

LANDED THREE CUBAN EXPEDITIONS.

DR. CASTILLO'S REPORT.

One Outfit Landed Within Sight of Lights of Morro Castle.

Dr. Joaquin de Castillo, sub-delegate of the Cuban legation in this country, and the second in charge of the Cuban Junta, arrived in New York, after having successfully and three filibustering expeditions in Cuba. Dr. Castillo went to the office of General Thomas Estrada Palma. The two Cuban fighters embraced each other in true Spanish style and the doctor was sent busy all the rest of the afternoon telling how he had succeeded in averting the vigilance of the Spanish warships which are supposed to be on the lookout for filibustering expeditions along the coast.

"It is true that I have landed three expeditions lately in Cuba," he said. "Each one turned out a great success. Our armies are now well supplied with arms and ammunition and we have supplies enough to serve them for the next eight months. Of course, you know our people don't waste their ammunition.

"The first expedition was landed in Matanzas province near Cardenas and was received by General Laeoz on July 29. Two days later we landed another in Pinar del Rio province, and this was turned over to General Antonio Maceo, who is now in command of the Cuban army in that province.

"The third was landed July 6 in Havana province, about 10 miles east of the city. In proceeding along the coast we landed at the Prado, one of the principal streets of Havana. We passed within the rays of the Morro Castle light, and when we finally effected a landing we could still see it."

Dr. Castillo said that altogether in the three expeditions he landed 1,040,000 rounds of ammunition, 840 rifles, 600 muskets and a large quantity of dynamite and electric batteries and medicines.

TRADE REVIEW.

Some Uncertainty in the Financial Future.—Wheat Steady.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s, weekly review of trade says:

"Disapproval of the action of the Chicago convention has had some influence in the markets the past week, but a far more important factor has been the feeling that the financial future is still uncertain. This acute attack of doubt, coming at a time when business is for other reasons seriously depressed has made the week unusually gloomy in speculative circles.

The wheat market has been remarkably well supported, despite a very favorable government report, and prices are a shade higher than a week ago. Western receipts of wheat have been 3,581,633 bushels, against 1,485,849 for the same week of July last year, and Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 1,485,951 bushels, against only 547,018 for the same week last year. This and other reports do not indicate a small yield.

Notion has fallen about half a cent in options and a quarter in spot prices, holders of large quantities in the expectation of a cotton famine in July, having changed their minds. The closing of about three-quarters of the southern mills and half the northern in producing capacity, pending the new crop, will help to prevent a disastrous decline in prices of cotton, but the yield is likely to be more than 2,000,000 bales. The decrease in consumption here is not yet effective in helping the prices of cotton goods, which are still selling at about the lowest quotations ever made.

The woolen manufacture is waiting, and as new orders are exceedingly slow, the sales of wool at three chief markets were for the week only 2,155,100 pounds. There is no change in prices, and western holders are still asking higher prices than eastern markets can pay. The demand for finished products of iron and steel is extremely narrow. But in bars, the combination has found itself unable to maintain prices, and there are renewed reports that the great decrease in sales of nails will force a reduction of price August 1. The demand for finished products in nominal quotation at Pittsburgh, although several individual low sales at Indianapolis and Pittsburgh are reported. The average of iron and steel prices is the lowest since a year ago. Fall prices for a week have been 249 in the United States against 256 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 39 last year.

OIL PRODUCTION.

Remarkable Increase in All but New York and West Virginia.

The total production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1905 was 52,998,526 barrels, valued at \$57,591,379, against 49,244,516 barrels in the previous year, valued at \$35,522,055. All important producing districts shared in the increase except West Virginia and New York, which showed slight decreases.

Since the beginning of operations in Titusville, Pa., in 1859 the enormous total of 709,715,403 barrels of crude petroleum have been produced in the country, of which 516,657,369 barrels represent the product of the Pennsylvania and New York oil fields.

The stocks in the Appalachian oil fields at the close of last year were 5,344,784 barrels, a decrease from 6,499,880, the stock on hand at the close of the preceding year.

The features of the year were the stock decrease, the increase of production in Ohio, Indiana and California, rise in prices and extension southward of the profitable producing districts in the Appalachian range.

"LONG" AND "SHORT" MEN IN JAIL.

After Terrorizing Chicago They Are at Last Captured.

The "long" and the "short" men who have figured so conspicuously in the recent series of daring holdups in Chicago, were arrested Sunday night. The "short" man was placed in the sweet box for six hours at the Central station. He broke down under the severe examination, and told the police freely of the long series of crimes which have astonished Chicago and the whole country. He is Douglas Henderson, called "Slim," and son of William Clendenning, a Montreal banker, who talked a short time ago.

The "long" man is said to be "Red" Collins. Clendenning's confession is said to have been most complete. He not only gave a faithful account of the holdups, but also named his accomplices and silent partners. The police are now working on his information, and a roundup of crooks is being made in earnest.

SAVES OF CHOLERA.

For the whole of Egypt on Saturday there were reported 302 new cases of cholera, and 221 deaths, several of the deaths being in the Egyptian army at Wady Halfa. Major Roddy Owen, the famous Uganda explorer, has died of cholera at Ambigol.

BRIEF MENTION.

William Perry stabbed and killed Lottis H. McClain, at Indianapolis.

Boehmer's dry goods store, in Nashville, was burned out, causing a loss of \$500,000. Gov. Matthews will be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Voorhees.

Upwards of 100 Cleveland women went to Congress Wednesday to make a call on Major McKinley.

If the wealth of the United States were equally distributed every person would receive only \$50.

Work on the Butler and Pittsburgh railroad has begun. The grading for the great line between has been started.

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Congratulates Itself on the Advance of International Bimetallism.

The bimetallic league of Great Britain held its annual meeting in the Canon Street Hotel, London, July 13. The annual report declares that the cause of international bimetallism has made substantial progress during the year, both in Great Britain and abroad. It mentions the resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in France, the Chamber of Representatives in Belgium and the Reichstag in Prussia, all bringing bimetallism and continuing it. In the United States all parties and classes would welcome international bimetallism. A large section of the people there are, however, so strongly convinced of the urgent necessity for the re-monetizing of the United States that they are waiting for international agreement. No party of any importance in the United States favors gold monometallism.

The report concludes as follows:

"The responsibility for the present and growing dangers to the industrial life of the nation rests on those who oppose that monetary system under which our prosperity advanced by leaps and bounds."

A letter was read from Lord Aldenham (Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs), President of the League, in which he congratulated the members upon the great progress which has been made in the United States.

"It is indeed a striking fact," Lord Aldenham wrote, "that this question, which some here affect to treat with contempt, should be regarded by the nation as a political question before the nation of 70,000,000 people."

General Francis A. Walker, of Boston, Mass., made a speech, which was greeted with great enthusiasm. General Walker gave a review of the silver question from the American standpoint.

RUSSIA STANDS FIRM.

Insists On Her Right to Punish Hebrews Who Become American Citizens.

The greater portion of the labors of Mr. Breckenridge, minister to Russia, during the past year, as revealed by the published foreign relations of the United States, seem to have followed an instruction from the state department to protest against the practice of Russian consuls in the United States of refusing passports of American citizens going to Russia if they happened to be of the Jewish faith. At the point where the publication of these consular instructions to the Russian government that the United States would not acquiesce in the operation of such foreign tribunals in the United States. Mr. Breckenridge's presentation of his case was formally approved by Secretary Olney. Another important subject considered was the absolute insistence of the Russian government upon its right to punish any Russian who falls into its power after becoming a citizen of the United States or any other country.

Correspondence between the two governments on this subject was so spirited as to lead Minister Breckenridge to complain to Secretary Olney that Prince Lobanoff's note to him had been lacking in courtesy. Another important subject considered was the absolute insistence of the Russian government upon its right to punish any Russian who falls into its power after becoming a citizen of the United States or any other country.

The report of the navigation bureau shows that during the year ended June 30, 1896, 709 vessels of 204,000 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered by the bureau of navigation, compared with 682 vessels of 133,000 tons for last year, an increase of 17,000 tons. Steam vessels built numbered 322 against 335 for the previous year, with 183 of 75,700 tons for the previous year. Steel as chief material of construction has increased to 106,500 tons from 47,700 tons for the previous year. Nearly three-fourths of the steel tonnage was built on the great lakes. The tonnage built and numbered on the great lakes was 104 vessels of 92,000 tons, compared with 93 vessels of 38,000 tons for the previous year, which indicates also the rapid increase in size of the vessels of the lake fleet.

REPORT ON NAVIGATION.

Many Vessels of Great Burden Built During the Year.

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A PHENOMENAL RAINFALL.

More Than 11-2 Inches Came Down in Less Than an Hour.

A storm of rain equal almost to a cloudburst broke over the City of Pittsburgh at 7:45 Wednesday night, and in less than an hour nearly two inches of water fell. All records were broken, and the predicted rain will range about half a million. The great stone north wall of the Allegheny cemetery was swept away and scores of houses flooded. People fled for their lives and all escapes were difficult.

Streets of street railway was washed out in Allegheny, and the streets everywhere were piled with debris. There was not a car line in the two cities that was not tied up. Great damage came from the bursting of sewers, and the old Butcher run district was again a heavy sufferer.

The storm was general throughout western Pennsylvania, and the damage from washouts, landslides and wrecked buildings in many sections was serious. Bridges were washed away and railroad traffic delayed on nearly all lines within the storm's path.

Engine No. 51, on the B. & O., was wrecked in a washout at Guffey station. Thomas Jagus was killed instantly and Engineer John Hughes and his fireman seriously injured.

During the rain storm, while George Cook was crossing a bridge in a buggy about two miles north of Greensburg, the structure was swept away by the flood, and Mr. Cook's horse was drowned and buggy wrecked. Mr. Cook succeeded in escaping.

A cloudburst and rainstorm struck the headwaters of the Steer, Yellow and Straight creeks, on upper Little Kanawha in West Virginia.

Three persons are reported drowned below Yellow creek. Several houses, together with fences, crops, etc., went out. At Grantsville the Kanawha jumped to nearly 17 feet in several hours, and did great damage.

MORE SCALES SIGNED.

The Amalgamated Association Hears from Three Large Companies.

Signatures to the Amalgamated Association are coming in satisfactorily, three new ones having been received at headquarters Monday morning. They are from the Laughlin, The Plate Company, of Martins Ferry, O.; Indiana Forge and Rolling Mill Company, of New Albany, Ind., and the Illinois Steel Company for the big mill at Bay View Wis. There is no particular hurry on the part of the manufacturers to start their works as trade is always dull at this season of the year, and the shutdown of many of the mills may continue for several weeks. Repairs are being made and stock taken during the idleness. The men also are not anxious for work before the furnaces begin to heat.

The finishing department at J. Painter Sons & Co's mill, in the West End, Pittsburgh, went on in full, giving employment to about 300 men. This firm was among the first to sign the Amalgamated Association scale and always has operated a union mill.

The rolling mill of the National Tube Works Company, at McKeesport, has been put in operation. It is a non-union concern. The W. Deeweck Wood Company is making extensive repairs, and will likely start that big plant next Monday.

The hottest day of the year at Chicago was Monday. At the signal service office the mercury rose to 93 degrees above.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

REPORT ON SPAIN.

Interesting Facts Set Forth in the Records of 1895.

It requires seventy-one printed pages in the volume of foreign relations to set out the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Spain during the year 1895, yet in no case is there printed any matter in the nature of reports from United States officers touching the rebellion, its causes, progress or prospects. The chapter on Spain begins with the celebrated Mora case, which, having been settled satisfactorily by the payment of an indemnity by Spain of a million and a half dollars, is now a closed incident. Next in order comes the Alliance incident beginning with Secretary Gresham's vigorous demand upon the Spanish government for a prompt disavowal of the act of the Conde de Venadito in firing upon the American steamship; for an expression of regret and the issuance of orders to Spanish naval commanders to refrain from interfering with legitimate American commerce, whether within three miles of the Cuban coast or not. The conclusion of this incident is for the first time told officially in this publication.

The Spanish government showed an entire readiness to do everything that international law requires to smooth away the had impression made by the incident, and after promulgating a report on the subject from the Cuban officials, and making detentions of Spanish citizens in foreign waters, the government of the United States Minister Taylor a statement in which he says that the Alliance was fired upon with a special purpose, not to hit her, she being outside the jurisdictional zone of Spain. This was an involuntary error which goes against the government of Spain.

His majesty, whose purpose was never to set obstacles or hindrances to the legitimate commerce of the United States and much less to give the slightest offense to the flag of the friendly power. He adds that instructions have been sent to the commanders of the ships of the navy "to avoid a repetition of events similar to that now in question, which is disavowed by the government of his majesty."

Mr. Chi, then acting secretary of state, closed the incident by despatching the duke's communication as a sufficient and satisfactory explanation, without conceding that the exact location of the Alliance at the time the shot was fired, can be considered as a controlling circumstance. Correspondence passing between the United States and the Spanish minister relative to the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws takes up considerable space. It begins with the cases of the yachts Amadis, Lagodon and Baracoa, but these have already been mentioned in reports of the past year. Half a dozen letters tell the story of the fruitless attempt of Marshal Campos, then captain-general, to prevent United States Consul-General Williams from exercising diplomatic functions in intervening to protect the rights of American citizens in Cuba. Secretary Olney acted with vigor and promptness in this matter, addressing himself to Minister de Lome here and to the Spanish government at Madrid at the same time through Minister Taylor. The latter minister in important matters, general Williams was recognized as having full powers to look after such matter, being thus placed on an equality with the German consul in Cuba.

One short letter from United States Minister Taylor to Secretary Gresham in February 9, 1895, tells the story of a diplomatic victory that from its business value deserves a prominent place in the volume. This was the final concession by the Spanish government to the United States citizens of the right to pay minimum import duties on goods sent to Cuba. A premonition of claims to be preferred against Spain appears in several letters from E. Atkins & Co. of Boston, to Secretary Olney, giving notice of the destruction of their valuable colored sugar estate by rays emanating from the island of Cuba. The instruments are mainly negroes and that the orders to burn their property were sent from Cuban headquarters in New York, with a purpose of causing trouble between the United States and Spain. The matter was finally settled in favor of the United States, and the instruments arrested and expelled from Cuba, Francisco Carrillo, John A. Somers and the Anselys.

Marine Hospital officials will strictly enforce the quarantine laws and thus guard against the entry of the epidemic into American ports. No case of yellow fever has yet been reported in the United States, and Key West is the only place afflicted with smallpox. The report shows 23 cases and four deaths for the week ending July 9.

Late cholera reports from Egypt are more favorable. The United States Commissioner at Constantinople reports that the disease is abating in the interior of Egypt. The Egyptian outbreak has not yet spread to any European port.

The report appeared last week that cases had appeared at Dantzic, Germany. Surgeon General Wyman cabled at once to Consul General Kay, at Berlin, and in reply received cable saying: "False alarm; not Asiatic."

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THREE PLAGUES.

American Coasts Well Guarded Against Foreign Epidemics.

The Marine Hospital Bureau is receiving full reports of the progress of the yellow fever, cholera and smallpox epidemics in various parts of the world. While these show a heavy mortality for the hot months, the ravages are not such as to cause fear, so far as this country is concerned.

The last reports from Cuba show that smallpox is proving more deadly than yellow fever. The fever is epidemic at the airport towns, where the Spanish troops are quartered, but the smallpox is virulent throughout the interior. A recent letter from Dr. Caminero, United States Sanitary Inspector at Santiago de Cuba, says there are 2,000 cases in the city, which has 16,000 population.

Dr. Caminero says: "There are tenement houses which contain as many as 27 cases. Yellow fever has decreased somewhat, but will again commence its deadly mission as soon as the new recruits, announced as coming, begin to arrive."

In his last letter, Dr. Caminero reports: "Smallpox has taken a most virulent form, and the number of cases is increasing daily. Yellow fever has also taken a malignant character, and all the cases end fatally at present. Eighty per cent. of the smallpox cases are in non-vaccinated colored people, who are completely opposed to being vaccinated, while the epidemic rages, for fear of catching the disease. The Government will make vaccination compulsory, and the Government physicians will go from house to house."

Marine Hospital officials will strictly enforce the quarantine laws and thus guard against the entry of the epidemic into American ports. No case of yellow fever has yet been reported in the United States, and Key West is the only place afflicted with smallpox. The report shows 23 cases and four deaths for the week ending July 9.

Late cholera reports from Egypt are more favorable. The United States Commissioner at Constantinople reports that the disease is abating in the interior of Egypt. The Egyptian outbreak has not yet spread to any European port.

The report appeared last week that cases had appeared at Dantzic, Germany. Surgeon General Wyman cabled at once to Consul General Kay, at Berlin, and in reply received cable saying: "False alarm; not Asiatic."

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