MASSON MAY COME IN.

Chapleau and Pelletier Daren't and the Ex-Lieutenant-Governor May.

Repeal of the Washington Fishery Treaty of 1888—It Was Abused.

The People's Jimmy Will Oppose Sir William Hingston in Montreal.

Ottawa, Dec. 2—Lieut.-Governor Masson of Quebec is in the city to-day. He said that he may come into the government, taking Mr. Angers' place, seeing that Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Pelletier have refused.

A proclamation has been issued by the government declaring section 144 of the Washington treaty act of 1888 no longer in force. This section gave the United States fishermen certain privileges in Canadian waters pending the adoption of the fisheries treaty that was negotiated in Washington in 1888. By paying a license of $1.50 a ton fishermen were allowed to purchase bait and supplies in Canadian ports and also to transship their catch and crews. The treaty was retracted in Washington, but the modus vivendi has remained in force, as an act of courtesy by Canada, to the present day, five years beyond the time for which it was promised. It is notorious that the privilege has been abused, but, aside from that, there is no reason why it should be continued while there is no prospect of a treaty.

The Westmoreland county electors will vote on January 6th on the question of the repeal of the Scott act.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—Hon. James McShane and Sir William Hingston will be the opposing candidate in Montreal Centre.

The chaplain of the St. Andrew's Society, in the course of a sermon to the society, strongly advocated secular schools.

Kingston, Dec. 2.—David Riley, assistant at the binder factory in the penitentiary, was to-day fined $10 in the police court for giving tobacco to prisoners. He also loses his position.

Samuel Davis, sr., partner of Davis & Sons, died yesterday.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—The Hyams brothers appeared in the police court this morning on a charge of conspiring together to murder Martha Wells Hyams. The crown asked that the investigation be postponed until Wednesday next, and in consequence the prisoners were again taken over to the county jail. A number of witnesses are being called by the crown to give evidence.

THE PREMIER COLLISION.

The Old Standing Dispute With the Willamette Settled.

Seattle, Nov. 30.—In the federal court yesterday morning Judge Hanford permitted a settlement in the damage cases of James Rankin and Thomas Foran against the Oregon Improvement Company, growing out of the famous collision between the steamers Willamette and Premier. The claims have for some time been in progress of settlement and when court convened yesterday morning S. H. Piles, general counsel for the Oregon Improvement Company, was on hand with a petition asking that Mr. Smith, as receiver, be permitted to settle the cases. Under the terms of the settlement the two plaintiffs will receive $1750 each. That is less than the amount of damages awarded them by Judge Hanford but the plaintiffs are anxious to have the matter settled and consented to accept the amount named if it be paid at once.

There are a number of other cases pending in the United States court against the Oregon Improvement company growing out of the collision. They were heard once by Judge Hanford and damages given the plaintiffs, but the decisions were reversed by the circuit court of appeals because of the failure of the plaintiffs to seize the steamer. The case will be tried once again, and much of the testimony introduced at the former trial will go to the jury in the new trial.

SHEEP SHEARING CONTEST.

A Canadian Wins Every Time for Neatness and Quickness.

New York, Nov. 30.—A novel feature of the cattle show was the sheep shearing contest, in which the contestants were J. C. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, Ontario; Daniel Taylor, Millbrook, N. Y.; F. W. Barrett, Wadsworth, N. Y.; A. Danks, Allamuchy, N. J.; Roy R. Coble, Freden, N. J.; F. Metcalfe, East Elma, N. Y.; and N. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. The ring was clear and at a signal the men, in overalls and jumpers, set to work with their big spring shears, each man having a sheep in his arms on the platform laid on a tanbark. Some of the animals gave the shearers a lot of trouble, squirming and struggling to get free, while others, evidently used to the process, lay as still and limp as a trick dog, letting the workmen strip them without a move. Dan Taylor was lucky enough to draw one of these sleepers which was a big advantage to him. Beginning at the head he stripped the sheep of his wool with a dexterity and rapidity of a butcher taking the hide off a beef. The animal was a big, fluffy and dirty gray color when Taylor began the task, but as the wool rolled backwards under the shears the color changed to creamy white, and when finally released at the end of 20 minutes, the animal was as thin as a North River shad. Hanmer finished five minutes later, after spending a good deal of time suppressing the antics of his sheep. Gibson, who won the third prize for doing the best work, was 37 minutes finishing his task. On the second round of the contest, Hanmer won first place, shearing his sheep neatly in 18 minutes. Taylor and Gibson both finished ahead of Hanmer, the former turning his sheep loose at the end of 17 minutes, but the work and the time were both considered by the judges and the Canadian's work was found to be the best of the lot. Taylor won second and Gibson got third prize. The same men tried conclusions again last evening when the Canadian came out best. Gibson won first prize in 15 minutes, Hanmer second. Taylor cleaned the wool off his in 11 1-2 minutes, but was set back to fourth place for lack of neatness in his work.

TO PLEASE MRS. CLEVELAND.

It Was That Grover Became President, but Will Not Again.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—In conversation with friends at the Ryan hotel, one of the closest friends President Cleveland has, Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, said President Cleveland was finishing his last term in the White House, and that after March, 1897, he would become ex-president, and would remain so. Said the old actor: "Mr. Cleveland will never accept another nomination, and would not have become a candidate in 1892 but for Mrs. Cleveland. She desired it so earnestly he went into it himself with the idea of winning, but nothing can change his present determination not to run again."

VERY COSTLY AFFECTIONS.

J. J. Van Alen Pays $200,000 For Alienating Mrs. Colt's Tender Thoughts.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 30.—The settlement of the Colt divorce case has raised an important question regarding the power of money in the Rhode Island divorce courts. Colonel Colt withdrew his suit for $200,000 against James J. Van Alen for the alienation of Mrs. Colt's affections, and Mrs. Colt withdraws her serious charge of marital infidelity against her husband. A large settlement of money upon Mrs. Colt and the payment of a considerable sum of money by Mr. Van Alen are stated to be the conditions of the settlement.

THE U. S. SENATE IN SESSION

The Democratic Death Rate Not Quite So Visible in the Upp r Chamber.

Over $418,000,000 Will be Required for General Expenses the Coming Fi cal Year.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Vice-President Stevenson called the senate to order this afternoon. The attendance was greater than usual on the first day of the session. The senate chamber was redolent with the perfume of flowers, great bunches of which adorned the desks of the various members. The number of strange faces here is small in comparison with that of the lower body.

Vice-President Stevenson greeted his colleagues in a happy speech of welcome, and after prayer by Chaplain Milburn the roll call was ordered. The swearing in of the newly elected senators was then proceeded with. This occupied but a short time, and an early adjournment was taken to allow the majority members to hold a caucus, called for this afternoon, and determine upon plans for the reorganization of the senate. The usual message was sent by both houses to the president informing him of their meeting, but the message of the president will not be received until to-morrow. The reading of the president's message will consume to-morrow, and at its conclusion the house will probably adjourn until Thursday, convening on Thursday to adjourn immediately until Monday. These adjournments will continue probably until the committees are announced.

The secretary of the treasury to-day transmitted to congress the estimated appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1897, furnished by the several executive departments, which aggregate $418,091,073. The appropriations for the present year amounted to $422,753,264.

THE FUTURE OF HAWAII.

Minister Hatch Is Very Reticent on the Subject of Annexation.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Francis M. Hatch, the new Hawaiian minister, who has just arrived here, said: "My government desires me to be particularly cautious in my utterances regarding the relations between Hawaii and the United States. Since I landed at San Francisco I have been frequently importuned for an expression regarding the question of annexation and about other subjects of diplomatic intercourse between the two governments. My position was such, however, that I was compelled to refuse an expression. I shall have to adhere to that plan until I have formally presented myself to Secretary Olney. I have noticed a very friendly feeling towards the government I represent on the part of the papers in the United States, and I regret that I cannot oblige the press at this time with some statement."

When asked if there had been a change one way or the other in the annexation feeling at Honolulu, Mr. Hatch paused, and then replied slowly and cautiously: "I feel quite sure there has been no change." Notwithstanding the new minister's reticence, it is stated that he comes to Washington authorized by his government to promote the cause of annexation in every proper way. Mr. Castle said he would leave for New York as soon as he can present his compliments to Secretary Olney, and after a short visit to the east would sail for Honolulu. He has made a very good record during his brief sojourn at the capital.

Cable News.

London, Dec. 2.—A special dispatch from Paris confirms the rumor published some time ago that Henry Menier, the chocolate manufacturer, has bought the island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence river, for 100,000 francs.

ARMENIAN ASSASSINATIONS.

Two Lady Missionaries Say the Porte Undoubtedly Planned the Massacres.

The Better Element of Turkish Society Refused to Execute the Diabolical Directions.

Buffalo, Dec. 2.—Misses Charlotte E. Ely and Mary C. Ely have just returned home after a long period of missionary labor in Eastern Turkey, under the direction of the American board of missions for foreign missions. Their absence covers a space of 25 years, and as soon as affairs in the disturbed districts have quieted they will return to Turkey. The Misses Ely were stationed at Bitlis, about 20 miles from Moosh, where the most horrible of the atrocities occurred. At Bitlis there was no wholesale murdering, but many prominent Armenian merchants were thrown into jail on false accusations, and some less illustrious victims never saw the light of day again after they had once entered the prison walls, having been secretly made away with. The vali or provincial governor of Bitlis at that time was Tahsin Pasha, who is known among the missionaries as "the fiend." He it was who made the threat that he would sow the place where the city of Bitlis was with grain. According to the Misses Ely, Armenians were imprisoned because they would not sign a paper saying the English consul and the American missionaries had incited the Armenians to rebel. Speaking of the Sassoun massacre, a large part of which occurred near Moosh, Miss Mary Ely said:

"The massacre was undoubtedly planned by the Porte. The immediate provocation came about as follows: The Kurds were in the habit of raiding the flocks of the Armenians. The Armenians, impoverished by repeated acts of robbery, banded together for the purpose of recovering their flocks from the Kurds. When the two parties met, of course there was fighting. Two Moslems were killed and several Christians. Then the Kurds mutilated the bodies of their slain countrymen. After that the bodies were carried to the officials of the provincial government of Bitlis and shown to the Vali Tahsin. 'See what the Christians are doing to us,' they exclaimed to the Vali." Miss Ely said that after the first collision a series of retaliatory conflicts took place. That was a year ago last August.

Soon afterward Tahsin Pasha went in person to Galigozan and ordered the massacre of the Armenian Christians. He wore, suspended by a cord around his neck, an imperial edict from the Porte commanding him to "chastise" the Christians. This was read to the Turkish soldiers, who had been massed at that place from all parts of Asia Minor. "Before the reading was completed," continued Miss Ely, "as if unable to delay the diabolical deed, Tahsin Pasha gave the order to smite the Christians. Then followed a scene almost too awful to describe. So terrible were the orders given by the officers that some of the better ones among the common soldiers begged that they be not compelled to carry them out. Others actually refused to execute such barbarous commands, and were told if they did not obey orders they would be shot from the cannon's mouth. Some of the good soldiers, however, protected Armenian children, hiding them in fields of grain and among the rocks in the mountains."

The returning missionaries say it was hard to pick specific instances out of such an inferno of cruelty, but mentioned the following: "The soldiers would toss children up into the air and catch them on their bayonets when they came down. At other times they would stand a number of children in a row. Each Turk would take a child by the hair, and they would see which one could cut his victim's head off the quickest. When Tahsin Pasha started out on his mission of butchery he took along with him a large quantity of kerosene oil for the purpose of removing by fire all vestiges of the dreadful work which he contemplated. This oil was afterwards used to saturate the clothes of living beings, and the match would be applied."

At this point Miss Charlotte remarked: "I saw one boy with the whole side of his face burned away. He told me he had been attacked by the Turks and then thrown on a heap of coals, being left for dead."

Miss Ely was asked about the treatment of Armenian women by soldiers. "The violation of women and girls by the Turks was one of the commonest and one of the worst features of the whole horrible affair. In one instance scores of them were shut up in a church and kept there all night by the soldiers. In the morning they were all murdered. One witness told me that he saw the blood flow over the threshold of the building."

Paris, Dec. 2.—A report is current that a British warship has passed through the Dardanelles, and that, while she was making the inward passage, she was fired upon by the Turkish forts. The rumor cannot be confirmed.

New York, Dec. 2.—The Duke of Westminster, according to a letter just received by the Armenian Relief association, says: "No settlement of the Armenian difficulty can be deemed satisfactory which does not forever place beyond the reach of their oppressors the remnant of the persecuted Christians in Turkey. This can be done by effective control." The duke has written to the Russian, French, Austrian, German and Italian ambassadors in London, begging them to ask their respective governments to co-operate with England.

TALMAGE ON THE TURKS.

He Thinks Their Government Should be Blotted from the Earth.

Washington City, Dec. 2.—T. DeWitt Talmage, the noted Presbyterian divine last night confirmed the statement published in New York that he had refused to go to Armenia to distribute relief funds on account of the condition of affairs and the refusal of the Turkish government to furnish protection. He reviewed the affair in an interview, in the course of which he bitterly denounced the Porte and said it had fomented the massacres, and retarded the work of relief.

"The Turkish government," he said, "is a miserable mass of corruption. Its workings are rotten to the core, and the whole government ought to be blotted off the face of the earth. The condition of affairs in Armenia is horrible and the government is responsible for the atrocities."

Dr. Talmage said he was asked to conduct the work of distributing the relief by Louis Klopsch, publisher of the Christian Herald, of which the doctor is the editor. Through the medium of the state department the Turkish government was asked if it would give him an escort while engaged in the work. The Porte in reply asked what points he intended to visit, and it was immediately informed of four points in different parts of Armenia. They included Sassoun and Kharput, and all have been the scenes of big massacres. Then the Porte announced that it desired to have the funds sent to it, and that it would attend to the distribution. This probably it planned to do through a mixed commission of Christians and Mussulmans, and in reply Dr. Talmage was informed of the emphatic refusal of the Porte to furnish an escort. Then Dr. Talmage announced that in the absence of official protection it would be too hazardous a work for him to undertake. "It is utter foolhardiness," he said, "for anyone to go into the country, especially with a large amount of money without some escort or pledge of protection. One man, with a gun on his shoulder, would have been sufficient to guarantee protection, as the Turks have a strong respect, amounting to a superstitious worship, for their government, and the influences of such an escort would have been sufficient.

"W. W. Howard, who has gone there now, was acquainted with the region. He was reported killed, but the cable today shows that he is still alive, and has been making rapid progress. If I had gone I would have taken $35,000."

A SMALL MATTER SETTLED.

Peru Has Got Another Set of Cabinet Ministers Together.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 2.—President Pierola has announced the new cabinet. It is composed of the following members: Premier and minister of justice, Dr Barinaga; minister of foreign affairs, Senor Ricardo Ortiz Zevallos; minister of the interior, Senor Benjamin Boza; minister of finance, Senor Manuel Jesus Obin; minister of war, Col. Ibarra.

Hon. J. A. Mackenzie, the United States minister has just arrived.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT SHAKY

Cabinet Has Many Enemies—William Thought the Socialists Insufficiently Punished.

Conservatives Seek a Bismarckian Policy—Socialists Will Make it Warm Also.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Everything points to a cabinet crisis, in spite of official denials. The positions of Herr von Koeller, the Prussian minister for the interior; Dr. von Boetticher, the vice-president of the council of ministers and imperial secretary of state for the interior; Gen. Brensart von Berlepsch, the minister of commerce, and Marshal von Beiberstein, the minister for foreign affairs, and even that of Herr von Lucanus, the chief of the imperial civil cabinet, are said to be shaken. Evidence of widespread court intrigue to get rid of the ministers, who are distasteful to the Agrarian, Conservative and military parties, have come to the surface recently. Herr von Koeller is, apparently, the minister who is most threatened. The Emperor, it is stated, is displeased at the recent prosecutions for les majeste, especially the case of Prof. Delbrueck, which were ordered by Herr von Koeller.

The cabinet itself, however, is divided respecting the expediency of the extreme anti-socialist measures adopted by the police, and nobody would be astonished to hear of a ministerial upheaval. Count von Mirbach, leader of the Conservative party, has issued a manifesto to the electors of East Prussia, in which he rejects for the party the overtures of the National Liberals, and declares that the Conservative centre will continue to constitute a majority of the reichstag and the diet, and that the government can have his party support only in exchange for some measure similar to the Kanitz grain monopoly bill and the reinstitution of bi-metallism. An early government programme, modelled largely on the policy of Prince Bismarck, he declares, is absoultely required to induce confidence in the government.

The closing of the big socialist clubs on Friday has caused the greatest excitement in socialist circles, and the matter will be brought before the reichstag, when exciting debates are expected. In spite of the repression, the socialists remain defiant. The Vorwaerts, the organ of the party, publishes an ironical article advising Herr von Koeller to continue the persecution, claiming that it will tend to make the socialist party stronger and more harmonious, and citing the results of the era of Tessendorf, during which the socialist party sextupled.

Buda Pest, Austria, Dec. 2.—As a re sult of the exciting scene in the lower house of the Hungarian diet, when Baron Andreansky reproached Herr von Perezel, minister of the interior, and charged him with assisting in alleged election abuses, a sword duel took place to-day between Andreansky and Perezel. Herr Andreansky, who resigned his seat temporarily for the purpose of meeting his adversary, was severely wounded, receiving a sword cut, and sustaining injuries about the head.

TO BE BURIED BY THE MASONS.

Capt. Jackson To Be Laid Away by His Old Comrades.

Seattle, Dec. 2.—The funeral of the late Captain D. B. Jackson will take place to-morrow under the auspices of the Mansonic lodge of Port Gamble, of which Captain Jackson was an old-time member. Many expressions of regret were heard along the water front and throughout the city in general over the death of the pioneer steamboat man, and many old-timers sent personal letters of condolence to the family.

Captain Jackson was one of the few steamboat men who made large sums of money during the lively times on the Sound and invested it to good advantage.

He was always attentive to business, a close figurer, and withal a liberal man when appealed to for aid.

THE END IS NOT YET.

The Sultan Will Hear More of the Dryad Incident Before Long.

Great Britain is Prepared to Act Alone if She is Compelled To.

Explanation of a Reported Firing on a British Ship in Turkish Waters.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—The Sultan has not yet heard the last of the extra gunship question. As intimated in these dispatches Friday last, the withdrawal of the British gunboat Dryad from the entrance of the Dardanelles was only a temporay step taken on account of the fact that the palace people had inflamed the fanaticism of the Mussulman population here, and that serious rioting was planned to commence as soon as the warship entered the Bosphorus. While desirous of avoiding anything that would in any way tend to induce disturbances or hinder the work of restoring order, the Powers now appear to be unanimously resolved to insist upon their demands for extra guardships. In consequence the ambassadors have arranged for a meeting to discuss the situation and consider what action is necessary in view of the Sultan's continued objection to granting the permission asked for.

Meanwhile the palace party are triumphant over the impression being conveyed to the general public that the Sultan has won a victory over the foreign Powers. This makes matters more delicate to handle, as to demonstrate that such is not really the case is almost certain to cause a reaction which might lead to an outbreak even more serious than the one for which the coming of the extra gunship was to be the signal. Turkish officials who are usually in well posted circles of diplomacy here, discussing the withdrawal of the Dryad, intimated that the substance of the matter was that the Powers objected to any one Power taking the lead in any action in Turkey, as such a step is calculated to give that Power an advance in prestige which was not part of the agreement of the Powers. In other words, if action is taken, it should be the combined action of the Powers and not the isolated action of Great Britain for instance.

Thus, it is intimated that if the passage of the Dardanelles be forced it should be done by the warships of all the Powers interested. This, it should be added, was the original understanding arrived at, but Great Britain, it appears, was not disposed to delay matters beyond a certain point.

A gentleman attached to one of the embassies, when the above view of the latest developments in the situation was placed before him, said he would not be astonished if the Turkish officials were right, but he added that it looked as if Great Britain's object in sending the Dryad to the Dardanelles was to show the Sultan, and the Powers as well, that, while being desirous of acting in accord with the Powers, Her Majesty's government was prepared to act alone, if compelled to do so.

The so-called firing upon the British ship Loch Rannoch, in the Dardanelles, is said by Turkish officials, to be a matter of little importance and easily explained. They say the Loch Rannoch arrived after sun down, and instead of anchoring she attempted to proceed and was signalled from shore by a gunshot to bring up. As she did not do so, a second shot was fired and the Loch Rannoch let her anchor go. The shell which is said to have whistled over the captain of the Loch Rannoch is pronounced to have been nothing more or less than a wad from the signal gun.

A great deal of excitement was caused here to-day by a report that the ex-Sultan, Mohammed Murad, who was deposed on grounds of idiocy in August, 1876, had escaped from Yildiz Kiosk.

From the provinces there was not much news forthcoming to-day. The Turkish officials are apparently doing everything possible to suppress any facts except those which are favorable to the government. The utmost secrecy is observed as to the movements of the troops operating against Zeitoun.

DUMAS LAID AT REST.

His Funeral Attended by Neary Every Notable Person in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 2.—Artists, actors, statesmen, academicians, army officers, and other persons of prominence who were friends and admirers of M. Dumas, in fact, nearly every notable person in Paris, was in attendance at the funeral of the late Alexandre Dumas. The pall bearers were M. Victorien Sardou, Jean Baptiste d'Talle, Emile Zola, Count Bisard-Roujon, and the academicians Gaston Boussior and Jules Claretie.

A black velve pall with silver stars covered the coffin, upon which was laid M. Dumas' green embroidered academician's coat and his sword. Two special cars laden with profuse floral offerings preceded the funeral cortege. The Comedie Francaise had sent a wreath formed half of oak and laurel leaves and half of roses and ferns. The Society of Authors and Dramatists sent an immense wreath of pale roses, pansies and white camelias. Mme. Bernhardt sent a superb wreath of delicate orchids, roses and palms. Costly and beautiful wreaths were also sent by the Odeon, Vaudeville and Gymnaz theatres, and an equally magnificent wreath was sent by the English dramatic authors. Besides these, a number of humble bouquets of violets were sent, souvenirs of Dumas' friendship for the strugglers in literature and the drama.

A five pointed silver star took the place of the customary cross behind the coffin. The interment not being a religious one, there was very little formality either at the house or the cemetery. The procession reached Mont Martire cemetery at 1.10 p.m., and the coffin was lowered and placed without ceremony in a dim temporary vault. According to custom, the mourners shook hands with the son-in-law of deceased as the representative of the family. The inhabitants of the vicinity crowded into the cemetery, and it was apparent the non-religious ceremony was distasteful to them.

THAT MISSING ULTIMATUM.

Said to be in President Crespo's Possession—Venezuelan Vaporings.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The statement is made in a Venezuelan paper, received here, that the British ultimatum has been delivered to President Crespo, who is keeping it from the public from motives of expediency. The paper making the statement is opposed to the government, and its assertion is not credited in official quarters. The public feeling in Venezuela continues to be highly wrought over the urgent demands of Great Britain. Patriotic societies are being organized in all parts of the republic under the name "Defenders of Venezuela."

No information has been received here as to Lord Salisbury's answer to Ambassador Bayard, and, under these circumstances, it is felt that the President's message may not deal with the Venezuelan question as fully as was expected. The impression prevails that if the answer is delayed beyond the meeting of congress, the subject will be treated in a special message.

Financial.

New York, Dec. 2.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the past week amounted to $3,056,538 in gold, and $838,300 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $6937; silver, $28,943; dry goods, $1,969,968; general merchandise, $5,365,155.

London, Dec. 2.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £956,000.

SKIRMISHING IN CUBA

Between Spaniards and Insurgents—Official Reports, as Usual, Favor the Former.

The Cubans at Least Get the Credit of Fighting With Great Bravery.

Havana, Dec. 2.—The columns of troops commanded by Brigs. Gens. Oliver and Luque have both been engaged twice with the insurgent forces commanded by Maximo Gomez in the province of Santa Clara. The insurgents left on the field eighty killed, and carried off three hundred. General Luque and General Oliver, acting under instructions from General Campos, left their quarters and moved upon the insurgents. General Luque commanded 1,200 infantrymen, 100 cavalrymen and two pieces of artillery, while General Oliver had 1,400 infantrymen, 100 cavalrymen and two pieces of artillery. Their intention was to attack General Gomez, who, at the head of the insurgents, had been encamped since November 13th at Jiquimar. Gomez, being apprised of their movements, retired to the province of Puerto Principe. General Luque met the insurgents at Ramones. They maintained their ground during one hour of fighting, and then retreated in orderly fashion, closely followed by General Luque. They also encountered General Luque at Sabana. Dispersing, they left seventeen dead on the field, including Pio Cervantes.

On the following day General Gomez concentrated his forces in the vicinity of Delicias. These insurgent forces were attacked simultaneously by Generals Luque and Oliver. Gomez, according to the official reports, had four thousand cavalrymen and two thousand infantry and one piece of artillery. They were drawn in order of battle, General Gomez knowing that the insurgent forces were about to commence an attack on him. The fire was opened by the Spanish artillery. One thousand cavalry under Guerrera engaged the attention of the infantry, but the deadly effect of the Mauser rifles compelled a retreat. General Oliver rushed in at the head of six hundred Spanish infantry. The insurgents were somewhat disconcerted, and retreated. The Spanish artillery kept up a continuous firing of shells, and the insurgents were compelled to abandon their positions, finally seeking safety in the woods. The insurgents left eighty killed, and, according to official advices, over four hundred were wounded. Of the troops two lieutenants, a corporal and eight soldiers were killed and eighteen persons injured.

Immediately after the engagement General Oliver received word that General Scrafin Sanchez was at Lomas Guerrellos with one thousand men trying to effect a junction with Gomez. General Oliver at once started in pursuit of General Sanchez. On the following morning an engagement took place. The troops, encouraged by their previous victory, were eager for the fight. They occupied all the favorable positions, hoping to keep the insurgents from effecting a retreat. The battle lasted nine hours, and was ended by a charge of bayonets ordered by General Oliver. The insurgents dispersed in all directions, leaving fifty-eight killed and thirteen wounded.

On the day after this engagement between General Oliver and General Sanchez, the troops, while returning to Plaxetas, met the Pericodiaz band of insurgents, numbering fully five hundred. The troops charged with fixed bayonets and the insurgents fled. They left behind them sixteen killed. In this engagement the troops suffered a loss of six killed.

Havana, Nov. 30.—Lieut. Fiejo and Sergt. Canovas, tried by court-martial yesterday on a charge of having surrendered Fort Palayo, on the Saza river, to the forces of Antonio Macco without proper defence, were sentenced to-day. The lieutenant was condemned to imprisonment for life. The sergeant was discharged, as he only obeyed the orders of his superior officer.