

very natural that they should claim at least that British Guiana should adhere to the original map."

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special to the *World* from Santiago de Cuba says: It is almost impossible to get accurate news of the revolution to the United States. Information sent by mail and telegraph is suppressed by government censors, who are acting under orders.

From news brought by men directly from the interior provinces, it appears that all the eastern end of the island, with the exception of garrisoned towns, is at the mercy of bands of insurgents. They are prowling around within six miles of the city of Santiago and the Spanish soldiers are afraid of them. The village of Calney, only five miles from here, has been attacked by a band of rebels under the leadership of victoriano Tarconoa. The inhabitants fled in terror.

The government troops are in close pursuit of Maceo, who is continually obliged to change his headquarters. He has just camped on a coffee plantation in the mountains between here and Guanatamo. He managed to hold a conversation there with his first lieutenants and the representatives of nearly 5,000 armed followers.

He assigned them to duty at different parts of the province but retained 2,000 men to act under his own direction. Recruits are coming in faster than he can provide arms for them.

Maceo threatens to burn the towns of San Luis, Songo and Christo, because the Spaniards are using them as the base of supplies. Maceo seems to be conducting his campaign in small towns along the line of railways. In the guerilla skirmishes the Spanish have met with small losses so far.

The soldiers are persistent in their efforts to put down the rebellion.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 15.—The United States court of private land claims has convened here for a sixty days' trial.

Chief Justice J. R. Reed of Iowa presides and a full bench was present. A very large docket has been arranged and among the cases is the famous Peralta grant, in Arizona and southwest New Mexico, which will come to trial in June. This claim has been hanging over the best part of Arizona for thirty-five years. It has delayed settlement and development because of clouded title. United States Attorney M. G. Reynolds says he is prepared, not only to defeat the right of the present claimants to the alleged grant, but to go even further and challenge the existence of such grant to the alleged Baron Peralta. In other words the government investigation just concluded by Mr. Reynolds discloses that the claim to the property, valued at \$75,000,000 and growing in value rapidly, rests upon nothing but a stupendous fraud. Mr. Reynolds believes that the government will be able to do more than this, as he has collected the evidence which will show the parties responsible for the manufacture of the bogus title and of the false testimony and records.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit court today handed down his decision in the receivership controversy of the Union Pacific & Oregon Short Line railway. It is practically a victory

for the petitioners for the appointment of a separate receiver for the Short Line. If the conditions are met it is conceded that the receiver will be John M. Egan, who has already been appointed by Judge Gilbert at Portland, Or.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The steamer *Australia*, from Honolulu May 8th, arrived today with the following: Minister Hatch banded Minister Willis his answer in regard to the recall of Thurston, which will go forward by this mail. It is a lengthy document, and makes a general denial of the charges against the Hawaiian minister. The latter's course is upheld in every particular. Gresham is informed that Thurston will not be returned to Washington, but the latter does not name his successor.

The decision of Lord Kimberly regarding Great Britain's position on the question of citizenship and protection to those concerned in the present uprising, has just been received in the cases of Walker and Rickard convicted of treason. According to this decision Walker and Rickard are looked upon as citizens of Great Britain and subject to protection from that country.

Walker and Rickard have made oath that when they took the oath of allegiance to Hawaii, the king told them it would not affect their British citizenship, the British commissioner at the time coinciding with this statement. While the dispatch to Earl Kimberly simply states that Rickard and Walker must be protected as British subjects it makes no indication of what step will be taken.

In the archives of the interior office have recently been found the written applications of Walker and Rickard requesting that they be allowed naturalization. These documents convict them of falsehood, and may close up the discussion.

Earl Kimberly's decision, setting at naught this law, has been made without asking for the Hawaiian government's version. The meaning of the decision is a matter of much doubt. In view of the recent action of Great Britain in the matter of Nicaragua, it is feared that the British may proceed to extreme measures, without submitting the matter to argument or arbitration. If this course should be taken the republic may be asked to release Rickard and Walker, and pay a large indemnity at once, or it will be threatened with forcible occupation of the soil. If there should be a forcible occupation it would unquestionably be followed by insurrection and bloodshed, as the natives would believe that it meant nothing but the forcible restoration of the ex-queen.

The many rumors regarding the arrival of a filibustering expedition have caused the government to charter an island steamer for the purpose of patrolling Hawaiian waters to prevent the landing of arms for the revolutionists.

Ashford, who was pardoned some weeks ago, left for San Francisco on the *Australia*.

GUTHRIE, Okla., May 15.—Friends of Newcomb and Pierce, the territory outlaws, who were betrayed by supposed friends and assassinated near Ingalls two weeks ago, have avenged

the death of their comrade. According to the story of a courier who came in today from Ingalls, Okla., John, Calvin and William Dunn have been kidnapped by a number of the dead outlaws' friends and lynched. At the time of the killing local detectives took upon themselves the glory of the capture of the outlaws and put in claims for the large rewards that had been offered for their heads.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The old furniture factory at Brown and Henry streets collapsed this afternoon. Five dead bodies were taken from the ruins soon after the collapse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—In deciding the case on appeal of John Drysdale from the rejection of a homestead entry on the Fort Crittenden abandoned military reservation, Utah, Secretary Smith holds that although the entries on this reservation prior to the passage of the act of August 23, 1894, are invalid, bona fide settlers, within the limits of this reservation and of all other abandoned military reservations of more than 5,000 acres are now entitled to make entry on the lands occupied by them, providing no adverse claims have arisen since the termination of the six months that elapsed after the passage of the act.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special to the *Herald* from Santiago de Cuba says the insurrection grows with tremendous strides. Gen. Martinez has changed his mind about ending the trouble in three months.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—A special from Ellaville, Fla., to the *Republic* says:

Three negroes were lynched Saturday night in a dense swamp on the Suwanee river, by white men, for assaulting a white girl. It is reported that they were flayed alive, and then burned, after being subjected to frightful tortures.

The scene of the crime and retribution was La Fayette, the adjoining county to Madison, on the south. Miss Mamie Armstrong, the daughter of a prominent La Fayette county farmer, left her home five days ago to spend the night with a neighbor, who lived two miles distant. The next day Miss Armstrong's father went to the house to bring her home, and was alarmed to hear that nothing had been seen of her.

Mr. Armstrong alarmed the neighbors, and a search was made. The woods were scoured, and the Suwanee river dragged. Finally, about midway between the home of Mr. Armstrong and the neighbor's house, the handkerchief of Miss Armstrong was found clinging to a bush, and all around were evidences of a desperate struggle. The searchers followed the trail thus indicated, finding all along that the girl had been dragged into the woods.

After proceeding for a mile, the corpse of Miss Armstrong was found in a thick clump of bushes. The body of the girl was in a horrible condition.

Sam Echols was suspected, and threatened with instant death unless he confessed. He did so, and implicated Sam Crowley and John Brooks. Echols said they kept the girl for twenty-four hours before killing her, forcing her in the meanwhile to submit to the horrible indignities. For