

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

STARVATION AND PLAGUE.

Cuban Refugees Seek Food—Smallpox Ravaging a Province.

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

It is reported that the insurgents recently captured Aguacayán, on the road from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, also Santa Rita, located on the road to Holguín.

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

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

A Spanish Detail.

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

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

FIXING IT OVER.

The Senate Pushes the Arbitration Treaty Along.

The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was advanced considerably towards final ratification by the Senate Monday, and before the long executive session closed all the amendments recommended by the committee on foreign relations were agreed to without dissent. These amendments are:

(1) To provide that all agreements for arbitration entered into by the executive branch of this government with the British government shall be subject to the ratification of the Senate.

(2) Striking out the provisions constituting members of the United States supreme court permanent members of the proposed tribunal of arbitration; and

(3) Eliminating the provision of an umpire and therefore striking out the provisions agreeing upon King Oscar of Sweden and Norway for the office.

A PECULIAR MEASURE.

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

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

LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

A New Tariff and the Question of Prohibition.

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

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

B. & O. Branching Out.

A deal is being arranged between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Seaboard railroads by which the Seaboard will enter New York over the Baltimore & Ohio tracks. The Baltimore & Ohio is back of the building of the short line from Baltimore to Raleigh, which will reduce the distance between Raleigh and Richmond to 125 miles. Under this arrangement the two railroads will jointly use this short line. The Baltimore & Ohio will purchase the Palmetto Railroad, from Hamlet to Orono, and from the latter place will build to Columbia or Augusta. It may use the Seaboard's tracks into Atlanta. Both the Baltimore & Ohio and the Seaboard will be able to run solid trains between New York and points in the far south via Raleigh.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

The factory of the Rubber trust at Bristol, R. I., was closed, affecting 1,400 employes.

The locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y., has resumed full time. Several hundred additional men were placed to work.

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

The dwelling of Frank Fenwick, of Laddsdale, Ia., burned, and his five children were burned to death. The oldest was 12 and the youngest two years of age.

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

Four ventriloquists at Ohio and Pennsylvania coal company's mine, at East Liverpool, O., caused one man to go insane and another nearly died, hence 20 struck Monday.

The Senate library committee presented a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, appropriating \$50,000 for a statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa.

MORE CONFIDENCE SHOWN.

Gradual Improvement in Business Continues—Iron Looking Up.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Barely have markets shown surprise as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi valley and the decision of the supreme court against railway associations have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroads has result been important. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming, men are less disposed every day to throw away good investments. In all industries also the number of mills and shops and plants at work gradually increases.

The grain markets have lost without reason the gain they made without reason the previous week. Western receipts of wheat for four weeks have been 7,611,149 bushels, against 11,884,988 last year, but the better prospect for the crop of wheat which has more weight. Atlantic exports, flour included, for four weeks have been 5,699,728 bushels, against 5,600,233 last year. Corn exports for the same period were 12,763,579 bushels, against 4,577,869 last year. Cotton was helped upward an eighth by the flood, but has lost half the gain, although manufacturing is more hopeful.

Fiscal dissolution of the lake iron ore pool has been expected ever since the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal, and insures low prices for the coming year, though perhaps not lower than in 1895. Mesabi facilities for production have vastly increased, and all the great steel-making concerns have secured mines of their own, while means of transportation have greatly enlarged. With assurance of cheap ore, hesitation about various products should diminish, and the demand for steel increasing. Bars are still demoralized and at the lowest point, but for sheet steels, wire rods and all such the demand is growing larger.

The demand for rails continues enough to strengthen prices, although some from speculative purchases are offered below the current price of mills. Tin is a shade lower, with large arrivals, though the distribution has been considerable, and lead is decidedly stronger at 3.47. Copper is weak at 11.76. Increases in coke production appear, and the great steel-making concerns have secured the Cambria company, and while quotations are unchanged, outsiders are offering furnace at \$1.70 per ton.

Speculation in wool has recorded larger sales for four weeks than ever before, 46,000,000 against 31,984,967 in the same weeks of 1892. Much more than half is for speculation, as nothing like the full capacity of the mills is employed. Failures for the week have been 291 in the United States, against 235 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 49 last year.

NEW WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.

Prof. Trowbridge, of Harvard, Announces Important Discoveries.

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

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

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

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

GHASTLY RELICS.

A Boat from the Steamer St. Nazaire Found With Six Corpses.

The steamer Creole, which arrived in New York from New Orleans, reports that she passed a boat full of water. Captain Enger found in it six corpses, which were washed out when the boat was hauled up to the steamer. The boat showed evidence that it came from the French steamer St. Nazaire, which foundered off Hatteras. This is the third boat from the St. Nazaire to be accounted for. One was picked up by the schooner Hilda with four survivors of the 38 people who had embarked on it. The second was a raft having been found by a British tramp steamer and contained 16 persons, and the third was that picked up by the Creole. Concerning the deaths of the people found in the last boat there will always be a mystery, but Capt. Enger is of the opinion that they were drowned by the waves washing over them and that the oars slipped from their weakened hands. There was food and water enough in the boat to sustain the lives of the half-dozen occupants for a week.

A GREAT CHARITY SCHEME.

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

It is reported that Baroness Hirsch is about to expend \$1,500,000 in charity in New York.

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

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

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Russia Taking Active Measures to Prevent Its Spread.

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

The number of deaths in Bombay from the plague for the week ending March 19 was 1,290. At Kuarachee, the principal seaport town of Sindh, the number of deaths for the same period was 292. The plague is now firmly established at Hyderabad and Sukkur. It was carried into both towns by travelers.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL.

Three Men Killed and Five Injured.

Rutted at Gibbstown, N. J.

An explosion occurred at the works of the DuPont chemical concern, at Gibbstown, N. J., on the Delaware river at Gibbstown, N. J., and James Hamilton, Charles Wright and J. E. Slices were killed.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

FOSTER WANTS HAWAII.

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

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

CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

How the Funds for Carrying On the War Are Raised.

As the Cuban patriots have never obtained very much pecuniary assistance from this country or from any other, many people have wondered in what way they meet the expenses that are incurred in the revolutionary war. It is by lawful taxation, that they raise such money as is necessary. The Government holds possession of the greater part of the territory of the country, and, like any other Government, it imposes taxes for civil and military purposes. There are assessors and collectors in the service of the Government, who perform their duties in the ordinary manner. Heavy fines also are frequently imposed upon those among the inhabitants who violate such rules as are established in the various provinces by the General-in-Chief, under the authority of the President, which may be taken in mind that a little money goes a long way in this case. 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