

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

HORRORS IN CUBA.

They are Worse than Those of Crete and Armenia Combined.

C. E. Akers, who has for two years been the London Times' correspondent in Havana declares that the worse horrors of Crete and Armenia are equalled by Spanish barbarities in Cuba, and the moral duty of the United States is to stop the war.

The end of the dry season is now at hand, and Spain has accomplished little toward the pacification of Cuba. Certain gains have certainly fallen to the Spaniards, the death of Maceo in December and the capture of Luis Rivera a few days ago being the most notable.

The only object in view is to keep the country in such a condition of unrest as to make imperative the presence of an enormous army of occupation.

Gen. Weyler's policy of extermination and devastation is nothing short of the almost insane working of an ignorant and completely unbalanced mind.

The rebels can get food enough to live on for the next ten years, if necessary, while the army alone now roaming wild in the different districts will supply the insurgents with best for at least a couple of years to come.

As for the foreigners resident in Cuba, they have but one feeling with regard to Weyler's methods of conducting the military operations.

They consider Weyler and his actions as a reflex of the worst barbarities of the middle ages—far more brutal, indeed, than many of the most savage means employed by the Holy Inquisition to attain its ends.

Can they be blamed for passing such judgment on this fiend incarnate in human shape? Is there any precept advocated by God or man that justifies the wholesale slaughter of innocent men, women and children on no other pretext than that they refuse to leave their homes and willingly submit to the slavery of starvation in such places as Weyler may order?

The object of Weyler's present policy is to exterminate the Cuban people—a people composed of some 1,200,000 whites and 500,000 negroes of mixed blood.

TRADE REVIEW.

Sales Soar and Uncertain—Wheat Has Fallen Away.

The markets are still waiting, some sagging downward and others recovering. The vote of the House in favor of a new tariff bill has made no impression on business, since it has been expected since November that some measure of the same general character would become a law.

The market for products has been variable and uncertain. Wheat closes a cent lower than last week, and the May option has declined 2 cents, and western receipts for the week have been 2,781,557 bushels, against 1,951,205 last year, while Atlantic exports, four included, have been 2,185,278 bushels, against 1,280,015 last year.

Current trade estimates regarding the wheat crop are a little more favorable, and are somewhat more likely to prove reliable, as the advance of the season makes the condition of growing wheat better known.

The cotton and other textile manufacturers are slowly cataloging in business, though print cloths and most staple cottons remain unchanged in price, and restriction of output seems to have given some relief to the market.

The iron and steel industry has been staggered, so to speak, by the decision of the supreme court affecting railroads, since it is apprehended that purchases not only of rails, but of cars, locomotives and bridge materials may be affected.

The demand for rails is still considerable, and one order is pending for 10,000 tons for Japan, but the reduction in Mesaba ore, with the want of agreement as yet among producers of hard ores, tends to encourage the belief in lower prices for finished products, and so to hinder buying.

The great struggle between the ore producing companies of Mesaba has not yet been developed, but anybody can see that it is as portentous as the future cost of iron. Not only with pig accumulating, although some furnaces have stopped production, the price of Bessemer at Pittsburgh is a shade lower at \$10.25, and grey iron at \$9, but there are quotable changes in prices of finished products, although the tone is rather weak.

The competition in steel has only affected selling prices in eastern markets.

NOMINATIONS.

White to Berlin and Draper to Rome. Tower Was Confirmed.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Andrew D. White, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Fuchau, China.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be commissioner of patents.

Oliver L. Spaulding, of Michigan, and William B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretaries of the treasury.

The senate confirmed Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Austria-Hungary.

THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TOOK ACTION LATE.

Powers Disarm the Bashi Bazuks, Who Fired on Women and Children.

The actual work of disarming the Bashi Bazuks began early Sunday morning and has continued throughout the day. At the village of Kallien they refused to deliver up their arms and demanded an order from the governor of the island and the personal presence of Edhem Pasha.

The European troops guard the gates of the town. The Arab quarter also is guarded by European pickets. A proclamation has been issued announcing that all who refuse to yield up their arms will be shot.

The insurgents have succeeded in exploding heavy dynamite cartridges upon the walls of the fort at Kismayu.

In spite of the orders of the admirals the Turkish authorities refuse to release three Greeks who were captured at Akrotiri.

The whole trouble to-day grew out of a mistake, as a result of which many people were killed.

Admiral Canevoro, an Italian admiral, in command of the fleets of the powers, authorized the international forces to proceed inland, where they would be in a better position to obtain food supplies than on the heights of Akrotiri.

Confiding in his authorization, the insurgents and their families, driving their cattle, descended from the heights of Akrotiri with the intention of moving inland.

As soon as they reached the plains, however, fire was opened upon them at a range of 200 yards by 2,000 Bashi Bazuks. The Turkish force was largely composed of refugees from the garrison of Selino, which, in spite of the promise made to the representatives of the powers, have been returned by the Turkish governor.

As soon as the news of the news of the murder reached Waululu, Sheriff Scott and Dow, with a number of deputies, visited the plantation and though many threats were made by the Japanese, four of the ring-leaders were arrested and taken to the jail at Waululu.

The coolies planned an assault on the jail, but before the mob reached it the sheriff's forces were notified and they called upon the Citizen's guard for assistance.

These guards, with a number of armed volunteers, turned out to protect the jail. The Japanese were ordered to return to their plantation immediately with the alternative of being fired upon within five minutes.

They slowly dispersed and fled to the mountains, but it is believed had not a strong stand been made the wild band of coolies would have destroyed the jail and overrun the northern part of Maui.

MARCH CROP CONDITIONS.

The Weather Bureau Reports for the Past Month.

The Weather Bureau has resumed publication of its weather crop bulletins. In a review of crop conditions during the month of March it says:

Farming operations have been retarded by wet weather in the States of the Central valley, and the season is somewhat backward generally.

Some corn has been planted as far north as Tennessee and the southern portions of Missouri and Kansas. Farther south greater progress has been made, planting in Texas and Northern Louisiana being about completed, and in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas the early planting is up.

Cotton planting in Texas has progressed favorably, and some has been planted in South Carolina, but in other States of the cotton belt practically no planting had been done up to the close of the month.

In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma preparations for seeding are in progress.

Winter wheat is reported winter killed to some extent in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, and while the crop has sustained injury in Ohio, the outlook in that State is reported as not discouraging.

The early snow in Kansas is in excellent condition, and in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas the crop is reported as promising.

In Michigan and Indiana the crop has been damaged by floods.

Spring wheat is doing well in Kansas, and preparations for increased acreage are in progress in Iowa. In the Dakotas and Minnesota preparations for seeding have not yet begun.

A RIOT.

Of Japanese Coolies on the Island of Maui.

The schooner Transit, just arrived at San Francisco, from Honolulu, brings the news of a riot among the Japanese coolies employed on the sugar plantation on the island of Maui, on the 18th instant.

Three hundred Japanese bent one of their number to death, and afterward killed his body with a pump with clubs. The murdered man was an interpreter named Kawata.

He was accused of wrong doing in regard to money entrusted to him and for overcharging them for services rendered as an interpreter.

A number of white men tried to preserve order and save Kawata's life, but they were obliged to flee. As soon as the news of the murder reached Waululu, Sheriff Scott and Dow, with a number of deputies, visited the plantation and though many threats were made by the Japanese, four of the ring-leaders were arrested and taken to the jail at Waululu.

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THE WINE TOWN WAS WIPED OUT.

SLIN BY THE STORM.

Scores Flashed in the Awful Oklahoma Cyclone.

A terrific cyclone struck the town of Chandler, 6 miles east of Guthrie, Okla., at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and the latest news is that 45 people were killed and more than 200 injured, a dozen fatally.

So far 24 dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of buildings. Chandler was a town of 1,500 inhabitants, and was almost completely destroyed, only two buildings being left standing, the Grand Island grocery and the Mitchell hotel.

A letter message states that a large number of people known to have been in business buildings are missing, and it is feared they are now under the ruins.

Chandler is the seat of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Medical colleges, which it is reported has been badly wrecked. Many people are reported injured in the wrecked court house, and the teacher is believed to be much worse than at first thought.

The injured will reach over 200 and as there is no shelter and no adequate medical attendance, it is feared many will die from exposure.

Many of the wrecks took fire and burned themselves out, several still smouldering when morning broke over the town. From the fire's work may finally come the realization of the disaster, it is believed that many of the missing were burned to death.

This phase of the situation will not be cleared up till perfect order has again been restored and a careful summing up of the storm's doings are made possible.

The cyclone struck Chandler without warning about 6 o'clock. Its work of carnage began before the inhabitants realized what was upon them and hardly any means of escape was left open.

Tearing through the business district, stores were hurled right and left, lifted high into the air and tossed in every direction.

The court house in which Chief Justice Dale was holding court has taken off its foundation and is building nearly crushed.

Pressing on into the business district, the wind demon wreaked its vengeance there and rushing into the open country finally spent itself. The gale to the left was one of wreck and ruin, most complete.

Houses rested on their tops, streets were made unrecognizable by having been piled high with debris.

Soon after the cyclone's work had been done and the great flames flamed up into the sky. Overturned stoves had caught and unburned the fire began its part of the work of destruction.

In a short time a heavy rain storm came up. As night wore on, it developed into a deluge and while it succeeded in completing the dismal scene, probably saved the rest of the town, for in many spots it quenched the fire and stemmed the conflagration that Chandler's citizens could never have hoped to stay.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Freight Train Wrecked With Loss of Lives.

The McClure Avenue trestle of the Connecting railroad, in Allegheny, Monday morning as a heavy engine and train of 16 freight cars were passing over.

The engine and 13 cars were piled on McClure Avenue and one man was killed and another was so badly hurt that he cannot recover.

The dead man is Charles Haggerty, 45 years old, whose home is at Allegheny crossing, near Enon. He was the engineer and was crushed beneath the locomotive. The injured man is the engineer, James Graham, whose home is at Beaver Falls.

The trestle which broke had long been shored up. It is a wooden structure, 120 feet long, and was built by the McClure Avenue and Erie Railroad. It was built by the McClure Avenue and Erie Railroad.

There were only two cars on the trestle when the engine went through. The train, with the exception of the last three cars, were pulled down on top of others. The drop was about 30 feet. Several persons were very close to the trestle at the time no one was under it.

FIGHTING THE FLOOD.

Heroic Work to Hold the Level of Mississippi.

Governor Foster, of Louisiana, issued a proclamation to the people. He called attention to the fact that the levee system though not yet entirely perfected, is the work of the State's salvation.

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The settlement expressed took root. It was uttered, for now along the Mississippi valley road between New Orleans and the Rouge mass-meetings were held and the levee forces organized to keep the banks and to labor night and day to strengthen them, even where the danger was not apparent except in the rivers.

The warning of the swifter levee to abandon homes and seek safety in the field, and the future safety of the levee system will be strengthened and completed, and the country will have another Louisiana, her enterprise and her vitality.

So far there is not a break in the Louisiana levee, not counting the tiny bayou Lafourche, where the levee was known to be weak before the flood.

Everywhere, even walls are being piled on, and there will be no lack of work during the week. The only question is about the new work holding. In that weather has been and will continue to be an important factor.

So far the levees have not been drenched and softened almost daily high winds have made the blow of stream more powerful.

TWO NATIONS DISSATISFIED.

Japan and Argentine Do Not Like Dingley Tariff Bill.

The Japanese Minister has expressed regret of his government at the adoption of silk schedules that are promising to help the manufacturers of United States threaten seriously their trade with the United States in raw and manufactured silk.

The Argentine minister has added to the threat of reprisals, but in the usual matter form, against the proposed tariff. He has stated, in the usual matter form, against the proposed tariff. He has stated, in the usual matter form, against the proposed tariff.

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