

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

RIVERA A PRISONER.

Gen. Maceo's Successor Captured By a Spanish Force.

Gen. Hernandez Velasco, continuing his operations in the hills of Pinar del Rio with the columns of troops under his command, was engaged Sunday morning at Cabazadas the Rio Honda district with an insurgent force of about 100 men under Gen. Ruiz Rivera. The insurgents were dispersed and the position they occupied was captured after an hour's hard fighting. The troops captured a number of prisoners, including Maj. Gen. Ruiz Rivera, his chief of staff, Col. Bacallao, and his adjutant, Lieut. Terry. Gen. Rivera and Lieut. Terry were both wounded. Gen. Rivera succeeded Gen. Antonio Maceo in command of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio, and he is considered in military importance next to Gen. Maximo Gomez.

The insurgents left ten men killed and the troops, pursuing the enemy, captured a quantity of arms, ammunition, dynamite caps, etc. The troops had one man killed, Lieut. Wolgensland, and 24 soldiers wounded. Gen. Rivera and Col. Bacallao were brought in prisoners at San Cristobal, province of Pinar del Rio. Lieut. Terry died while on his way to San Cristobal. He was wounded by the explosion of a Spanish shell during the engagement at Cabazadas.

STARVATION AND PLAGUE.

Cuban Refugees Seek Food—Smallpox Ravaging a Province.

Two thousand refugees from the stricken districts of the Province of Matanzas recently called at the headquarters of the government in the town of Matanzas and demanded permission to go out into the country for the purpose of obtaining food.

It is reported that the insurgents recently captured Saguan, on the road from Bayamo to Santiago de Cuba, also Santa Rita, located on the road to Holguin.

Smallpox is ravaging Bahia Honda. Hundreds of persons are dying. The refugees are said to be in a pitiable state. The situation can only be compared to that reported from India.

Advices have been received stating that the insurgents recently burned the town of Salamancas, in the province of Santa Clara. The church edifice was destroyed by fire and the contents tossed into the street and burned. According to other advices the insurgents succeeded in setting fire to that portion of Guano village, in the province of Pinar del Rio, rebuilt since the former destruction of the town during a raid of the Cubans.

All of the tobacco fields in the San Juan Martinez district, in the province of Pinar del Rio, have been destroyed during recent Cuban attacks. The insurgents have fired on the towns of Arroyo Pollo and Calabazar, in the province of Havana. Calabazar was burned, and the splendid home owned by Sebastian, the former insurgent leader, was destroyed by the flames.

A Spanish Denial.

Captain Ahumada, who is Acting Captain General during the absence from Havana of General Weyler, authorized the correspondent of the Associated Press to deny the report published in the United States that the insurgents under Calisto Garcia have captured the town of Holguin, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba. He adds that a steamer which has just arrived here from the port of Holguin, reports that no news of an attack upon Holguin had been received up to the time of her sailing, no news of such an affair is contained in the newspapers, and the correspondence from Holguin, up to the date of the night of March 22, makes no mention of any attack.

General Marion, the commander of a brigade of troops in the Holguin district, has also arrived at Havana and denies that any attack has been made upon the town.

NEW WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.

Prof. Trowbridge, of Harvard, Announces Important Discoveries.

Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, has made some very important electrical discoveries.

The most important of the professor's discoveries is the manner in which energy is produced in a photograph. He has also demonstrated the fact that under certain conditions a vacuum is a good conductor of electricity, although the opposite of this is the opinion held through the scientific world. Incidentally he has found that a discharge of lightning a mile long does not encounter any more resistance than a discharge only a foot in length.

The full power of a battery of 20,000 volts may be used in charging a case of thirty Leyden jars. Then by the use of the apparatus he invented, which may be called an electrical accumulator, the total energy of the discharge of all the jars is obtained, and this total produces a spark with an energy of 50,000 volts.

"If I have made it possible," Mr. Trowbridge said, "to compute energy in the terms of horse power, the amount of energy required to produce the X rays is 1,000,000 horse power, acting in one ten-millionth of a second. This is a computation which could never before be made. Hitherto the voltage required to produce the rays has been greatly underestimated. I have proved the amount necessary to start the rays to be at least 100,000 volts. The tremendous power of the X rays shows us how they can go through brick walls and penetrate flesh."

B. & O. Branching Out.

A deal is being arranged between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Seaboard railroads by which the Seaboard will enter New York over the Baltimore & Ohio tracks. The Baltimore & Ohio is back of the building of the short line from Richmond to Ridgely, which will reduce the distance between Raleigh and Richmond 40 miles. Under this arrangement the two railroads will jointly use the short line. The Baltimore & Ohio will purchase the Palmetto Railroad, from Hampton to Oberlin, and from the latter place will build to Columbia or Augusta. It may use the Seaboard's tracks into Atlanta. Both the Baltimore & Ohio and the Seaboard will be able to run solid trains between New York and points in the far south via Raleigh.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

The factory of the Rubber Trust at Bristol, B. I., was closed, affecting 1,400 employes. The locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y., has resumed full time. Several hundred additional men were placed to work.

Carl Wheeler, a graduate of West Point, and a son of John Wheeler, a wealthy citizen of Lima, O., was found dead in his room at the Vestibule lodging house, Chicago.

The president signed the joint resolution directing the secretary of war to purchase tents for the Mississippi flood sufferers.

On Monmouth Beach the schooner Emily E. Johnson, from Baltimore for Cambridge, with a cargo of oyster shells, went ashore and was lost during a fog, the crew being saved.

In Hancock county, Tenn., Martha Bull shot and killed her paramour, Thomas McCrea, and then shot herself. The Bull woman 30 years ago was a leader of society in Camden, Va.

Lars Anderson, of Ohio, secretary of the United States embassy at Rome wants to resign that he may marry Miss Perkins, a rich Boston woman, after Easter, but the administration wants him to remain a while.

LEVEES GIVING WAY.

Flood Conditions Grow Worse in the Mississippi Valley.

A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says: A crevasse occurred Sunday night at Lake Lee, seven miles south of Greenville, through which an immense body of water is pouring into the Black and then Steele Bayou country. The opening is 500 feet wide, and unless it can be stopped, which is highly improbable, all of that country West of Deer creek and the most fertile and prosperous in the Delta will be overflowed, from Arcola south to the mouth of the Yazoo river.

Quincy, Ill.—The Mississippi keeps up its record of the past week at this point, and another rise is registered, making the stage 15 feet above low water mark. Thousands of sightseers line the river banks and bluffs to see the muddy water which has submerged all of the islands and stretched back over the Mississippi bottoms for a distance of several miles, with only the tops of trees and partly submerged houses visible here and there to mark the former places of abode of the thrifty farmer.

A large force of men are working heroically to strengthen the weak places in the levees and thereby save their homes and crops, but it is now believed that their task is a hopeless one as old rivermen say that the river will go beyond the mark of 1858.

Reports from north of here are very discouraging, and the rainstorm which prevailed Sunday only increased the fears of the owners of land in the levee district.

There has been no danger to Quincy from the floods, but the families on the islands and in the Mascout bottoms have been driven out. The water is now stationary and the levee north of the city will be saved if no further rise occurs. Quincy itself could stand ten feet more without injury.

A GREAT CHARITY SCHEME.

The Hirsch Millions to Be Put to Good Use Among New York Poor.

It is reported that Baroness Hirsch is about to expend \$1,500,000 in charity in New York. Oscar Straus, ex-minister to Turkey and trustee of the Baron Hirsch fund, which extends here for charitable and educational purposes the income from \$2,400,000 annually, says that Baroness Hirsch has appropriated a sum sufficient to buy land and put up a complete building for the Hirsch trade school, already established. She has further appropriated \$1,000,000 for the building of modern houses for the poor in the tenement district or whatever the trustees of the fund may determine. In addition she will build a working girl's home on plans similar to those of other homes she has built in cities abroad.

The baroness has authorized the Educational alliance, whose work is chiefly among the Russian Hebrews, to pay off at her expense the \$100,000 mortgage on its property.

A PECULIAR MEASURE.

A Bill to Employ Tramps at the Expense of the Government.

Senator Quay introduced by request of Mrs. Adams Blinn Miller, of Philadelphia, a very singular bill. It provides that "when large numbers of citizens are abruptly thrown out of employment during either peace or war, and are deprived of the usual means of subsistence, the President shall be empowered to recruit or conscript them, to be sent to all so-called tramps or idlers, into the service of the government, in like manner and on like terms as the infantry of the army, and for successive periods of not less than six months or more than three years at a time. These recruits or conscripts are to be employed by the Secretary of War, unless Congress shall otherwise specify, in the construction of light houses, forts, post offices, post roads, bridges, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones or other permanent public works for national purposes."

LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

A New Tariff and the Question of Prohibition.

Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General, opened the Dominion Parliament with a speech from the throne. He said that a tariff bill would be submitted providing for the necessary revenue, and which, having due regard to industrial interests, will make the fiscal system more satisfactory to the people. He added that a measure enabling the directors to vote on the operation of prohibition of liquor will be laid before Parliament.

The Dominion Government has definitely decided to push the work of deepening the St. Lawrence canal to a uniform depth of 14 feet, the work to be completed in two years. The recent visit of Captain McDougall, of Duluth, president of the American Steel Barge Company, to Ottawa, is reported to have been in connection with this question.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Russia Taking Active Measures to Prevent its Spread.

The Russian government, according to United States Consul-General Karel at St. Petersburg, is acting with vigor to prevent the spread of the dreaded bubonic plague into Russia. A sanitary commission has been organized with 100,000 roubles to draw upon.

The number of deaths in Bombay for the plague for the week ending March 19 was 1,280. At Kuarachee, the principal seaport town of Sindh, the number of deaths for the same period was 202. The plague is now firmly established at Hyderabad and at Sukkur. It was carried into both towns by travelers.

MINERS APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

National Committee Issues a Circular Asking Sympathy.

The National Executive committee of the United Mine Workers issued an appeal to the public for sympathy and financial aid. The circular describes the miners as being reduced to miserable poverty, and quotes a Pittsburg paper to the effect that miners' children are seen driving dogs away from garbage and eating it themselves. In the mining regions there. The committee, by name, blames the New York and Cleveland coal company and its president and directors, whose names are also given for bringing about the demoralizing condition of the coal mining business. The miners announce that they are determined to end this state of affairs at once, and to that end solicit aid. The circular is indorsed by President Samuel Gompers.

Victims of a Morocco Battle.

A body of insurgent tribesmen in Soos, the southernmost province of Morocco, has fallen and cut to pieces the punitive expedition recently sent there by the sultan of Morocco to crush the rebellion. The sultan's troops were taken in ambush, and a fresh force sent out has in turn defeated the rebels. Eighty heads have been sent to the sultan as a ghastly proof of the victory of his troops. These, with forty-three others, are now exposed at the gates of Morocco. The 43 are the heads of a band of tribesmen who had attacked the sultan's forces while encamped near the city of Morocco.

Appointed to Paris.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Edgar Thomson Scott, of Pennsylvania, to be second secretary of the embassy at Paris. Mr. Scott is a son of the late Col. Thomas A. Scott. He is about 35 years of age and a resident of Philadelphia. He was appointed at the request of Gen. Horace Porter, the new ambassador to France, and of many of his father's former associates in the management of the Pennsylvania railroad.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

FOSTER WANTS HAWAII.

The Ex-Secretary of State Speaks in Favor of Annexation.

Hon. John W. Foster, formerly secretary of State lectured in Washington, D. C., on the subject of "Hawaii." Mr. Foster was premier during the latter portion of President Harrison's administration when the treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian islands was sent to the senate, and the expectation that he would have something to say on that feature of his subject attracted a large audience including the representatives of the Hawaiian government now in Washington. The ex-Secretary came out in emphatic terms in favor of annexation of the islands. He said in the present government there is a full de facto and de jure government as a professor, that we have a strong equitable claim to the islands; that the United States has, by means of the reciprocity treaty, brought life and prosperity to the islands, enabled its merchants and planters to grow rich at our expense. He asserted that the Americans of Hawaii are loyal and patriotic sons of the fatherland, and declared it would be a cruel and undeserved fate to abandon them to the rule of some foreign power. He said that annexation presented no political or administrative difficulties, and the objection advanced that there is no authority in the Constitution to annex territory not contiguous did not seem to have had any weight with the executive or with congress when Alaska was admitted, nor will it, he added with enlightened statesmen to-day. The speaker did not regard the suggestion of a protectorate as practicable, as he believed it would bring no end of complications with foreign powers and in domestic affairs. We must either annex the islands, he said, or leave them free to make such other alliance as they may choose or as destiny may determine.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

How the Funds for Carrying On the War Are Raised.

As the Cuban patriots have never obtained very much pecuniary assistance from this country or from any other, many people have wondered in what way they meet the expenses that are incurred in the revolutionary war. It is by lawful taxation that they procure such means as are necessary. Their government holds possession of the greater part of the territory of the country, and, like any other government, it imposes taxes for civil and military purposes. There are assessors and collectors in the service of the Treasury, who perform their duties in the ordinary manner. Heavy fines are frequently imposed upon those among the inhabitants who violate such rules as are established in the various provinces by the General-in-Chief, under the authority of the republic. It is likewise to be born in mind that a little money goes a long way in this case. The patriot army is not an expensive one; it fights without pay, and most of its wants are freely provided for by the people of the districts in which the detachments of it are employed. Money is needed by the revolution mainly for the purchase of arms and military supplies.

The Cubans have a government of their own, which administers public affairs, enacts and enforces laws, and takes charge of the revolutionary finances. The civil officers of the Government are men of ability, no less faithful in the performance of their duty than the military officers.

MUCH DANGER YET.

United States Weather Clerk Moore Talks of the Mississippi Flood.

Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, issued the following special bulletin Sunday: The crest of the flood wave is still at Cairo, which shows a stationary gauge reading of 51.6 feet for the past four days. There is great danger yet to come from the flood in the region from Helena, southward to New Orleans. The river will continue to rise for at least ten days in the region from Helena southward to Vicksburg, and to rise during a longer period from Vicksburg southward. If no break occurs before levees will be subject to the greatest strain about April 10, in southeast Arkansas, western Mississippi and Louisiana. Should the levees break the result will be one of the most disastrous floods ever known.

Weather conditions now indicate additional heavy rainfall in the middle and lower Mississippi valleys, which will materially intensify the flood conditions. Those living in districts overflowed in former years should be on the safe side and transfer stock and movable property to places of known safety while there is yet time.

CURRENCY AND BONDS.

Congressman Walker's Plans for Reform in the Finances.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, introduced in the House on Saturday a bill to permit National banks to issue circulation up to the amount of their unimpaired capital without depositing bonds, the cash reserve to be in specie and at least one-half in gold, all specie to be paid on demand under penalty of 24 per cent. interest. Another bill offered by Mr. Walker provides for the issue of \$750,000,000 of bonds under the act of January 19, 1875, running from two to ten years, and drawing 2 1/2 per cent. interest. The proceeds are to be used in redeeming and cancelling out-standing United States legal tender notes, Treasury notes and silver certificates. The bill further authorizes the sale of silver bullion and silver dollars in the Treasury at the market value, whenever such silver dollars cannot be kept in circulation as money. The proceeds of the sale of silver shall reduce the issue of bonds to that extent.

WE GET THE MANUSCRIPT.

Valuable Early History of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The petition presented by United States Ambassador Bayard, on behalf of the president and citizens of the United States, asking for the custody of the manuscript in the library of Fulham palace containing the early history of the Pilgrim fathers and their voyage to America in the Mayflower, was heard in the ecclesiastical court of St. Paul's, the chancellor of the diocese of London presiding.

At the conclusion of the hearing the court ordered the delivery of the book containing the manuscript to Mr. Bayard as the representative of the United States upon the condition that the persons desiring copies therefrom may have them at a reasonable cost and also that certified copies of the manuscript shall be deposited in the library of the bishop of London.

NOTES OF POLITICS.

The secretary of the interior has appointed as agents for the prosecution of claims before that department James Allen, Wheeling, W. Va.; Gilbert F. Axline, Zanesville, Ohio.

The board of directors of the maritime exchange at Philadelphia passed a resolution asking President McKinley to retain Eugene T. Chamberlain as commissioner of navigation.

Theodore F. Swaze, of New Jersey, has been appointed chief clerk of the treasury department at Washington. Mr. Swaze had held the same office under President Arthur.

NO COERCION BY BRITISH.

They Will Not Send Any Warships to Blockade Crete.

The change in the policy of Great Britain has assumed definite shape. The recent acts by the Turks show that the Christians in Armenia are in danger of extermination. Consequently, it is semi-officially stated that the British admiral in Cretan waters has been notified not to send any warships to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order, apparently, to avoid an open rupture with the powers, Great Britain will acquiesce in the blockade of the Greek ports.

According to the reports in diplomatic circles, the powers have already been notified of the withdrawal of Great Britain. The British advisers point to the fact that Great Britain does not constitute the whole of Europe, and that so long as the sultan has the support of Russia, France, Germany and Austria he has nothing to fear from Great Britain. It is whispered that France will in all probability follow the example of Great Britain. France could readily take this step without disturbing to any appreciable degree her naval supremacy in the Mediterranean.

It is stated that Great Britain has intimated to the powers that if Greece is blockaded steps should also be taken to blockade the principal Turkish ports. This move of Great Britain may bring about an abandonment of coercive measures.

In the meanwhile Great Britain has definitely proposed to the powers that steps be taken to induce both Turkey and Greece to withdraw their forces half a mile from the actual frontier.

Greece previously made a similar proposal to the Turkish government, but the ports consulted with the ambassadors of Russia and Germany, with the result that a representative of these powers advised the Turkish government to decline the offer.

The Austrian cruiser satellite has arrived in Suda bay, having in custody a Greek steamer with 60 volunteers on board and a Greek vessel laden with ammunition, intended for the Cretan insurgents. These vessels were captured while they were attempting to run the blockade.

OPINIONS OF THE MINORITY.

The Decision Applies the Anti-Trust Law to All Labor Organizations.

The opinion of Justices White, Shiras, Field and Gray, dissenting from the decision of the Supreme court in the trans-Missouri Freight association case, argues that as it is conceded that the association contract does not unreasonably restrain trade and is valid under the general law, being only prohibited by the anti-trust law, the decision is that the act of Congress is a departure from the general principles of law and destroys the right of individuals or corporations to enter into very many reasonable contracts. This is tantamount to the assertion that the act of Congress is unreasonable.

The question then is whether the act is to be interpreted as to give it a reasonable meaning, or is it to be construed as being unreasonable and as violative of the elementary principles of justice. The conclusion is reached that to define the words "in restraint of trade" as embracing every contract which in any degree prevents that effect would include all those contracts which are the very essence of trade, and would be equivalent to saying that there should be no trade, and therefore nothing to restrain.

The opinion also discusses the effect of the decision upon labor organizations, saying: "The interpretation of the statute, therefore, which holds that reasonable agreements are within its purview, makes it embrace every peaceable organization of the laborer to benefit his condition, either by obtaining an increase of wages or by diminishing the hours of labor. It follows that the construction which reads the rule of reason out of the statute embraces within its inhibition, every contract or combination by which workmen seek to peacefully better their condition."

OHIO COAL FIELD SOLD.

A London Syndicate Buys Out 13 C for \$4,000,000.

Papers have been signed and delivered transferring the entire Jackson county coal field to the "Krugger Syndicate of London, Limited," in consideration of \$4,000,000. The following companies are in the consolidation: The Superior Coal Company, the Wellston Coal Company, the Fubart Coal and Mining Company, the Milton Coal Company, the Eliza Coal Company, the Tom Corwin Coal Company, the Alma Coal Company, the Comet Coal Company, the Jones Coal Company, the Emma Coal Company, the Chapman Coal Company, Gosine & Barbour, the Jackson Hill Coal Company, Jones & Morgan, Standard Coal Company, Northern Coal Company, Buckeye Coal Company and Central Coal Company.

The agent in the deal who negotiated for the Krugger Company is Charles Fisk Beach of London, formerly of New York.

Explosion in a Powder Mill. Three Men Killed and Five Buildings Ruined at Gibbstown, N. J.

An explosion occurred at the works of the Dupont chemical company on the banks of the Delaware river at Gibbstown, N. J., and James Hamilton, Charles Wright and J. E. Smeare killed in a hurry, cavalry and artillery on April 27, will be the largest ever seen in this country, with the exception of the parade in Washington at the close of the war. The North Atlantic squadron will return to New York harbor for the spring rendezvous on April 20, and the marines and blue jackets will come ashore on the morning of April 27 and participate in the parade. The squadron will anchor in the Hudson river opposite Grant's tomb, and fire a salute.

LATE BREVETTES.

At Allensville, Ky., Marshall Russell, Marie Snoden and Maggie Short were drowned in a pond by the capsizing of a pleasure boat.

At Tennessee Centennial Illinois will reproduce on a scale one-third of the original plan the administration building of the Columbia Exposition.

At Clayton, N. M., two Chinamen have been found murdered in their laundry. Robbery was the motive, as the Celestials were known to be wealthy.

The Evansville & Richmond railroad was sold in Washington, Ind., to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company for \$1,413,712 80. It was foreclosure sale.

The general traffic managers of the Grand Trunk think it will take but little time and consideration to procure the same results as under the joint traffic arrangement.

After searching thirty-five years for his father who eloped from the Boone county, (Ill.), homestead, John I. Collier got on the track and arrived in San Diego, Cal., just three weeks after his father died.

THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUES.

Progress of Disease in Cuba, India, Turkey and Crete.

Under date of March 20 Sanitary Inspector Burgess, of the marine hospital service at Havana, reports that smallpox continues in active epidemic, the number of deaths from it in the past week being a little more than in the previous one. A number of deaths from yellow fever occurred in the military hospitals among Spanish soldiers and one civilian died of it in the city, near the cathedral. Intestinal diseases are quite common. During the week ended March 18 there were 10 deaths from yellow fever and 800 new cases of smallpox, with 21 deaths.

In a report to the state department on the plague in India, C. F. Meyer, vice-consul of the United States at Bombay, estimates that the exodus from that city to escape the ravages of disease amounts to one-half the population. The number of people in the city is estimated at this time to be 410,882, as against 521,754, according to the census of 1881. Under date of February 19 last the vice-consul says:

"The total number of deaths has decreased from 1,911 last week to 1,728 for the week under report, but as the exodus continues, this difference is believed to be accounted for by a corresponding decrease of the population still remaining in Bombay, which is confirmed by the birth rate. The infection area appears to be extending to east and north. During the week under the provisions of the 'Dangerous epidemic disease act of 1897,' most stringent measures have been put in force by the government of India to prevent persons from carrying the infection into districts still reported clear. All persons proceeding from infected districts by land or sea are carefully inspected by government medical officers. If showing any unfavorable symptoms they are removed from the trains and segregated. In Bombay a constantly increasing number of Europeans are being attacked, but a very small percentage of cases are fatal."

Spiridon C. Zovitzian, in a sanitary report on Crete and Constantinople, has the following to say under date of Constantinople, March 4:

"The sanitary news from the provinces of the Turkish empire is rather good. There exist always many cases and deaths from smallpox here and there, but this disease is endemic everywhere. Only when vaccination is adopted it disappears. In Turkey, in spite of the law of the regulations and the trades, we have many deaths attributed to this disease. In Crete it is raging, and now that thousands and thousands of Cretans have escaped from Crete to Greece, in order not to be massacred by the Turks or bombarded by the civilized Europeans, it is to be feared that an outbreak of that disease will occur in the different towns of Greece where refugees are staying. In Constantinople we have dealt with an epidemic of measles, but more serious and fatal is the epidemic of scarlet fever, as well as that of typhoid fever."

HONORS HIS GRANDFATHER.

Magnificent Statue of the Late Kaiser Unveiled in Berlin.

The ceremonies attending the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I, grandfather of the present Emperor, began Sunday and ended on Tuesday. Monday an early visit of the Emperor and Empress to the museum of William I. was made. Thousands of people lined the Feststrasse, which was brilliantly decorated from the castle to the Brandenburg gate. The Kaiser, who received an ovation all the way, spent a quarter of an hour in the region, and returned to the palace at 9 o'clock. The monument to the emperor, which is to be unveiled on the day of the centenary of the emperor's birth, will be unveiled on the day of the centenary of the emperor's birth.

The weather was bright and warm Tuesday, the last of the three days' celebration of the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I. The procession was about three miles in length, and it is estimated over 40,000 persons took part in it. At intervals were floats representing scenes from the life of the late emperor. Germany was represented by the wife of a sculptor named Schott. She was surrounded by 100 steel-clad knights.

There were 150 bands in the procession, which was reviewed by the emperor, the empress, the princess and the royal guests. Germania addressed the emperor in a poem specially composed for the occasion. In view of the patriotism evoked throughout Germany upon the occasion of the centenary, Emperor William has ordered that the new memorial medal be bestowed upon the veterans of 1864, 1866 and 1870-71. The cost of producing the medals will be defrayed by his majesty personally.

A SHIP GOES DOWN.

Her Crew Taken off When Almost Dead From Exhaustion.

The steamer Ontario, which arrived in Boston from London, brought 27 men, comprising the crew of the British steamer Andros, Captain Morgan, which was abandoned at sea March 8, 900 miles west of Falmouth, England. The Andros left San Francisco, October 18, last year, for London. She sprung a leak in a furious gale, became unmanageable and was abandoned. The greater number of the rescued were well-nigh helpless from exhaustion when taken from the ship, as they had worked at the pumps and at jettisoning the cargo for many days and nights without intermission.

When last seen the Andros was fast settling, preparatory to taking her final plunge to the bottom. The lost vessel was valued at about \$25,000, and it is said to be nearly covered by insurance in English companies, while American companies have large policies on the cargo, worth several hundred thousand dollars.

STOPPED A PRIZE FIGHT.

Priest Entered the Ring and Camed One of His Parishioners.

Rev. Mr. Moylan, pastor of St. Gabriel's Catholic church at Hazelton, Pa., stopped a prize fight in a rather abrupt and sensational manner. James Kennedy and James Laughlin, local bruisers, had a dispute and decided to fight it out. They repaired to the reservoir on the outskirts of the city, where a ring was formed, and the gladiators stripped to the skin. An immense crowd gathered, including many sports who anticipated a rattling good mill and who bet freely on the result.

The referee and seconds were chosen, and all was in readiness for the fray when Rev. Mr. Moylan, unobserved, joined the crowd. He reached the ringside, and before any one could stop him he was through the ropes. Recognizing one of the principals as a parishioner of his, he used his cane on him with such vigor as to cause him to howl and beg for mercy. The spectators then dispersed immediately, and the fight was postponed indefinitely.

Proposed New Treaty.

Negotiations are afoot at the instance of the Spanish minister for a revision of our treaties with Spain, particularly with a view to bringing the rules as to the treatment of naturalized citizens into conformity with modern treaties. If the same rule is to govern in the revised treaty as applies to those, two years' domicile by a naturalized citizen in his native country will be presumptive evidence of an abandonment of naturalization. If the Spanish minister succeeds in his design a request will be made by the Turkish minister in behalf of his government.

MORE CONFIDENCE SHOWN.

Gradual Improvement in Business Continues—Iron Looking Up.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Rarely have markets with such surprises as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi valley and the decision of the supreme court against railway associations have been the result being important. With confidence and better times and larger business are coming away good investments. In all industries also the number of mills and shops and hands at work gradually increases.

The grain markets have lost without reason the gain they made without reason in the previous week. Western receipts of wheat for four weeks have been 7,611,400 bushels, against 11,884,238 last year, but the better prospect for the crop of water wheat has more weight. Atlantic exports, flour included, for four weeks have been 5,099,728 bushels, against 5,606,230 last year. Corn exports have been 12,765,379 bushels, against 4,577,609 last year. Cotton was weighed upward an eighth by the flood, but has held the gain, although manufacturing is more depressed.

Final dissolution of the lake iron ore pool has been expected ever since the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal, and insures low prices for the coming year, though perhaps lower than in 1895. Mesaba facilities for production have vastly increased, and the great steel-making concerns have secured their own, while means of transportation have greatly expanded. With assurance of cheap ore, hesitation about various products should diminish, and the demand is steadily increasing. Bars are still depressed and at the lowest point, but for plate, sheets, wire rods and all nails the demand is growing larger.

The demand for rails continues enough to strengthen prices, although some from speculative purchases are offered below the present prices of mills. Tin is a shade lower with large arrivals, though the tin demand has been considerable, and Lead is decidedly stronger at 3.47c. Copper is weak at 11 1/2c. Increases in coke productions appear, and more is assured by the purchase of works by the Cambria company, and while quotations are unchanged, outsiders are offering 10c.

Speculation in wool has recorded three sales for four weeks than ever before, 46,605,500 pounds against 21,984,567 in the six weeks of 18