

Hungry Hungarians.

Thousands of Peasants on the
Verge of Starvation.

Details of the Massacre of Captain
Wilson's Men.

The Brave Fellows Died Gallantly,
Fighting to the Last.

Disarmament Not a Timely
Subject for Discussion
at Present.

Sanguinary Encounter Between Prot-
estants and Mohammedans—Explosion
of an Infernal Machine at Islington—
Louis Kossuth's Condition Critical.

The Dean of Lincoln Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Rev. Dr. John Butler,
Dean of Lincoln, died of pneumonia this
afternoon.

Death of Ex-Ambassador Wadding-
ton.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—M. Waddington, former-
ly ambassador to England, died last
evening.

Serious Illness of Kossuth.

MILAN, Jan. 14.—The condition of
Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is
extremely critical.

Royalty Sneezes.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Dispatches from the
continent say that the Czarina and the
King of Denmark are suffering from in-
fluenza.

Hungry Hungarians.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—Dispatches from towns
in Saros county, Hungary, say that thou-
sands of peasants there are on the verge of
starvation.

Disaster in the Bay of Biscay.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is reported the
steamer Alton has foundered in the Bay
of Biscay and that twelve of those on board
were drowned.

Charley's Crowd Coming.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The wife, son and
father-in-law of Charley Mitchell, the
pugilist, sailed from Liverpool for America
today on the steamer Euribia.

Sofas Defeated.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Free-
town, capital of Sierra Leone, says the
British troops operating in the interior
have defeated a force of 4,000 Sofas at
Koumou, 250 of the natives were killed.
The British loss was slight.

Clemenceau's Charges.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—M. Clemenceau, editor
of La Justice, resumed yesterday his
charges of maladministration against the
Navy Department, and concludes by de-
claring that twenty years after the battle
of Sedan, France is in the same position
she was in on the eve of the declaration of
war against Prussia.

An Infernal Machine Explodes.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Great excitement has
been caused at Islington by an explosion of
an infernal machine in the railway station
there. The machine had been placed
among the goods awaiting shipment. When
the explosion occurred the goods were set
on fire. The flames, however, were ex-
tinguished before much damage was done.

Rates of Discount.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Rates of discount last
week were 1½ for 90 days and 1½ for 30
days. The demand for the continent for
gold virtually ceased, and it was thought
that the United States may find the neces-
sary gold without applying to Europe. Silver
prices were steady by the prospect of
an import duty in India. The inquiry
for silver was moderate. The Stock Ex-
change was extremely inactive, although
prices were fairly steady. Consols rose ½.
American railroad securities remained de-
pressed.

Perturbed Sicily.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Socialists met in Leg-
horn last evening to debate recent events
in Sicily. They protested against the send-
ing of troops to the island, called the dead
Sicilian rioters "martyrs," and appealed to
Italian workmen to declare on Monday a
general strike as a demonstration of their
brotherhood with the Sicilian workmen.

A riot was caused in Mass di Carrara,
near the Gulf of Genoa, yesterday after-
noon, by the attempt of Anarchists to cut
the cables. Two companies of soldiers
were called out and a mob of workmen
gathered to resist them. In the fight a
carbineer was killed and many on each
side wounded.

An English Firebrand.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—"We must terrorize
the capitalists!" shouted an agitator
named Williams at a meeting of the unem-
ployed on Tower Hill yesterday. "Are
you willing?"

"Yes!" yelled the crowd.

"Then," continued Williams, "on the oc-
casion of our demonstration on Trafalgar
Square the first Saturday in February watch
the quarters from which the police are
drawn, go to the unprotected district and
take the things you want. I will take care
that a skirmish will create a diversion, and
after the first skirmish something will be
done." (Loud cheers.)

Williams, in the course of his speech,
said workmen could only obtain employ-
ment by frightening every proprietor in
the country, and told them they should fol-
low the example of the Sicilians and refuse
to respect property. (Cheers.)

Doesn't Want to Be Done in Wax.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Alfred John Monson,
the principal in the Ardnamont mystery,
has made an application to the High Court
of Justice for a restraining order against
Madame Tussaud & Sons (Limited), the
proprietors of the well-known wax works
exhibition here. The company proposed
to exhibit an effigy of Monson, who ob-
jected to obtaining any further notoriety
through the death of Lieut. Hembrough.

Monson was to have delivered the first
of his proposed series of lectures in the
Prince's Hall yesterday. Though a con-
siderable crowd awaited his coming, he did
not appear, and those who had gathered to

listen to the lecture went away disap-
pointed. It was learned subsequently that
Monson's solicitor had advised him not to
deliver the lecture.

Fight Between Protestants and Mo-
hammedans.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Dispatches which
left Uganda on August and arrived here
this evening, report fighting between
Protestant and Mohammedan natives at
Toro. The Protestants were trying to
drive the Mohammedans from the country
and pushed them to a river, where
the fugitives were obliged to turn and
fight. The Protestants were victorious,
killing more than 20, and capturing 1,500
men, women and children. Four Protestants
were killed and many others were wounded.

Major Owen of the British force afterward
offered his meditation and restored peace.

A dispatch dated Uganda on Sept. 7 says
that the Mohammedans have desisted from
all aggressions against the Protestants, that
their leaders have fled, that quiet has been
restored, and that the country has been
divided in districts among the Protestants,
Mohammedans and Catholics.

England Cannot Disarm.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In the House of Com-
mons on Friday, William Byles, Liberal,
who is editor and proprietor of the Brad-
ford Observer, asked if the Government
before it embarked upon costly naval ex-
penditures, could see a way to communi-
cate with the other European powers with
a view to establish a policy of mutual dis-
armament.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the question
was one of great importance. He added:
"I am not sure whether the House is aware
that when the Earl of Clarendon was
Foreign Secretary he made an attempt in
this direction. I do not know that it was
done in a strictly official sense, and it was
therefore not made the subject of a docu-
ment communicating the fact to Parlia-
ment. The Earl of Clarendon received an
encouraging answer from one great Euro-
pean Government. He was unable to carry
the matter further. I am bound to say
that I am very doubtful whether the present
occasion is one when such representa-
tions could be advantageously made."

A "Pointer" for Sanguine Heirs.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A man named Law-
rence, residing in America, recently made
a claim to the ownership of the Townley
estates in Yorkshire. It is said the sum of
£14,000,000—(\$70,000,000)—has accumu-
lated from the estates and is now lying in
the treasury. Assisted by Col. Jacques,
Lawrence raised £10,000 for the pur-
pose of meeting the expenses of estab-
lishing his claim. Col. Jacques em-
ployed Solicitor Thomas to push the case.

Mr. Thomas brought an action in chancery,
but without result. He said he had ex-
pended £12,000 in costs. This was doubted
and an order was issued in chambers, call-
ing upon him to furnish his accounts in the
case. Thomas appealed from the order to
the Queen's Bench Division of her Majesty's
High Court of Justice which affirmed the
order and directed the law suit to ex-
amine all the documents. The court said
it was of opinion that it was a remarkable
case and that it ought to be further investi-
gated.

They Died Hard.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 14.—A full account of
the massacre of Capt. Wilson's force says:
According to Bulwagoy advices some
natives who arrived there in order to
surrender their arms and make terms with
the British commander admit that they
were present when the Wilson detachment
was destroyed. These natives say that
Capt. Wilson, who was in pursuit of King
Lobengula, suddenly came upon a strong
detachment of Matabeles, headed by the
king himself. The latter was able to
mount a horse and fly before the British
advance. But when the information was
conveyed to the king that the Wilson
party was few in number, some reports
placing the detachment as only 40 British
troopers and 100 or so auxiliaries, the king
managed to get the Matabeles to make a
stand and prepare to take the small Brit-
ish force in a trap, instructing the center
of his force to continue retreating before
the British troops who were pressing
their horses onward through the Matabele
ranks in the hopes of capturing the king.

The right and left flanks of the Matabele
impire were instructed to deploy to the
right and to the left and then to gradually
converge inward so as to take the British
force on both flanks and in the rear. The
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