

LATE NEWS BY CABLE.

A Budget of Despatches Concerning Foreign Affairs.

OLYMPIAN VICTORS CROWNED.

Prizes to the Winning Athletes in the Games at Athens Presented by the King of Greece—Impressive Funeral Services Over the Victim of a Duellist's Pistol—British Advance.

ATHENS, Greece, April 16.—The Olympic games were closed yesterday with the distribution of prizes to the victors in the various contests. The weather was perfect and the Stadion was crowded with people.

When the King and the royal party arrived a Pandoric ode on the games was delivered by Mr. Robertson, an American, after which, according to the ancient custom, the King personally handed to each winner of a first prize a wreath fashioned of wild olives plucked from the trees at Olympia, and laurel wreaths were given to the winners of second prizes. All of the prize winners then received diplomas and medals. The Stadion band played the National air of each country represented in the games, to which music all of the prize winners paraded. After the parade the games were declared by the King to be ended.

The total number of athletes who received crowns was forty-four, of whom eleven were Americans, ten Greeks, seven Germans, five French, three English, two Hungarians, two Austrians, two Austrians, one Dane and one Swiss.

After the ceremonies attendant upon the prize awards were completed the International Committee having the arrangement of the games in charge met at the residence of the Crown Prince and arranged for the holding of the next games in Athens in 1908. Banquets in honor of the victors are still being given, and the city is in fête.

VICTIM OF A DUEL.

His Slayer, Baron Von Kotze, Sends Floral Wreath.

BERLIN, Germany, April 16.—An impressive and remarkable funeral service was held yesterday in the chapel of the Potsdam Cemetery over the body of Baron von Schröder, master of Congress, who died on April 11 from the effects of a wound received in the duel with Baron von Kotze, ex-Cour Chamberlain, on April 10. An immense throng, among whom were a number of princes, court officials and other exalted personages, as well as people prominent in the social world, had gathered to attend the service. There was a profusion of tributes, including wreaths sent by Baron von Kotze, which was placed at the head of the coffin.

Court Chaplain Wendlandt, who conducted the services, delivered a vehement indictment of the false conception of honor which prevails in the German army. He dwelt at some length upon the criminal slanders which had caused the tragedy and deplored the radically false view of life and the dark and caste prejudice of which the deceased had been a victim. "Germany's Christian nobility," Chaplain Wendlandt declared, "will some day emerge from darkness to light, and will be proud to stand side by side with the rest of the world, and to share its views of life and such prejudices. This is the message that goes from the coffin of Baron von Schröder to the Nation."

REVIEWED BY WILLIAM.

22,000 Austrian Troops Parade Before the German Emperor.

VIENNA, Austria, April 16.—The parade of the garrison yesterday in honor of the Emperor and Empress of Germany passed off brilliantly. The troops numbered 22,000 men and were headed by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Emperor William, in Austrian Hussar uniform, rode upon the parade ground, the hands playing the German National anthem. As soon as Emperor William appeared, Emperor Francis Joseph galloped up to him, saluted and delivered the report. Their Majesties then rode side by side down the front of the troops.

Emperor William had lunch at the Josefstadt Barracks, and warmly toasted Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian army, crying thrice "Elién."

ON TO THE YURUAN.

British Occupation Beyond Schomburgk's Line Before Arbitration Opens.

KINROSS, Jamaica, April 16.—Private advices from Demerara, British Guiana, confirm a recent report, which was subsequently denied, that an expedition had left Georgetown with the object of establishing a station beyond the Schomburgk line to head off settlements in the disputed territory to be made under the grants to Americans by Venezuela.

The fact is that the colonial authorities are beginning to take an active hand in the matter on their own behalf, on the ground of the imperial Government's stand, and it cannot submit to arbitration the political destinies of those regions already occupied by British colonists. The idea is to have as much territory de facto "occupied" as can be taken before the whole question goes to arbitration.

Serious Crisis in Matabeleland.

LONDON, April 16.—Sir Hercules Robertson, Governor of the Cape Colony, has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, reporting that a serious crisis exists around Bulawayo, in Matabeleland, South Africa, is in possession of the native enemy, and representing that a large force of troops is required at once to subdue the Matabeles and restore order.

Ten Thousand Troops for the Sudan.

LEON, April 16.—The Daily News publishes a statement, on what it claims to be good authority, that the Government will send ten thousand British troops to the Sudan in the near future for the purpose of reconquering that territory.

Mining Disaster.

LONDON, April 16.—Eighteen men were killed by the explosion in the Beaupre mine at Willington, Durham, England.

Colorado for Free Coinage.

The delegation selected by the Colorado Democratic State Convention held in Denver to represent the party in the National Convention at Chicago carry with them but one resolution, that being a demand for the restoration of the coinage of silver.

Washington Democrats.

The following delegates to Chicago were selected by the Washington Democratic State Convention at Tacoma: H. C. Wallace, W. E. White, S. G. Simpson, J. E. Pennington, R. E. McCleary, Thomas Maloney, B. C. Darling, J. F. Gorton. They were instructed to work for a free coinage plank and for candidates known to be in favor of free coinage. Three of the number, however, are known to be gold standard men.

Prompted by Jealousy.

Frederick McKillop, aged twenty-eight, a jealous Jeweller, killed his wife, aged twenty-two and himself in the presence of his five-year-old son in Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

The Delaware Peach Crop.

Not since 1875 has there been in the month of April such a flattering prospect for a big crop of peaches in Delaware. The trees are in good condition and are loaded with buds. Ten days or two weeks of warm spring will be necessary to bring them to bloom. It is not probable that frost will hurt the trees from this time forward. In Milford and Cedar Creek there are more than five hundred thousand trees in blossom. In 1893 there were 550,000, but only about two-thirds of them matured a full crop. This year all promise to mature a full crop.

A Woman Chimney-Sweep.

One of the latest curiosities of London is a female chimney-sweep.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Leo Bergholz, of New York City, to be Consul to Ecuador, Armenia.

The Senate passed a joint resolution answered to whom a medal of honor has been awarded by the joint resolutions of 1862 and 1863 a rosette, or knot, to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon to be worn with the medal.

The regular weekly meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission was devoted to the reading of the reports made by the various members on the sub-topics to which they were individually assigned.

Secretary Carlisle was ordered by the District of Columbia Supreme Court to show cause why he should not deliver \$4,500,000 of the new bonds to William Graves and associates in New York.

Canal hearings before the House Committee in Washington closed, only one opponent of the Nicaragua scheme being heard.

Charges of fraud and collusion in connection with the award of the seed contract have been made against Secretary Morton by a Chicago firm.

In the House the bill imposing a tax on all cheese was passed by a vote of 160 to 58.

Domestic.

The State Senate at Albany, N. Y., passed the Great New York bill for the voices of Mayors Strong and Wurster.

At Xenia, Ohio, Charles Morris, the confessed murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Donthouts, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

The United States monitor Terror was put in commission by Commander J. F. Meyer, of the United States Navy, at Brooklyn, N. Y. The crew came over to the Terror from the Vermont.

Secretary Carlisle addressed workmen in Chicago on the currency question. More than 8000 persons heard him.

President Cleveland's brother, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Cleveland, filed a protest against his dismissal as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Chaumont, N. Y., and will appeal to the Synod.

At Chamberlain, South Dakota, Handsome Lake, Indian, belonging to the Lower Brule Agency, killed two Indian police men who were trying to arrest him.

Much indignation has been awakened in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., by the decision of the Mayor compelling a woman convicted of a petty theft to parade the streets labelled as a thief.

Colonel James E. Pepper, the well-known distiller and racehorse man, died of a heart attack at Lexington, Ky. The cause of death was brought about by depression in business and an attachment suit in New York City. He was a member of the Kentucky State Police.

Firemen fought one of the fiercest fires which have occurred in New York City. It was at No. 78 Grand street, occupied by C. A. Aufmordt & Co., importers of silk. The loss may reach a million.

The New York Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional the law relating to the closing of barbers' shops on Sunday. Dissenting opinions were filed by two of the judges.

John D. Hart, owner of the alleged filibustering steamer Bermuda, was arrested in Philadelphia on charges of violating the laws of the United States.

Robert F. Robinson, chief engineer of the Franklin Sugar refinery, was run down from behind by a huckster's wagon, while riding a bicycle in Philadelphia, and was almost instantly killed. The men in the wagon were arrested.

The New York Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation voted to favorably report the bill authorizing the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to lease the bridge railroad to any company having the object of establishing a station beyond the Schomburgk line to head off settlements in the disputed territory to be made under the grants to Americans by Venezuela.

Sedick Adams, who was in jail at Seattle, Ala., charged with the murder of R. N. Renfro, was taken from jail by a mob and hanged.

Owing to the great rush of undesirable immigrants, the detention pens at Ellis Island, New York, were overcrowded and a stockade was built in which 400 of them are herded. They are guarded by armed men.

An internal machine was sent to President Roosevelt, of the New York City Police, which was soaked before being opened, and did not explode.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company celebrated in Philadelphia the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation.

John L. Waller, formerly United States Consul at Yamato, Madagascar, argued at the trial of his arrest and persecution by French officials.

John Varrill and Joseph Soular, boys eighteen years old, have been sentenced in Duluth, Minn., to hang on June 10 for the murder of Samuel Demars, a Blacksmith, which was committed for the purpose of robbery.

The Chadron Banking Company, the oldest banking institution in Chadron, Neb., closed its doors.

Horace T. Stilson, a wealthy lawyer of Boston, was killed by a boat which ran into the Harlem River, New York City, and was drowned.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, in New York City, issued a statement giving in detail the reasons for their leaving the Salvation Army. They blame General William Booth.

Marquis Yamagata, Field Marshal of Japan, was welcomed in Buffalo, N. Y., by Governor Roosevelt's staff in full uniform. A banquet was given in his honor.

Chief Arthur addressed a large meeting of locomotive engineers at Port Jervis, N. Y.

George Fremlin, a member of the Salvation Army in Kansas City, Mo., was shot and killed by J. A. Jones, who was jealous of Fremlin's attentions to his wife.

Foreign Notes.

Japan's Parliament has approved measures providing for developing to the fullest extent her military and naval resources.

It is reported in Brussels, Belgium, that the crime for which Zimel suffered the charge of causing the death of the English trader Stokes in the Congo.

The Marquis of Cabrinha has been ordered to furnish 3000 pesetas bail for having accused the Municipal Council of Madrid of corruption.

Havana (Cuba) stores are closing in consequence of the crisis in affairs.

A terrible storm, with a heavy fall of snow, has swept over Sicily, doing a great deal of damage.

General Barthelemy, late Governor of Erythraea, will be tried by a military court in Massowah.

Emperor William arrived in Vienna, Austria, and was dined by Emperor Franz Josef.

A new Irish Land bill was introduced in the British House of Commons.

Weyler hopes to have at his disposal within ten days all the horses in Cuba except those now in insurgent hands.

Indians massacred women teachers, priest and all town officials of Juquila, Mexico.

President Zelaya's troops again defeated the Nicaraguan revolutionists, who attacked the Federal forces.

A despatch from Wady Halfa and Cairo says that dervishes have advanced to within fifteen miles of Akashah, but that Osman Bey's prestige is on the wane and that some of his soldiers are deserting.

The Cortes election took place in the Spanish possessions; there were disturbances in the Province of Barcelona; a light vote was polled in Cuba, there being no candidates of only one party in the field.

Off Wilhelmshafen, Germany, two torpedo boats collided. One of the boats sank almost immediately and five of the crew were drowned. The other boat was badly damaged. The boats were making trial trips at the time the collision occurred.

Baron von Schröder, the German nobleman, who shot Count von Kotze wounded in a duel, died in a hospital in Potsdam.

The Spanish Government is about to send 5000 cavalry to Cuba in response to General Weyler's demand for more troops.

The London Board of Trade returns for the first quarter of the present year show that the imports have amounted to \$561,476,170, against \$501,199,300 for 1893. The exports were \$308,165,215, against \$263,601,805 for last year at the same time.

SPANISH BADLY BEATEN.

Colonel Debo's Battalion Meets Macco and is Defeated.

A GUNBOAT TO THE RESCUE.

Scheme to Force an Engagement With the Insurgents Turns Out Disastrously for the King's Troops—Encircled by the Rebels—Cannon and an Orderly Retreat Saved the Spanish Columns.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 15.—News has been received here of a battle near Lechuza between the Alfonso XIII. battalion, under command of Colonel Debo, and the insurgents under Macco. Colonel Debo reports that his battalion, with other bodies of Spanish troops, led Mariel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of giving the enemy battle. They met the advance guard of the insurgents, consisting of 200 cavalry, who opened fire upon the Government column.

The Spaniards continued their march toward Lechuza, although opposed at every step, and every elevation was occupied by them at the cost of a fight. Upon arriving in the neighborhood of Lechuza they found the insurgents gathered in strong force, and they were unable to attempt to surround the Spanish column.

The Spanish troops fought with great desperation against heavy odds, says Debo, but were defeated with losses of many killed and wounded. Dividing the intention of the enemy to encircle his column, Colonel Debo ordered a retreat. The Spanish column retired to the San Claudio estate on the north coast, where the troops fortified themselves awaiting the arrival of other Government columns.

General Inclan arrived with his column very opportunely, and the troops under Colonel Debo and Inclan, joined and fought the gunboat Alenta, which kept the enemy at bay. Colonel Debo estimates that the force of the insurgents who charged upon his command numbered 5000 men. The loss of the Government column is not known, but it is very great, as many men were seen to fall before the fire of the Spanish troops.

The Government column, according to the official report, lost four hundred men killed and wounded, and the insurgents lost one hundred and thirty soldiers wounded; but the fact is that the Government losses were very heavy, the details being withheld by the authorities.

A civilian who volunteered to carry the column to the nearest fort ran the gauntlet of the insurgent fire, and was compelled to jump into the water twice to save himself. General Inclan reported that upon his arrival at the San Claudio estate he found the Spanish column occupied two hours in advancing from Mariel to the point where the main body of insurgents, who retreated to the San Claudio estate, which is some distance west of Mariel, occupied seven hours. On their retreat the troops were exposed to a constant fire from the insurgents, and it was frequently compelled to form squares to resist the charges of the enemy. It was necessary to use cannon to open a way for the retreat of the vanguard.

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Further details of the engagement show that the Spanish column occupied two hours in advancing from Mariel to the point where the main body of insurgents, who retreated to the San Claudio estate, which is some distance west of Mariel, occupied seven hours. On their retreat the troops were exposed to a constant fire from the insurgents, and it was frequently compelled to form squares to resist the charges of the enemy. It was necessary to use cannon to open a way for the retreat of the vanguard.

According to the military authorities here, Colonel Sanchez Echevarria, who had received orders to act in combination with Colonel Debo and Inclan, to operate at Mariel, was in time to assist the other two bodies of Spanish troops. The authorities say that had he arrived in time Macco's force would have been badly whipped. Colonel Echevarria is believed to have been killed, and ordered to appear for trial before a court martial.

His journey through the Empire State was a continuous welcome. He was feted in Buffalo, received by the Governor in Albany and escorted by the military staff of the State's chief Executive.

His arrival had been anxiously awaited by the people of New York. As the crowd gathered sight of the adjutant, wily form leaning upon the arm of Adjutant-General McAlister, he burst into a ringing cheer, and received him with a salvo of hand clapping.

The Field Marshal, accompanied by his secretary and the Japanese Minister, went at once to the Waldorf. From the facade of the big hotel he looked down upon the State apartments had been prepared for the Field Marshal and his suite of six persons.

Slender and spare of frame is this Japanese Bismarck. His features are sharp, with a mouth and the piercing eyes. His face is long, and his forehead high. He visited the United States seventeen years ago and his wife is a graduate of Yassar.

Field Marshal Yamagata, the conqueror of China and the Bismarck of Japan, arrived at New York City from the West, on his way to Moscow, where he will represent the Japanese Emperor at the coronation of the Czar of Russia.

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FITZGUTH LEE FOR CUBA.

The President Names Him for Consul-General at Havana.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Governor Fitzguth Lee, of Virginia, to be Consul-General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, vice Ramon O. Williams, resigned. Although it has been suspected for some time that Mr. Williams would soon cease his official relations with the Government, this was the first indication that his resignation had been accepted.

General Lee's appointment is known now to have greater significance than is apparent on the surface. He not only goes to Cuba as Consul-General at a salary of \$8000 a year, but is instructed to investigate the strength of the insurgent armies and the progress made by the insurgents and send his reports without delay to the State Department. It is supposed that he will leave for his post with as little delay as possible, owing to the anxiety of the Administration to be informed upon the situation.

The appointment of General Lee as Consul-General at Havana causes a vacancy in the Lynchburg (Va.) collectorship of internal revenue. This vacancy has been promptly filled by the nomination, at the same time, of William H. Fisher, for his post as the chief clerk of the office under General Lee.

Fitzguth Lee was born in Clermont, Fairfax County, Va., November 19, 1835, and is consequently now in his sixty-first year. He graduated at West Point in 1855, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. Being severely wounded in a fight with Indians, he was in May, 1860, made an instructor of cavalry at West Point. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was in the service of the Confederacy, and was given command of the whole cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia in March, 1865, and a month later surrendered to his Union captives. He was then retired to his home in Stafford County. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885. A warm friendship exists between Fitzguth Lee and President Cleveland.

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General Lee's appointment is known now to have greater significance than is apparent on the surface. He not only goes to Cuba as Consul-General at a salary of \$8000 a year, but is instructed to investigate the strength of the insurgent armies and the progress made by the insurgents and send his reports without delay to the State Department. It is supposed that he will leave for his post with as little delay as possible, owing to the anxiety of the Administration to be informed upon the situation.

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