

ROYAL WELCOME FOR THE RALEIGH.

ONE OF DEWEY'S SHIPS.

The Cruiser Arrived in New York Harbor Last Sunday—Freedom of the City Extended to the Crew by the Mayor.

Roaring cannon and shrieking whistles accompanied the chime of church bells in New York last Sunday. The cruiser Raleigh had arrived from Manila, and as she had fired the first shot in the war which stripped from Spain some of her possessions, New Yorkers fittingly celebrated the event. A driving rain did not prevent thousands of persons from assembling on the river banks each prepared to shout as the Raleigh would proceed up the river to Riverside park.

Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, was appointed to the committee of the citizens' reception committee to visit the Raleigh and accompany her to the parade. He had his crew give her hull a fresh coat of paint during the time between daybreak and the hour set for the arrival of the committee and all the officers prepared for the occasion by putting on full dress.

The two captured Spanish gunboats, the Alvarado and Sandoval, arrived from the navy yard early, both dressed gaily with flags and bunting, and they created almost as much excitement as the Raleigh herself.

About 11 o'clock the large steamer Glen Island arrived, carrying the citizens' reception committee, headed by Mayor Van Wyck, and also having on board a number of invited guests. A delegation from the committee, numbering not more than a score, went aboard the Raleigh. All hands on the cruiser were called to quarters, and Mayor Van Wyck and the other committee members received with naval formality.

The Mayor, in a few words, welcomed the Raleigh to New York, extended the freedom of the city to the officers and men, apologized for the disagreeable weather, and assured Captain Coghlan of a hearty welcome.

Captain Coghlan replied briefly. The committee did not stop aboard a moment after the formalities of the welcome were over. There was no inspection of the vessel; in fact, that would have been almost impossible in the drenching rain that was falling at the time. The committee returned to the Glen Island at once, and as Mayor Van Wyck left the side of the Raleigh he received a salute of 21 guns.

By the time the Raleigh and her escorts reached the southern end of Riverside park the rain had not abated in the least, but the enthusiasm, instead of falling off, increased, both on the vessels and on shore. The salute was concluded. The Raleigh commenced their salute of twenty-one guns, while a half dozen locomotives on the railroad track that runs along the river added to the deafening noise by blowing their whistles at the time the Raleigh was passing.

Just before arriving almost at Grant's tomb the cruiser slowed down preparatory to turning, and, while the cheering and whistle-blowing and other noises were at their height, two six-pounder guns on the Raleigh commenced their salute of twenty-one guns. The last shot had hardly died away when the Alvarado and Sandoval opened with their national salute, and a battery on shore joined in the salute to General Grant. When the salutes were concluded the Raleigh turned slowly and headed down the river, her escorts turning at the same time.

SPANIARDS RESENTFUL.

American Opera Singer Hissed by an Audience at Seville.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail, recounting an interview he had had with Mme. Emma Nevada, the first American operatic singer who has visited Spain since the war, says: "Mme. Nevada's managers have arranged an operatic tour, but on the first night, at Seville, though the house was bought up, the curtain rose on empty seats. The opera was 'Lucia di Lammermoor.' In the second act all the elite arrived together, but turned their backs to the stage and talked ostentatiously until the end of the opera, when on returning to acknowledge a burst of applause, Nevada was roundly hissed.

"At Madrid the Queen Regent was informed of the occurrence. Her Majesty invited Nevada to a soiree at the palace and presented to her a diamond and sapphire bracelet.

Twelve Miners Cremated.

A mining disaster in which 12 men lost their lives is reported from the Sierra Majada mining camp, located in the state of Coahuila, Mex., 50 miles south of Fresnillo, Tex. An explosion of force occurred in the Veda Rica silver mine and before all the miners could get to the surface the dry timbers were on fire, the fierce flames barring exit.

SUBSTITUTE FOR ELECTRICITY.

Compressed Air Used as a Motive Power for New York Street Cars.

A trial of the compressed air system, by which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of New York, intends to operate all of its lines now equipped with electricity was given a trial Monday morning.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Little Rock, Arkansas, is to have a state building to cost \$1,000,000. A government cable connecting Canada and Australia is said to be projected.

Charles Dudley Warner, the author and editor, is seriously ill at New Orleans.

In another year New York City will have a population of more than 8,000,000.

New York City is trying to get the Republican and Democratic conventions next year.

Andrew Carnegie has presented the Lutheran Church of Ligonier, Pa., with a fine pipe organ.

"Ben Hur" will be dramatized. Lew Wallace after great pressure, reluctantly gave his consent.

The body of Mrs. Ada B. Lyles, of Columbus, formerly Ada Bayley, of Barnesville, O., was found in Spurtin Duvall creek, New York.

A liquor combine, to include the most important distilleries in the country has been completed at Chicago. A capital of \$200,000,000 is reported.

Fire in the block of houses in Cleveland bounded by Lake, Bank, Academy and St. Clair streets did \$1,000,000 damage and 12 persons were injured.

Forty-seven thousand barrels of flour constituted the cargo of the steamship Lenox which cleared from Portland, Ore., last Monday for Oriental ports.

Prof. W. O. Atwater tried experiments with canned roast beef on three young men and found that in every instance a loss of appetite followed, with lassitude.

D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has presented \$50,000 to Berea (Ky.) College; which is to be used as an endowment fund, the university having raised \$150,000 as required.

At Toledo, O. A. K. Basore, Charles H. Hays and Edwin Mercer were seized by Inspector Holmes (in using the mails for immoral purposes. They are all prominent in the city.

The cruiser Chicago will leave for South African ports next week. The purpose of the cruise is to show the United States flag to the people of Africa.

Philadelphia capitalists are alleged to be trying to organize a company with \$25,000,000 capital to control the trolley roads of Pennsylvania outside Philadelphia.

In competition with locomotive builders of the world, the Cooke Company of Paterson, N. J., received an order from Wales for five locomotives for the Borry Railroad.

Mrs. Mary McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, has been appointed by Governor Roosevelt a commissioner to the 1900 exposition in Paris, to represent the state of New York.

Rev. J. S. A. Henry has tendered his resignation as pastor of the La Salle Avenue Baptist church in Chicago, to become superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of New York state.

Sixteen workmen from Pittsburgh were imported into Canada recently. The Dominion government claims that this is contrary to the alien contract law and wants the foreigners removed at once.

Mrs. Christian Eckroate and Mrs. Laura Huwig, her stepdaughter, identified Mrs. George Saxton, the woman they saw shoot George Saxton, the President's brother-in-law, at Canton, Ohio.

President Barrows, of Oberlin college, Oberlin, O., has announced a reward of \$20,000 for the purpose of building and equipping a chemical laboratory. The building is to be ready for use by next fall.

Richard Croker appeared before the legislative investigating committee of New York last Monday. He admitted that he had political influence and that he was a firm believer that the voters belong to the spoils.

The law of West Virginia provides that a man convicted the third time for theft must be sentenced to prison for life. This sentence was imposed upon Frank Johnson a few days ago at Wheeling for stealing \$20 worth of brass.

Prospectors who arrived at Seattle from Alaska bring news that there are at least 400 prospectors on the Edmondson trail between Dese Lake and Hudson Bay post on the Lizard river, most of whom are in destitute circumstances.

Madison Powers, aged 85, a wealthy farmer living near Colby, Trumbull county, O., was attacked by an enraged bull in a pasture in the rear of his barn Thursday night, and gored to death before assistance reached him.

Bon bons, each containing five grains of arsenic were distributed to friends by Mrs. Charles Morey, of Hastings, Neb., last Wednesday. All became deathly sick. The candy had been left at the home of Mrs. Morey while she was absent.

Andrew Carnegie has contributed to the circulating library, maintained by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, \$1,000. This library is moved along the line and established in the towns it thus supplied with books. The library makes the circuit every ten days.

Because her fiancé had re-enlisted in the regular army and written her that he was going to Manila to remain three years, Miss Etta Wilson, daughter of County Judge William Wilson, of Montrose, Mo., committed suicide Thursday night by shooting.

John Collins and Mrs. Ingersoll, who are under indictment at Chicago for the kidnaping of little Gerald Lapiner Decoration Day, were released on bonds of \$10,000 each Wednesday. The alleged abductors will be placed on exhibition in a local dime museum.

The trial of Mrs. George, charged with the murder of Saxton, the President's brother-in-law, is now in progress at Canton, O. No direct evidence has as yet been presented, although witnesses testified that on different occasions she had threatened Saxton.

At Avilla, 20 miles north of Ft. Wayne, Ind., Walter Goodrich, aged 19, shot his brother Wallace, aged 35, and then blew his brains out. The brothers had quarreled over who should hitch up a horse, and the shooting was the result. The wounded brother will not live.

Over 3,000 people of all classes banqueted with William Jennings Bryan at the dollar dinner in the Grand Central Palace, New York last Saturday. Mr. Bryan was given a tremendous reception. In his speech he predicted that in 1900 the Democratic platform will have for its principal planks free coinage of silver and declarations against imperialism and trusts.

CANNOT HOLD CONQUERED CITIES.

American progress in the Philippines must cease. The army now possesses several strongholds and desirable positions, but in order to maintain these large garrisons must be established. These garrisons have slowly reduced Gen. Lawton's fighting forces, and he now finds that further invasion is impossible. Accordingly, the territory will be evacuated and the troops will return to Manila.

Gen. Lawton says that it will take 100,000 men to pacify the natives. Then he could force his way to the end of the islands.

It has been known for some time that General Otis was extending his lines throughout the island. The main purpose of his movements in the last two months was to drive the rebels away from Manila, thus avoiding international complications over the destruction of property of foreign residents.

The fact that many volunteers may elect to return to the United States, in view of the exchange of treaty ratifications, it is believed by some to explain the recall of Lawton's force. General Otis has reported in all his dispatches that the volunteers desired to remain until the rebellion was suppressed, but this may be taken as reflecting the views of the officers rather than those of the enlisted men.

To conservative officers. It has appeared that General Otis was advancing his lines and distributing his men throughout a section of the country from which no immediate benefit would be derived. The rebels which General Lawton has been pursuing number less than 3,000.

Secretary Alger and other War Department officials deny that the President is considering the calling of 35,000 men for two years authorized by the army bill. It is asserted that the present force of the regular army is amply able to cope with existing conditions in the Philippines.

General Otis has advised against the calling of natives in the Philippines for the present. He does not believe they would be loyal to the United States and fears to put arms into their hands.

The rainy season begins May 15, and it is possible that all offensive operations will be discontinued for a time. It will be almost impossible to operate against the rebels during that season.

War has become so commonplace an experience to Manila that the average citizen no longer thinks of becoming excited over it. Every night some point of the horizon is crimsoned by the reflection from burning huts kindled by the soldiers to deprive the insurgents of hiding places. Every night's quiet is broken by the firing from the ever encompassing hills. Every morning brings its pitiful little consignment of uncomplaining wounded to the hospital. Manila forms an American oasis in the island of Luzon. Around the city stretches a thin line, fifteen miles long, of entrenched soldiers.

The Philippine goes into the field unincumbered with useless baggage. Trousers or drawers, a shirt worn outside of them, a straw hat, cartridge belt and rifle, a section of bamboo stalk with which rice, a handkerchief, sometimes sandals—these form the equipment of a Philippine soldier.

Calocan Church is a picture of the havoc of war. There General MacArthur has had his headquarters. The roof is sky-blue, the walls are gilt stars, has jagged holes where shells from Dewey's ships came through. Within the chancel rail is the office of the staff, and the pulpits are used for desks, a telephone hangs beside the altar of a saint, while the telegraph sticks incessantly in an alcove. Cots and hammocks fill the body of the church where soldiers are sprawled out smoking and reading when off duty. A hospital occupies a chapel in the corner.

An Irish Parliament.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan-Edmondson, Bart. senior whip of the anti-Parnellites' party and member of parliament for the west division of Kerry, has written a letter to the government papers suggesting that each of the Irish county councils at their first meeting appoint two delegates to meet in Dublin for the purpose of considering matters of national interest, and thus forming a people's parliament.

Huge Bridge Collapses.

The temporary superstructure of the big Willis avenue bridge being built over the Harlem river at New York collapsed a few days ago, killing four men and seriously injuring six, one of whom may die. Twelve or more other workmen also received injuries.

The dead are: Lewis Beattie, William Delaney, 45 years old, Walter Delaney, his son, 22 years old, Thomas Grady, mason's helper.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Gen. Brooke has abolished municipal import duties at Havana.

The Cuban army muster rolls, presented to Gen. Brooke a few days ago number 45,000 men.

The Tenth Pennsylvania regiment has been relieved at Malabo by the Fifty-first Iowa, and sent back to Cavite.

The Cuban public schools formerly under the provincial deputations, are to be controlled henceforth by the central government.

Eight hundred recruits for regiments in Cuba, including 475 from Columbus, sailed from New York for Havana Saturday on the transport Meade.

The transport Crook has arrived at Ponce, where she will receive the remainder of the dead soldiers in Porto Rico and bring them to the United States.

It is the universal opinion in the army that hostilities will not cease until 50,000 American troops are in- stalled on Luzon to hold the successive captures and to keep all the lines of communication open.

General Otis said that the American forces have crushed the insurgent government and will not cease operations against the guerrillas during the rainy season. Troops will be sent by sea to land north of Aguinaldo's forces.

The bodies of soldiers who have died of yellow fever in Cuba will not be sent to this country until next winter.

Aguinaldo's army is now divided into a northern army and a southern army, with no means of communication between them. It can be said that the free fight is at an end, but it cannot be said that the war is over by any means.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

One of Their Number is Hurt in a Saloon Fight and They Burn the Place.

Soldiers wearing the uniform of the United States were carousing in a saloon just outside of the Presidio reservation at San Francisco last Sunday. As usual a fight ensued. Private Charles T. King, Company G, Twenty-third Infantry was so brutally beaten that he cannot live. He was taken to the Presidio reservation, and his supposed assailant, Private Clark, placed in the guard house. Shortly after someone started the story among the troops that King was dead. Despite the denials of the officers the report spread, and by midnight the men had become wildly excited.

Soon after dark nearly 1,000 of them proceeded to the saloon where the row had occurred, and after gutting its interior they set it in several places, no one daring to interfere. The incendiaries in uniform established an impromptu bucket brigade and prevented the adjoining buildings from catching fire. During the progress of the flames soldiers are said to have discharged many shots of the air and indulged in much hilarity.

When the house had been reduced to ashes they returned to the reservation and were promptly placed under arrest by Colonel Freeman, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, commandant of the post.

A NOBLE GIFT.

Death of the Ill-Fated Andrews Family Releases a Million Dollars.

The will of the late Wallace C. Andrews, who, with his wife, perished in a fire at his home in New York City on Friday last, was filed for probate last Thursday. After making bequests of \$10,000 to each of his sisters, the will provides that the residue of the estate shall be held in trust for the benefit of his wife during her life. Upon her death \$500,000 shall be divided among six relatives named, among whom is Mrs. Gamaliel St. John, who perished in the fire, and Mr. Andrews' sisters, Lucy Ann Moore and Phebe R. Moore.

All the residue of the estate in excess of \$500,000 will go to the establishment of an institution for the education of girls. The institution shall be located in Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio, on what is known as the "Williams' farm." The idea of the school is to furnish an elementary education to girls between the ages of 10 and 15, and to make them independent and self supporting. One-tenth of the amount is to be used for the erection of suitable buildings and the remainder to running the school. In case the one-tenth is not sufficient, the executors of the will are directed to allow the money to accumulate until enough is at hand. Mrs. Andrews is dead the money for the home is secured at once. Estimates of the Andrews' estate place its value at \$1,500,000.

GOSPEL LITERATURE.

The American Tract Society Published Bible Truths in 153 Languages.

At the Washington annual meeting of the American Tract society Field Secretary Judson Swift's report called attention to the fact that the specific work of the society was to carry the Gospel message to the churches of the world, computed by him at one-third of our population. He reported that Sabbath desecration seemed to be upon the increase owing to the multiplied Sabbath diversions. The periodicals printed during the year were about 1,500,000, and the monthlies since the beginning of issue, 212,000,000. The society publishes the Gospel in 153 languages and dialects. The society's work is interdenominational and evangelical. It precedes and supplements church evangelism.

Though its collection goes from house to house in the sparsely settled rural districts and densely populated wards of our cities. Since the organization of colportage over 15,000,000 family visits have been made and upwards of nine million families have been prayed with or spoken to on the subject of personal religion.

The grants of cash and electrotypes to foreign missions to produce a literature in native languages amounts to about \$200,000.

The society during the late year distributed over seven and a half million pages of Christian literature in the army and navy, sending over 250,000 pages to the Philippine islands, and is now publishing extensively in Spanish language for missionary work in the newly acquired islands. It is furthermore distributing Christian literature in the Mormon homes of Utah, through a system of colporteur wagons and missionaries.

Ship Builders Combine.

The combination of great lake shipyards, so long planned, has finally been completed. The capital stock of the new concern is \$30,000,000, and its name will be the American Shipbuilding Company. The new company includes the Chicago Ship Building Company, the Great Lakes Shipbuilding Company, the Cleveland Ship Building Company, the Detroit Dry Dock Company, and the American Steel Barge Company. The owners of the plants selling out agree to take 50 per cent of the amount to be paid for them in stock.

Volunteers May Return.

Under the clause of the army law allowing the re-enlistment of volunteers for six months who are serving in the Philippines, there will be no organization of any kind as a result of the exchange of ratifications of peace.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

It is considered certain in Washington that Count d'Arcoz will be the new Spanish minister.

Before the beef committee Gen. Sharlot testified that he was satisfied with the beef which he received in Cuba. Vice-President Hobart is still very ill. Even President McKinley is not permitted to enter the sick chamber.

United States consuls who were obliged to leave their posts before the war have been ordered back to Spain. The losses of our troops in the Philippines since August are: Killed, 188; died of wounds, 48; died of disease, 255.

Spain has appointed the Duke of Arcos minister to Washington. The Duke is married to Virginia Lowery, of Washington.

A silk banner, a combination of the British and American flags, sent by the Merchants' Association of Amoy, China, to President McKinley, reached New York Monday.

The Belgian National Federation of Miners has issued a call for an immediate strike for a 3 per cent increase in wages in all the four great coal basins of Belgium.

Two hundred girl students in a St. Petersburg high school have been discharged. The girls had participated in a strike several weeks ago.

BODIES OF AMERICANS MUTILATED.

United States and English Sailors Ambushed by the Followers of Mataafa—Incited to Battle by Germans.

News was received in Washington last Thursday that four Americans and two British soldiers were killed in ambush on the Island of Samoa on April 1. The deed was committed by the followers of Mataafa, who had been deposed some time ago by the British and American officers, in spite of Germany's protest. The fight took place on a German plantation and the owner is now held a prisoner on board a British man-of-war charged with inciting the natives to ambush the British and Americans.

Dispatches received from Apia, Samoa, April 1, say that a party of 165 American and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, after having been caught in an ambush on a German plantation that day. The expedition was led by Lieut. A. H. Freeman of the British third-class cruiser Tauranga.

Lieut. Freeman and Lieut. P. L. Lansdale and Ensign J. R. Monaghan of the United States cruiser Philadelphia were left dead on the field. Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieut. Lansdale and was shot in retreating.

Two British and two American sailors were also killed.

The natives engaged were some of Mataafa's warriors. They severed the heads of the British and American officers killed. Priests of the French mission afterwards brought the heads into Apia.

It is extremely annoying that just as Germany, Great Britain and America were about to come to an understanding in regard to the appointment of a joint commission to control the affairs of the Samoans, that the news of the ambush should affect the plans.

That Germany was opposed to the American and the British at Samoa, and supported Mataafa is well-known. This and the report that the recent massacre occurred on a German plantation may result in a misunderstanding which will hasten a British-American alliance against Germany, perhaps against Europe.

It is expected that the British Government will immediately strengthen its forces in Samoa by some soldiers, and in the example set by such a movement lies the greatest danger, Government officers say, to a continuance of friendly feeling between the protectorate Powers. If troops are sent to Samoa and the presence of British and American soldiers is regarded as almost absolutely necessary for the protection of the lives of Englishmen and Americans from the powerful following of Mataafa, from whom the Germans, of course, are in no danger—it is probable that Germany will increase her forces in Apia. The danger that will come from these actions on the part of the three Powers is obvious.

While the killing of American and British officers and blue jackets is regarded in Washington as directly traceable to the incendiary proclamation of Herr Bismarck, the German Consul General at Apia, our Government will reserve any representations to Germany on the subject until full official reports have been received from Admiral Kautz and the British representatives.

The British cruiser Wallaroo and the British gunboat Goldfinch have been ordered to proceed to Samoa.

The minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, announced in the reichstag last Friday that an agreement had been arrived at with Great Britain with regard to sending a commission to Samoa.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

Looting Chinamen Have Their Queues Cut Off by Americans.

The incoming mails from Manila bring many queer stories of the war now in progress between the United States troops and insurgents. When MacArthur led the first onslaught to the north upon the insurgent strongholds the United States military commanders were amazed at the non-combatants.

The Chinese took a leading part in this looting, beginning it before the retreating insurgents' forces, were fairly out of the town. They apparently had no conception of the enormity of their offense, and it had been reluctantly concluded to shoot some of these Chinese looters for the sake of example, when a young officer cut off the queues of a half-dozen Chinese who had been taken red handed, and looting stopped and the Chinese disappeared as if by magic from the whole province.

Sleeping Cars Interfere With Hotels.

The railroads have made a new rule for the Grand Army National encampment in Philadelphia next September. Heretofore it has been customary to set back sleeping and dining cars and allow them to be used by the veterans for sleeping and eating purposes during an encampment.

The railroads have given notice that such a custom cannot be followed this year or hereafter. It is claimed that the cars congest the streets. It also appears that the hotel owners and business men who contribute largely to meet the expenses of the meetings object to the storing car arrangement, saying it keeps money away from those who make the encampment possible.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Madrid cabinet has decided to sell at auction the floating dock at Havana.

Pekin papers say the kaiser proposes to make his brother Prince Henry, king of Shan Tung, China.

English railroad employes want American couples introduced as a great saving to life and limb.

Over 20,000 students are said to have left the Russian universities because of brutal treatment by the consacks, scarcity of food and political outbreaks.

An attempt to assassinate the ameer of Afghanistan failed and the culprit was captured on Russian territory.

Conservative papers approve while others are alarmed by the kaiser's determination to destroy Berlin's self-governing powers.

The Belgian National Federation of Miners has issued a call for an immediate strike for a 3 per cent increase in wages in all the four great coal basins of Belgium.

Two hundred girl students in a St. Petersburg high school have been discharged. The girls had participated in a strike several weeks ago.

PLEASED WITH CUBA.

Secretary Alger Would Not Now Consent to the Surrender of Porto Rico.

Secretary of War Alger returned to Washington last Saturday from his trip to Cuba and Porto Rico, where he spent the last three weeks making a personal investigation of conditions in those islands. During his trip he conferred with the commanding officers of the Cuban provinces, visiting four provinces personally. His reception everywhere was of the most cordial character. In an interview Secretary Alger said:

"I had no adequate idea of the wonderful results of Cuba and Porto Rico before my personal investigation and I return to Washington with renewed faith. I would not now consent to the surrender of Porto Rico. The duty we have taken upon ourselves of holding Cuba in trust for civilization is a noble one.

"The problems are meeting satisfactory solution and I see no reason to fear the future. Havana is beginning to feel the benefits of American control and the advance and development will be enormous. People of the United States must certainly realize what cleanliness in Havana and other Cuban cities means for this country and that with removal of unsanitary conditions the scourge of fever will not continue to menace our southern states, though there will be sporadic cases of money invested there will be guaranteed directly cost us, while the indirect benefit to business through the removal of disturbing fear is incalculable.

"I was agreeably surprised to find so little distress in the islands. The amount of rations for distribution among the people is rapidly decreasing.

"I believe it is a mistake to believe that fortunes can be made quickly in Cuba, though there is a great deal of money to be made. The amount of rations for distribution among the people is rapidly decreasing.

"I never saw anywhere a finer body of men than the American soldiers now in Cuba. They are like princes, athletic in build and bronzed and hearty in appearance. The people respect the authority of the United States and are as a whole a noble and peaceful. All the American troops are being quartered in excellent permanent barracks.

EXCLUDED FROM SOCIETY.

New Ambassador From Mexico Receives the Cold Shoulder—Caused Maximilian's Death.

The shadow of Maximilian's death in Mexico has followed the new ambassador, Senor Asproz, to Washington, and it threatens to make his position there, from a social point of view at least, unpleasant and possibly difficult.

At the time Maximilian's career closed in Mexico, Senor Asproz was the prosecuting attorney for the republic, and Maximilian's wife was securing the verdict that Maximilian must die. The rulers of Austria and Belgium have never forgiven those who were connected with the Maximilian tragedy, so that Senor Asproz is persona non grata to those sovereigns. Maximilian's wife was a Belgian princess. Most of the European diplomats are influenced by their relations with the Austrian and Belgian representatives.

At two elegant functions in Asproz's honor last week, a dinner and a reception, the European diplomats invited to meet the new member of the diplomatic circle were conspicuous by their absence, taking occasion on the following day to call and explain the reason for not accepting the invitation. At a musical given by the Belgian minister and Countess Lichtweld, Saturday evening, every body invited except Senor Asproz and his family.

OUR SPANISH MINISTER.

Bellamy Storer Will Represent the United States at Spain.

The war which has existed between the United States and Spain since April 21, 1898, terminated Tuesday with the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty. Coincident with this, President McKinley issued his proclamation declaring that the war was at an end, and the appointment of Bellamy Storer was determined upon as United States minister to Spain.

Bellamy Storer's selection for the Madrid mission is a distinct promotion in the diplomatic line. He is minister to Belgium. The difference in compensation is not considerable, but the new minister to Madrid will have important duties to perform, including the early negotiation of a general treaty of trade and comity. Mr. Storer is 52 years old, and was born in Cincinnati. He was graduated from Harvard in 1867.

Generals Mustered Out.

An order issued by the war department to-day musters out the following general officers: Gen. Samuel D. May-Jones, James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Jos. Wheeler, John F. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, William Ludlow, Leonard Wood.

Brig-Gen. George W. Davis, Theodore Schwab, Lloyd Wheaton, Charles King, Frederick D. Grant, Robert P. Hughes, Samuel Oversehere, Irving Hale and Robert H. Hall.

The above named officers are mustered out to enable them to accept commissions as general officers of volunteers under the act of March 2, 1899. It is expected they will soon be re-appointed as brigadier generals under that act.

Havana Wants More Privileges.

La Luche, of Havana, prints a proclamation issued by Gen. Leonard Wood at Santiago, April month ago giving the Cubans in that province the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus and all the rights enjoyed by Americans under the constitution of the United States. The proclamation forbids causeless arrests, the infliction of cruel or unjust punishment and the holding of prisoners incommunicado.

La Luche will ask Gov. Gen. Brooke to issue a similar proclamation at Havana.

Killed by a Cuban Policeman.

Patrick John Tights, of Company