

UNITED STATES WAS HER DELIVERER.

A CUBAN MANIFESTO.

The Provisional Council of the Island Aims to Establish a Permanent Republic—American Interests Gratefully Acknowledged.

The provisional council of the Cuban Republic has issued the following manifesto, praising the United States and declaring in favor of a republic: "We always felt confident that through our own perseverance we would in the long run destroy Spanish domination; but we must acknowledge that an indefinite prolongation of the struggle would have annihilated the little that was left of our wealth and population. The entrance upon the field of a powerful and decisive factor, upon which we have always relied and toward which we have always turned, has put an end to the horrors of war, to the benefit of all concerned.

This prompt solution we must acknowledge we would never have obtained. It is proper to acknowledge the evident truth, that is the best title the United States has to our gratitude. We were abandoned by the world, some nations ignoring us through selfishness, others, ignorant of our real condition, considering us an obstinate and ungovernable people, because we did not accept the cajoleries and flatteries with which Spain tried to soothe our just anger.

"This was our situation when the people of the United States, their government and Congress, came to our rescue and took upon their shoulders the task of delivering us at once from an unbearable yoke, as our sufferings could not be endured or permitted longer. They have accomplished their program brilliantly. What is more, another from the rule of Spain all peoples oppressed by her. The liberation is definite and irrevocable. Spain has been expelled from this hemisphere. We are grateful.

"It is now the duty of this council to explain to the people of Cuba what in its opinion are our duties toward the United States and toward ourselves and what are the rules that ought to direct our conduct. "When, after a long struggle, the United States Congress recognized the right of the people of Cuba to be free and independent and ordered the Spanish forces to withdraw from the island no Cuban government was recognized, but the one we had constituted, though not recognized, was not opposed, and has not been opposed.

"The people of the United States have all along appreciated the fact that the majority of the people of Cuba are in agreement with our principles for the motto of the United States government has been the same as our own—absolute independence for Cuba. Under these conditions the Americans could not take a hostile attitude toward us or consider our authority illegitimate and harmful to the welfare of the Cuban people.

"These considerations have convinced us that we should not dissolve, and that the powers we have received from an assembly elected by the people under arms should not vanish. On the contrary, we should remain as a nucleus and guide for those who have vested such power in us." "In conclusion the manifesto gives a number of reasons why the proposed assembly should be convened and some government or another chosen, not with the character of a government as yet, but as an official representation of those Cubans who fought against Spain and of those who, in the cities under Spain's control and in foreign countries, have helped and supported them."

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

The Heroes of San Juan Mustered Out of Service. Cheers for Roosevelt.

The camp of Roosevelt's rough riders at Montauk was crowded Wednesday morning. Friends and relatives arrived by the score to spend with this unique band of fighters the last day in which they were to be together. All was activity and before night the last man of the First United States volunteer cavalry was mustered out and departed for pastures new.

Tuesday night was given over to feasts and celebration. Huge bonfires were kept burning and banquets and boxes loaded with good things to eat and drink were brought forth. "Four of Roosevelt's rough riders appeared on the observation balcony of the stock exchange in New York Wednesday. Their presence immediately became known on the floor and a cheer went up from those who 'saw them first.' Excitement prevailed for a few moments, until every man on the floor was looking in the direction of the stock exchange. One of the rough riders proposed three cheers for Col. Roosevelt, and the response which came from every corner of the exchange, was deafening.

LONG CRUISE FOR THE TEXAS.

Capt. Sigbee Will Command the Ship on Her Way to Manila.

Officials of the Navy Department estimate that the battleship Texas will be able to reach Manila via the Suez canal in about 27 days after leaving New York. The voyage may consume more time, however, as Captain Sigbee will be told that he is not expected to make a record-breaking trip. Arrangements have already been completed for coaling on the way. The department has received assurances that none of the Powers will refuse coal under the provisions of the neutrality laws.

The United States has a large supply of coal in storage at the entrance to the canal, which was purchased by the United States Consul to prevent it falling into the hands of Admiral Canara.

Peace Commissioners Sail for Paris. The American Peace Commissioners left for Paris on the Campania last Saturday. In regard to the work of the commission, the state department has issued the following statement: "At the very outset it will be made clear to the Spanish commissioners that, as in the case of the preliminary protocol, there can be no deviation from or modification of the demands made by the United States. The decision arrived at by the President after a full consultation with the members of the commission subsequently received the cordial and unanimous approval of the Cabinet at a meeting held Friday afternoon."

How Worry for Spain. It is expected that the Spanish peace commissioners will be appointed without delay. A painful impression has been caused at Madrid by a statement made by the Pais, saying the United States intends to demand \$20,000,000 indemnity in behalf of American citizens who have suffered through the insurrection in Cuba. The Spanish peace commissioners will strenuously oppose this, it is claimed.

MOVEMENTS TOWARD PEACE.

There are no more Spanish prisoners at Santiago.

The horses of the Rough Riders will be sold at auction in New York.

The garrison of Cuba will consist of regulars, volunteers and immunes.

Admiral Montojo, defeated by Admiral Dewey at Manila, has been suspended.

Major General Joe Wheeler will command the cavalry to be sent to Cuba.

New York City council recently voted thanks to Miss Helen Gould for her patriotic deeds.

A new army department is to be formed to include the troops in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Five hundred men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteer troops left for Porto Rico last Wednesday.

The United States transport Saratoga which reached New York Tuesday had 9,000 captured Spanish rifles on board.

The peace commissioners at Havana transact their business by an interchange of notes and not in joint session.

A tank of oil fell onto an assistant engineer of the Resolute now lying in Havana harbor, killing him almost instantly.

At his own request Capt. Bob Evans has been relieved from the command of the Iowa. He will be assigned to shore duty.

Brig. Gen. Edward Morrill has tendered to Gov. Hastings his resignation as commander of the First brigade, National Guard.

The camp at Montauk will be deserted in a few days. Fourteen hundred sick were brought to New York from the camp Sunday.

General Garretson has arrived at New York from Porto Rico. With him on board of the transport Manitoba were the Sixth Illinois volunteers.

Thirty-three enlisted men detailed as nurses in the provisional hospital at Lexington deserted their posts in a body and will be court-martialed.

The peace commissioners will act alone, their opinions will not be dictated by the President, said Senator Frye, one of the commissioners a few days ago.

Gen. Wheeler has returned to Montauk. He came from his home in Alabama, where his son who was drowned at Camp Wikoff last week.

Battery B, the only Pittsburg troops who saw active service in Porto Rico, were welcomed home by almost the entire population of the Smoky City last Friday.

President McKinley asserted he is determined to have those war scandals probed to the bottom, and has no idea of giving up the proposed investigation at this stage of the game.

Before leaving for Spain, Admiral Cervera, through the press, thanked the people of the United States for their generous treatment extended toward him and his companions.

It has just been discovered that the cruiser Brooklyn was severely strained when she ran aground near Cuba a month ago. Three months' work in the dry dock will again place her in good condition.

The three battleships which have just been contracted for have been assigned as follows: The Ohio to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, the Missouri to the Newport News Company; the Maine to Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia. The ships are to be built in 33 months.

The latest estimate as to the distribution of the prize money resulting from naval victories follows: Admiral Sampson, \$100,000; Admiral Dewey, \$3,000; Admiral Schley, \$5,000; the captains in Sampson's fleet, each \$4,000; the captains in Dewey's fleet, each \$3,000; the men on an average, \$165. It will probably be distributed about Christmas.

The United States transport Comal will probably be compelled to return to the United States from Havana without discharging her cargo of provisions as the Marquis de Montoro, minister of finance, insists upon a duty of \$60,000 being paid before the cargo will be discharged. The Marquis has been referred to the American commissioners, but they refuse to take up an affair which is not in line with their business at Havana.

STARVATION IN HAVANA.

The Civil Governor, However, Says That Want and Distress Have Disappeared.

The streets and public places at Havana have again become crowded with beggars since the closing of the soup kitchens. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the statement of Civil Governor Fernandez de Castro, that want and distress have disappeared.

"Boson here is almost a total lack of food, clothing and medicine. Hundreds of children, mere skeletons and hollow-eyed, colorless, naked men and women are dying by inches from disease and hunger, forgotten by all.

The municipal authorities are doing absolutely nothing to remedy the evil. Commissioners composed of ladies are visiting every store and business house collecting relief supplies and medicine for the Cuban troops, but the collections are far short of the actual requirements. The Spaniards have contributed generously, even the most rabid of the conservatives.

The condition of the Spanish troops is hardly better in the country. The average death rate among the Spanish soldiers was 100 daily during the first months of the present month. The principal causes of death were malaria and dysentery caused by the lack of food and the bad quality of that obtainable.

An Austrian Consul Killed.

Chevalier M. Proskowitz, acting chief consul of Austria-Hungary, at Chicago, lost his life in Fort Wayne, Sunday night, while en route to New York. He was a passenger on the Pennsylvania Limited. At 9:10 o'clock, the dining car was cut off at the station. The consul was restless and was walking through the train. He did not notice that the dining car had been cut off. He stumbled headlong just as the baggage car was being pushed back on the train and was ground under the wheels, both legs being frightfully crushed. He was taken to St. Joseph hospital in ambulance, and died an hour later.

Mobilizing Troops in the South. The military movements are being directed rapidly towards the assembling of a large army in southern stations for winter camps and preparatory to the military occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico. About 10,000 troops are now located in the South, and orders will be issued sending the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry from Montauk to southern stations.

In Favor of the Gun's Prejudicial. President McKinley has endorsed the case's peace sentiment, but has not yet named a representative of the United States to attend the conference.

TROUBLE AMONG MANILA'S PRIESTS.

COMPELLED TO LEAVE.

Archbishop Dozal Declares in Favor of Foreign Intervention—Religious Orders Quarrel Among Themselves—Assembly in Session.

In an interview at Manila with him by the correspondent of the Associated Press, Archbishop Dozal of the Philippine islands said: "I earnestly hope because the rebels do not remain Spanish, because the rebels are now so strong that such a course would inevitably cause an appalling bloodshed. The reconquest of the natives is impossible until after years of the most cruel warfare."

He also expressed the hope that the islands would not become absolutely independent, because it was certain that dissensions would occur which would result in incessant strife and a lapse into barbarism and the natural enmity of the tropical race. The only hope, he declared, was that a strong western power would intervene now. Delay was dangerous because the people are intoxicated, vain-glorious and restless.

He said it was undeniable that the religious orders must go, because the whole people had determined to abolish them now that they were to render their retention, impossible. He laid the chief blame upon the Dominicans, Augustines and Franciscan Recollects, the richest and best of the religious orders. The Benedictines and Capuchins, which are of less importance, the Jesuits, Archbishop Dozal says, are comparatively blameless. He added that the rival orders quarrel among themselves, intrigue, act unworthy and slander their opponents, thus increasing their general disfavor.

The provinciales, who are approximately equivalent to archdeacons, are mainly responsible. They are utterly beyond the control of the archbishop, who denies possessing much power. The total number of Spanish priests in the Philippine islands, which are less than 1,000 but lately every departing steamer has taken fifty or a hundred of them away, and now barely 500 remain.

A native priest privately stated to the correspondent that the reason the archbishop has urged the expulsion of the friary orders is that they have grown too powerful for him, and that he wishes to strengthen himself. Several responsible Spaniards said that they would refuse to remain in Manila if Spain was reinstated in the control of the islands. Many of the Spanish soldiers refuse to serve again, and Spanish officers are utterly disgusted with the rottenness of Spain's government and prefer to become American subjects.

The annexationists have a majority in the national assembly, but the discussion of the subject has not been finished. The assembly unanimously resolved to reject the proposals of a joint Spanish-American protectorate over the Philippine islands.

COMMISSIONERS' SALARIES.

The Sum of \$250,000 Placed in Their Credit at Paris—Big Transportation Bill.

The peace commissioners and their secretaries and attaches who sailed Saturday on their way to Paris to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain, will not lack for pocket money. Funds to the amount of \$250,000, it is understood, have been deposited to the credit of Judge Day in one of the Paris banks, and he has unlimited authority to draw more if that is not sufficient.

The French government has placed the celebrated salon des ambassadeurs at its disposal for the commissioners as a place in which to hold their meetings. Despite this, however, it is said that the expenses of the commissioners and their staff will amount to something over \$1,000 a day during their stay in Paris.

Mr. Frye and Gray, who are drawing salaries as United States senators, will only receive their daily expenses. The same is true of all the minor attaches, each of whom is employed in one of the departments in Washington. The only men attached to the commission who will receive salaries for their services are Judge Day, the president of the commission, Whiteclaw Reid and Mr. Moore, who resigned his place as assistant secretary of state to accompany the commission as its secretary and counsellor. Day and Reid will be given a fee of \$25,000 each for their work on the commission, and Secretary Moore, upon whom much of the work of preparing the documents in the American case has devolved, will receive \$20,000.

The item of transportation for the 35 persons there is estimated at three-quarters of a million. The cost of the entertainments, etc., will be \$15,000 or \$20,000. It will be seen, therefore, that \$250,000 will scarcely foot the bill.

PRESENT ARMY MUST REMAIN.

Already 40,000 Men Have Been Mustered Out—Enthusiasm Begins to Disappear.

Tremendous pressure is still being brought to bear on the war department to have additional troops mustered out of the service, but it was announced with increased emphasis that that was out of the question. The situation does not admit of any further reduction in the army, and efforts are being made to put those volunteers who are retained in the service as near as possible to the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline.

A little over 90,000 men have already been mustered out. The retention of the volunteers now in the service and the efforts to improve the morale of the army has in view the Philippine situation more than that of Cuba and Porto Rico.

For Tracking Evil Deeds. David Christie Murray publishes in the London Morning Post a long story regarding the Dreyfus affair.

The story is that Dreyfus was engaged as a spy in the employ of a secret department of the French army against those suspected of trafficking with Germany and other powers. His zeal, so the story goes, led him to become the victim of revenge on the part of Col. Henry, Comte Esterhazy and Col. Paty Du Clam, who themselves were concerned in treasonable practices.

A vessel is held in readiness at Isle Du Diabie to bring Dreyfus to France, where he will be granted a trial, which will likely be granted.

McKinley Attends a Funeral Service. An imposing funeral mass, commemorative of the murdered Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was celebrated at St. Matthew's Catholic Church at Washington Saturday. Cardinal Gibbons being the celebrant. The ceremony was official in character, under the auspices of the Austrian Minister, and among those in attendance were President McKinley

THREE HUNDRED DEAD.

Kingston, the Capital of St. Vincent, is the Worst Island, Totally Destroyed by a Cyclone.

A boat from the island of St. Vincent, 100 miles west of Barbadoes, arrived at the island of Grenada and reports that St. Vincent has experienced the most violent and destructive cyclone ever known there.

Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, is totally destroyed. It is estimated that 300 lives have been lost in that island and that 20,000 people are homeless. The bodies of the dead are being buried in trenches. Thousands are starving or being fed at the public expense.

The amount of property destroyed in St. Vincent cannot yet be estimated. Every small house is down and many large ones have been destroyed. The demolished buildings include churches, stores and almost all the state buildings. Three large ships are ashore on the leeward coast and many smaller vessels are stranded.

Guadalupe, the French island in the Leeward group, has experienced very heavy weather. Nineteen deaths are reported, and there have been destructive landslides.

According to the latest reports from St. Lucia the storm which broke upon the island of St. Vincent Sunday night developed almost unprecedented violence, being accompanied by a tidal wave and tremendous rains. Numerous landslides were caused, and many houses, bridges and cocoa estates have been destroyed.

People are flocking into Kingston, St. Vincent, from all the country round for shelter and food. Everywhere it appears that all the small buildings are completely swept by the vortex of the cyclone, and there is no doubt that the fatalities were numerous.

A St. Vincent, British West Indies, cablegram says: The official reports reduce the number of deaths here during the hurricane. It was at first estimated that 300 lives were lost, but it is now believed the number is considerably smaller. The exact figures are not obtainable. The ship Louisa and the bark Grace Lynnwood were cast ashore here and wrecked.

The British ship Louisa, of 1,447 tons, Captain Dodge, was from Rio Janeiro, and the American bark Grace Lynnwood, of 592 tons, Captain Gilley, was from New York for Port Spain.

A Kingston, Jamaica, cablegram says that the Imperial man-of-war has called to the Governor of Jamaica imploring the latter to send prompt assistance to the sufferers.

The destruction at Barbadoes was equal to that at St. Vincent. Barbadoes (presenting practically a flat surface) was completely swept by the vortex of the cyclone. The entire area of cultivation was obliterated and a majority of buildings destroyed. Two-thirds of the dense population of 160 to the square mile were rendered homeless. The destruction is the most terrible in the history of the West Indies. Outside relief is absolutely necessary.

ANARCHISTS FRIGHTENED.

Europe Determined to Exterminate the Band of Assassins.

The powers of Europe are getting together to suppress anarchism more readily than they are to promote the anarchist's plan for peace. A suspected anarchist conspirator will probably, when caught, be imprisoned for life as one of the most heinous crimes in the world. Under no circumstances will it be necessary to punish one guilty man will be thought worth the cost of injustice to nine who are innocent. As the nations clash, piracy and the slave trade so they hope to see a new sect in the world. In a few days, it is said, Germany will formally propose the life imprisonment plan to the powers. Co-operation of England and the United States is regarded as necessary, as anarchists have many adherents in the United States. A general exodus of the red brotherhood to the United States is sure to come, and has probably begun.

NEWS NOTES.

Mark Twain has abandoned the lecture platform.

Earthquake shocks were felt in Maine last Saturday.

One-sixth of Gen. Lawton's troops at Santiago are in the hospital.

Chile and Argentina are hastening war preparations. The boundary line is in dispute.

New Hampshire Republicans have nominated Frank W. Rollins of Concord for governor.

To equip the Knights Templar for their street parade in Pittsburg October next will require a sum of \$3,630,000.

Seven people were burned to death in the Prescott, Arizona, fire. The loss is estimated at from half to three-quarters of a million.

All of the coal miners in the third pool district, near Pittsburg, are striking. The operators refuse to pay the scale agreed upon at Chicago.

Many American business men left San Francisco last Saturday for Manila. They are going to look over the field in the interest of trade extension.

Miss White Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, died Sunday at the Rockingham hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

The Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburg and the Walker Company of Cleveland have combined their interests. The two concerns represent \$20,000,000 capital.

The cruiser Marblehead has been directed to proceed to Quebec to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Champlain, the explorer, on September 31.

Henry Sanford of New York, aged 78, a few days ago married Mrs. Wilmet Burchard, aged 35. The groom is a multi-millionaire and vice president of the Adams Express Company.

Frenchmen who hissed a performance which reflected upon their country's honor, were thrown out of a Havana theatre a few days ago. The play was based upon the Dreyfus trial.

The south-bound passenger train over the Rock Island ran into a wagon containing 15 persons at Wichita, Kas., last Tuesday night. Two are dead, two more will die and several are injured.

The body of Charles Spinks, the wealthy coal operator of Newport, Ky., was a few days ago found in the Ohio river near his coal fleet at Cincinnati. It is supposed he slipped and fell in.

Fritz Benfel, a worthless Danish laborer, committed suicide at Chicago a few days ago. His wife and children greatly rejoiced over the deed and received the congratulations of their neighbors.

Wine will be used in the christening of the battleship Illinois. In spite of the protests of the W. C. T. U. to President McKinley and Secretary Long, Governor Tanner says the time-honored custom will be observed.

Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, died at Hartford, Conn., last Saturday. He had been pastor of the New York church for 30 years.

SYMPATHY FOR A STRICKEN NATION.

M'KINLEY'S TRIBUTE.

A Beautiful Floral Design Placed at the Bier of the Murdered Austrian Empress—The Cold-Blooded Assassin Still Glories in His Deed.

The funeral of Empress Elizabeth, the victim of an Italian anarchist, took place last Saturday at Vienna. The sorrow of the people was intense.

Emperor Francis Joseph, Saturday morning, received the special representatives of foreign sovereigns.

The inhabitants of Vienna streamed in dense crowds toward the chapel of the Hofburg, and defiled before the casket containing the remains of the late empress.

Emperor Francis Joseph, Prince Hohenlohe, the German imperial chancellor, and Baron von Buelow, the German minister for foreign affairs, received Emperor William at the railroad station. The emperors shook hands and kissed each other's cheek three times. They then proceeded to the church, where Emperor William deposited on the casket containing the remains of the late Empress of Austria a floral wreath which his majesty had brought from Germany.

At 4 o'clock the tolling of bells announced the starting of the procession. The route from the Hofburg to the insignificant church of the Capuchins whose vaults entomb the Hapsburgs is so short that only a small proportion of the population was able to crowd into the adjoining streets.

A large number of priests in full canonicals met the procession at the Augustine church and proceeded with it to the church of the Capuchins. The clergy there marched down the aisle before the coffin and united in intoning prayers which were also exquisitely chanted, during the service by the choir. During the last prayer the coffin was lifted from the catafalque and the clergy, bearing torches, walked before it. Emperor Francis Joseph, attended by the highest officers of state, bearing wands, followed. The procession slowly passed from the sight of the congregation in the main doorway to the vaults. After the last benediction had been pronounced in the vaults the mourners ascended and the high chamberlain handed the key of the vault to the Capuchin who is the guardian of the imperial mausoleum.

Among the multitude of wreaths accumulated in the Burg Palace was conspicuous a splendid structure of palm branches and white and red carnations and gladioli, draped with the Stars and Stripes. On two of the broad satin stripes in the inscription in gold: "From the President of the United States of America. A tribute of heartfelt sympathy to the memory of a noble and gracious lady. The tribute was placed there by the United States Minister, by direction of President McKinley.

The Geneva correspondent of one of the Vienna papers reports Luigiini, the assassin, as saying in an interview: "I am a soft-hearted, glorious anarchist. It was my ideal to strike society in one of its summits. I have attained that ideal, and I am indifferent to what the world says. I am no coward; I fear not death. I have addressed a prayer to the Federal Council to judge me in Lausanne, where capital punishment is in force. I wish to suffer the guillotine. The judge interposed, calling this swaggering, knowing the impossibility of it."

Questioned if he avenged his fatherless poverty, he answered: "No, I fulfilled a mission. You may take me for an Anarchist or a scoundrel, a coward or a brave man. I am satisfied with my deed; that suffices."

I asked whether he worked in Trieste. He said he had other irons in the fire at Trieste.

In the passage Luigiini asked the correspondent for a match to light his cigar. The Austrian mad house doctor, questioned whether Luigiini is a type of criminal according to the Lombroso system, said: "No, Luigiini has none of the abnormalities of criminals."

Luigiini or Luicnessi, the assassin of Empress Elizabeth, appeared last Friday before the correctional chamber. He entered the court smiling, saluted the public with a wave of his hand and asked the president of the tribunal in good French to allow him an interpreter. The examination appeared to show a plot involving other Italian Anarchists.

INDIGNATION IN AUSTRIA.

Murder of the Empress Excites the Wrath of the People Against Italians.

Disputes from Vienna say the entire Austrian-Hungarian empire is infuriated against the Italians, as a result of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, and that violent anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place at Trieste, where the Italians and natives have been fighting in the streets with sticks and stones, sometimes using revolvers. Six deaths are reported to have occurred there and the troops were called out to suppress the disturbances. At Graz an Italian pedlar has been lynched, and at Vienna fully 1,500 Italians employed on the municipal works have been summarily dismissed in order to avert a popular revolt. The Italian embassy at Vienna is guarded by a strong body of infantry.

The anti-Italian demonstrations in Austria have made a deep impression at Rome. The newspapers urge the government to see that Italians are protected from unjustifiable attacks. The numbers of Italian workmen are returning to Italy owing to the threats of the Austrians.

Investigating Committee. The expectation is that Hon. Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China, will accept the president's invitation to become a member of the commission which is to investigate the conduct of the war department. This, with the other persons who have practically indicated their willingness to serve, makes six in all, the remaining five being Messrs. Howell, Sexton, Keen, Dodge and Gilman.

Spain Accepts the Peace Protocol. The Spanish chamber of deputies Tuesday adopted the Hispano-American protocol. The chamber considered the protocol in secret session, the Republicans, Carlists and dissenting Conservatives being absent.

The chamber vote on the Hispano-American protocol was 151 against 48. The president, Marquis Vega D'Armijo, called Senor Uria to order for intimidating that Gen. Primo de Rivera had enriched himself at the expense of the treasury.

Father Had Made a Victim Identification. The supposed victim of the Bridgeport (Conn.) murder, Miss Maria Grace Perkins, arrived at her home at Middleboro, Mass., a few days ago in perfect health to the great joy of the family and the unbounded astonishment of the entire community. Her father at the time of his daughter's arrival was on his way back from Bridgeport with the growlome remains which he had identified as those of Grace.

GEN. GOMEZ PROTESTS.

The Insurgent Commander-in-Chief Resigns on Account of the Passing of the Cuban Republic—Insurgent Porter's Missions Regarded With Disfavor.

A report was received by Gen. Lawton, at Santiago a few days ago, that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, had tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban government at Camaguey, and that it has been accepted.

Gomez, it appears, has been protesting against the Cuban government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans and the explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

The Cubans at Santiago were much excited by the report and there was an animated scene at the San Carlos club when the matter was discussed. The report was disbelieved by many who say that Gen. Gomez' resignation at this time is utterly improbable. Others, however, say Gomez' resignation was the resignation of the Cuban army under the authority of the American generals, and claims the Cubans should resist even by force of arms if necessary.

Gens. Cebreco, Castillo, Pedro, Perez and other insurgent leaders have turned over their commands to Gen. Lawton.

Lieut.-Col. Rowan and Capt. Parker, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Carlos Garcia, son of Gen. Garcia, and two other Cuban officers, arrived at Santiago on horseback from Gibara, on the north coast of Cuba, and were met by Gen. Miles from Porto Rico. He will make observations in Cuba, geographical, climatic and military, for the government. He was fitted out with guides, horses and provisions by the Cuban commander Ferri at Gibara, and visited Holguin, which is garrisoned by 12,000 Spaniards under Gen. Luque. Good health generally prevails among both Cubans and Spaniards in the northern part of the island. The Spaniards entertained Col. Rowan and his Cuban companions hospitably.

The presence of Robert P. Porter, who is in Havana on a special commission from the United States government to study the financial and economic aspects of the situation, is regarded with suspicion by the party to free Cuba, as indicating the establishment of an American policy of guardianship.

Mr. Porter is preparing a revision of the Cuban tariff, which will probably be protective of Cuban industries, and is acquainting himself with every detail of local taxation. In this work he is assisted by a capable staff. For the present his efforts are only preliminary as, until after the definite settlement of peace, it will be impossible to establish the new regime.

But his efforts and inquiries, taken together with the announcement that American troops will be sent later to occupy the island, which had hitherto been doubted by many, have had the effect of provoking protests from the more rabid Cubans, who are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against "encroachment upon our rights as citizens of the free and independent republic of Cuba by the establishment of an American protectorate."

ALL QUIET AT MANILA.

Insurgents Have Withdrawn From the Capital City. Oregon and Iowa go to Bellevue Dwyer.

The following dispatch was received from Gen. Otis last week at Washington: "Affairs much more satisfactory. Demands for withdrawal of insurgent forces complied with, and all have withdrawn, except small forces in outlying districts which are not obeying the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo. Demands for withdrawal of American troops are being met, and the situation is quiet. The national assembly is proceeding with the work of appointing committees, formalizing rules of procedure and other routine matters."

Forgeries in the Dreyfus Case. The London Observer states that Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, of France, has been in London for 10 days past. He explains that there is no longer justice for him in his own country, and says that what he did was done in blind, unquestioning, brutal obedience of orders from superiors. If I were ordered to take a gun and shoot my own brother, I would do so without hesitation," Count Esterhazy declared. He admitted that out of the 1,000 documents in the Dreyfus dossier, approximately 600 were forged, and that