

PALMA IN CUBA

President-Elect in Land That Exiled Him.

GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Gibara Harbor, the First Stopping Place, Gaily Decorated With Native and American Flags—Public Ceremonies Held.

President-elect Palma, en route to Havana, stops at Gibara, and delivers an address to the people, in which he urges them to drop politics and work for the development of the island. Delegations from all parts of the island were on hand to join in the welcome to the President-elect. He has now proceeded on his way.

NEW YORK, April 21.—General Tomas Estrada Palma, President-elect of the Cuban Republic, who arrived on the steamer Adm. Farragut from Old Point Comfort, Va., was greeted as a Gibara, Cuba, dispatch to the Tribune, with great enthusiasm. Gibara's population of 800 was augmented by as many more who came from all parts of the island, from Havana, to Santiago, to pay homage to a man they love. During the voyage the weather was magnificent, and General Palma's showings of seasickness were not realized.

When the steamer anchored in Gibara harbor, a salute of 21 guns greeted General Palma. His face brightened at the sound, before him. How different was the return to Cuba! He left in chains and came back with his path literally strewn with roses. The harbor was a kaleidoscope of color and animation. From every shore came a group of citizens, waving the flag of Cuba Libre, and the Stars and Stripes. Old friends who had known General Palma in the Ten Years' War and had shared with him the hardships and sufferings of the struggle, came on board and embraced him. Many were in tears. The vessel was soon crowded with members of the committee representing different cities who came on in steamers and launches, which were decorated from stem to stern, from the mast to the water-line.

After a quarter of an hour of informal talk, General Palma and his party were taken ashore in a launch. It was when he put his foot on the pier that the pent-up enthusiasm of his companions broke out in a shout of welcome. He was greeted by the natives as they crowded around the President-elect which could have been heard clear across the bay. Major Cespedes spoke a few words of welcome and then proposed "That the first President of the Cuban Republic." They were given with a will.

With the village band playing the Cuban hymn, a procession was formed to the principal street, whence the President-elect and members of the committee were drawn in a carriage by a score of stalwart Cubans to the City Hall. Every place of vantage along the route was filled. Men, women and children crowded and pushed to embrace and shake the hands of the veteran.

Archways had been built across every street which led to the City Hall. Not a house in all Gibara was without decoration in some kind of form. From every balcony the flag of Cuba Libre, and almost as many were displayed the flag of the United States, while the red and yellow colors of Spain were conspicuous in the houses.

There were sounds of music and the palms figured prominently in the decorations. A procession, headed by a detachment of the Tenth United States Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Hart, and made up of local civic societies, school children and women, proceeded with the Palma party to the City Hall, where General Palma sat in a high-backed chair, bowing in response to the cheers.

He was deeply affected by the demonstration. The ceremonies at the City Hall consisted of speeches by the Mayor, members of the Council, General Palma and Gonzales de Quesada. Mayor Cespedes spoke eloquently of the gratitude that the Cuban people owed to General Palma, and the honor of being the first to receive the first Chief Executive of Cuba Libre. His countrymen, he said, trusted General Palma implicitly, and would give him every way toward a successful administration of his office.

General Palma, in responding, spoke with some difficulty, as he was almost overcome by the reception given him. He began by proposing that Cuba Libre and for the United States. He said the Cuban people should, with the inauguration of their independent government, abandon politics and give their attention to the betterment and reconstruction of their country. It was his ambition to bring the various elements together, so that they may all work to one end—the upbuilding of Cuba. He promised to devote henceforth all his time, knowledge and energy to bringing about this result. He frequently was interrupted with cries of "Viva Palma! Viva Cuba Libre!"

The Mayor then granted him the freedom of the city. Senor de Quesada, in his speech, said that the new republic now exists between the two peoples was an omen of future peace and prosperity; that their interests were so closely allied that it was to be mutual in the personal relations so apparent in the demonstration.

General Palma then held a public reception, and was overwhelmed with congratulations and good wishes. The procession returned, and the party was escorted to a private house, where the people insisted on again bearing from the President-elect a personal invitation to return to the balcony. It was with reluctance that they dispersed when he withdrew for a few hours' rest and conference with his friends. There was little of the former, however, for all day there was a constant flow of visitors to pay their respects in person. The exercises culminated in the evening in a banquet and ball at the Union Club.

President-elect Palma and his party left Gibara this afternoon for Holguin. In an interview, Senor Palma said he was combining the Cuban and American telegraph services under one head and make General Fernandez Figueredo director of the united department. He has decided to appoint Juan Rios Rivera Chief of Cuban Customs; Carlos Palma Secretary of State, and Senor Rios Secretary of Instruction. The President-elect said he regarded the Spanish element in Cuba as an indispensable factor in the happiness of the future republic.

Rathbone Released on Bail. HAVANA, April 21.—Ex-Director of Post E. G. Rathbone has been released on bail.

Entire Family Found Dead. CHICAGO, April 21.—Dead in a stuffy bedroom in a crowded tenement quarter in State street, the bodies of an entire colored family, numbering seven persons, were found tonight, gnawed by rats and in an advanced state of decomposition. The police incline to a theory of murder and suicide by poison. The family is that of Jones Butler, an upholsterer, and consisted of Butler, his wife and five children.

RARE BIRDS' EGGS.

Many Difficulties Encountered in Collecting Them.

Boston Herald. Many boys are interested in oology, but a peculiar fact in collecting birds' eggs is the wide difference in value of the eggs of the same family of birds. For instance, there is the great family of hawks. Some hawks' eggs are worth only a few cents each, and other hawks' eggs find a ready sale at \$2, \$5 and \$7 each. The eggs of a marsh hawk, a red-backed hawk, and a copper hawk may be bought for 20 cents each, but the broad-winged hawks' eggs will bring \$4 each the world over. The eggs of Swainson's hawk and the buff-breasted hawk are worth \$1.50 each.

The osprey or fish hawk (Pandion haliaetus) is one of the most interesting birds. Its nest is found in Europe and America, especially along the coast of California. The bird's nest is made of sticks, twigs and mud, and is sometimes four feet in diameter, in some great spreading tree close beside a body of water, generally an inlet or a marshy bay from the sea. The nest is composed of sticks, twigs, mud, and sometimes of moss, reeds, sea moss and foliage. A more slowly builder is scarcely known in bird architecture. The osprey sometimes uses the same nest for several seasons, going South in Winter and returning in Summer. Five eggs are almost always laid at one time. The male bird assists in incubation. He supplies the female with food and often takes a turn at sitting on the eggs while Mrs. Osprey goes in search of her own meal.

The swallowtail kite was once observed in Pennsylvania by Audubon, but these hawks are never seen nowadays north of Virginia, and seldom north of Georgia. They are quite common in Louisiana and are on the coast of Mexico and Lower California. They are unusually susceptible of man's approach. They are wonderful flyers. They feed on the wing and chase insects in the air for hours without alighting. With the exception of the frigate bird, nothing in feathers lives so much on the wing as the swallowtail kite hawk.

Its nest is always among the foliage of a tall tree, remote from any human habitation or other birds. The eggs are generally four in number, are greenish white color, with a few irregular spots of dark brown at the lower end. They are valuable now, \$30 being paid for two at a sale not long since. The eggs of the golden eagle are also becoming valuable. A dozen years ago these eggs could be bought in London and New York for about \$3 apiece. Two years ago several golden eagle eggs were sold at auction in San Francisco for \$32 each. The rocks and crags of the hills of the Little Islands off the coast of California were said to have been the eyries of thousands of golden eagles half a century ago, but scarcely one of the birds now remains to deck appropriately the landscape. The hunter of golden eagles' eggs earns every penny he gets in the first place, even the man who goes after golden eagles' eggs may not be able to locate a nest of eggs for months, or even several years. In the second place, the eyrie of the golden eagle is placed on the face of some cliff or lowering crag. The nest is made on a projecting shelf or on some gnarled, stunted tree that grows from a cleft in the rock. Almost invariably the nest is in a place inaccessible without extraordinary means and great hazard of human life. The eggs are generally white, with pale brown or purplish blotches, and the size of a common goose egg. Oologists believe that the golden eagle will be extinct in North America by the end of another generation.

The eggs of some common birds of the present day have never been found. There is the robin's egg; for eggs have never been seen. An English oologist kept a man going up and down the coast of Labrador for weeks purposely to get a robin's egg. But it was in vain. In the same way, the eggs of the frigate bird, but it breeds so far North and so remote from any civilization that no scientific oologist can ever get to its nest. "For the young of the frigate bird," says the oologist, "I have taken to wing the frigate bird, this is so commonly seen at sea on the Pacific and off the West Indies, is such a solitary bird and is so seldom in its nest during the hours of daylight that its eggs are rare. It seems strange, but the eggs of so well-known a bird as the sandpiper have never been found, and are almost priceless."

ABSENCE OF GRAY HAIR. A Stranger's Comment on Members of the House of Representatives.

Washington Star. "I visited the House of Representatives the other day," remarked a stranger, "and I was impressed by one or two facts which interested me."

"In this, one of the two great legislative bodies of the United States, I expected to see a great many, the majority, in fact, of the members of venerable aspect. I could but observe the absence of gray heads among the Representatives. In short, men of venerable aspect were so largely in the minority that I was at once struck with the fact. Most of the members appeared to be young men, and there were under the age of middle life. I pointed out many of the gentlemen on the floor of youthful appearance, and asked the doorman if they were really members of the House. He replied in the affirmative. He pointed to a man who was a member, and seemed surprised that I should ask the question. I consider this fact a striking illustration of the possibilities for the young man in American political life. As I am an outsider, and used to seeing gray heads in high legislative and executive positions on the Continent, the contrast was the more marked. I pointed out the fact to the bill under debate had been before the House for several days, was bitterly contested, and that much 'feeling' existed on either side. The 'feeling' was referred to by the speaker as 'feeling' to me. 'If Americans consider the debates in the lower House to be 'unimpaired,' they should see what a really animated debate amounts to in the French Chamber of Deputies. They would experience a change of mind."

"I could also but remark upon the limited space in the galleries allotted to the general public, and I was informed that this space had been even more curtailed during a reconstruction of the interior of the chamber. I pointed out the fact that the best part of the galleries would in this country be given over to the public. At every door but two I was refused admission except upon the production of a card or patronage recommendation. I was a member of the diplomatic corps or one of the official government family. In the space allotted to the public there were not over 30 seats. If that number, of course, the seating capacity of the galleries is not great, but the reserved space must take up over 90 per cent, while I thought the opposite rule would be found to be true."

"Peril" as Seen by Berlin Paper. BERLIN, April 21.—The Berliner Tageblatt expresses the belief that, although the profits of the German lines may temporarily increase, it would be at the cost of free government in the future, and the exposure of German business to destruction, which American foolishness and American conceit of the greatness are sure to bring about. The Berliner paper, continues the Tageblatt, does not lie in American competition, but in the possibility of bold American financiers enlisting German business in unsound schemes.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATION. Steamship Trust Will File Articles for \$150,000,000 Capitalization.

NEW YORK, April 21.—It is stated that the new company to control the Atlantic steamship lines just combined, will be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of about \$150,000,000, says the Journal of Commerce. The underwriting syndicate was organized on the basis of \$100,000,000

stock and \$40,000,000 in 44 per cent bonds. The syndicate is understood to be virtually the same as the one which floated the United States Steel Corporation. It was to have expired on May 15, but has been extended indefinitely, and it is understood that its profits are to constitute the first assessment on account of the shipping deal.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who was reported to have left London Saturday, says a World dispatch from London, deferred his departure until Sunday. He has planned to stay in Paris a few days, and then go to Aix-les-Bains. He was accompanied only by one of his daughters, and nobody was at the station to see him off.

ALLOTMENTS OF STOCK. British Investors Fail to Get as Large a Share as Desired.

LONDON, April 21.—The allotments of stock in the new shipping corporation were all taken up by British members of the syndicate at noon today. What proportion was given to Europe the Morgans decline to say, but evidently it was not nearly so large as desired by the British interests. J. P. Morgan is now in Paris, but from other members of the firm the Associated Press correspondent learns that the corporation will be run almost exactly the same as the United States Steel Corporation, each branch retaining

its individuality, but being subject to the control of the directing body. Regarding the defection of the Cunard, Allan, Anchor and French steamship lines, the Morgan firm views are as follows: "It remains to be seen whether they will come in. We think it is rather a good thing, in some respects, not to get everybody in at the beginning, the idea being that the present combine is quite big enough to do the work, and it is better to get it down to a practical working basis before being too anxious to make a clean sweep."

Anent possible refusal of the British and Continental shareholders to ratify the directors' action, the Associated Press is authoritatively informed that no such contingency is possible, as the corporation already owns a controlling interest in each line, and so far no indications of discontent on the part of the shareholders over the prospective conversion of their present securities have been given.

Later in the day it was announced at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. that the syndicate in control of the steamship companies had decided to place their headquarters here and abroad. No details as to allotments of stock are given.

TERMS TO GERMAN. Will Not Be Outvoted by Anglo-American Interests.

BERLIN, April 21.—The general terms under which the German steamship companies have joined the Anglo-American line are understood to be as follows: "First—The German lines are to have equal representation on the board of control to prevent their being outvoted by the Anglo-American interests. The German companies will thus preserve their independence, and will no more be controlled by their associates than they will control them."

Second—A pro rata distribution of profits, according to tonnage, will be made.

Third—The German companies are to share in the advantage derived from what ever agreement the combination makes with the American railways.

Besides these principles, which broadly outline the basis of the contract under which the union of the German lines is brought about, reports of other ideas, less easily understood, are in circulation. These are based upon seemingly authoritative information. One of these reports is that it is the purpose of the allied lines to prevent or regulate such matters as the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railroad. At the same time, the German companies are to have a right of veto on the subject.

American Mules for Cape Town. NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The steamship Tampa, which sailed today with American mules for Cape Town.

HAVANA, April 21.—Elhu Root, Secretary of War, and his family, arrived here today.

MORGAN ALARMS BRITISH

PRESS MUCH PERTURBED OVER STEAMSHIP COMBINE.

Want to Be Friends With America, but Object to Being Swallowed Up.

LONDON, April 21.—What is called the "Morganism" of the greater section of the Atlantic ferry is causing much perturbation in Great Britain. The Westminster Gazette suggests it may be entitled to the grave attention of the government, as in some quarters it is imagined that "the vital interests of the empire in time of war may be jeopardized by the new arrangement," and almost in the same breath it reiterates the argument when the combination was first mooted that it would be a powerful peace factor between America and Great Britain, for the great American financiers would first it to their own interests, use their influence against war between the two countries.

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