

Only seventeen towns in Massachusetts are without public libraries.

In the opinion of Crispi, former prime minister of Italy, Americans are working to prepare a future for the peoples of the Old World which is not an agreeable one.

The New York Herald is authority for the statement that living within the limits of Greater New York, there are no less than fifteen thousand husbands who are under bond to support their wives.

Connecticut passed a law in 1893, at the suggestion of Librarian Van Name of Yale University, to give aid to town libraries, and since that time thirty-six free libraries have been established by towns in the state.

One hen is equal to an acre of land, according to the calculations of a Central Branch (Kan.) farmer, who figures that whereas the ground produces in a year twenty bushels of corn, worth \$2, the hen which costs less to take care of, lays ten dozen eggs, worth \$1.50.

In a paper presented lately by A. J. Michelin to the French Society of Civil Engineers, the author gives a suggestive account of his experiments with the pneumatic tire and the ordinary wheels. The first experiment was made when the ground was covered with two inches of snow, also when the snow was melting, and then when the ground was muddy. Other tests consisted of pulis of varying speeds over macadam, paved and ordinary roads. In all of these the pneumatic tire showed a saving in pulling power of from thirty to nearly fifty per cent.

One of the signs of the times in Germany, is the large number of publications (many of them anonymous) treating of the misery and ignorance and need of help of the lower classes. Pamphlets and books of this kind are appearing nearly every day and find ready readers. One of the most sensational is that signed "Ein Arzt." In it a veteran physician gives, from his diary and practice, a large number of illustrative cases in which death and disease were directly due to extreme poverty and to the heartless demands of industrialism, unrelieved by any state or private aid.

A wide tire bill, the first of a series to be introduced in the Indiana legislature by the state L. A. W. division, provides that no wagon weighing, with its load, between one and two tons, shall have tires less than three inches in width; no wagon weighing with load between two and three tons shall have tires less than four inches in width; and that weights of over three tons require tires five inches wide, all these regulations applying to four wheeled vehicles, the tires must be not less than four inches wide for weights from one to two tons, and six inches wide for weights over two tons. The penalty for violation of the law is to be a fine of \$25 for each day of the violation, one-half of the fine to go to the prosecuting attorney and the remainder to the county treasury as a part of the road tax fund for the maintenance of the public highways. The bill, if passed, will not go into effect until January 1, 1898, to allow the owners of vehicles ample time to effect a proper change of tires.

A school for teaching the theory and practice of textile manufacturing has just been opened in Lowell, Mass., the first ever established in New England, and the only one now in the country, save one in Philadelphia, declares the New York Times. This indicates that the manufacturers where this kind of industry has existed longest are just beginning to realize the necessity of improving their processes and the grade of their goods. They have been content to devote themselves to turning out the coarser and cheaper fabrics, leaving to foreign manufacturers to furnish the finer grades in which superior taste and skill are called for. France and Belgium have owned their superiority in the production of the finest and costliest textiles to the technical training of their artisans, especially in designs and the use of colors. Now that the Southern States, which have every advantage for the making of the coarser and cheaper cotton goods, are beginning to avail themselves of their opportunities, the old establishments of the East are driven to the adoption of processes requiring higher skill and bringing larger returns in proportion to the cost of materials. One of the incidents of the changed conditions is the opening of the school at Lowell, which marks an advance in our manufacturing industry.

## IT WAS ALMOST A CLOUDBURST.

### HEAVY RAINFALL.

Ohio and Several Other States Washed by Floods.

Dispatches from points in Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky report heavy rainfall on Friday. At Cincinnati 5 inches fell in eighteen hours.

### A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Several Persons Killed and Much Property Damaged.

A terrific wind storm struck Winchester, Ky., at noon on the 5th. The track of the twister was about one mile wide and it came from the southwest. William Clayton's residence was demolished, a business house at the corner of Maple and Washington streets was torn apart, and along May street chimneys and shutters flew before the gale. The greatest damage was done in the vicinity of the Chesapeake & Ohio depot. The warehouses of D. S. Gray and V. W. Bush, Burton's restaurant, the depot, Bonaker's poultry house, Wells' machine shop and the Conn-Grant Company's lumber sheds were unroofed. A Griffith's restaurant was carried from its foundation a distance of 20 feet. Mr. Griffith's was in the house at the time, but was not injured.

At Mount Sterling the McElyer distillery building was entirely unroofed and great damage was done. A negro suburban town to the southeast was in the path of the storm, and several houses were blown entirely away. Other damage is reported throughout the county.

At Hopkinsville a barn on the place of Dr. E. L. Cook, four miles east of that city, was blown down, killing one negro who was stripping tobacco and fatally injuring three others.

### Buildings Badly Damaged.

A cyclone lasting six minutes passed over Huntington, W. Va., and vicinity Friday, leaving destruction. The Congregational church, Washington School building, Marshall College buildings, Hartzell Handle Company building, American Brewing Company plant, Central City drug store and Ohio River rooming-house and shops were all badly damaged and hundreds of small buildings were upset and unroofed.

At Washington School several children were injured by falling debris, while at Marshall College students leaped over chairs and from windows to escape from the building. All telegraph and telephone wires are down and all trains are delayed many hours.

Advices from every quarter of the state of Indiana tell of great damage by the flood. Nearly all the wagon bridges in the vicinity of North Vernon were washed away, and the loss will be many thousands of dollars. Half the residents of Vernon were compelled to move to higher ground, and a number of houses were carried off by the high water.

At Frost, Tex., a brick store, the Methodist church, and a residence were demolished by the wind, and many houses damaged. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

At Point Pleasant, W. Va., several buildings were unroofed, and others badly damaged, including the Phoenix Hotel and the Riser business block.

## THE CABINET CONFIRMED.

### The Names Sent In and Quickly Approved by the Senate.

The Senate promptly confirmed President McKinley's cabinet nominations, and the administration is complete so far as the official heads of the several departments are concerned. Following is the cabinet complete:

- Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.
- Secretary of the treasury—Lynan J. Gage, of Illinois.
- Secretary of war—Russell A. Alger, of Massachusetts.
- Attorney general—Joseph McKenna, of California.
- Postmaster general—James A. Gary, of Maryland.
- Secretary of the navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
- Secretary of the interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.
- Secretary of agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Major McKinley telegraphed Wednesday morning to Governor Long: "Your appointment stands secretary of the navy."

Cornelius N. Bliss, the last appointed member in Mr. McKinley's cabinet, was born in Fall River, Mass., about 60 years ago. At the age of 20 he entered his father's commission house in New Orleans and in 1845 went into business in Boston. As a partner of John and Eben Wright & Co., he opened a branch store in New York city, which was placed under his management and soon became the big end of the business. To-day it is Bliss, Fabian & Co. Mr. Bliss was one of the founders of the New York chamber of commerce. He interested himself in the banking business and is at present in the directorates of many financial institutions. He has always been prominent in politics, but never held any political office, except the honorary one of member of the Pan-American conference. He was president of the Protective Tariff League for a long time, was chairman of the Republican state convention in 1878 and 1888, and was treasurer of the national committee for some time. He declined the nomination for governor in 1885. His acceptance of the position of secretary of the national Republican committee last year was at the express and urgent solicitation of Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna.

### VOLCANO IN SALT LAKE

Utah Mormons See Fire, Cinders, Smoke, Etc., Rising out of the Water.

What appears to be a genuine volcano has burst forth in the great Salt lake, a short distance southwest of Promontory station on the Central Pacific railway. The phenomenon first appeared recently in the form of a small cloud hovering over the water about a mile and a quarter from the shore. It gradually increased in dimensions and shot up so high in the air that it is now visible great distance and the water in the immediate vicinity boils and seethes, and the spray is thrown up in the air for hundreds of feet.

The volcano is situated in the big arm of the lake on the west side of a long range of mountains, and is distinctly visible from Brigham City. The phenomenon is accounted for by the fact that for the last six months there have been felt several slight shocks of earthquakes in these regions and it is supposed the fire and lava which have been confined in the subterranean depths have now found an outlet and are spending their force. A number of people have witnessed the phenomenon, which has caused considerable alarm in the vicinity.

### Glycerine Explosions.

Residents of the little town of Wellsville, near Bradford, Pa., were panic-stricken by a terrible crash followed by trembling of the earth and crushing of glass. After the excitement subsided, it was learned that the nitro-glycerine magazine of the Rock Glycerine Company on Brimmer brook had exploded.

## FOREIGN CROPS.

### Prospects in Great Britain, France, Germany and India.

In the current report of the statistian of the Agriculture Department is that of the European agent on the condition and prospects of crops in Great Britain and the Continent, together with the official estimate of wheat sowings in India for the present year. It shows as follows:

Europe—Favorable reports as to the condition of winter wheat and other crops are received from Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, the Balkans and Central parts of Russia and Poland. Severe weather in the latter part of January was very generally preceded by heavy snow, which afforded timely protection, especially where the crops had been forced by previous mild weather, as in Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, or by rain, as in Spain.

In Italy the crops have suffered from excessive rains, especially on the fertile Northern and Central plains, and in the Southern part of the peninsula. In Russia and Poland, however, weather in the latter part of January was very generally preceded by heavy snow, which afforded timely protection, especially where the crops had been forced by previous mild weather, as in Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, or by rain, as in Spain.

India—The official estimate of wheat sowing shows an enormous decrease of acreage. A total area of 16,750,000 is reported as compared with 21,775,000 on January 1, 1897, and 26,042,000 on January 1, 1895. The estimated average production of 19 bushels per acre will result, under favorable circumstances, in a crop of 167,500,000 bushels, a quantity insufficient to meet domestic requirements.

Great Britain—The official estimate of last year's hop crop show a product of 453,188 hundred weight in 1896, as compared with 553,396 hundred weight in 1895, 636,816 hundred weight in 1894, and 414,322 hundred weight in 1893. The average annual production for the four years being 514,559 hundred weight, which represents about just the average annual consumption. The average annual importation of 300,000 hundred weight may be said therefore to represent a surplus, which will account for the persistently disappointing market and the long prevailing low prices.

### OLNEY'S REPORT ON RUIZ'S CASE.

#### He Refuses to Furnish the Documents Asked for by the Senate.

The President sent to the Senate a report made by Secretary Olney on the resolution requesting the correspondence in the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz. The report suggests the inadvisability of supplying the correspondence at this time, which suggests the President's refusal, saying that it would be "incompatible with the public interest to do so pending the public and exhaustive investigation."

"That the Consul General should have professional aid in such investigation, though that matter, together with the selection of the particular persons to act with him, properly devolves upon my successor in office."

Instead of transmitting the official correspondence, the Secretary supplies an account of his own composition, covering the essential facts in the case. He says: "Ruiz, a native of Cuba, came to this country during the revolution, which terminated in 1876 and studied dentistry at Philadelphia. Declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States in 1877, he received his final papers in 1883. After this he returned to Cuba and has resided there since."

The conclusions of the official reports of the two Governments being radically conflicting, the Secretary says another open and thorough investigation seemed to the Government indispensable, and that the Spanish Government concurred in this view. The Secretary incloses a copy of Minister de Lema's letter replying to this request. He says that Ruiz did not make known his whereabouts in Cuba, a circumstance which, he says, often occurs, and always leads to complication.

He details Ruiz's arrest on February 4, of which he says the department was immediately informed, but that nothing more was heard of Ruiz until the middle of February 17, when the Consul General reported that Ruiz had been found dead. He said that the department had assumed that the case was being attended to during this interim, and that no general interest was taken in the matter should be put incommunicado; but that it afterward developed that no such demand had been made, and the prisoner had remained constantly in solitary confinement. The circumstances attending the death were such as to lead to a demand for immediate investigation.

### GREAT GALE IN ENGLAND.

#### Coasts and Inland Swept by a Terrific Storm.

A terrific gale prevailed on the British coast on the 3d. At Cardiff, Wales, six men were drowned by the overturning of their boat. Yarmouth and Weymouth harbors are filled with wreckage and several cases of drowning reported. The gales were accompanied by heavy rains, and immense tracts of land in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire are inundated. A train between Brecon and Marthyr-Tydvil, Wales, was overturned by the force of the wind, but no lives were lost. Along the coast, and in the interior miles upon miles of telegraph poles have been torn out of the ground. The extensive harbor works in course of construction at Hastings have been demolished, and a great quantity of valuable machinery and building materials, including a number of boats, were foundered at and off Lowestoft, but the crews were rescued. The pier at Fremington was crushed to pieces.

### THE BIBLE MCKINLEY KISSED.

The Appropriate Verse From Second Chronicles.

"Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this great people; for who can judge this Thy people that is so great?"

This is the verse in the Bible that Mr. McKinley kissed when Chief Justice Fuller administered to him the oath of office. It is the tenth verse of the first chapter of Second Chronicles. Clerk McKenna held the sacred book, which fell open at this chapter, and when the newly-made President bent forward his lips were directed to this verse, probably the most appropriate verse in the book.

### ON THE WAR PATH.

Condition of Affairs Among the Indians of Southern California.

The murder of a Plute medicine man near Bagdad, on the Colorado desert in Southern California by a Mexican, has aroused the red men and serious trouble is feared. The medicine man displayed money in a bar-room and was decapitated by a Mexican to a Mexican village and beaten to death. The Indian's squaw learned of the murder and carried the news to a Plute camp near Bagdad. The Mexicans have fortified themselves in the railroad coal bunkers.

### TERSE TELEGRAMS.

At St. Louis the Schwartz Bros. commission company made an assignment. Assets, \$200,000; liabilities unknown.

Owing to a seizure by treasury agents at San Francisco the price of copper has advanced to \$420,000, the price of platinum has increased to \$15 a pound.

## THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### APPEARS LIKE WAR.

Greece Still Defies the Powers and a War With Turkey Will Likely Follow.

It is generally believed in London that a war between Greece and Turkey is imminent. The decision of Greece to defy the Powers is confirmed on all sides, and the center of interest has not shifted in Greece to maintain it.

The attitude of the Greek officials in London is most determined. The Consul General for Greece, M. Leon Meunier, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, said there was not the least probability of Greece yielding to the demands of the Powers. He added that the fact that another 40,000 men of the reserves were called out shows that Greece means to end the present situation. Greece, he continued, has recently spent large sums on her frontier defenses, which are now in good order. Another official of the Greek Consulate remarked that if the Powers carry out their threats to try to dislodge the Greek troops in Crete they will have to land 5,000 men to do so. He added:

"Even then our troops will fight for every inch of ground. We have stood this as long as possible. In spite of the Helopis pact and other schemes, the situation in Crete is worse than ever. If Greece is bankrupt it is because she has had to support the fugitive Cretans. The powers cannot starve out the Greeks in Crete, as the coast is too extensive for an effective blockade, and small vessels will be able to run to Crete. In any case the Greeks have enough food for a month, and we would not be called towards even if we are obliterated from the map of Europe. We are prepared to shed the last drop of our blood before allowing our troops to vacate Crete and leave the Cretans to the mercy of the Turkish police."

A special from Athens says that feverish activity continues throughout the whole country. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and military stores are being consigned to the frontier. The marching of troops on the frontier is proceeding with the utmost speed, and public feeling is at the highest pitch of excitement. Those taking the coolest view no longer conceal their opinion that in the event of a rupture by the Powers the center of interest will be transferred to the Turkish frontier, where the most serious events may be expected. Many foreign correspondents have already started for Thessaly.

The Greek fleet has been divided into four squadrons. The eastern squadron, composed of the Ironides, Psara and Speiaki, the cruiser Naranchonissalis, the armored vessel Batiagosgeorgis and the dispatch vessel Paralos, under the command of Commodore Argyros, will cruise in the Aegean Islands. The western squadron, composed of four armored and four unarmored gunboats, under the command of Commodore Ombazio, will cruise in the Gulf of Arta.

### A REVIEW OF CONGRESS.

#### Little Done in Proportion to What Was Attempted.

The Fifty-fourth Congress will be remarkable principally for what it has failed to accomplish. In the number of bills and resolutions introduced it was a record breaker. In the House alone over 10,400 bills and 3,100 resolutions were introduced and referred to committees. Only a fraction of these passed the House, and fewer still became laws. The principal business, aside from the passage of appropriation bills, was limited to the first session, the net result of which were the enactment into law of the bills creating the commission to determine the true line between Venezuela and British Guiana; prohibiting privateering in the territories; permitting appointments in the army and navy of former United States officers who served in the rebellion; making one year's residence in a territory necessary for a divorce; incorporating the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution; defining the penalty for interference with railway trains and persons riding thereon and authorizing the President to appoint United States marshals and district attorneys. Aside from the foregoing measures the remaining bills, excepting the immigration bill and the joint resolution for a monetary conference, were of no general interest. This Congress was also remarkable for its failure to pass a single bill providing for public buildings. The House calendar contained 100 bills of class, including the Senate bill for a custom house in New York city. Speaker Reed, however, insisted that the bill be passed on expenditures to the lowest limit consistent with the necessities of the government, and his face sternly against any legislation of this kind. Notwithstanding the present Congress the largest bill in American history in the appropriations have exceeded a billion dollars.

### MANY BILLS APPROVED.

Both houses remained in session all night of the 3d on the appropriation bills, and resumed Thursday forenoon. Soon after midnight President Cleveland caught up with the accumulation of business and retired. He rose at 8 o'clock Thursday morning and resumed consideration of bills from congress. He refused to sign the sundry civil, Indian and agricultural appropriation bills, which were the subjects of congressional action. He signed the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Lawrence river; to establish an additional land office in the state of Montana; joint resolution granting a life-saving medal to Daniel E. Lynn, of Port Huron, Mich.; to provide for the removal of the Interstate National bank of Kansas City, Kas.; to vacate the Sugar Land reservation site in Colorado, and to restore the lands contained in the same to entry; to amend an act authorizing the acquisition of the land of the national banks, approved June 23, 1876, as amended August 3, 1892; to better define and regulate the right of aliens to hold and own real estate in the territories, and a number of private and local measures.

### RICH GOLD FIELDS

Said to Exist in the Wichita Indian Reservation.

News has been received at Perry, O. T., that United States troops and Indian police are driving gold hunters out of the Wichita mountains in Wichita Indian reservation. For some years it has been known that gold ore existed in paying quantities in these mountains, and the Indians possessing the knowledge have been carefully guarding the richest mining localities from the intrusion of the whites.

Large bodies of prospectors have been repeatedly driven out of the mountains and some sharp battles have on occasions taken place between them. There seems to be a well organized and determined effort now to enter the rich gold fields which, it is generally believed, exists in these mountains.

During the month more than a thousand prospectors have gone into that country and have been secretly prospecting, hiding in the day time and washing and panning gold at night. Some have been biting in caves. Troops are trying hard to keep the prospectors out, but the excitement is great, and it is believed that large numbers will take possession of the country.

### Two Victories for Cubans.

A despatch from Havana says General Rodriguez, insurgent leader, has had two successful encounters with Spaniards in Havana province. A force of 550 insurgents defeated 600 Spanish guerrillas 25 miles from Havana with considerable loss of life among the Spaniards.

## JUSTICE SHIRAS DEFENDED.

### Mr. Dabzell Vindicates Him From Assaults on His Income Tax Opinion.

Congressman Dabzell, of Pittsburg, made in the House an eloquent and convincing defense of Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court, against the unfounded charges and bitter denunciation heaped upon him by the partisan press and stump speakers in the late campaign and which were recently reiterated in the House by Messrs. McMillin, of Tennessee, and DeArmond, of Missouri. Mr. Dabzell was heard with the closest attention, and his peroration was received with a round of applause from the Republican members.

Mr. Dabzell reviewed the two decisions of the Supreme Court in the income tax case. Four questions were involved in the first decision. One of them was as to the constitutionality of an income tax on real estate. Six of the judges—Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras—decided that such a tax was unconstitutional unless it was apportioned according to population. The court stood six to two. When the rehearing occurred, the question then being as to whether income or personality, not real estate, was taxable, the court stood five to three that the tax was unconstitutional. The five were Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras. Justice Brown abandoned the majority, Justice Shiras' name was in both lists. He had not changed his mind, but Justice Brown had done so. Upon the showing from the records Mr. Dabzell invited the gentleman who had made the charge to an open, manly retraction. If they did not accept his invitation he warned them that a reaffirmation of the charges would not satisfy the American people. They loved justice and fair play, and would not accept an unfounded assault upon the most august judicial tribunal in the world, nor condemn an individual member of that court who gave to his high place because of his merit and who in more than three score years has borne the white flower of a blameless life.

Mr. McMillin, Democrat, Tennessee, reaffirmed the charge that Justice Shiras had changed his mind and referred to Mr. Dabzell as the mouthpiece of the Justice. Mr. McMillin said that if any person, court or power attempted by any means to tear down the constitution he would stand unflinchingly even by the eloquence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and hold up the constitution as the supreme law of the land and ever to be preserved. Mr. DeArmond, Democrat, Missouri, followed, speaking along the same lines, he followed with the same remarks upon the action of Judge Shiras.

### FAREWELL TO HOME.

McKinley's Parting Words to Neighbors and Friends.

It was indeed a beautiful and impressive scene that Canton presented Monday evening, when her citizens bade farewell to Major and Mrs. McKinley, as they entered the special train in waiting to convey them to Washington. The people of the city seemed to have turned out en masse to do honor to the distinguished neighbors and friends who so long have been regarded with the greatest love and esteem, and who by the honors they have won in the nation have done so much to attract favorable attention to Canton. No lines were drawn in the large concourse of people which followed the speaking by carriage to the train, and surrounded the station to mingle their cheers in the mighty round which echoed above the din of the train as it disappeared in the east.

Just before the train pulled out from the Canton depot, Major McKinley, standing on the rear platform, addressed the great throng. He said:

"My neighbors and friends and fellow citizens—On the eve of departure the great Government soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing can give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good will, and I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long, and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honor. To all of us the future is as a sealed book; but if I can, by official act or administration, or utterance in any degree, add to the prosperity of our beloved country and the comfort and well being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life.

"The assumption of the chief magistracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment nor accept any other considerations, but for the public good of all, to every party and to every section. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my old home—my home now, and I trust, my home hereafter, as long as I live. "I thank you and I bid you all goodbye."

### CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

President Cleveland's Last Official Act—Senators Sworn In.

Both houses remained in session all night of the 3d on the appropriation bills, and resumed Thursday forenoon. Soon after midnight President Cleveland caught up with the accumulation of business and retired. He rose at 8 o'clock Thursday morning and resumed consideration of bills from congress. He refused to sign the sundry civil, Indian and agricultural appropriation bills, which were the subjects of congressional action. He signed the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Lawrence river at Pittsburg. The general deficiency appropriation bill died because of disagreement between the two houses of congress. Mr. Cleveland signed the naval appropriation bill, which enforces a \$300 limit per ton as the price to be paid by the government for armor plate for warships.

The house concurred by a vote of 181 to 52 in the senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill fixing the price of armor plate at \$300 per ton.

### Senators Sworn In.

The following Senators were sworn in March 4: The names of the Senators-elect were called in alphabetical order and they advanced to the Clerk's desk and were sworn in by Vice-President Hobart. They were as follows:

- Allison, W. B., Iowa; Earl, J. H., South Carolina; Foraker, J. E., Ohio; Hamstrrough, H. C., North Dakota; Harris, W. A., Kansas; Jones, J. P., Nevada; Mason, W. E., Illinois; Morrill, J. S., Vermont; Perkins, George C., California; Platt, O. H., Connecticut; Pritchard, J. C., North Carolina; Spooner, J. C., Wisconsin; Turner, George, Washington; Wellington, George L., Maryland; Clay, A. S., Georgia; Fairbanks, C. W., Indiana; Gallinger, J. H., New Hampshire; Heitfield, Henry, Idaho; Jones, J. K., Arkansas; Kyle, J. H., South Dakota; McKinney, Samuel D., Louisiana; Penrose, Boies, Pennsylvania; Platt, T. G., New York; Rawlins, J. L., Utah; Felier, H. M., Colorado; Test, G. L., Missouri. The vacancies are in Florida, Kentucky and Oregon.

Mr. Hanna as senator from Ohio, to succeed John Sherman, was presented by Mr. Foraker, and he was sworn in by Vice-President Hobart.

### ANOTHER TOWN FALLS.

The town of Candano in Crete Taken by the Insurgents.

The town of Candano has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Later advices as to the capture of Candano by the insurgents states that the Greeks first took the fortress of Yavuros, which dominates the town, where there were 3,000 Mussulmans.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

### LEE'S MESSAGES.

Consul-General's Correspondence Sent to the Senate.

President Cleveland sent to the senate correspondence relating to the American citizens arrested in Cuba. The most important are the telegrams in the case of Charles Scott, which are as follows, being telegrams sent by Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee to the state department. No replies from the state department are given in this case. On February 20th Mr. Lee telegraphed the following to the state department:

"On the 23d he said in a cable message: 'Situation simple. Experience at Guantanamo makes it my duty to demand before too late that another American who has been incarcerated 24 hours be released from said incarceration, and did so in courteous terms. If you support it and Scott is so released the trouble will terminate. If you do not I must depart. All others arrested with Scott have been put in communication. Why should the only American in the lot not be? He has been incarcerated now 338 hours. LEE.'"

Later on the same day, the 23d ult., Mr. Lee wired:

"Demand complied with. Scott released from incarceration to-day on demand after fourteen days' solitary confinement in cell 5 feet by 11; damp water on bottom of cell, and the printing of a new tariff or list. Discharges of the body removed once in five days. Was charged with having Cuban postage stamps in the house. Scott says went always twelve hours without water; once two days. He was an employe of American Gas company."

The most voluminous correspondence is that in the case of Sylvester Seovel, correspondent of the New York World, who was arrested on February 5. The documents furnished show that Mr. Lee promptly notified the state department and that Mr. Olney responded immediately directing him to see that all of Seovel's rights as an American citizen were protected. The letters and telegrams in this case ran from the 5th to the 19th of February. Mr. Lee informed the department that a competent lawyer had been secured to defend Seovel. He had said previously that he did not anticipate serious trouble in this case, but later changed his opinion. "It is supposed that Seovel was incriminating papers which gives the case a more serious aspect." On the 11 of February, Mr. Lee said that Seovel was in a well ventilated cell and that he had good food and a bed at Sancti Spiritus, to which he added:

"Treaty rights have been respected. Is in hands civil jurisdiction. I have sent messenger to report case."

Gen. Lee tried to have Seovel removed from Sancti Spiritus to Havana, but failed.

### BETTER BUSINESS DOING.

The Slow and Gradual Improvement in Trade Continues.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

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