SHAH OF PERSIA ASSASSINATED.

LIVED BUT A SHORT TIME.

Arrest of the Regicide. Who Was Disguised as a Woman.

The Shah of Persia was assassinated. About 2 o'clock Friday afternoon as he was entering the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, six miles south of Teheran, he was shot by a man disguised as a woman. The assassin fired point blank at his breast and the bullet entered in the region of his heart, and he died within a short time thereafter.

Immediately after the Shah was shot he was carried to his carriage and in it conveyed to the palace in this city. There he was attended by Dr. Thologan, his chief physician, and other physicians who were hastily sent for; but in spite of their combined efforts, His Majesty expired soon after his arrival at the palace or at about 4 o'clock p. m.

The assassin, who was promptly arrested, is said to be a Sayyid from Kerman, or from the province of that name. It is believed that the murderer has accomplices.

The heir apparent Muzaffer-ed-Din, was immediately advised of the assassination of his father, and will leave Tabiz, where he was sojourning, for Teheran as soon as possible.

Quiet prevails and no disorder is apprehended as a result of the murder of the Shah.

A dispatch from London says: It is known that the Shah was arranging for a great celebration of his accession on May 6.

At the Persian Legation in this city the opinion is expressed that the murder was the deed of a fanatic, and was not the outcome of an specially designed movement. But, according to a dispatch which has been received from Teheran, via St. Petersburg, the assassin was a member of the Babi society, a criminal association, which has hitherto made an attempt upon the Shah's life with a shot from a revolver.

He leaves a somewhat considerable family of six sons, fifteen daughters and a harem believed to contain upwards of a hundred occupants, only four of whom are recognized by the Mohammedan law as wives.

Little was known of the Shah in the Western world until the first of his three visits to Europe. When the Shah left Teheran in 1873 to visit European capitals, he took with him an enormous following of princes of the blood, ministers, cooks, pipe bearers, executioners, palace guards, eunuchs, and a few of his wives.

With all his personal faults, as viewed by Europeans, the Shah was a good sovereign, as measured by the standard of Eastern potentates. He developed the commerce of Persia with Europe and established railways, telegraph lines, a postal system and various financial reforms.

It is estimated that the Shah had jewels valued at $100,000,000. The most famous was a diamond called "The Sea of Light," almost as large as the Kohinoor. His regalia was unequaled by that of any other sovereign. His imperial crown was topped with the largest ruby in existence. He had many coats, the fronts of which were studded and embroidered with jewels. In his treasure room were scores of jeweled daggers and swords.

PICKLER PENSION BILL.

Republicans and Populists Vote Solidly For It.

The House on Tuesday passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The Republicans and Populists voted solidly in favor of the measure, and the Democrats with six new exceptions, solidly against it. The six Democrats were Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; Sorg, of Ohio; Cummings of New York; Walsh, of New York; Downing, of Illinois and Layton [illegible] provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the Confederate Army, provided they joined the Union forces 90 days before Lee's surrender.

The bankruptcy bill was taken up under a special order providing for a vote Saturday at 4 p. m.

SPARED THEIR LIVES.

President Kruger Commutes the Sentence of Death.

The sentences of death imposed upon Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer; Col. Francis Rhodes, a brother of the former premier of Cape Colony; Lionel Philips, president of the Chamber of Mines, of Johannesburg, and George Farrar, proprietor of Country Life, of Johannesburg, have been commuted.

A message from the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was communicated to President Kruger, last evening by Sir J. A. Le Wett, the British agent here. The president was calm, but it was evident to all that he felt the gravity of the situation most acutely. Later last night a rumor obtained circulation that the President was carefully going over the records of the trial and consulting with the legal authorities, with the result that he had decided to commute the death sentences to heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment, to be followed by banishment.

The President, in exercising clemency, has only followed the course which he was expected to adopt, but his impulse in the matter was dictated by his sense of justice alone and not any fear of the consequences which might have followed the execution of the prisoners. Indeed, it is stated upon high authority that he had decided days ago upon the step just taken, and that the firm stand he took in his letter declining Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit England was assumed in order that there might be no mistake as to the actual attitude of the Transvaal toward Great Britain.

CONFERENCE COMMENCED.

The Methodist Legislative Body Has Begun Its Work.

The General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which will be in session for one month, was called to order in the Central armory, Cleveland, O., May 1, by Bishop Bowman, the oldest of the Methodist bishops. It was opened with brief devotional exercises, and then the roll was called, and the delegates were recognized and seated. The usual committees were then appointed.

The woman question was first broached during the roll call. When the name of Lydia A. Trimble was called the opponents of the admission of women moved that the name be taken from the rolls until it was ascertained whether the person named was a member of the conference or not. Bishop Bowman refused to entertain the motion, on the ground that the conference was not yet organized. The Rev. Dr. Monroe was elected secretary.

The woman question was precipitated by the Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, who read a challenge signed by prominent opponents of woman. It gave 12 reasons why the women should not be recognized, prominent among them being the refusal of previous conferences to recognize them.

It was moved that a committee on eligibility be appointed to determine the eligibility of the four women delegates and that the committee report Monday morning.

Plague Raging.

Sir William Robinson, governor of Hong Kong, telegraphs that there have been seventy-five new cases of bubonic plague and seventy-five deaths from that disease in Hong Kong for the week ending Tuesday.

LOWEST EVER KNOWN.

Dun Thinks Poorly of the Price of Commodities.

As the season advances there is more business, but advices indicate that on the whole the prevalent feeling is that the gain was less than there was reason to expect. While the retail trade has been active enough to materially lessen stocks and obligations, and thus to prevent a great many threatened embarrassments, it has not yet brought enough new business to mills or factories to prevent decrease of unfilled orders and closing of some works. Substantially the same state of things exists in all the great industries notwithstanding the strong combinations in some, and evidence of inadequate consumption appears in the fact that the general range in prices for commodities, farm and mine, as well as manufactured products, is nearly 1 per cent. lower than it was in April, and the lowest ever known, the decline since October, 1892, being 16.7 per cent. Speculation has raised cotton an eighth, though receipts and crop reports still favor lower prices, and accumulated stocks of unsold goods are very large. Wheat has declined 1½c for cash, with better accounts for winter and rapid selling of spring. With only two months of the crop rear remaining there is little to encourage higher prices. Silk has weakened a little, owing to the unloading of Japanese dealers. Wool is weaker, the wool year closing with the greatest quantity of wool on hand ever carried over at this season. April sales were smaller than any month since June, 1894. Exports continue both of domestic and foreign wool, and sales by manufacturers who lack orders to continue production.

Woolen goods have not improved in demand and the flannels have opened 5 to 15 per cent lower than last year, though the material decrease of production has given to other men's good a rather stronger tone. Dress goods are helped by the restriction of foreign imports, but the association reports that on the whole wool machinery is not more than half employed. Some cotton mills have ceased production, including one large printing establishment, and stocks on hand still increase, though for brown goods there has been a better legitimate demand and great quantities of ginghams have been moved by drives at prices low beyond all precedent. The decrease in shipment of woolen goods from Europe has been quite marked, and stocks in warehouses are large and increasing.

Large purchases of lake ore by the principal consumers, contracts securing control of low phosphorus ore and lower rail rates to Chicago for Connellsville coke in order to compete with Pocahontas coke, are the main features in the iron industry, but the revival of demand is yet deferred. Higher prices for nails have caused active buying for the week, but large consumers decline to contract as yet for bars, and the rod combination has fallen through. Middlemen still sell steel billets at $19 at Pittsburg, against $20 asked by the pool, but the stock available is said to be only 30,000 tons. Structural prospects are good, but in other branches the demand is less active, and the bessemer pig is weak at $13 at Pittsburg. The anthracite coal concerns, have advanced the price 25c per ton. Failurers for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 231 last year and 31 in Canada, against 34 last year.

TO STOP THE CHINESE.

Secretary Carlisle Asks Congress to Amend the Exclusion Law.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a draft of a bill amending the Chinese exclusion laws. It provides that in cases affecting the right of Chinese [illegible] or remain in the United States, or [illegible] persons of Chinese descent claim the right to re-enter the United States as citizens, [illegible] shall be required the testimony of other than Chinese persons. In cases where affidavits are taken before notaries [illegible] or justices of the peace and are prove [illegible] the persons [illegible] jury.

In explanation of the necessity for such law, the Secretary says that in many instances Chinese apply for admission to the United States on the ground that they were born in this country and visited China with their parents at an early age, where they remained for various reasons for many years, and in every instance present the testimony of Chinese persons in support of their claims. It has been held by the court that such testimony, when uncontradicted, is sufficient to establish the claim.

A law similar to that asked for by the Secretary now applies to returning merchants, and he only wants the principle extended.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Minister Sagasta is Inclined to Side With General Weyler.

Commenting on the declarations of General Weyler respecting the duration of the Cuban war, Premier Canovas says: "It is natural that the commander-in-chief of an army in a campaign should abstain from optimism, which might entail many responsibilities if his promise failed; but I think, fortune helping, that the war will end much sooner than in two years. Bendes was talking of two years when he left Madrid. Weyler, I think, meant the winter campaigns, of which one is now ending."

To supplement this information, Minister Sagasta was visited, who said: "I cannot see any reason for optimism on the part of the government. Weyler assures me it needs two years at least to end the war. No insurgent band has as yet abandoned the field, and although Maceo is shut up in Pinar del Rio, we don't know that he wishes to leave that province. The burning of property still continues and it is only when Spain puts down the insurrection in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Matanzas thus forcing the insurgents into the eastern department of the island, that the aspect of war will have materially changed."

Persia's New Ruler.

A cable message from Teheran says:—Whether or not the new Shah's eldest brother will create trouble later on, Muzaffer-ed-Din, the late Shah's second son, is now the ruler of Persia. He did not wait to come to the capital to be crowned, but was enthroned on Saturday morning at Tabriz, with the title of Shah-in-Shah (King of Kings). He started for Teheran at once. The body of Nasr-ed-Din, the murdered Shah, has been embalmed and will be taken to Koom for interment, after the arrival of the new Shah. Owing to the prompt and energetic action of the Grand Vizier, perfect order reigns everywhere. The Persian Legation in London announces that it is now definitely that the assassin of the late Shaw was a member of a secret society known as the Babi, composed of religious fanatics, an organization which the Shah tried to suppress.

Will of Baron Hirsch.

The will of the late Baron Hirsch had been opened at Breuenn. His wife is made the residuary legatee. One million pounds is set aside for charities in Moravia. Another important legacy is left to Baron Hirsch's adopted daughter. The will contains no other dispositions.

BRIEF MENTION.

The black plague is still prevalent at Hong Kong and Canton, China.

The United States gunboat Concord which has been stationed with the Asiatic squadron for the last five years, arrived in San Francisco Sunday.

George H. Osborne, a traveling man of Wellsville, N. Y., and Bloomdale, O., shot and killed himself at a hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., while temporarily insane.

Mrs. Mary Bradford was arrested in Cumberland, Md., for practicing medicine without a license and was fined. She represented a patent medicine company.

DEATH UNDER FALLING WALLS.

KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Explosion of Gasoline Causes a Frightful Disaster in Cincinnati.

By the explosion of a gasoline engine in the five-story building at 430 and 432 Walnut street, Cincinnati, at 7:45 Monday, the building was utterly wrecked, 30 to 40 persons killed, and possibly more, and many persons were injured. The full extent of the loss of life cannot be ascertained nor will it be known until the debris is entirely removed.

One reason for the uncertainty as to the number killed is that there were two saloons in the buildings, presumably having the usual evening crowds, only these were instantly crushed beneath the masses of brick and mortar. The four upper floors were also occupied as flats, containing many families, the full number of the members not being known at present. But that the loss of life has been great, and that the catastrophe is appalling, are certainly known.

The scene of the explosion is one of the busiest, most thronged portions of the city. It is on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The square was crowded with people at the time. The big Gibson House, the famous costly Mecca saloon by the side of the Gibson; across the street Mercantile library and many other fine buildings in the vicinity all felt the force of the shock. All the adjacent buildings were damaged, not a pane of glass being left whole in the Gibson House or the front of the Johnson building across the street.

Those who were on the street when the explosion occurred saw the five-story brick building occupied by the splendid saloon of Charles Drach disappear in a moment from the human sight, as if instantly by some awful force. The walls of the two big buildings which hugged the building lost to sight were clean. There was not a scar or mark on them to show the awfulness and instantaneous departure of the building.

The shock was heard and felt two miles away. Many trolley lines were burned out and the wires badly crippled.

The work of rescue began as soon as the dense cloud of dust arising from the shattered building cleared away. A number of the victims were found to be still living but many are injured beyond recovery.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

In a fire at Tateisha, China, April 16 1,500 houses were destroyed.

The rumored retirement of Lord Salisbury as English premier has been officially denied.

The steamship Belgravia, which arrived in New York from Italy, brough 1,548 immigrants.

William H. Coulson, a New York student, was killed by an explosion resulting from a chemical experiment.

In a fire in the celebrated place of amusement at Tokia, known as Arnaka Park, 120 buildings were burned.

Several Americans at Washington, residents of Johannesburg, Africa, have called on President to interfere in John Hays Hammond's behalf.

The naval bill, as passed by the by the senate, cuts the number of battleships from four in two, and makes the highest price of armor for government ships $350 a ton.

Louise Adams, 35 years old, of Philadelphia, and Anna Schimp, 14 years old, were drowned trying to cross the Delaware river in a small boat from Camden to Philadelphia. Three others who were in the boat with the two named when it capsized were rescued.

The body of ex-Mayor G. M Witten, of Carlisburg, Va., was found [illegible] river just below that city. Judge Witten disappeared some weeks ago. There were rumors of foul play. He was known all over the State and was a member of several secret organizations.

John Lewis, an iron molder, was arrested at San Francisco while in the act of strangling Isabella Morris, a young colored woman in an alley off Montgomery street. The police think that Lewis is responsible for the recent murders committed in that city of the unfortunate class of women.

A company of capitalists have applied to the Japanese Government for permission to establish a steamship line between Japan and New York City. The new line has no connection with the Nippon Yuzen Kaisha, the line which will operate a line of ships between Japan and some port of the North Pacific coast within the next year or so.

NAILS TO JAPAN.

A Cleveland Shipment Open a New Era of Industry.

In direct refutation of the statements and syndicate articles published in party organs, is the fact of a shipment made by the H. P. Nail company of Cleveland. In spite of the many stories to the effect that Japan was slowly but surely paralyzing and monopolizing the commercial trade of the United States by the importation into the States of Japanese made articles, the nail company has sent 500,000 pounds of its products to that country. It was the first shipment of the kind ever made from any interior city, and was only made possible by the use of the steel canal boat. A fleet of five tows and a tug carry the cargo as well as 500,000 feet of lumber for the Cleveland sawmill and lumber company to New York, at which place the nails will be placed on board the steamer and conveyed to Japan. They left last Thursday.

Once before a shipment of nails was made to Japan, but that was direct from the Pacific coast. This shipment opens up a new era of shipments for this section of the country.

ORDERED TO BE SOLD.

Mortgage on the Philadelphia and Reading Road Foreclosed.

Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit court at Philadelphia, signed a decree filed last week by the Pennsylvania company for insurance on lives and granting annuities as trustees for the sale of property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron company under foreclosure proceedings. The Pennsylvania company is trustee under the Reading's general mortgage. The sale will take place in Philadelphia at the company's old depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at a date to be fixed hereafter.

Through the decree granted the way is now open for the rehabitation of the property, and for its reorganization upon a financial basis of unquestioned soundness. The floating indebtedness is to be liquidated, the fixed charges brought well within the limit of the annual income, and the preference income bonds canceled. A new era in the history of the great anthracite coal mining and carrying concern is at hand, and with wide prudent management its future solvency is regarded as assured.

King Menelek.

The sudden prominence of Africa, due to the triumph of Menlek over the Italians and the hazardous expedition of English up the Nile, gave particular interest to a consideration of the native rulers of Africa, who are stubbornly resisting the encroachments of European civilization. By far the most interesting of them all is Menelek himself. Emperor of the Abyssinians, who traces his direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Though a great fighter, Menelek is not a handsome man,

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The Transvaal Court Passes Judgment on Johannesburg Reformers.

John Hays Hammond (American), Lionel Phillips, George Farrar and Colonel Francis Rhodes (Englishmen), four of the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who pleaded guilty of high treason, were sentenced to death in Pretoria.

The sentence of the others is two years' imprisonment, one year's banishment and a fine of $2,000. In default of the payment of the fine, they will suffer an additional years' punishment.

The conviction is universal that President Kruger will not dare to carry out the sentence, and that it was passed merely to afford the astute old leader an opportunity of making a display of his clemency, while at the same time, enriching the Boer treasury by inflicting heavy fines upon the condmned men.

Meanwhile the same native warfare is spreading throughout South Africa. Serious rising has occurred in German Demaraland, 50 soldiers having been attacked at a station in the east near British territory. Two officers, Lampe and Schmidt, and four troopers were killed, but the natives, numbering 600, were defeated by a loss of 46. It is alleged that the natives are well supplied with modern rifles by British traders on the east and Portuguese on the north.

JACKSON'S DEFENSE.

Trying to Prove Pearl Bryan Was Killed on the Ohio Side.

In the Jackson trial the first witness called by the defense was Undertaker William Abbott, who embalmed the body of Pearl Bryan. He testified that he drew a quart and a half of blood from the veins of Pearl Bryan On cross-examination he was asked if he was not drunk when he embalmed the body and if he had been on a prolonged spree. He denied both. Colonel Nelson then asked him if he was not drunk when he talked with him a few days ago. He answered: "No a man can drink without being drunk."

Several medical men gave expert testimony regarding the flow of blood and the effect of sudden hemmorrhage of beheading.

The drift of the testimony for the defense disclosed a purpose to show that Pearl Bryan though beheaded in Kentucky, was first killed in Cincinnati and then taken over to Kentucky and beheaded. This, if successful, would set the prisoner free, as he could not be tried for the same offense in Cincinnati. Manifestly the theory of the defense is that Pearl Bryan was chloro formed to death unintentionally in Cincinnati and then taken to Kentucky and beheaded to escape the penalty for such an accident.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Grip Was the Most Prevalent Disease Last Year.

In answer to the general question whether or not the last year has been a healthful one for human beings, the estimate from about 72 per cent. of the counties of the United States reporting to the Department of Agriculture is that the people's health was at 91 the average, while 28 per cent put it below the average. Six hundred and fifty-four counties throughout the country make mention of special diseases, the leading complaints being grip in 365 counties, or 47 per cent. of the whole; pneumonia in 228, or 35 per cent.; typhoid fever in 212, or 32 per cent.; measles in 138, or 21 per cent.; malarial fever in 80, or 14 per cent.; diphtheria in 78, or 12 per cent.; lung troubles in 60, or 9 per cent.; and scarlet fever in 58, or 9 per cent.

A REGIMENT FOR CUBA.

Ex-Alderman O'Connor, of Chicago, Organizing One.

If the plans of a number of Westside citizens are carried to maturity, Cuba's struggle for liberty will in the near future receive aid and assitance in the shape of an expedition which will put all former filibustering parties in the shade.

Ex-Alderman Maurice O'Connor, of the Seventeenth ward, proposes to recruit the "O'Connor Guards" a Westside organization named in his honor, to full regiment of 1,200 men, organized on the three battalion system with a full staff of field and line officers and fight in the cause of Cuban liberty.

Already between 800 to 1,000 men have enlisted and the companies, it is alleged, are drilling in halls scattered about the city. No strangers are admitted to the halls, and everything in the line of precaution is taken to insure secrecy.

THE MILWAUKEE STRIKE.

1,200 Men Out and Street Car Lines Tied Up.

A strike of Milwaukee street railway employes for an advance in wages, and recognition of the union began early Monday morning, tying up every line in the city. Over 1,200 men are out, including conductors, motormen, electrical workers and barn men. There were not more than nine cars running on all the lines in the city. The strikers assembled around the barns and power house, and hooted the men at work.

The American Federation of Labor passed resolutions indorsing the strike and the affair may result in a general tie up of all interests in which union labor is employed. The strike is looked upon as a serious matter in labor circles, and the developments are eagerly awaited.

GOMEZ HASTENING TO MACEO.

He Has Completed the Work of Devastation.

A special from Havana says: "General Maximo Gomez' forced marches are bringing him rapidly forward to to the relief of General Maceo. Gomez has about 150 miles to march to the trocha. He should reach it in about 10 days, when, if the present program is carried out, battles will be fought that will either free Maceo or compel the Cuban forces to continue the policy they have followed since the beginning of the war.

Gomez has completed the devostation that was far advanced by his trip in the opposite direction. Now there is scarcely a single field of cane waving in the east and scarcely a house or residence or building of any kind left standing.

Wage Reduction

More than 9,000 coal miners in the Birmingham, Ala., district had their wages reduced on 2½ cents per ton by the various mining companies. According to the contract between the miners and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, on which basis all other companies go, the miners are to receive 37½ cents per ton for coal mining when No. 1 foundry iron nets the company $8.50 per ton or less. Since January there have been two reductions. No. 1 foundry iron now selling at $8.25. The contract between the miners and the Tennessee company will expire on July 1. The miners will then refuse to renew it again on the same arrangements as now exist

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Gen. Longstreet was the guest of honor at the Grant birthday celebration by the Middlesex Club of Boston.

Fifteen convicts escaped from the Tennessee penitentiary farm Sunday night. One was drowned in Cumberland river.

The "Farmers Advocate," national organ of the Patrons of Industry, has gone into the hands of a receiver at Malone, N. Y.

An infant child of W. H. Loftus was asphyxiated by gas in a New York tenement. The mother is dying from the same cause.

CASUALTIES IN FOREIGN LANDS.

350 JAPANESE LOST.

A Violent Storms Works Disaster on the Island.

The steamship Doric arrived at San Francisco, May 1, 12 days 22 hours and 18 minutes from Yokohama, two days ahead of time. This is her first trip, the fastest one of record from the Orient.

From advices it is learned that the plague in Hong Kong is beginning to assume more serious dimensions. There have been as many as 18 cases in one day and the total up to April 6 was 383. In Japan no case has occurred since that of the Chinese youth who landed surreptitiously from the Gaelic, and died at the Chinese hospital in Yokohama.

A violent storm swept over central Japan during the night of April 13. At a place called Matsuye, in the province of Izumo, 55 fishing boats were swept out to sea and nothing is yet known as to the fate of their crews numbering 350. The men from the sailing schooner Alton belonging to this port, were lost in their hunting boat, March 30 on the coast of Japan. Their sufferings were intense before they were rescued by the natives.

Emporer Francis Joseph, of the Austro-Hungarian empire, opened the celebration of Hungary's millenial at Budapest, which was marked by imposing ceremony.

The distress, owing to the drouth in the northwest provinces of India, is unexampled It is estimated that 200,000 persons are employed on relief work.

The opposition to President Burns in the Window Glass Workers' Association has made a complete surrender, but offer for peace was refused.

The Swish national exhibition was formally opened at Geneva on the 1st by Dr. Adolphe Deucher Vice President of the Swiss Confederation.

The German Reichstag by a vote of 200 to 39 adopted a motion to prohibit options on grain and grain products on Exchange.

Cecil Rhodes's column was attacked by hostile Matabeles at Onegue river, but the natives were repulsed with heavy loss.

Mrs. Dyer, the baby farmer, of Reading near London, has confessed to the murders of many infants in order to clear others.

The Czarowitz of Russia is in the last stages of consumption and her death is expected to occur any day.

Russia has offered Korea a big cash loan in return for permission to pacify the kingdom by force of arms.

It is believed the 30 miners still in the mine at Chilpancingo, Mexico, which lately caved in are all dead.

During a violent storm on the Japanese coast [illegible] 355 fishing boats were lost and 35[illegible] men drowned.

[illegible]ar, of Sweden is, very ill in Prussia.

[illegible]RLY ALL PERISHED.

Smallpox Growing More Virulent in Cuba.

General Wyman, of the Marine [illegible]rvice, has received a report from United States sanitary inspector [illegible]aneiro, dated March 17, regarding [illegible]us effects of yellow fever on the [illegible]ser Lombardia, lying at that

the vessel was attacked," Dr. [illegible]s, "little or mistaken means of were applied; insolation was [illegible]d the disease rapidly extended [illegible]rew and officers, so that she [illegible]d to Rio Grande for sanitary [illegible]ere she infected the government [illegible]employes on shore. Out of 258 persons, all told, aboard, all were attacked except five, and 115 died, including the captain. The government sent a steamer and a special committee to the assistance of the Lombardia, but it is difficult to ascertain what was done as there appears to be some recrimination between the parties; but now it is announced that the disease is conquered, as indeed, it takes no more victims as the pabulum is exhausted.

"It is difficult to imagine how such a case could occur nowadays, with our knowledge and means of opposing the extension of the disease. When the United States ship Newark (in 1894) was attacked in the person of one man here, he was at once landed and the ship put to sea. The other cases occurred on board, but it extended no farther. It is disheartening to realize the great difficulty in educating the people, even those who ought to know, in sanitary science and its paramount necessity."

Reports from agents in Cuba indicate that the annual yellow fever scourge, which is relied upon to aid the war of independence, promises to be exceptionally malignant this year among the unacclimated Spanish soldiers. Dr. Caminero, the United States sanitary inspector, announces forty deaths at Santiago de Cuba for the week ending April 11. He says reports are very encouraging in other cities; in Santa Clara, for example, several native Cubans have died from it, and the case of two negroes who took the fever and died, have aroused the attention of all the physicians, as it has hitherto been maintained that the colored race in Cuba enjoyed a complete immunity from this disease.

Smallpox continues to increase and there are 25 cases confined in the smallpox hospital, while there are many cases in town, of which the physicians hear nothing about, as they are treated by quacks and Spiritualists, of whom there are quite a large number in the city. Vaccination is still spasmodically practiced, but there are no means of procuring vaccine except from Havana, once or twice a week.

The Nicaragua Rebellion Ended.

According to a cable dispatch from Managura, Nicaragua, received at Washington from private sources, the rebellion which has raged in that country for the past month has been brought to an end by the surrender on the 2d of the rebel forces, whose headquarters were at Leon. There are hints that further trouble may ensue, however unless considerable concessions are made by President Zelaya to the Conservative interest. During the rebellion, which was caused by the demands of a large element in the Liberal party, now in power, upon President Zalaya, which he refused to concede, the Conservatives stood by the President, making certain conditions as the price of their support.

Wolcott Declares Himself.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has written a letter defining his position in regard to the St. Louis convention. The senator's position is radically different from that of his colleague, Senator Teller, as Senator Wolcott indicates his intention of remaining with the Republican party whatever action it may take on the currency question. Wolcott does not care to get to St. Louis as a delegate, and says the Republicans of Colorado may decline to be represented at St. Louis. If delegates are sent he thinks they will make a fight for bimetallism, but will accept the will of the majority of the convention and endeavor to secure the nomination of the candidate most friendly to western interests.

Fighting Side By Side.

A dispatch from Cape Town says: "The latest news from Matabeland is very encouraging. The Dutch and English there are fighting side by side and the former are taking a leading part owing to their knowledge of the native methods of warfare." This indicates that the former refusal of the latter to allow them to form a separate command under their own commandant, has been reconsidered, and that the whites are all fighting together.

CONGRESSIONAL

Summary of the Most Important Presented in Both Houses.

112TH DAY.

The senate was plunged into a financial debate to-day, after [illegible] of serene and formal procedure on [illegible]ation bills. The naval appropria[illegible] was under consideration, and the [illegible] four battleships, to cost an aggrega[illegible] 000,000, served as a text for a speech Gorman, pointing out that the re[illegible] the government are less than the [illegible]tures.

Mr. Mahany, of New York, in the [illegible] asked for the immediate considera[illegible] resolution calling on the secretary of [illegible] view of the report that John Hays [illegible] the American engineer, had been [illegible] to death for treason in the Transvaal [illegible]guard his interests as an American [illegible] and interfere in his behalf, if such [illegible] seemed advisable. Mr. Mahany [illegible] the urgency of Hammond's case, and [illegible] lay might be fatal.

113TH DAY.

Senator Quay this morning made [illegible] to secure the passage of a bill introd[illegible] him entitled a bill creating a [illegible] known as the Alaska transportation [illegible] trading company, and granting right[illegible] for the construction and operation [illegible] corporation of a turnpike road from [illegible] inlet to Lake Bennett in the ter[illegible] Alaska.

After the routine morning business [illegible]suance of previous notice, resolu[illegible] cepting from the state of Wisc[illegible] statute of James Marquette were [illegible] First was read a communication fr[illegible] governor of Wisconsin, addressed [illegible] Vice President, presenting the st[illegible] Pere Marquette to the United Sta[illegible] stating that it had been already pla[illegible] old hall of the house of Representa[illegible] known as Statuary hall. Then a re[illegible] was offered by Mr. Palmer (Dem.), [illegible] agreed to, giving the thanks of [illegible] the people of Wisconsin, for the s[illegible] "James Marquette, the renowned mi[illegible] explorer and discoverer," and acce[illegible] same.

115TH DAY.

Senator Quay's amendment in the [illegible] appropriation bill increasing the nu[illegible] battleships from 4 to 6 was killed in [illegible] ate to-day. It was during the spee[illegible] ator Allen that the matter was bro[illegible] by Senator Gorman, who has all al[illegible] tended that the number of battleship[illegible] constructed should be reduced to tw[illegible] Maryland man made a point of order [illegible] Quay's amendment. This brought up [illegible] sylvania man to his feet. He said:

"I hope their will be a vote. The [illegible] can party will be in possession of the [illegible] ment before the construction of these [illegible] begun, with plenty of money in the [illegible] and ample funds to pay for them."

The chair, Mr. Call presiding, [illegible] the point of order and the Quay am[illegible] went out. Mr. Chandler proposed [illegible] tuting thirty large and fast torpedo [illegible] for two of the battleships. Mr. Wil[illegible] fornia, spoke of the need of coast [illegible] before further naval vessels were b[illegible] Mr. Allen, Nebraska, made a speech [illegible] three hours arraigning the two old p[illegible]

116TH DAY.

The Senate today voted in favor of [illegible] Gorman's amendment to reduce the [illegible] of battleships authorized in the nav[illegible] priation bill from four to two. This [illegible] caused considerable surprise, as the [illegible] of the battleship had counted noses [illegible] day and found that they had a clear[illegible] ity for the larger number. The vot[illegible] stood 31 to 27.

The House Committee on Immigra[illegible] thorized favorable reports introd[illegible] Representatives Corliss, of Michig[illegible] Mahany, of New York. Mr. Corliss [illegible] drawn to prevent persons residing [illegible] eign country from competing with [illegible] in this country. It is especially a [illegible] Canadian labor. Amendments adv[illegible] cept from the provisions of this bill [illegible] who come to teach new arts [illegible] and sailors and employes of v[illegible] ing the great lakes.

Mr. Mahany's bill provides a c[illegible] sive set of rules for the restriction [illegible] gration and was reported with sev[illegible] amendments.

117TH DAY.

The House passed the Henderson [illegible] on the Torrey bill, to establish a [illegible] system of bankruptcy by a vote of [illegible] An amendment was agreed to ma[illegible] non-payment of a note for 30 days c[illegible] bankruptcy.

118TH DAY.

The Senate gave evidence to-day [illegible] approaching adjournment of Congr[illegible] agreement was reached by which a [illegible] on Colonel Dupont's claim to a se[illegible] Senate from Delaware will be had [illegible] ately after the passage of the river [illegible] bor bill. Such an agreement on an [illegible] ant political question shows that th[illegible] tors are anxious and willing to get

At 2 o'clock the unfinished busin[illegible] up in the form of the bond [illegible] resolution. Mr. Peffer refused to [illegible] lay the matter, and his motion to [illegible] with the resolution was upheld 39 [illegible] displacing the river and harbor [illegible] Hill thereupon took the floor a[illegible] until adjournment. He will pr[illegible] morrow.

To-day was "pension day" in th[illegible] under the rules, and numerous pri[illegible] sion bills were passed. The cont[illegible] tion case of J. C. Kirby vs. Jo. A[illegible] the Sixth district of Texas, was repo[illegible] Elections committee No. 3, declarin[illegible] Democrat, the sitting member, enti[illegible] seat, and it was agreed to.

A SCHOONER CAPTURED

The Competitor Overhauled by the Gunboat Mensagera.

The Spanish gunboat Mensagera [illegible] tured and brought into Havana, th[illegible] can schooner Competitor, of Key W[illegible] ed with arms and ammunition, inte[illegible] believed for the Cuban insurgents.

The details of the affair show that [illegible] sagera on Saturday saw near Berra[illegible] northern coast of the province of [illegible] Rio, a suspicious-looking schoo[illegible] attempted to get away from the w[illegible] She was pursued, overhauled and [illegible] In command of her were Alfredo [illegible] Dr. Dedia and three newspaper c[illegible] dents. The Competitor, it appears, [illegible] from the Mosquito coast, where it [illegible] sumed, she took on board the arms [illegible] munition. The latter consisted of [illegible] ridges, a number of packages of [illegible] many cases of Mauser and Remingt[illegible] and cases of accoutrements, etc.

The schooner arrived Wednesday [illegible] in tow of the Mensagera. The men [illegible] board of her are all held as prisoners

A Perilous Trip.

In the presence of between 2,[illegible] people F. C. Heine, a fisherman [illegible] Falls, N. Y., on Sunday afternoo[illegible] perilous trip through the rapi[illegible] American Falls down to within [illegible] Coat Island, in an ordinary [illegible] boat. The floating ice in the ri[illegible] voyage more than usually dang[illegible] late Anthony Waller, in an end[illegible] the same trip three years ago, [illegible] being swept over the falls.

NOTES OF THE DA[illegible]

John and George Pierce [illegible] Isaacs were hanged at Ft. Smi[illegible] day.

Rev. Mott Williams was cons[illegible] estant Episcopal Bishop of the [illegible] of Marquette at Detroit.

At a sawmill camp in Union [illegible] Bob Ward shot and fatally wou[illegible] and then blew out his brains.

Sebastine Grabenhauer com[illegible] by jumping overboard from [illegible] Spree [illegible] No[illegible]

and ran it up by the halyards to the | to nguing, and until your [illegible] father's death, which happened about | but its' nigh noon 4000 miles before and rose to be [illegible]