete, has left Constantinople for Crete. The Greek population desires that the ecumenical patriarch, Anthymos VII, give in his resignation. This he refuses to do. In order to avoid all investigations by Mgr. Germanos, the Metropolitan of Herakles, Patriarch Anthymos will use his constitutional power to change half the members of the holy synod. In consequence of this difference an anti-patriarchal demonstration took place yesterday in several churches of Galatia and Stamboul. It is feared that on the occasion of Thursday the demonstration would be renewed. The police are cognizant of every fact. In ecclesiastical and political circles it is believed that the retirement of the patriarch is only a question of a few days.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Lillian Hoochen, 17 years of age, was shot and killed last night by her sweetheart, Joseph Cronin, who was handling a double-barrelled shot gun, which he did not know was loaded. He snapped one barrel at her. Although she urged him to put it down he still pointed it at her. She tried to push the gun aside when he said, "Look out, I'm going to shoot," and pulled the trigger on the second barrel. A heavy load of buckshot struck the girl in the abdomen and nearly tore her body asunder. Cronin is now nearly insane with grief.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The correspondent of the Herald at Guayaquil, Ecuador, wires that Col. Nicolas Lopez, chief of artillery stationed at

Quito, was shot in the breast and instantly killed by Col. Enrique Mariot, a delegate to the national convention. They had quarreled but the cause is not known.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—A special to the Republic from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

The signing of the Guiana boundary treaty in Washington by Minister Andrade of Venezuela has provoked bitter comments in the Caracas press. The papers today declare it means a United States protectorate and almost unanimously decry the form in which the treaty is progressing toward ratification. A bitter debate in Congress when the convention is presented to that body for ratification is foreshadowed. It is not doubted, however, that President Crespo eventually will be able to make the national legislature do his bidding in the matter of acceptance.

United States Minister Thomas has had two conferences with Senor Rojas, minister of foreign affairs, and a cabinet meeting was held at the executive mansion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the World from Havana via Key West says:

The sharp ring of rifle shots from the gray walls of the Cabanas fortress is heard daily at 7 a. m. with unfailing regularity. It is the hour of execution. The morning program was varied Monday by a double execution with an added chapter of cruelty and horror.

The condemned were Enrique Helder Oms, a lad of 19, and Antonio Perdoma Guzman.

They were charged with rebellion and incendiarism.

Oms had the true Cuban heart.

In an engagement the horse of his chief, Perez, was shot. Oms, quick as thought, but barely in time gave his horse to Perez and the chief escaped. The lad, by desperate chance, also escaped. A few weeks afterwards he and Guzman were captured.

An execution is a semi-public affair and people are permitted to gather on the outer walls. On Monday they saw again the usual carelessness and even jaunty preliminaries of death. Bands playing a lively air marched cheerily into the inclosure, 600 troops followed and within the inner walls formed a hollow square. Eight soldiers separated from the ranks and took a stand on a mound, forming a slight elevation in the square. They had drawn the short straw the night before and were to be the executioners.

Six priests appeared in double line. Between them were young Oms and his fellow prisoner with bands tied behind their backs. They stumbled and would have fallen but for the assistance of the priests. They knelt to the ground with their faces to the wall and their backs to the executioners. The band ceased playing. A priest stepped forward and gently stroking the boy's cheek, whispered a few words of hope and retired to the line. The executioners moved ten feet forward. The rifles were raised, the command was given. Six shots rang out and two bodies fell forward to the ground. But the boy was not dead. His left arm twitched and vibrated. Even the soldiers, injured