

politicians and military men and by the press to these declarations of the prime minister. Several liberal and republican journals criticize them, lamenting that such a statement should be made when it is an open secret that the union constitutional party does not really represent twenty per cent of the inhabitants of Cuba.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, March 30.—Official advices have reached here of a battle between a detachment of government troops, under command of Captain Ayala, and a large force of Yaqui Indians. The engagement occurred in the mountains, near one of the Indian villages, and resulted in a victory for the government troops. Twenty Indians were killed and a number wounded. Plans are being made for the concentration of a large force of troops in the Indian country and it is believed that after a vigorous campaign, the rebellious Indians will be conquered.

HAVANA, March 30.—Colonel Monceda, reconnoitering in the vicinity of Sigüenza, Santa Clara, has been engaged with the insurgents who left eight killed and thirteen wounded. The insurgents attacked the village of Esportillo Sumidero, province of Pinar Del Rio, and were repulsed with a loss of eight killed. The insurgents have made another attempt to pass through the military line drawn across the province of Pinar Del Rio. The insurgent leader Aguirre, after burning Pep Adonic, was engaged near Bantao by General Miquiza. The cavalry charged the insurgents and killed twenty-five. The troops had two officers and five soldiers wounded. The insurgent leader Segura was shot this morning in the fortress of Cabanne. Ramon Serpa, the insurgent leader, has been killed in an engagement near Sancto Spiritus, Santa Clara.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua via Galveston, March 30.—[Copyright, 1896, by Associated Press.]—The peace commission, consisting of Dr. Prudeote Alfaro, the vice president of Salvador, General Conlins of Salvador and Senor Ramirez, the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, has returned here from La Paz, where a conference with the representatives of the insurgent Leonists, has been held. The terms offered by President Zelaya are understood to be the absolute surrender of all arms, payment of all war expenses, and the surrender of the leaders for trial. The insurgents not only refused to accept these terms, but demanded President Zelaya to turn over to them the government of Nicaragua. Consequently the war will be continued with renewed bitterness on both sides. There is great excitement here. Steps are being taken to reinforce the troops at the front, and begin an advance on Leon as soon as the much needed supplies of ammunition reach the government forces. The government is said to be hard pressed for funds as well as ammunition, which facts are not unknown to the Leonists, who are understood to be receiving support from Guatemala and other sources which may result in complications likely to cause a general war throughout Central America. It is suggested that this is a good opportunity for intervention upon the part of the United States, with a view to bringing about a peaceful settlement of the question

in dispute as a conflict involving all the Central American republics would put a serious check upon the business and development of the natural resources of Central America.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The president, after consultation with the cabinet at which all the ministers were present, arrived at a decision as to the points to be rejected in the proposals offered by Chile in the settlement of the boundary dispute. Although the government of Argentina is desirous of meeting the views of Chile in arbitrating the difficulty, the suggestion that the line of demarkation be removed to the seventy-second meridian cannot be adopted.

PARIS, March 30.—The political situation here has not changed and it is believed that the status quo will be maintained until the discussion of the government's policy towards Egypt comes up in the chamber of deputies, probably on Thursday.

One newspaper insists that the resignation of M. Berthelot was due to ill-health and family affection.

The post of minister of the interior is not yet filled, and it is believed that the choice lies between M. Viger and M. Gotlet.

The Gaulois publishes a sensational statement to the effect that it was the president, M. Faure, who caused the resignation of the minister of foreign affairs. According to the story M. Faure summoned M. Berthelot to his study just before the cabinet council and appealed to him to give up his portfolio. It is added that M. Berthelot finally surrendered it upon the energetic insistence of the president and consented to retire. The forthcoming debate in the chamber and senate is expected to result in profit to the government, who count upon a majority of eighty. Only a portion of the Centerists desire to seize the occasion for upsetting the ministry, the others holding that even a radical cabinet should be supported at a moment like the present, when opposition is ill-timed and unpatriotic. Should the debate take a dangerous turn, it is probable that M. De Loulele, a member of the opposition, will speak in support of the ministry and point out the necessity of giving M. Bourgeois a free hand to deal with the situation.

M. Bourgeois was questioned today by the budget committee in regard to Madagascar. He said that French products would enter free and that the treaties concluded by the queen of Madagascar had been annulled.

Continuing M. Bourgeois remarked: "The powers may complain if they think they have cause to do so. We have divided the sovereignty, placing international affairs under local authority, but reserving for ourselves foreign sovereignty. The French magistrates have not had, up to the present, jurisdiction over foreigners."

LONDON, March 31.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:

Behind the scenes the Senate's resentment is hot against M. Bourgeois. He is accused of having manufactured the campaign against the Senate during President Faure's tour in the south of France. The senators

want the country to believe Russia has wexed cold because a radical socialist government is in office. This may be true, inasmuch as the late czar only entered into the French alliance after President Carnot had agreed to govern without regard to its premises. It is understood that Baron de Courcel, French ambassador at London, has advised the senators to prudence. Courcel denies the renewed report that he has resigned. It is believed that M. Bourgeois wanted M. Hanotaux to take office, but the latter is disinclined to do so.

The Senate will discuss M. Berthelot's retirement tomorrow, Tuesday. M. Bourgeois is not likely to say much. He will not mind the censure of the Senate, but will reserve himself for the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday.

LONDON, March 31.—Secretary of State for the Colonies Joseph Chamberlain, read a dispatch from the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, in the House of Commons today. It announced that the Matabele were massing in the Matopo Hills and that communication with the south was endangered; that there was a month's supply of provisions at Bulawayo, but there was lack of arms there to supply the volunteers and the natives were well supplied with guns.

CAPTOWN, March 31.—It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the progress of the rebellion of the natives of Matabeleland. The authorities are withholding all information possible as it would be made use of by the enemies of British rule in Africa. It is not denied, however, that the situation becomes darker every day and a very strong force will be necessary to restore order.

LONDON, March 31.—It is reported that the British Chartered South African company, seriously alarmed at the events taking place in South Africa, has made strong representations on the subject to the British government, showing that it is absolutely necessary that a large force be immediately dispatched to the relief of Bulawayo, pointing out the difficulties that have arisen in the way of the company being able to do so at present. The company has authorized an additional force of 500 men in South Africa. It is further reported that two additional battleships of British regular troops will be immediately sent to South Africa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—In consequence of the energetic representations of the British ambassador, Sir Phillip Currie, and the United States charge d'affaires, John W. Riddle, the Porte has furnished written assurances that the missionaries of Anatolia will not be molested in distributing relief, on the condition that an Ottoman official is permitted to assist.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Mrs. M. E. D. Gilmore, organizer of the national anti-cigarette association, visited the Thoms Hoyne school yesterday to inaugurate the anti-cigarette crusade in the public schools. Two hundred pupils of the school joined the national anti-cigarette association, girls and boys alike pledging themselves to abandon cigarette smoking and to use all just means in their power to prevail on others to do the same.