

# THE LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA. MASSACRED BY SAVAGES. STEAMER NATHAN CHAPIN WRECKED. THE CAPTURE OF SANTA CLARA. LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. MORE BUSINESS, LOWER PRICES.

## WORSE THAN INDIA. Scourges That Ravage Cuba a Greater Menace to the United States.

A dispatch from Havana says: There are now 2,663 cases of smallpox in Havana. At Guantunay, in Pinar del Rio, which has only 10,000 inhabitants, there are 407 cases. Yellow fever and malaria are also ravaging the country. It may be safely affirmed that the sanitary condition of Cuba is as far greater danger to the United States than the much feared political struggle. Cuba is close to our coasts and there is daily communication between the island and the mainland. At the end of March the depressing warm weather begins here, and then diseases of a contagious nature spread with the greatest rapidity. Cuba is now a focus of disease and may become a source of danger to the whole world. The smallpox was introduced by the 200,000 soldiers from Spain. The Spanish common people are not cleanly in their habits, and moreover, they come in Cuba crowded by the thousands in the dirty steamers of the Companies. There are in Cuba no well-kept American schools where the children of soldiers and sailors could be kept from the contagion. Under such conditions these soldiers and sailors in Havana, where there is no sanitary supervision. There is no hope of any improvement in this state of things under Spanish domination. The municipalities do not allow the city council to take any steps in the matter without authorization from the captain general, who must fix his signature to any law raised by sanitary works, and furthermore, the municipalities are all in the hands of Spaniards, most of whom have not the least notion of hygienic requirements.

## SPANISH GUNBOAT TAKEN.

### Cubans Capture and Burn One of the Enemy's Vessels.

The Spanish gunboat Cometa has been captured and burned by insurgents, according to Havana advices. The Cometa has been patrolling the coast near Cardenas, and was accustomed to anchor at night off Sierra Morena. The gunboat lay close in shore and Tuesday night was attacked by insurgents, who used a twelve pound Hotchkiss gun. The Cometa was sunk several times and the insurgents, putting it in boats, boarded the vessel, and after a desperate fight, killed the Spanish commander and half his crew had been killed, the survivors were taken ashore and removed all the arms and ammunition, then the Cometa, which was soon destroyed. When the news of the capture reached Havana it was expected by Spanish authorities, who sent cruisers to Sierra Morena to investigate. Officers of the cruisers reported that they found no trace of the Cometa, and now the Spanish authorities have spread the story that she was lost in a storm.

## 8,000 FAMILIES STARVING.

### Horrors of Famine Upon the Unemployed of Chicago.

Chicago has 8,000 families actually starving to death. It has 10,000 wives, husbands and children begging for bread, huddled into single rooms, and freezing in the bitter cold that visited the city last week. The Bureau of Associated Charities has decided to tell the plain facts to the people and let the people take the consequences. An emergency meeting of Affiliated Charities was called by the Civic Federation in the Palmer House, Friday. The appalling distress was reported and the men present resolved to appeal to the Mayor at once for funds, and to call a mass meeting to devise means for saving the unfortunate from absolute death. Phillip W. Ayres, Secretary of the Bureau of Associated Charities, is authority for the terrible figures. He says his estimate of the starving in Chicago is not completed, as his system of organization does not cover all the city. The greatest want is in the river districts. There is great suffering in the Stock Yard section, dire want in South Chicago and need of immediate relief in Pullman and West Pullman. There has been almost an entire change in the manner of appeals, and this year it is not the floating population seeking aid. It is the mechanic and the laborer who have been ill all of this year and probably all of last. The letters tell fearful tales of desperate struggles to keep alive and to save the wife from the humiliation of asking for assistance. They come in by the thousands, many other thousands being too poor to even spare money for a postage stamp.

## THE PLAGUE SPREADING.

### Dread India Disease Reaches a Red Sea Island.

Two cases of bubonic plague which is raging in Bombay, are reported from Kamaran. Kamaran is an island of the west coast of Arabia in the Red sea. It is a British possession and one of the landing stations near the city of Aden. A severe quarantine has been established by the Indian authorities. Committees in aid of the Indian families have been instituted by the governors of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa. The government has ordered the stoppage on February 2 of all pilgrim traffic from Bombay to Karachi on account of the plague. There are now 1,750,000 persons employed on the relief works and about 170,000 are receiving gratuitous relief. The principal increase in the number of persons relieved is in Bengal and in the northwest.

### Mingo's \$30,000 Fire.

Fire destroyed all but one building of an entire block in the business portion of Mingo Junction, Ohio, about midnight Thursday; also the City Hall on the opposite side of the street. The loss will foot up \$30,000. The fire originated from a defective flue in Ed McNeal's butcher shop, and destroyed the double two-story frame in which was the butcher shop and Charles Hanna's barber shop; the two-story frame owned and occupied by John Sena as a saloon and residence; two-story double frame occupied by Robert McElroy; double block occupied by Henry Becker; two-story block occupied by W. E. Pelly; frame building occupied by Mrs. Lucins; L. S. Dado's dry goods store; William McKee's butcher shop, Tom Carson's bakery, D. H. Simpson's jewelry store, and the building occupied by John Steen. The City Hall was occupied by the Civic Club, Mayor's office and post room. The St. Louis fire department was sent down.

### Losses by Fire.

James E. Paisley's three-story dwelling and contents, a two-story house occupied by Robert Starkey and its contents, Monson's saloon, Deck's barber shop and contents and the Arcade general store and contents, at Irontown, O., were burned to the ground Wednesday night. Paisley's loss is \$6,000; insurance \$1,000; the others had no insurance and their losses aggregate \$15,000. A defective flue caused the fire. Samuel Owens' blacksmith shop and new dwelling and its contents at Fairfield were burned to the ground early Thursday morning. The loss is \$1,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire was incendiary.

## MASSACRED BY SAVAGES.

### Details of How the British Expedition Was Wiped Out in Africa.

The London "Evening News" publishes a dispatch from Lagos, capital of the British West Africa colony of that name, giving details of the massacre of the British expedition under Consul-General J. R. Phillips by the savants of Benin City early during the present month. The party consisted of Consul-General Phillips and several officers, besides 250 native carriers. The party was unarmed, and was proceeding to Benin City in order to make a request for a palaver or conference with King Oshun in regard to increasing the trading facilities with that part of Africa, the king having previously consented that the expedition should visit his capital. The officers went unarmed in order to impress the king with the peaceful character of their mission. After proceeding up the river the expedition landed at a spot about 15 miles from Benin City, and the carriers were sent ahead through the dense jungle, the officers following. Five miles from Benin City the officers suddenly came upon a narrow defile, which was filled with the dead carriers, who were fearfully mutilated. Almost immediately afterward the officers and their servants were surrounded and attacked by hundreds of savages armed with guns, cutlasses, spears and clubs, and in a few minutes all of the members of the party except Bolsoberg and Locke were killed. Captain Bolsoberg and his companion, after wandering in the bush for a week succeeded in reaching New Benin, wounded and exhausted, bringing the first authentic news of the massacre, although several members of the carrier party succeeded in escaping, and were the first to hear the reports of the disaster. The affair is looked upon as deserving of the sending of a punitive expedition to Benin City, known as the city of blood, on account of its being the seat of the fetich priests of that part of Africa, and because human sacrifices are of frequent occurrence, the remains of sacrificed slaves being seen bleaching in the sun on all sides.

### COLDEST DAY IN 25 YEARS.

More Than 12 Below in Chicago. Many Families Freezing to Death.

According to the records of the weather bureau Sunday was the coldest day in Chicago in 25 years. At no time since the Chicago station has been established has there been so low a maximum temperature recorded. It was a steady cold. There was a variation of but 4 degrees in 12 hours from 6 o'clock in the morning until the same hour in the evening. At 8 o'clock p. m., the signal service reported 12 below. On the street it was several degrees below that. The coldest weather of the winter thus far was experienced at St. Paul, Minn., Saturday night and Sunday, the mercury being 32 degrees below, thermometers varying in different parts of the city. Other stations reported as follows: Helena, 14 below; Birmingham and Winnetka, 24 below; Huron, 20 below, and Duluth, 18 below. Specialists from Rochester, Minn., say that Sunday was the coldest for many years, the thermometer at noon indicating 20 below, and the severe cold was intensified by a twenty-five-mile gale from the northwest.

### FAMINE HARD TO FIND. A Correspondent in India Says Report Have Been Exaggerated.

The special representative of the Associated Press, who is traveling through the famine districts in India, accompanying the government's party of inspection, sends a dispatch from Koltapur. He says that the reports which have been sent to England and the United States of the acute famine said to exist in the Southern Maharashtra States have been exaggerated, as far as his observation has extended. A scarcity of grain does, indeed, exist in the extreme eastern portion of this region, but the people there were able to escape want by migrating, most of them to the fertile Kancan plain, and elsewhere where the shortage of the rain supply is not felt. Rice also is plentiful, and means and measures for the relief of the hungry are pronounced adequate where needed. The Maharajah, in an interview on the prospects of his people escaping starvation, said that his State expected a famine every five years, and was therefore not taken unawares or unprovided for when it came. The British resident was also in evidence and confirmed the statements of the Maharajah as to the situation, adding that the relief organization was most efficient in the Bombay presidency, and that the difficulties from famine and of carrying the distributing relief were lighter than in former famines. The resident summed up his views as follows: "My observation has been, in traveling over the whole western side, that the famine is not severe there, though it may increase toward June. But in the districts in which I have traveled I have not heard of a death from starvation. The weekly official reports from the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, of the famine outlook in India, says that from one to three inches of rain have fallen in the Punjab, except in the Delhi district, and light showers elsewhere. There is a slight fall in the prices in the northern Punjab, while elsewhere they are stationary.

### A SILVER PALACE To Be Erected by the Great West at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Edward Rosewater, chief of the bureau of publicity and promotion of the trans-Mississippi exposition to be held in Omaha from June to November, 1898, acting for the exhibition directors, has approved and accepted the plans for a silver palace. This palace is to be one of the imposing features of the exposition and the central figure in a portion of the grounds, to be called Eldorado. The building is to be 400 feet square, surrounded with a mammoth ornamented tower and the entire structure will be covered with rolled silver. The silver to be used in its external covering will be contributed by the miners of the great west. Over 3,000 square feet of external surface will be covered by the precious metal. The "silver palace" will be used entirely for the display of the mineral products and progress of the west. The amount of pure silver to be used in the covering of the palace and of the mammoth building has not been definitely estimated. It will largely depend upon the thickness of the sheets of pure metal that can be used for this purpose.

### CONDENSED ITEMS.

Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of shorthand writing which bears his name, is dead. Committees in aid of the Indian famine have been instituted by the governor of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa. The miners strike at the Jackson county, Ohio, mines is at an end, the miners returning to work at the old rate 51 cents, the same as is now being paid in the Hocking Valley.

## STEAMER NATHAN CHAPIN WRECKED.

### NINE LIVES LOST.

#### The Members of the Crew Were Seen Clinging to the Rigging.

The schooner Nathan Chapin, of Rockland Me., went ashore near Quogue, L. I., Thursday morning. All hands are reported lost. Quogue is situated about 35 miles east of Fire Island, and it is the first point where the ocean beaches the main land beyond the great South bay. The schooner went ashore at 4:30 a. m. Quogue life saving stations report that nine men were seen clinging to the foremast rigging and three others on the jibboom. As the vessel went to pieces all the hands were drowned. Owing to the heavy surf and the strong wind the crew were unable to launch the boat to render assistance. The name of the schooner was learned from pieces of wreckage which were washed upon the beach. A dispatch from Fire Island says that the storm which struck the Long Island shore Wednesday afternoon was the severest of the winter. The schooner Nathan Chapin was first seen on the outer bar about 4 o'clock by a boatman from Quogue who was saving a cargo of about 8 o'clock the vessel began to break up, parts of her coming ashore, and in less than four hours from the time she struck she went to pieces, the masts falling into the sea, carrying the crew who were clinging to them along. The life-saving crew patrolled the beach looking for dead bodies and up to noon had found two, which came ashore near where the vessel stranded. The bodies were taken to the life-saving station. The principal owners of the schooner were Peter McIntyre & Co., of Boston. Capt. S. E. Aray, who commanded the vessel, was a part owner. The crew of the schooner, nine in number, were shipped in Boston last November. The names follow: S. E. Aray, captain, Malden, Mass.; J. A. Davis, first mate, Malden, Mass.; J. A. Mallock, second mate, Cambridge, Mass.; Samson, John Nelber, Albert Lave, R. O. Anderson, Victor Strachen, Gear Oscar, Antonio Auyachind. The residences of the latter are not known. Capt. Aray leaves a widow and three children, residing in Malden. Mate Davis and Second Mate Mallock each leave a wife and one child. The cargo was valued at \$3,400, the schooner at \$15,000. Both were partially insured.

### GUAYAMO RELIEVED.

Spanish Troops Succeed in Besieged Garrison on the Coast.

Brigadier General Molina, by a series of combined operations, has defeated the insurgents at Zarabanda, Province of Matanzas, at Punta Guayamo, where he dislodged them from the hills, and later definitely defeated them at Tumbadero. Several of the insurgents, jumping into the river, were drowned. Fifteen men, it is believed, lost their lives in this way, and 24 others were wounded in the mad. The insurgents abandoned 60 saddled horses. The troops lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. A column of troops under Colonel Tovar advanced along the left side of the Guamo river, defeating and dispersing the enemy from Cayomun. On arriving at Guayamo the troops found the insurgents occupying a strategic position, the town having been entirely destroyed. A tugboat blown up by dynamite and the roof of the fort almost shot away by the artillery fire of the insurgents. The Spaniards opened fire with artillery upon the enemy's position, which was on the right side of the river, and the garrison, by prompt movement, succeeded in occupying and destroying the defenses of the position. The fort was attacked on January 16 by Calisto Garcia from the right, and by Babu on the left. The first attack was repulsed, with great loss, and, seeing the impossibility of capturing it by assault, the insurgents besieged the place and tried to cut off the water supply of the garrison. When assistance came the garrison had lost three men killed, and eight men seriously wounded, and 12 men slightly wounded. The garrison was commanded by Lieutenant Lites. Two insurgents, Ignacio Hernandez and Domingo Niebla, were executed at Santa Clara.

### GOLD EXCITEMENT IN GEORGIA.

One Hundred Mines in Operation Near Near Dahlonega.

The gold excitement has revived about Dahlonega, Ga., fully 100 mines being in operation, and the city is full of prospectors from Cripple Creek and other places who are taking options. Surface ore is all that has been previously worked, but recently, in experiments here, Mr. French, of Pittsburg, Pa., has demonstrated that the chlorination process is a safe and sure way of treating sulphureted ores. John F. Bear, the millionaire brewer of Philadelphia, has developed a mine that is paying \$200 a week, and Christian Wahl, of Milwaukee, has had ore to run as high as \$1,100 to the ton, while Judge Murray, of Tennessee, who is tunneling a mountain near Dahlonega, struck three rich veins which run from \$29 to \$500. All this ore is saprolite, or decomposed, and is easily mined. The Crofton mines, southwest of Dahlonega, yielded 68,000 pennyweights last year, while the owners of the Holly Springs mines have taken out \$40,000 in the last few months, using a 10-stamp mill. One company is being organized to put in a large plant with a 200-stamp mill and another syndicate is getting ready to put in a 250-stamp mill with a chlorination plant large enough to treat all the concentrates from 500 stamps.

### ENORMOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

Terrible Earthquake on the Island of Kishm.

A dispatch from Teheran, Persia, says that an earthquake occurred on the Island of Kishm, in the Persian gulf, on January 11, attended by enormous loss of life. Kishm is near the entrance to the Persian gulf and is a little island of about 12 miles long, surrounded by many smaller islands. Its length is 80 miles and its average breadth 12 miles. The population is estimated at 5,000, chiefly by Arabs. The island belongs to the Imam of Muscat.

## THE CAPTURE OF SANTA CLARA.

### Story Contrived by two Englishmen—They Say Mexico is Recovering.

A dispatch from City of Mexico says: Various travelers just arriving from Cuba confirm the capture of Santa Clara by the Cubans, and also bring news that the insurgents have been fighting in the near vicinity of Havana, and, a few days ago, wrecked a passenger train within two miles of that city. Two young Englishmen, direct from Cuba, Harry B. York and Louis A. Henry, have reached the City of Mexico, after having passed several weeks in Cuba with the insurgent army part of the time, and the remainder with the Spanish troops. Hervey had received a shot through the left arm. They are preparing a report for Senator Cameron, which will be forwarded to Washington in a few days. The Cubans are not in want of money, arms, and medical supplies. There are not over 25,000 Cubans, while the Spanish forces and volunteers number 285,000 men, mostly very young and not good fighting material. The Cubans are relying on being favored by McKinley, and expect immediately on his inauguration he will recognize their belligerence, if not their independence. Hervey gives a graphic account of the capture of Santa Clara by the insurgents, where the utmost gallantry was displayed, the Spaniards being overcome by the magnificent valor of the patriots. Hervey says it was told to him in the Cuban camp that Mexico has her lower jaw shut away, but was also not a reprobation. Gen. Gomez is not treating for peace, and although there is a peace party among the Cubans, it is a small one. The capture of the town of Arzules by the Cubans was a brilliant piece of work. Three thousand Spaniards held the place, but the Cubans showed better generalship. At Santa Clara the Cubans took and held the town just long enough to ruin it. Hervey does not consider there is any decided prospect of victory for either side.

## BUTCHERED SICK CUBANS.

### Spaniards Attack an Insurgent Hospital and Show No Mercy to Inmates.

One of the principal hospitals of the Cubans, located in the Siguanea mountains, near Cienfuegos, was captured last week by Spanish troops. The Cuban soldiers were finally compelled to give way, and the majority of them were mercilessly cut down by the Spaniards. A few escaped. The Spaniards, once reached, was attacked on all sides. The Spaniards, once reached, came out waving a white flag and bearing the insignia of the Red Cross to ask for mercy. He was met by a volley of Spanish bullets, and fell wounded. He was dispatched a few minutes later by the machete. A sick American in one of the buildings, assisted by two wounded Cubans, raised the flag of stripes. This act infuriated the Spanish commander, and was made the signal for a general charge. The work of Spanish bayonets and machetes was short and bloody. Not a prisoner was taken; not even women nurses were spared. The government commander, before retiring from the scene of his "victory," set fire to the hospital and surrounding buildings, burning them down upon the bodies of the victims.

## GREAT RUSH EXPECTED.

### Renewed Interest in the Yukon Gold Mining District.

The steamer City of Topeka, from Alaska arrived at Port Townsend, Wash. Very few miners are wintering at Juneau, and the city is said to be very quiet. Extensive preparations are being made for the incoming of miners into the Yukon country when the season opens. The rush, it is expected, will be greater than ever before. It is believed very few prospectors will go to Cook Inlet during the season. Old prospectors say the Cook's Inlet gold lodes have been exhausted. L. G. Kariffan, of the Juneau board of trade, was a passenger on the Topeka. He will ask the co-operation of the boards of trade of all the cities on the coast to have congress allow a representative from the district of Alaska to represent it at the national capital. The last issue of the "Mining Record," the leading paper of Alaska, says: "Since the election of November, the name of C. S. Johnson has been mentioned many times as a possible candidate for the governorship under the Republican administration, but it is only recently that he has decided to be a candidate. "His appointment is considered a foregone conclusion with those who are closely acquainted with Alaska Republican politics." The most important mining deal yet brought about in Alaska has been consummated. What is known as the Lane and Hayward properties, in Silver Bow basin, comprising 20 quartz claims, were purchased in October, 1894 by Messrs. Lane and Hayward, of California, and Archie Campbell, of Juneau. Superintendent Duncan, Jr., of the famous Treadwell company, while in San Francisco, purchased the entire property for a sum of \$1,000,000, acting for Alfred Bell, of London, and Captain Thomas Mein, of the London exploration company, who is now a permanent resident of San Francisco. Bell is a member of the firm of Wehner & Bell, of London. Captain Thomas Mein, Mr. Bell's associate in this purchase, is well-known in Alaska, through his connection some years ago with the Treadwell company as its superintendent. Three Men Take a Train. As train 35 of the Southern railroad pulled out from Berry station, Ala., a masked man boarded the engine and with a brace of revolvers took command of the engineer and fireman. Two others at the same time boarded the forward platform of the express car. Three miles out the train was stopped. The express messenger refused to open the doors and the robbers forced the engineer and fireman to force the door, meanwhile firing off pistols to intimidate the passengers and crew. They secured the safe keys and rifled the local safe of \$150. They also took a four gallon jug of good whiskey. Bloodhounds are on the trail. The same train was held up and robbed of \$500 a month ago.

## NEWSY NOTES.

Robert G. Ingersoll has abandoned law for the lecture platform. Romulus Cotell, the murderer of the Stone family at Akron, O., will plead guilty in the second degree. The State of Chihuahua, Mexico, has prohibited bull-fights, prize-fights and cock-fights. Severe penalties are provided. By the explosion of the great furnace at Wellington, Ohio, James Kirby, aged 23 years; John Matin and John Waddle, aged 21, were terribly burned and cannot live. Weakness of the breast of the furnace was the cause. The British steamer Salisbury, from Port Beath to Newport, has been in collision with an unknown steamer about four miles from Honolulu, Hawaii. The latter is supposed to have been sunk with a crew of about 20 men. There has been a severe storm in the gulf of Cadiz, and 24 fishing boats have been lost near San Luear. A judgment for \$84,000 in favor of the Western Coal and Fertilizer Company was given in Judge Burke's court at Chicago against the Ferris Wheel Company. The judgment is for the World's Fair Company's share of the gate receipts during the exposition. The jail at Jeffersonville, Ga., was broken open between midnight and daylight Friday and the two negroes, Willis White and Chas Forsyth, implicated in the assassination of Mrs. Rowland at Adams Park, were taken out and hung to the same limb and the bodies afterward tiddled with bullets.

## LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### OVER CLEVELAND'S VETO.

#### A Member Fenced Out By Thurber is Revenged.

Friday was private bill day in the house and most of the time was consumed with small bills. The bill to provide for holding terms of the United States court of the eastern district of Texas at the town of Beaumont was passed over the president's veto by a vote of 141 to 68. Incidentally the president vetoed the bill through a misapprehension. He explained the necessities which existed for the enactment of the measure. He said the first objection to the bill that he had ever heard of came from the President. He recounted, as he said with some humiliation, that he had several times called upon Mr. Cleveland to present the reasons why it should be designed or to meet any objections which the president might raise, but he had been denied admission to Mr. Cleveland. On the occasion of his last visit he said he had been informed by Private Secretary Thurber that it would be useless for him to see the president as Mr. Cleveland had already made up his mind to veto the bill. Mr. Cooper's remarks about his inability to get access to Mr. Cleveland drew from Mr. Grosvenor a half hour's talk, but he made a casual commentary upon the obstacles which he had to the White House. Mr. Grosvenor said that it surprised him to hear that at any time within the past three years any self-respecting representative of a respectable constituency would even make application at the White House. Three years ago the president occupied the White House had been represented as having issued an order that no senator or representative should present himself in person until he had bowed at the seat of the private secretary and communicated to that august personage his desires and received the sanction of that person. Mr. Grosvenor recalled the fact that when that order was issued one of the representatives of an Ohio constituency swore he would never again seek to see the president of the United States. "And he never did," continued Mr. Grosvenor. "And I desire to say that my constituency never commissioned me to persecute any business with the executive through the cliv of a private secretary. It now appears that the president has made a mistake. It is unfortunate that he has excluded members of congress and hence himself about with a skirmish line of such moderate capacity. I am not sure the remarks are made too late to do any good. They should have been made several years ago."

### ALL AGREED ON COERCION.

Salisbury Brought the Powers to Consent to His Turkish Program.

The official correspondence concerning the reforms in Turkey shows that on September 23 Lord Salisbury proposed that the powers take measures to enforce their proposals and that in the event of unwillingness on the part of any power to assume its share in coercive measures, that power should not oppose the action of any other. Austria gave assent without qualification, and Germany assented with the proviso that any coercive action taken by the powers against Turkey must be unanimous and that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire must be maintained. Italy gave her absolute assent to the proposal, but Russia objected to any scheme which involved the application of coercion. In reply, Lord Salisbury expostulated with the Russian Minister saying that it would be useless for the powers to make further concerted representations to the Porte in regard to reforms unless they were prepared to enforce their proposals. On November 24, M. Shishkin wrote to Lord Salisbury, saying that the Czar had agreed to consider the question of coercion if the Sultan should prove recalcitrant and the other powers were agreed on the question of resorting to coercion. About the end of December, France gave a similar assent to measures of coercion, and the governments of Russia, Austria and Italy reaffirmed their adhesion to that plan of action.

### ELSA'S SURVIVORS.

### Mate and Two Sailors Brought Back from the Dead.

The Ward line steamer Segouin, from Manila and Havana, brought nine survivors from Tampico and five from Vera Cruz. The mate and two of the crew of the latter vessel, which was wrecked on the radio reefs, were brought from Vera Cruz by the other members of the crew, who were rescued by the U. S. S. Albatross, and were taken to New Orleans. A small vessel of 34 tons burden, belonging to Sandusky, O. She was on the reefs of the radio reefs, and was taken to New Orleans.

### NO OVERTURES OF PEACE.

### Michigan Prohibitionists Will Be Premier With the Nation.

After a lengthy discussion the State Prohibition Convention in Detroit, declined to oppose to negotiations with the National Prohibitionists, who were invited to meet in Pittsburgh. The resolution against the convention was framed by Prof. Samuel Beardsman, of the National Committee, and John Busse, who is known as the "father of the Prohibition party. Both delegates in resolution in vigorous terms. The sentiment in the convention in favor of ciliary measures, but it was not carried. The vote was taken upon a platform of the platform. The platform reiterates the Pittsburgh form and asserts that features of the party's platform need not be altered in order to return to their former autonomy. In conclusion, it points out the duties and danger of Union.

### NO REFORM FOR CUBA.

### Palma Declares Nothing But Insurrection Will Satisfy.

Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, has issued a stern answer to the rumors that Spain is anxious and anxious to grant some relaxation to the Cubans. He says most emphatically that the Cubans will not accept any autonomy. What they want is freedom and independence from Spanish rule. "What form of autonomy would be granted when siddled not only with her debt, but with the added burden of the cost of the present war? The future of the country would be ruin and despair." At the office of the junta a statement given out of a list of 13 persons who have been murdered during the war by the crime but that of being Cubans by birth.

### NO AMNESTY FOR IRISHMEN.

### The Commons Insist That They Must Remain in Prison.

In the House of Commons an attempt was offered to the address in reply to the Queen's speech by Patrick O'Brien to recommend sentence of the Irish prisoners convicted on charges of treason, was rejected by a vote of 204 to 132. In the course of the discussion Timothy Healy said that in America had provoked the outrage which the prisoners were accused of. Sir Matthew Ridley, however, said that he was unable to see any reason for the grant of amnesty to the prisoners, much as the government desired to remedy any Irish grievances. There had been found guilty of crimes against the civilized world, and the impartial courts had been attended this year by the withdrawal of the Irish prisoners, before the same judge that had been the Irish prisoners whose liberty was sought.

### Sherman Makes a Denial.

Senator Sherman said there was no question in the published statement that he had given out that the Cuban question is a matter of state during the remainder of the administration. "There is nothing, and no question, in the statement," he said. "There is," he added, "and agreement between the present secretary and myself, but we have never discussed the question."

### CONGRESSIONAL JUNKET.

The first junket of this Congress started from Washington Monday. The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors left for an extended trip through the South to acquaint themselves personally on the subject of the necessity for appropriations for a number of public improvements in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. The members of the committee will be accompanied by their wives. It is a good season to make a Southern trip, and those who engineered the junket through the House evidently had an eye to the fitness of things. Representatives Burton, of Ohio; Downer, of West Virginia, and Berry, of Kentucky, are members of the committee.

## MORE BUSINESS, LOWER PRICES.

### Larger Buying of Materials and Production.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Trade says: There is more business, though lower prices. It is interesting that lower prices which change at all are lower than they were a week ago, and yet business is larger. There is larger production, yet not so much increase in demand and there is larger buying of materials at present only because better prospects are expected in the future. A few commodities during the week have had a slight increase. The market for securities is slightly stronger, and yet there is no increase in the number of hands employed. The number of hands employed in the week ago without advance in wages. All apprehensions of a shortage of money markets have passed, and there is still great confidence in loans. It is a mistake to suppose that in spite of the lower range of prices in important industries, the commodities are being produced at a decreasing rate. Wheat, corn and cotton exports to the financial situation, and the price of steel bars to 1 cent, and in large quantities again being called together by the market, although there is no prospect of organization. Billets are selling at 100 cents in the market, and the increase in price is perhaps more definitely showing than any other way by the production of steel in the last week. The output, which stood at 100,000 tons, is now at 147,448 tons, and is expected to reach 150,000 tons, or even double the output of October 1. Failures for the week have been 49 in the United States, against 373 last year, and 1 in Canada, against 67 last year.

## ELSA'S SURVIVORS.

### Mate and Two Sailors Brought Back from the Dead.

The Ward line steamer Segouin, from Manila and Havana, brought nine survivors from Tampico and five from Vera Cruz. The mate and two of the crew of the latter vessel, which was wrecked on the radio reefs, were brought from Vera Cruz by the other members of the crew, who were rescued by the U. S. S. Albatross, and were taken to New Orleans. A small vessel of 34 tons burden, belonging to Sandusky, O. She was on the reefs of the radio reefs, and was taken to New Orleans.

## NO OVERTURES OF PEACE.

### Michigan Prohibitionists Will Be Premier With the Nation.

After a lengthy discussion the State Prohibition Convention in Detroit, declined to oppose to negotiations with the National Prohibitionists, who were invited to meet in Pittsburgh. The resolution against the convention was framed by Prof. Samuel Beardsman, of the National Committee, and John Busse, who is known as the "father of the Prohibition party. Both delegates in resolution in vigorous terms. The sentiment in the convention in favor of ciliary measures, but it was not carried. The vote was taken upon a platform of the platform. The platform reiterates the Pittsburgh form and asserts that features of the party's platform need not be altered in order to return to their former autonomy. In conclusion, it points out the duties and danger of Union.

## NO REFORM FOR CUBA.

### Palma Declares Nothing But Insurrection Will Satisfy.

Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, has issued a stern answer to the rumors that Spain is anxious and anxious to grant some relaxation to the Cubans. He says most emphatically that the Cubans will not accept any autonomy. What they want is freedom and independence from Spanish rule. "What form of autonomy would be granted when siddled not only with her debt, but with the added burden of the cost of the present war? The future of the country would be ruin and despair." At the office of the junta a statement given out of a list of 13 persons who have been murdered during the war by the crime but that of being Cubans by birth.

## NO AMNESTY FOR IRISHMEN.

### The Commons Insist That They Must Remain in Prison.

In the House of Commons an attempt was offered to the address in reply to the Queen's speech by Patrick O'Brien to recommend sentence of the Irish prisoners convicted on charges of treason, was rejected by a vote of 204 to 132. In the course of the discussion Timothy Healy said that in America had provoked the outrage which the prisoners were accused of. Sir Matthew Ridley, however, said that he was unable to see any reason for the grant of amnesty to the prisoners, much as the government desired to remedy any Irish grievances. There had been found guilty of crimes against the civilized world, and the impartial courts had been attended this year by the withdrawal of the Irish prisoners, before the same judge that had been the Irish prisoners whose liberty was sought.

## Sherman Makes a Denial.

Senator Sherman said there was no question in the published statement that he had given out that the Cuban question is a matter of state during the remainder of the administration. "There is nothing, and no question, in the statement," he said. "There is," he added, "and agreement between the present secretary and myself, but we have never discussed the question."

## CONGRESSIONAL JUNKET.

The first junket of this Congress started from Washington Monday. The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors left for an extended trip through the South to acquaint themselves personally on the subject of the necessity for appropriations for a number of public improvements in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. The members of the committee will be accompanied by their wives. It is a good season to make a Southern trip, and those who engineered the junket through the House evidently had an eye to the fitness of things. Representatives Burton, of Ohio; Downer, of West Virginia, and Berry, of Kentucky, are members of the committee.

## EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Earthquakes continue in the Oaxaca, and that city has been severely by the predatory sharks. Some believe that a volcano is forming near the hills and the continued volcanic eruptions, has excited alarm in the coast cities on the Pacific coast, caused by submarine volcanic action, resulting in tsunamis, sending huge waves on the coast and terrifying fishermen, who still venture out.