

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA.

WORSE THAN INDIA.

Bourgeois 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. On Guanajay, in Pinar del Rio, which has only 10,000 inhabitants, there are 467 cases. Yellow fever and malaria are also ravaging the country, and it may be safely affirmed that the sanitary condition of Cuba is a far greater danger to the United States than the much feared bubonic plague of India. Cuba is close to our coast and there is daily communication between the island and the mainland. At the end of March the depressing winter weather begins here, and then diseases of a contagious nature spread twice as fast as during the winter. Cuba is now a focus of disease and may become a source of danger to the whole world. The smallpox was introduced by the 300,000 soldiers from Spain. The Spanish common people are not cleanly in their habits and moreover, they come to Cuba crowded by thousands in the dirty steamers of the Compania Trans Atlantica, in which no well-bred American would travel if he could possibly help it. Under such conditions these soldiers land in Havana, where there is no sewerage system. There is no hope of any improvement in these state of things under Spanish domination. The municipal laws do not allow the city council to take any steps in this matter without the authorization of the central government, who must fix his signature to any laws 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.

INSURGENT FIRES.

Rebel Leader Near the City Captures a Garrison.

Colonel Hernandez is making good his threat of illuminating Havana with bonfires. Saturday night he made a raid in the direction of Guanabaca, burning over 20 houses in that suburb, and in a skirmish with the garrison killed 20 Spaniards, losing 16 men himself. Major Froudevilla was so alarmed at the news of the raid that he wired to Weyler for aid. Before it arrived Hernandez had gone. Monday night Hernandez turned up at the opposite side of the city, engaging the entrance of a small blockhouse and driving them out and burning it. Seven Spanish soldiers and four Cubans were reported killed. Lieut. Col. Soravia who was on an inspecting tour of the forts, was captured. Colonel Hernandez wrote a romantic note to Weyler expressing regret that he could not call upon him personally that night, but assuring him that he would be likely to meet him in person in a short time. Soravia begged not to have to carry such a note, saying it was worth his life, but as his wife and child were given only on that condition, he had to accept.

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 struck several times and the insurgents, putting off in boats, boarded the vessel. A desperate hand-to-hand fight followed on the Cometa's deck, the insurgents using their machetes with deadly effect. Finally, after the Spanish commander and half his crew had been killed, the survivors surrendered. The insurgents, after sending the prisoners ashore and removing all the arms and ammunition, fired the Cometa, which was soon destroyed. When the news of the affair reached Havana it was suppressed by Spanish authorities, who sent orders 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 blizzard 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 committee of Illinois 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 Fullman. 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 mechanics and the laborers who have been idle all of this year and probably all of last. The letters tell fearful tales of desperate struggles to keep alive and to save the writer 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 Indian Disease Reaches a Red Sea Island. Two cases of bubonic plague which is raging in Bombay, are reported from Kamanran. Kamanran 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 Mecca. A severe quarantine has been established by the Russian authorities. Committees in aid of the Indian famine 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 is the number of persons relieved in Bengal and in the northwest. King's \$30,000 Fire. Fire destroyed all but one building of an entire block in the business portion of King's Junction, Ohio, about midnight Thursday, when the City Hall on the opposite side of the street. The loss will foot up \$30,000. The fire originated from a defective fuse in a gas lamp in the shop.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

The Queen Indorses the Arbitration Treaty With the United States.

The third session of the Fourteenth Parliament was formally opened by royal commission at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The queen's speech, which was then read to the House of Lords, was in substance as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with all the other powers continue to be of a friendly character. The appalling massacres which have taken place in Cuba, and which are in other parts of the Ottoman dominions have called for the special attention of the powers signatory of the treaty of Paris. Papers will be laid before you showing the considerations which induced the powers to make the present conditions of the arbitration, the khedive of Egypt, against the Khalifa, with my approval and assistance, has so far been entirely successful. His forces, supported by my officers and troops, have reconquered the province of Dongola a civilization, the terms whereunder pending questions of the disputed frontier between that republic and my colony of British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration, and an arrangement has been arrived at with that republic, which I trust will effect an adjustment of the controversy without exposing to risk the interests of any of the colonies whose established rights are in the dispute territory. It is with much regret that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the President of the United States, whereby, I trust, all differences which may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope this arrangement may have a further value in commending to other powers the consideration of principles, and the danger of war may be notably allayed. The queen's speech then referred to the repression of the rebellion in South Africa and the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sugar industry of the West Indies, and concluded with much regret and feelings of the deepest sympathy that I have heard that, owing to the failure of the autumn rains and scarcity, famine effects a large portion of my dominions in India.

referring to the measures taken to mitigate the suffering from famine, and making a reference to the bubonic plague at Bombay, the speech says: "I have directed my government to take the most stringent measures to eradicate it. A bill for general arbitration with the President of the United States, which I trust, all differences which may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope this arrangement may have a further value in commending to other powers the consideration of principles, and the danger of war may be notably allayed. The queen's speech then referred to the repression of the rebellion in South Africa and the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sugar industry of the West Indies, and concluded with much regret and feelings of the deepest sympathy that I have heard that, owing to the failure of the autumn rains and scarcity, famine effects a large portion of my dominions in India.

THREE MEN WILL DIE.

Disastrous Battle Between Game Keepers and Poachers in Indiana.

In a pitched battle between Tolleston club gamekeepers and poachers the preserves of the Tolleston club of Chicago, near Crown Point, Ind., five men were shot, three of them fatally. The wounded are Frank Costwick, shot through the lungs, will die; Theodore Pratt, shot in body with shotgun, will die; Charles Pratt, shot in body, will probably recover; Alven Rothwell, shot in body, will likely recover; John Blincoe, shot in temple, with revolver, will probably die. Fourteen young men, members of the families of neighboring farmers, invaded the duck swamp and prepared for a day's sport. The watchmen bore down on the boys and killing them from a considerable distance, ordered them off the club's grounds. Instead of replying the poachers made a rush for the gamekeepers. The latter opened fire at three rods range and four of the young men fell to the marsh loam, riddled with shot, two of them fatally wounded. Their comrades returned the fire and Blackburn, one of the watchmen, fell with a shot in his skull. Sheriff Farley arrested Barney Whitlock, the Blackburn brothers and Alfred Taylor and lodged them in jail. Colonel Tovars advanced along the left side of the Cauto river, defeating and dispersing the enemy from Cayomon. On arriving at Guayamo the Spaniards found the insurgents occupying a strategic position, the town having been captured by them. They succeeded in occupying and destroying the defenses of the enemy. The fort was attacked on January 16 by Calixto Garcia from the right, and by Babal on the left. The first attack was repulsed, but on January 17, the river, were drowned. Fifteen men, it is believed, lost their lives in this way, and 24 others were wounded in the mud. The insurgents abandoned 69 saddled horses. The troops lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. Colonel Tovars advanced along the left side of the Cauto river, defeating and dispersing the enemy from Cayomon. On arriving at Guayamo the Spaniards found the insurgents occupying a strategic position, the town having been captured by them. They succeeded in occupying and destroying the defenses of the enemy.

PENROSE'S CAREER.

His Defeat For Mayor and the Fight it Started.

Boies Penrose was elected by the Pennsylvania legislature to succeed J. D. Cameron. Boies Penrose was born in Philadelphia November 1, 1856. He was elected to the state house of representatives from the Eighth district in 1885, and to the senate a year later, and has been re-elected since, being still a member of that body. Two years ago Senator Penrose was a candidate for the office of Mayor of Philadelphia, and was the only member of the Republican party to "Combine" headed by Dave Martin. Within twenty-four hours of the convention, however, he was dropped by that body, and Charles F. Warwick, the present mayor, chosen in his stead. This precipitated the bitter fight which has since waged between Martin and Senator Quay, who has been Penrose's sponsor, and it was only a few days after the convention mentioned that Senator Quay made his well remembered speech on the floor of the United States Senate, attacking Mr. Martin.

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 exposition 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 entire structure will be covered with silver. The silver to be used in its external covering will be contributed by the miners of the great west. Over 8,000 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 covering the walls and dome 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 31 cents, the strike now being paid in the Hooking Valley.

STEAMER NABUM CHAPIN WRECKED.

NINE LIVES LOST.

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

The schooner Nabum Chapin, of Portland, Me., went ashore near Quogue, N. Y., Thursday night. All hands are reported lost. Quogue is situated about 25 miles east of Fire Island, and is the first point where the ocean touches the main land beyond the great South Bay. The schooner went ashore at 4:30 a. m. Quogue life saving station report that six men were seen clinging to the rigging, rigging and three others on the lifeboat. As the vessel went to pieces all hands were washed into the sea and presumably were drowned. Clinging to the heavy rigging and the life 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 schooner which struck the Long Point shoals Wednesday afternoon was the steamer Nabum Chapin. The schooner was first seen by a patrolman from Quogue life saving station. About 8 o'clock the vessel began to break up, parts of her gunning 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 up to noon. They were seen clinging to the rigging, rigging and three others on the lifeboat. As the vessel went to pieces all hands were washed into the sea and presumably were drowned. Clinging to the heavy rigging and the life boat to render assistance. The name of the schooner was learned from pieces of wreckage which were washed upon the beach.

The principal officers of the schooner were Peter Malatry & Co., of Boston, Capt. S. E. Army, who commanded the vessel, was a passenger. In number were shipped in Boston last November. The names follow: S. E. Army, captain, Malden, Mass.; A. E. Davis, first mate, Malden, Mass.; L. A. Maddock, second mate, Cambridge, Mass.; S. J. S. Anderson, Victor Strachan, Oscar Oyster, Antonio Aguirre. The residences of the latter are not known. Capt. Army leaves a widow and three children, residing in Malden. Mate Davis and Second Mate Maddock each leave a wife and one child, but the latter are not known. The cargo was valued at \$1,400, the schooner at \$15,000. Both were partially insured.

A bottle was picked up on Beach beach, seven miles below St. Augustine, Fla., on the 21st, which contained a message stating that the bark Ludrus had foundered at sea on January 15. The message was written on several small pieces of paper and was signed by Captain Gonzales. It was a log of the vessel from the time she left port until she foundered. According to the message the Ludrus left Boston, January 3 in command of Captain Gonzales and manned by a crew of 12 men. On January 12 the vessel struck a rock, but the carpenter managed to partially stop the influx of water. On January 14, however, the water began to pour into the hold in great volume. The pumps were manned and the men worked day and night, but at noon on January 15 it was apparent that the vessel was doomed. The captain and the crew then took to the boats, and hardly got clear of the vessel when she went down. "We have little food and water and must perish unless soon picked up," was the message. The Ludrus was a tugboat and was bound for Florida coast last week. The four is also expected that the boat with the crew were swamped in the same gale.

GUAYAMO RELIEVED.

Spanish Troops Succeed in Besieged Garrison on the Cauto.

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 Tambadero. 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 mud. The insurgents abandoned 69 saddled horses. The troops lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. Colonel Tovars advanced along the left side of the Cauto river, defeating and dispersing the enemy from Cayomon. On arriving at Guayamo the Spaniards found the insurgents occupying a strategic position, the town having been captured by them. They succeeded in occupying and destroying the defenses of the enemy. The fort was attacked on January 16 by Calixto Garcia from the right, and by Babal on the left. The first attack was repulsed, but on January 17, the river, were drowned. Fifteen men, it is believed, lost their lives in this way, and 24 others were wounded in the mud. The insurgents abandoned 69 saddled horses. The troops lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. Colonel Tovars advanced along the left side of the Cauto river, defeating and dispersing the enemy from Cayomon. On arriving at Guayamo the Spaniards found the insurgents occupying a strategic position, the town having been captured by them. They succeeded in occupying and destroying the defenses of the enemy.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN GEORGIA.

One Hundred Mines in Operation 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 Pittsburgh, Pa., has demonstrated that the chlorination process is a successful way of treating sulphureous ores. John F. Baz, the millionaire brewer of Philadelphia, has developed a mine that is paying \$500 a week, and Christian Wahl, of Milwaukee, has had ore to run at high of \$1,100 to the ton, while Judge Murray, of Tennessee, who is tunneling a mountain near Dahlonega, struck three rich veins which run from \$20 to \$500. All this ore is saprolite, or decomposed, and is easily mined. The Creighton 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.

NO AMNESTY FOR IRISHMEN.

The Commons Insist That They Must Remain in Prison. In the House of Commons an amendment offered to the address in reply to the Queen's speech by Patrick O'Brien to reconsider the sentence of the Irish prisoners condemned on charges of treason, was rejected by a vote of 104 to 132. In the course of the discussion Timothy Healy said British agents in America had provoked the outrage of which the prisoners were accused. Sir Matthew Ridley, home secretary, said he was unable to see any reason for extending amnesty to those who had been granted the political prisoners.

A TRIPLE LYNCHING.

Two Negroes Hanged in Louisiana and Another Burned to Death.

A special from New Orleans says that a mob of 200 men broke into the Amite City jail and secured John Johnson, Archie Joiner and Gus Williams, negro murderers. A force of deputies guarded the jail and made a stubborn resistance, but were overpowered. Williams was hanged in front of the jail. The mob then proceeded from Amite with the other two to Thibodaux, where in the morning Johnson was hanged, at the stake, and Joiner was shot to death. Johnson was taken to the home of the Cotton family, his victims, bound to a stake, the torch touched to the faggots, and slowly tortured to death. He dodged some of his tormentors and escaped, but was later captured and admitted he was guilty of the murders with which he was charged. Johnson was sold to make a statement before he was put to death, and protested his innocence. His body was filled with bullets from the mob's guns. Johnson was the confessed murderer of Mr. and Mrs. John Cotton, Mrs. Agnes Stevenson, Miss Lizzie Miller, and Mervin Miller. On September 25, while the family slept they were killed with a single shot. One of the family lived long enough to tell that it was Johnson who did the bloody work. He was captured a few miles away and lodged in the jail at New Orleans for safe keeping. Tuesday he was returned to Amite to await a trial. Williams, the first man lynched, murdered his wife some days ago. There was no demonstration on the trip yesterday, though at several stations crowds gathered to see the murderers. Johnson was arraigned yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty to the five indictments for murder.

EXPLOSION AT SEA.

Seventeen Persons Killed in a French Steamer Disaster.

The steamer Rio de Janeiro brings news that one of the boilers of the French steamer Sachalin exploded while the vessel was off the Chinese coast on December 24, and from Singapore for Hong Kong. Eleven of the steers in the deck room and one of the engineers were killed instantly by the explosion or by the scalding steam. The chief stoker was so badly injured that he died a few hours afterward and four other firemen died the next day as a result of their burns. The vessel was crowded with passengers and for a time the vessel was in confusion on board. The passengers had just assembled in the saloon for dinner when there came a loud report like that of a cannon from the direction of the engine room. The deck beams were torn up. Gratings were bent flying in the air, and the steamer trembled from stem to stern. A dense cloud of steam and smoke issued from the hatches and there was a deafening roar of escaping steam. The officers of the vessel, who were on the deck, rushed to the place at the instant and from the cabin came screaming women and shouting men, all believing that they were fighting for their lives. It was some time before order could be restored and the extent of the disaster was ascertained. As soon as steam had cleared away, men were sent below in the stoke hold. Eleven of the firemen lay about the floor before the ruined boiler, dead or within the last gasp, with their flesh parboiled by the terrific heat of superheated steam in which the explosion had taken place. The other firemen, who were in the stoke hold, were badly burned. Four of them died during the night following the explosion. The dead firemen and engineers were buried at sea.

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 Siguanay 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 hospital, once reached, was attacked on all sides. Dr. Soler, the patriot surgeon, came out waving a white flag and bearing the insignia of the Red Cross, and the Spaniards, who were badly wounded, were 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 stars and 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 governor, before the attack, fled to a safe place. The scene of his "victory" set fire to the hospital and surrounding buildings, burning them down over the bodies of the victims.

NO OVERTURES OF PEACE.

Michigan Prohibitionists Will Not Compromise With the Nationals.

After a lengthy discussion the State Prohibition Convention in Detroit, declared itself opposed to negotiations with the Nationalist Prohibitionists, who seceded last summer at Pittsburg. The resolution against fusion was framed by Prof. Samuel Dickie, chairman of the National Committee, and by Rev. John Russell, who is known as the father of the prohibition party. Both defended this resolution in vigorous terms. There was a sentiment in the convention in favor of conciliatory measures, but it was scarcely apparent when the vote was taken on adoption of the platform. The platform reiterates the Pittsburg platform and asserts that features of the straight party's platform need not deprive the Nationalists from returning to their former allegiance. In conclusion, it points out the difficulties and danger of fusion. 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 and the robbers forced the engineer and fireman to force the door meanwhile, bringing out 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 \$200 a month ago. Sherman Makes a Denial. Senator Sherman said there was no truth in the published statement that he and Secretary Olney had entered into an agreement that the Cuban question should remain in statu quo during the remainder of the present administration. "The newspapers should invent something more logical," said the senator. "There is," he added, "not only no agreement between the present secretary and myself, but we have never discussed the question."

NEWBY NOTES.

Romulus Cottell, the murderer of the Stone family at Akron, O., will plead guilty in the second degree. By the explosion of the great furnace at Weston, Ohio, John Kirby, aged 22 years; John Kirby and James Kirby, aged 11, and John Kirby, aged 10, cannot be held guilty of the breach of the furnace was the cause. Ask Aid for Miners. The officials of the Ohio miners' organization have issued a circular setting forth the distressing conditions which prevail in the several mining districts of the State, and calling upon the miners who have employment and others to contribute to the support of those who are actually suffering for the necessities of life. The appeal asks that this assistance be extended until the new coal can go into effect or conditions so improve that miners can help themselves.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OVER CLEVELAND'S VETO.

A Member Fenced Out By Tharber 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 144 to 68. Incidental to the discussion Mr. Cooper of Texas declared 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 recognized, as he said with some humiliation, that he had several times called upon Mr. Cleveland to present the reasons why it should be signed 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 Tharber 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. Grosvonor a half humorous, half sarcastic commentary upon the obstacles which hedged the White House. Mr. Grosvonor 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 present occupant of 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 feet of the private secretary and communicated to that august personage his desires and received the sanction of that person. Mr. Grosvonor 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. Grosvonor. "And I desire to say that my constituency never commissioned me to persecute the clay of a private secretary through the clay of a private secretary. It now appears that the president has made a mistake. It is unfortunate that he excludes members of congress and fences himself about with a skirmish line of such moderate capacity. I am sorry these remarks are made too late to do any good. They should have been made several years ago."

"Do you think the next occupant of the White House will do better?" asked Mr. Dill, quizzically. "I can't speak for the next administration," replied Mr. Grosvonor, smiling. "I can only express the hope that never again will an administration refuse ready access to the representatives of the people. The people are greater than any executive." Applause. The vote was then taken. Two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, 134 to 68, the bill was passed over the veto of the president.

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 inhabitants of Benin City, early during the month. The party consisted of Consul-General Phillips and several officers, besides 200 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 Oba 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. They proceeded 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 knives, cutlasses, spears and clubs, and in a few minutes all of the members of the party excepting Boisragon and Locke were killed. Captain Boisragon and his companion, after rendering aid to the dead for a week, succeeded in reaching New Benin, wounded and exhausted, bringing the first authentic news of the massacre, although seven women 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 many sacrifices are of frequent occurrence, the remains of sacrificed slaves being seen bleaching in the sun on all sides.

LIBERIA'S TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Colonies of Negroes From America Almost Wiped off the Earth.

Fred Williams and John Osgood, two intelligent colored young men, who were formerly employed in the New York postoffice arrived at Elis Island on the 21st. They are on their way to their homes in Sibley, Ill., and Wabasco, Ark., having crossed the Atlantic in an immigrant ship. On the recommendation of a colored Baptist Bishop, the young men say they emigrated with a party of colonists to Liberia last June. Williams and Osgood tell horrible stories of the ravages of "coast fever" in Liberia. Out of one colony of 165 negroes who went to Liberia from Arkansas, only 12 have survived, the returning travelers say. Williams stated that the Arkansas colony is one of a dozen that have been practically wiped out by "coast fever."

TRAIN WRECKING GROWS.

Hubbard of Missouri Tells How Extensive It Is That Evil.

Some interesting facts concerning train wrecking were presented to the judiciary committee of the house by Representative Hubbard of Missouri, who has introduced a bill to provide the death penalty for the crime. Mr. Hubbard showed that the number of train "hold ups" in six years had been 183, in which 73 persons were killed and 55 wounded by shots. The record for 1896 was 23 hold ups, in which 32 passengers and trainmen were killed and 7 injured; 4 robbers killed and 2 injured. The bill fixes the death penalty or imprisonment for not less than ten years for all "hold ups" or attempts at train wrecking. Ask Aid for Miners. The officials of the Ohio miners' organization have issued a circular setting forth the distressing conditions which prevail in the several mining districts of the State, and calling upon the miners who have employment and others to contribute to the support of those who are actually suffering for the necessities of life. The appeal asks that this assistance be extended until the new coal can go into effect or conditions so improve that miners can help themselves.

MORE BUSINESS, LOWER PRICES.

Larger Buying of Materials and Greater Production.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade Says.

There is more business, though not at better prices. It is interesting that almost all prices which change at all are lower than a week ago, and yet business is unquestionably larger. The lower production, but as yet not so much increase in consumption; and there is larger buying of materials, but at present only because better prices are expected in the future. A few conspicuous failures during the week have had no material influence. The market for securities is slightly stronger, and yet there is little doing. The number of hands employed, all industries considered, is slightly larger than a week ago without adverse change in the rate of wages. All apprehension of foreign disturbance of money markets has passed away, but there is still great caution in making loans. It is a mistake to reckon these as symptoms of depression. On the contrary, in spite of the lower range of prices in important industries, the conditions all indicate larger production and a consumption increasing, not as largely, but steadily. Wheat, corn and cotton exports are the key to the financial situation, and during the last week wheat has declined 1/2% of a cent and corn 1/4% of a cent, while cotton is unchanged. The wheat receipts of which are still small—581,000 bushels less than a year ago. The iron industry is engaged in setting relative prices, and the slow operation of the business. In many branches, since the future of prices is uncertain, December pig is a trifle lower at \$10.45 at Pittsburg, and grey iron at \$9.40, though no further decline has occurred at Eastern markets or at Chicago. But the competition of new concerns tempted to manufacture nails by the high prices recently maintained, secured slightly lower sales of wire nails at \$1.35, and of cut nails at \$1.25. The Bar Association has been in session to consider the reduction of steel rates to 1 cent, and in large contracts prices are lower, and the Bar Association has again been called together to meet on the 29th, although there is no prospect of its reorganization. Bills are selling at \$1.25 at Pittsburg. The increase in manufacturing is perhaps more definitely shown than in any other way by the production of coal, which steadily increases, 9,817 cars being in blast against 8,173 last, and the week's output, 160,885 tons, is over double the output of October 1. Failures for the week have been 409 in the United States, against 374 last year, and 65 in Canada, against 61 last year.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The two branches of the Delaware Legislature voted separately for United States Senator, and Richard R. Kenney, the selection of the Democratic caucus, received all the votes cast. Henry C. Hanabrough, Republican, was re-elected United States Senator for North Dakota, by a total of 68 to 25 for W. A. Bentley, Populist. In the balloting for United States Senator in each house of the North Carolina Legislature, Pritchard, Republican, received in the Senate 24 votes; Thompson, Populist, 18, and Daughton, Democrat, 7. In the House the vote was: Pritchard, 62; Thompson, 24; Daughton, 27. Total: Pritchard, 86; Thompson, 43; Daughton, 34. Pritchard's vote is exactly a majority of both branches of the Legislature, the membership being 170. Charles W. Fairbanks was elected United States Senator for Indiana; D. W. Voorhees was put in nominally by the Democrats, LeRoy Templeton by the Populists and Fairbanks by the Republicans. The ballot in Missouri resulted as follows: In the House, Vest, Democrat, 80; Kerens, Republican, 34; Jones, Populist, 4. In the Senate, Vest 19; Kerens, 12; Jones, 11. Vest must in joint session, and re-elect Senator Vest. In the New York Assembly Thomas C. Platt received 112 votes for United States Senator; Hill, 31, and George 2. The Senate gave Platt 35 votes; Hill 11, and George 2. The vote for George were cast by Democratic bolters. Senator Henry M. Teller was re-elected in both Houses of the General Assembly of Colorado. The vote of the two Houses shows 94 for Teller and 3 for Judge Allen, who was nominated by the McKinleyites. Each branch of New Hampshire Legislature took a viva voce vote for United States Senator for six years beginning March 4, 1897. In the Senate the vote stood: Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican, 23; Democrat, 11; House W. Parker of Claremont, Democrat, 2. There was one absentee. The vote in the House resulted: Gallinger, 267; Parker, 63. Twenty-eight Republicans and nine Democrats did not vote. The Arkansas House and House balloted separately for United States Senator with the result that Senator James K. Jones was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Ex-Congressman William E. Mason was nominated for United States Senator at the Republican joint caucus, after one of the hardest fought battles in the history of the Republican party in Illinois. The speaker of the House Tuesday made the following additional committee appointments: Chairman of the committee on federal relations, John C. Cannon, after one of the hardest fought battles in the history of the Republican party in Illinois. Mr. Whitaker, president of the Senate, introduced a bill requiring the removal of half and ballots during theatrical performances. A call has been issued for a meeting in the State House of Republican clubs to be held March 5.

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 assent to measures in coercive measures, no power should not oppose the action of any other. Austria gave her 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 Roman 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 the czar had agreed to consider the question of coercion if the Sultan should prove recalcitrant and the other powers were unanimous in favor 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.

NO REFORM FOR CUBA.

Palma Declares Nothing But Independence Will Satisfy. Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban Junta, has issued a statement in answer to the rumors that Spain is willing and anxious to grant some reforms to appease the Cubans. He says most sympathetically that the Cubans will not accept any of the so-called reforms from Spain.