Scranton Tribune.

TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1897. TWO CENTS

CUBA'S AWFUL STATE

Terrible Sufferings of the Reconcentrados' in Matanzas.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

Horrible Episodes are of Daily Occurrance.

Small-Pox Patients Are Driven Into the Camp of the Insurgents--Canefields Destroyed by Fire--35,000 Soldiers in the Hospitals and Many From the Want of Nourishment--Soldiers Have Not Been Paid For Months.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 21.—La Lucha, in a recently published editorial, expresses doubt as to the sincerity of the friendship for Spain professed by the American government, and says:

"If the American government cannot prevent the sailing from the ports of that country of expeditions in aid of the insurgents and does not respond in other way to Spain's efforts to come to favorable terms, it is useless for Spain to maintain friendly relations with America."

Reports from Matanzas say that the conservatives having become enraged at the change in the government's policy, are disturbing public order. Ex-Mayor Crespo initiated the disorderly conduct by publicly giving offence to Senor Armas, the new civil governor of the province. The chief of police followed Crespo's lead by endeavoring to prevent aid being given to the suffering reconcentrados by newspaper correspondents and others. Of the reconcentrados in Matanzas, numbering less than 50,000, seventy-nine died in two days, a large proportion of which were the result of starvation. In Jaruco, about 65 per cent. of the deaths are caused by starvation, and the same is true of many other towns. Owing to the lack of proper clothing and of blankets, the situation of the reconcentrados is becoming worse as the winter season approaches, despite the efforts made to relieve them.

Horrible episodes are of daily occurrence among the reconcentrados. After lying for three days upon the sidewalks in front of a house in Matanzas, a poor negro woman, who was suffering terribly, and was unable to move, was carried away by a flood caused by heavy downfall of rain. A short time afterward, her dead body was discovered a few blocks away, and at last reports was still lying in the gutter.

CAB DRIVER'S INHUMANITY.

A cab driver who was carrying a sick man to a hospital, observing that his passenger was dying, dragged him from his cab, leaving him on the curbstone, where he finally died.

Cases similar to these are of frequent occurrence.

Reports from Candelaria, say that a man who was suffering from small-pox, was driven by the authorities into the insurgent camp at Ceja del Negro, Pinar del Rio province, where threats were made to hang the man if he was not taken away.

On Wednesday evening the remaining canefields on the plantation Portugalete, owned by Dr. Manuel Calvo, were destroyed by fire.

Marshal Blanco has appointed thirty-four new employes at the custom house. Of these five are native Cubans and the remainder Spaniards and Reformists.

The Autonomists are greatly disgusted by the appointments.

Sixty persons employed at several of the docks and others in various parts of the island have joined the revolutionists, and a number of prisoners at Guines who were pardoned under the recent proclamation have returned to the insurgents.

Small-pox is ravaging in the neighborhood of the insurgent headquarters in Pinar del Rio, and there are in the hospitals in the hills 1,700 persons suffering from the disease.

It is stated by a prominent resident of Pinar del Rio, according to an official report, that there are only 1,300 armed insurgents in the province, including the bands which have recently entered the province, under Mayia Rodriguez and other leaders.

General Hernandez Velascos confirms the statement that the insurgents in Pinar del Rio are abundantly provided with ammunition. Several of General Velascos' men have arrived at Pinar del Rio suffering from wounds received in recent engagements.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation of the military administration is bad. The soldiers have not been paid in eight months. There is a scarcity in the meat supply for the hospitals and in many towns no meat has been obtainable for many days.

General Losada, sub-inspector of the health department, said recently to the correspondent of El Imparcial, of Madrid, that there were actually 35,000 soldiers in the hospitals in Cuba and that about 15,000 of this number were not suffering from any disease, but simply from need of nourishment.

A band of insurgents recently fired on the town of San Nicolas, in Havana province. Rio Seco, province of Havana, reports that a fresh band of insurgents, well armed and equipped, have appeared in the vicinity. The leader of the band is not known.

The police recently visited the house of George W. Hyatt, chief of the relief department of the United States consulate, at 12 o'clock at night to make inquiries as to the destination of a quantity of food which had been taken into the house during the day. The female inmates, becoming frightened, refused to open the door and insisted upon being informed of the object of the officer's visit. The police finally retired, upon learning that the inmates were Americans.

The insurgents, it is reported, have captured 150 mules from the Consolacion del Sur government reservation.

A dispatch from Madrid says that Senor Giberge, deputy to the Spanish cortes and leader of the new Autonomists, is on his way to Cuba, where he will enter the Autonomist party upon condition that Senores Montoro, Fernandez de Castro, Cueto and Zayas leave the board of directors of the party, it being asserted that they are too pronouncedly Spanish to succeed in inducing the insurgents to accept autonomy under their leadership. Senor Jose Galvez will remain chairman of the party.

APEZTEGUIA IS CAUTIOUS.

Leader of Cuba's Conservative Party Thinks the United States is Hostile.

New York, Nov. 21.—Marquis Apeztegula, leader of the Conservative party in Cuba, arrived here today on the French liner La Champagne, from Havre.

The marquis said he had been in Spain for the last year, and that he is going to leave this city for Havana on Wednesday, probably by way of Tampa. He spoke very guardedly of the Cuban war and Spain's attitude toward America.

"It seems," he said, "as though the attitude of the United States is hostile to Spain, though perhaps it is not meant to be so."

The marquis repeated the oft-cabled statement that the Liberal party in Spain has been much opposed to General Weyler's method of warfare in Cuba, although the Conservatives were not inimical to Weyler. The marquis also said that from recent accounts in the public press he thought affairs in Cuba were moving satisfactorily for Spain.

Whether Marquis Apeztegula is bound for Cuba with a special government mission he did not say. It is hardly probable, as the party of which he is the head is by no means the supporter of the Sagasta ministry.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Premier Meline Explains the Cause and Promises to Introduce a Bill.

Paris, Nov. 21.—In the debate in the chamber of deputies yesterday on the subject of the agricultural crisis the premier, M. Feline, declared that the cause of the crisis was the progressive fall during the last twenty years in the price of all agricultural products, combined with the depreciation in the price of silver. France, the premier continued, was powerless to solve these questions, because they are of an international character. The agriculturists, he explained, were not only beset by foreign competition, but they had to fight the middlemen, who were far too numerous. But, according to M. Meline, the latter evil may be remedied by increasing the number of unions and co-operative societies. It was the duty of the government, M. Meline also said, to bring the consumer nearer and nearer to the producer, and consequently the government would shortly submit a bill for the organization of an agricultural credit establishment and for the establishment of agricultural insurance offices. In conclusion, the premier said: "These measures will have mutual treatment, as their basis will also establish an old and pension fund."

The statements of M. Meline were greeted with loud cheers. Georges Graux, Independent Republican and a strong advocate of the interests of agriculture, then moved that the premier's speech be printed and posted up in every commune throughout France. The motion was carried, amid great applause, by a vote of 338 to 6.

Later the chamber of deputies adopted a resolution, proposed by Paul Deschanel, Republican, an authority on administrative reform, and the same resolution was afterward adopted by the government as follows: "The chamber, considering that the transformation of individual property into collective property will ruin agriculture, and being satisfied that the whole of the legislative reforms, by the development of the principle of association and mutual dealing, insure the protection of the national market and decrease the cost of production, passes to the order of the day." This motion was adopted by a vote of 348 to 152.

TWO CHILDREN MURDERED.

A Horrible and Mysterious Crime Committed in Oconomowoc, Wis.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Nov. 21.—A mysterious and shocking tragedy was committed at this place some time last night, at the home of Ernest Cornell. Two little children, Willie Cornell, six years old, and Lillie, four years old, were found dead, lying on their bed, with their throats cut, and Ernest Cornell, their father, was lying on the floor with a gash across his throat which extended from ear to ear. Cornell was able to make a statement after his throat was sewed up. He said that a man named Lewis, who had boarded with the family for some weeks, last night induced him to drink a lot of whiskey. He soon lost consciousness, and knew nothing more until he was awakened by the clock striking at 5.30 this morning.

Cornell said that last evening he asked his wife not to leave the house with Lewis, but she refused and went, in spite of his entreaties. When Mrs. Cornell entered the house this morning she expressed great surprise at the condition of Cornell, and later appeared greatly shocked when she saw the two children.

The coroner's jury began an investigation, but adjourned until Monday, when the inquest will be resumed. The general opinion is that Cornell killed the children, and afterward attempted to commit suicide, because of his domestic troubles. Sheriff Palmer said this afternoon that, after making a partial investigation of the murder, he was unable to decide who killed the children and injured the father. Cornell's razor, with which the deed had evidently been done, was lying on the floor. Mrs. Cornell will be arrested, and she and Lewis will be held.

Stabbing at Hazleton.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 21.—Metre Hadulish, was stabbed in a drunken brawl in Bunker Hill, a few miles from here, last night, and when he was found today in an old shanty, his condition was such that death may insue. Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of two Hungarians who are said to have been implicated in the affair.

Widow Will Sue the County.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 21.—The widow of Cadott, lynched in Emmons county last Saturday, will sue the county for $50,000 for the lynching of her husband. Emmons county is already almost bankrupt on account of the trial of the self-confessed murderers, of which Cadott was one.

COL. TRENHOLM'S CURRENCY SCHEME

President Cleveland's First Comptroller Offers Suggestions.

NUMBER OF ENTIRELY NEW FEATURES

Recommends a Fusion of Greenbacks and Sherman Notes Into One Form of Paper Redeemable in Gold. The Colonel Also Offers a Scheme for Banking Which Is Quite Unique.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Colonel William L. Trenholm, who was comptroller of the currency under President Cleveland's first administration, has just submitted his views of currency reform to the monetary commission. They embrace a number of features entirely different from those of other experts and have been carefully studied by the commission during several recent sessions. Colonel Trenholm recommends the fusion of the greenbacks and Sherman notes into one form of paper redeemable in gold. He thinks that these notes should be issued in denominations of $1, $2 and $5 in order that the people may have confidence in the money in current circulation. He believes that a redemption fund of $100,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain the parity of the entire volume of about $450,000,000. The suggestions of Colonel Trenholm regarding banking are as follows:

First—To make adequate provision for the recognition of existing clearing houses and the establishment of others by allowing them to be organized, in central reserve cities under the national banking law with defined powers and responsibilities.

Second—To empower clearing houses thus organized to license banks in their respective cities to accept circulating drafts drawn by banks situated at places where there are no clearing houses. Such drafts to be free of all taxation, federal, state or municipal, and to be payable to bearer.

Third—To limit the maximum amount to which any such bank may have acceptances outstanding at any one time to a certain proportion of its capacity and surplus.

Fourth—To prescribe that no such bank be licensed to accept such drafts without taking from the drawers adequate security therefor to the full amount of such contemplated acceptances, which security may be in the form of discounted papers; also without having deposited with the clearing house, security to the amount of the circulating drafts applied for, the sufficiency of such security both in amount and character, to be certified in each instance separately to the comptroller of the currency by the proper authorities of the clearing house and approved by the local bank examiner. Securities so deposited to be released only upon presentation to the clearing house of cancelled drafts, which drafts are to be delivered by the clearing house to the comptroller of the currency for destruction.

Fifth—The circulating drafts authorized to be accepted under the above conditions, may be drawn by any national bank, or by any state or private bank, which will submit to such examinations by the local examiner as may be prescribed by the comptroller of the currency. The amount of drafts of any such drawer outstanding at one time to be limited to a proportion of its quick-assets, including those held by the accepting bank.

Sixth—The circulating drafts so authorized shall be of uniform design, and may be in denominations of $1, $2, $3, $5 and multiples of five dollars, having engraved upon their face the name of the accepting bank, with blanks to be filled with the name of the drawers.

Seventh—Such circulating drafts to be prepared by the comptroller of the currency and issued to each clearing house association upon its requisition made, from time to time, under regulations to be established by the comptroller of the currency.

Eighth—This plan, if adopted, is expected to work out in the following manner:

RESULTS EXPECTED.

A clearing house association will, from time to time, make requisition upon the comptroller of the currency for a certain amount of such circulating drafts to be accepted by certain named banks, members of that association. The banks for whose benefit such circulating drafts are called for will satisfy the authorities of the clearing house association of their compliance respectively with the requirements of the system; whereupon issues will be made to such banks, and each of such banks will cause to be filled in the name of the drawer, and then execute its acceptance upon the face of the drafts. These drafts may be then sent as incomplete currency, as now sent through the mails or by express at a moderate charge, as they will not become effective for circulation until duly signed by the drawers. When signed they will be paid out by the drawing bank or banker for local use first and will gradually find their way back to the accepting banks where they will be redeemed and sent into the clearing house, in order to release a proportionate amount of the securities there held against such issue.

The object of this suggestion is to enable banks at remote points throughout the country to meet the local demand for currency when it arises and only as it does arise, and, at the same time, to limit and control such issues through the operation of the principle of self-protection which will assert itself in the management of the accepting banks.

Regarding the disposition of the silver dollars and silver certificates, Colonel Trenholm suggests that the silver now in the treasury now be constituted into a reserve fund for the guarantee of outstanding silver dollars and that the silver certificates in excess of the actual bullion value of the coins and certificates outstanding should be cancelled from time to time as they come into the treasury. He recommends that silver certificates be issued in denominations of $10 and over, and that some of them be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 in order that they may be held by national banks in the proportion of 20 per cent. of their lawfuly money reserves.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Forest Hill Park to Be Added to the City Pleasure Grounds.

Cleveland, Nov. 21.—It is authoritatively announced here that next spring John D. Rockefeller will present to the Park board of Cleveland Forest Hill park, which he now owns and for some time has been improving. The information comes from J. G. W. Cowles, who is Mr. Rockefeller's real estate agent here. Forest Hill park can be connected with the Cleveland park system by a driveway which at present is owned and used by a private family. In the center of Forest Hill park is Mr. Rockefeller's summer home in Cleveland. Recently Mr. Rockefeller has had men grading the driveway connecting Forest Hill park with the park system of the city.

A short time ago Mr. Cowles took a sixty days' option on a piece of property, which would be necessary in making the connection, and he said today that he did so under orders from Mr. Rockefeller. If Mr. Rockefeller makes the gift to the Park board, the city park system will extend seven miles south from Lake Erie to Shaker Heights.

WILL SUPPRESS WEYLER.

Demonstrations in His Honor to Be Prohibited--Carlists and Socialists Were Making Capital of Them--Preparing a Welcome at Palma.

Madrid, Nov. 21.—The subject of permitting demonstrations in honor of Lieutenant General Weyler, a number of which have been planned, was discussed at the cabinet council held today, and it was pointed out by Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, that the Carlists and Socialists in Spain were making capital of the proposed demonstrations.

The cabinet finally decided to prohibit any organized welcome of General Weyler.

General Correa, the minister of war; Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, and Senor Groizard, minister of justice, were delegated by the cabinet to take measures to carry out a sweeping policy for preventing members of the army from interfering in politics.

Palma, Island of Majorca, Nov. 20.—A demonstration in honor of General Weyler has been arranged here with great enthusiasm. The steamer Montserrat, with the general on board, will touch here on her way from Corunna to Barcelona, and as this is the birthplace of the former captain general of Cuba the inhabitants have been decorating their houses and have prepared a grand serenade. The general will be met by a deputation of young girls and will be the recipient of many honors upon the part of the people of Palma.

TURKEY MAY DROP NAVAL PLANS.

Russia Demands Payment on Account of War Indemnity Arrears.

Constantinople, Nov. 21.—The officials of the Russian embassy yesterday sent a second note to the Turkish government, pointing out that in times of difficulty Russia abstained from urging the payment of the war debt due to her by Turkey, but the note added, now that the government of Turkey has decided on fresh armaments which are not warranted by the present situation, Russia demands a portion of the arrears, on the same grounds that Austria urged the payment of the claims due to the Oriental railroad, an Austrian corporation, for transporting Turkish troops in the recent war with Greece.

In consequence of this communication, the Porte has informed the Russian charge d'affaires that nothing has been decided concerning the armaments, at the same time bestowing on that official the grand cordon of the Osmanli order.

It is believed that the Turkish government will now drop its plans for the reorganization of the navy, although the officials of the German embassy have been instructed to support the offers of the German firms to reconstruct the fleet and supply the necessary arms, ammunition and uniforms.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS CAPITAL.

A Big Combination of Enamelled Ware Manufacturers Formed.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—A huge combination of capital has been formed here. The St. Louis interests are those of the Neidringhaus Brothers, known as the St. Louis Stamping company, and the Granite City Steel company. The plan is to concentrate the manufacture of enamelled ware, which will hereafter be entirely under the patents of the Nedringhaus concern. Other companies, it is said, are interested in the new corporation, including two in New York, three in Chicago, and one each in Milwaukee, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia.

The capitalization of the new corporation will be $25,000,000. The president will be F. G. Neidringhaus. The other officers have not been selected.

ROBBED THE DUCHESS.

Her Dressing Case Stolen in Paddington Station, London.

London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Oxford received tonight says the dressing case of the Duchess of Marlborough was stolen from Paddington Station this afternoon as the duchess was about to start for Oxford. The maid who accompanied the duchess left the case for a short time in order to purchase tickets, and when she returned to the spot where she had put it down, she found that it had disappeared.

Whoever stole the dressing case no doubt thought they had obtained a rich haul, but they were disappointed, as there were few valuables among its contents.

DESPERATE HIGHWAYMAN.

A Masked Negro Holds Up a Street Car.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21.—A masked negro attempted to hold up a street car at the end of the Eighteenth street cable line at a late hour last night. The gripman, E. R. Prewett, threw a grip hook at the highwayman, who instantly shot the gripman in the groin.

Conductor G. W. Church came to his assistance and was shot in the breast, being badly wounded. The negro escaped.

Archbishop of Canterbury to Resign.

London, Nov. 21.—The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, will, it is reported, resign the archbishopric after the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth, which will occur on Nov. 30. The archbishop of Canterbury, who was enthroned on Jan. 8 last, was born in 1821. He took a double first class at Oxford, and married a daughter of the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles.

Commissioners For Alaska.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—A bill has been drafted for introduction ton congress at the next session providing for the appointment of a board of code commissioners for the district of Alaska, to draft a code of criminal and civil laws and to revise the act creating the circuit government for the district. The measure is drafted in accordance with the ideas of the five principal commercial companies doing business in the territory.

Luetgert Case.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—The Luetgert case will be called for a second trial tomorrow morning in Judge Horton's court. The state will announce its readiness to proceed but it is probable that Attorney Phalen, for the defense, will ask for a continuance or a change of venue.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR

Review of the Last Quarter of the Fiscal Year Euding June 30.

SUGGESTIONS FROM GENERAL MILES

The Necessity of Increasing the Efficiency of the United States Army is Clearly Pointed Out--Pay of Enlisted Men Who are Stationed at Alaska Should be Increased--More Funds Needed for the National Guard.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The annual report of Secretary of War Alger departed from the custom of his predecessors who reviewed the reports of the commanding generals and the heads of bureaus. As only the last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30 fell within the present secretary's term, he presents a synopsis of the reports prepared by the officers immediately responsible, together with their recommendations for legislation tending to the better administration of their departments. The secretary then expresses his judgment of each report with such recommendations as seemed to him appropriate. General Miles considered the army, although inadequate in point of numbers, never in a higher state of efficiency. He recommended that artillery gunners and gunnery specialists receive proper compensation. He pointed out the necessity of gymnasiums and drill halls along the line of northern military posts. In the construction of modern fortifications and high power guns, approximately $26,000,000 had been expended, nearly one-third of what was required to put the country in a safe condition of defense. General Miles recommended the addition of two regiments of artillery that the mortar batteries and high power guns already in position might be properly preserved and manned in time of hostility. The general plan for defense adopted by the government should be steadily pursued until the nation is in a condition of security. He recommended that in the appropriations for the coming fiscal year a large sum be devoted to harbor defenses.

SOLDIERS FOR ALASKA.

The demands for five additional infantry regiments was imperative because of increased demands upon that service, as for instance the occupation with suitable garrison of the great territory of Alaska. The strength of the army in time of peace should be regulated to the population and wealth of the nation. The maximum of enlisted men should be limited to one soldier to every thousand population and the minimum one soldier to every two thousand population. The secretary, in reviewing the commanding general's report, urges the favorable consideration of General Miles' request for two more artillery regiments. The secretary believes that further military reservations should be created in Alaska. On account of the terrible rigor of the weather, and also the inducements for desertion, the pay of the enlisted men serving there should be increased, with the hope that extra compensation will be an inducement for a very high rate of men to enlist in that particular service.

He recommends the revival of the grade of lieutenant general. In reporting to the secretary the board of ordnance found that English gun cotton was slightly better than that of American manufacture. The report of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' home submitted to the secretary, shows that on Sept. 30, there were 1,141 beneficiaries on the rolls (an increase of 43 over last year) and that 724 of the beneficiaries were present at the home at that date. The income of the home was $221,658; expenditures, $194,846, making an increase in the permanent fund of $26,812, while the balance in the United States treasury, Sept. 30, was $2,737,597. The secretary of war wants an increase in the number of cadets at West Point where on Sept. 1, there was 358, the largest number ever there at one time.

CADETS-AT-LARGE.

He recommends that the president be authorized to appoint ten cadets-at-large each year. This would be an excess of 20 cadets over the number now authorized. Adequate appropriations for the maintenance of the National Guard was the burden of the inspector general's recommendations. He thought funds should be appropriated for field manouvres, combined, when practicable, with the National Guard. Secretary Alger dwelt upon the necessity for legislation to provide a proper system of ordinary criminal jurisdiction in military reservations, to amend the summary-court act, and to leave to the discretion of the secretary of war the designation of the amount of the reward for the apprehension of deserters as suggested by the judge advocate general. The secretary shows the need of an increase of $100,000 in the appropriation for army transportation to move heavy ordnance and an increase of $1,580,000 to provide barracks and quarters for a number of new posts on the sea coast and to enlarge others. The surgeon general's report showed that the army enjoyed excellent health during 1896, the death rate being only 5.44 per thousand.

The general impression that white troops excel colored troops in point of health is shown to be contrary to the facts.

The surgeon general recommended a return t the former practice of providing public quarters for a stated number of married men in each organization. This on account of the unsanitary condition of the present quarters at many posts. The secretary says while there is force in this suggestion, the enlistment of married men is discountenanced because of the frequent inability to change station and to build quarters as recommended would add largely to the expense, and indirectly encourage that which is not favored by the military authorities. The paymaster general shows that a further appropriation of $95,927 is required to complete payment of the army for the year ended June 30, 1897. It also appears probable that a further appropriation of not less than $450,000 will be required to enable the army to be paid in full for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. There is an increase in the estimate for the next year over the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1898, of $858,112, accounted for as follows: The estimates for 1898 were very closely made, yet congress reduced the estimate $439,951 which will in part account for the apparently large increase in the estimates for 1899. The principal items of interest are as follows:

NEW OFFICERS.

Forty-five additional second lieutenants to be provided for at a cost of $65,000. The increase of pay of enlisted men for length of service is $292,702. The increase in pay of retired officers is $179,454. The increase on account of pay of enlisted men on the retired list amounts to $128,150. The increase on account of travel pay, retained and detained pay, clothing not drawn, and interest on deposits payable to enlisted men on discharge amounts to $74,378.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, shows that at the close of the fiscal year the corps of engineers consisted of 111 officers, 18 of whom were detached from the command of the chief of engineers and on special duty. There was an urgent need for an increase in the number of engineer troops, both officers and enlisted men. At the close of the fiscal year the following guns and mortars were mounted and in readiness for service: Twelve-inch, 10; 10-inch, 18; 8-inch, 15, and mortars, 73. At the close of the calendar year it is expected that there will be completed, armed, or in readiness for armament the following emplacements: Twelve-inch, 19; 10-inch, 60; 8-inch, 31; rapid fire, 9; mortars, 168.

The secretary says: "The time seems to have arrived when an increase in the number of officers and enlisted men of the engineer corps is indispensable. This is one special reason why it is believed that an increase of cadets at West Point will be beneficial, as more than formerly can be assigned to the engineer corps and profitable employed, while the experience thus gained will be of great benefit to them in future years in the line of their profession."

The chief signal officer, in continuance of experimental work with military balloons, asks an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose. Secretary Alger says this is an object which needs investigation and as the amount asked for is not large, he commends it, as also the estimate of $20,000 for cable systems for the harbors of New York, Boston and San Francisco. The reports of the battlefields commission show that the work at Antietam is almost finished, and no further appropriation is needed. At Gettysburg and Chickamauga the magnitude of the work is commensurate with the importance of the battles commemorated. At Shiloh the work is not yet beyond the commencement stage. The army department work expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were $49,359,136. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are given as $62,832,417, while the estimates for the next fiscal year is $96,258,445. Expenditures from permanent annual appropriations and appropriations for war claims are not included in the above.

HIGHWAYMAN ON LONG ISLAND.

He Robs Wheelmen and Attempts to Hold Up a Mail Coach.

Cutchogue, L. I., Nov. 21.—Henry Seymore, of New Suffolk, was stopped at 6.30 o'clock last evening while riding a wheel on the turnpike one-half mile from here by a highwayman, who presented a revolver and demanded his money. The young man handed over $8, after which the robber deliberately searched every pocket of his victim's clothing. After satisfying himself that Seymore carried no other valuables, he bade him deport, which order the young man quickly obeyed. On reaching this village Seymore quickly gave the alarm.

The news had hardly reached here when a frightened messenger dashed into the village awheel and informed th residents that highwayman had at 7.15 o'clock attempted to hold up the mail coach, driven by John Delaney. The latter whipped up his horses and they almost ran over the robber. They soon left him far behind. From the description given he is doubtless the same man who robbed Seymore. Two armed posses are now scouring the surrounding country, and hope to apprehend the robber before daylight.

GENERAL ORDWAY DEAD.

Expires at the Hoffman House in New York.

New York, Nov. 21.—General Albert Ordway, died at 7.15 o'clock tonight at the Hoffman House in this city. The general's death was doubtless hastened by the sad and recent events in connection with his wayward daughter, Bettina Gerard, the actress. The latter, a complete wreck, was a few days ago transferred to a private sanitarium from Bellevue hospital. Owing to the pleading of his wife, who had become reconciled to her daughter, General Ordway finally consented to the return of the prodigal, and a reunion of the family in Washington was arranged.

General Ordway's death is attributed by the attending physician to jaundice and pleurisy, which developed from a cold contracted in Paris.

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, Nov. 22.—In the middle states and New England, today, partly cloudy weather will prevail with fresh and brisk southerly to westerly winds blowing with considerable force off the coasts followed by falling temperature and light or moderate rain or snow in the northern districts of this section, clearing by the evening or in the night. On Tuesday, in both of these sections, considerably colder and generally fair weather and fresh northwesterly winds will prevail, preceded by rain or snow in New England.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Nov. 21.—Arrived: La Champagne, Havre. Havre—Arrived: La Bretagne, New York. Queenstown—Sailed: Etruria, from Liverpool, New York.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Fair, Colder: Northwesterly Winds.

1 General—Cuba's Awful State.
Col. Trenholm's Currency Scheme.
Will Suppress Weyler.
Annual Report of Secretary of War.
The British May Relent.
2 Saturday's Foot Ball Games.
3 Local—Two Addresses by Rev. Dr. Crafts.
Tributes to a Brother.
4 Editorial.
Comments of the Press.
5 Local—Burglars Keep Police Busy.
Child's Tragic Death.
Special Service for Young Men.
6 Local—West Side and City Suburban.
7 Up and Down the Valley.
8 Large Tannery Burned.
Tramp's Narrow Escape
The Markets.

THE BRITISH MAY RELENT

Differences of Bering Sea Meeting Will Be Cleared

TO CANADA'S ADVANTAGE.

Reciprocal Trade With America Necessary.

British Authorities are Exceedingly Anxious to Close Up the Various Irritating Questions Which Have Long Existed Between Canada and the United States--The British Ambassador Authorized to Begin Negotiations For Treaties.

Washington, Nov. 21.—There is good reason to believe that the British government will view with favor the formation of a commission to clear up vexatious questions between the United States and Canada. This attitude will be important in the consummation of the commission plan for the best efforts of the United States and Canada toward a general settlement. It could come to naught unless the imperial government approved the efforts and stood ready to give them official explanation in the form of a treaty. At first the sharp differences aroused by the recent Bering sea meeting led to the belief that Great Britain might stand in the way of a commission which would discuss among other questions such imperial subjects as the tariff. The British have been tenacious of holding the advantages secured by Canada's preferential British tariff and it was thought that the colonial office at London would not view with favor any movement by a commission which would disturb this preferential tariff. It appears, however, that the British authorities are sincerely anxious to close up the various irritating questions which have long existed between Canada and the United States through the medium of a commission or otherwise and that no idea is entertained that when the commission dealt with the imperial subject of tariff it would involve any disturbance of the British-Canadian tariff relations. There are said to be many articles, such as coal and fish, which are not exchanged between Great Britain and Canada. On such articles, therefore, any reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada would have no influence on British trade with Canada. The home government is said to be fully conscious of the advantages which Canada may secure in the extensive American markets lying alongside her and there is understood to be every desire to aid Canada in the enjoyment of reciprocal trade with this country. Already the British ambassador has been authorized from London to begin negotiations for reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British West Indian colonies. This is cited to show that the favor which the London authorities exhibit is toward securing the best reciprocal advantages for British colonies. It is said the same view would prevail as to Canadian reciprocity. In any event the work of a commission would be preliminary only, and it would remain for the British government to give it effect by formal treaty.

SUBJECTS FOR CONVERSATION.

The subjects other than the tariff, such as border immigration, fishing in the great lakes, etc., are not of an imperial character, and concern only the United States and Canada. These, it is said, Great Britain has no interest in whatever, except to see them settled on terms satisfactory to Canada. The lake fisheries have been a prolific source of trouble. It is claimed that the fish of the lakes, particularly white fish, are being exterminated by the lax laws of some of the states bordering on the lakes. The destruction of the fish is said to be analoyous to the destruction of the seals in Bering sea and one of the subjects which Canada would urge before the commission would be the protection of the fisheries of the lakes.

Professor D'Arcy Thompson, the British seal expert, having concluded his labors here, left today for Toronto, intending to reach New York in time to take the Lucania for Liverpool later in the week. His trip to Canada is personal and has no connection with pending Bering sea negotiations.

Professor Thompson expresses himself as well pleased with the recent meeting of the experts and with the results arrived at.

Since the expert agreement was reached a protocol has been signed by Mr. Hamlin, chairman of the expert meeting and the two secretaries, Mr. Venning in behalf of Canada and Mr. Clark in behalf of the United States. This protocol sets forth the circumstances under which the meeting was held, with the minutes of the proceedings and to some extent aids in the interpretation of the agreement by showing all the circumstances leading up to it.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has been confined to his room for the last two weeks with a return of his old ailment of rheumatism. It prevented his attendance at the Bering sea meetings and in this and all other affairs of the embassy, Mr. Adams, first secretary, has been in charge. In the meantime such questions as reciprocity with the British West Indies, the general arbitration treaty, etc., have been in abeyance but they are likely to come up for discussion with the authorities here as soon as Sir Julian is fully recovered.