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NO. 142



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GUBA

The Outrages by Spaniards.

Italian Nobleman Now Incommunicado.

HAVANA, June 1.—Among the foreigners here is the nephew of a Roman cardinal and the son of an Italian general of note. He was a lieutenant on his father's staff and after his departure from Abyssinia he visited the Holy Land, went thence to Barcelona and embarked for Cuba. His name is Victor Emmanuel Dierazza, Count of Guado Polino, a native of Turin. He holds two decorations from his monarch, the Order of the Crown and State and the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

Count Dierazza was arrested by the Spanish authorities while he was endeavoring, they say, to reach the rebel lines, and Weyler has him incommunicado in one of the filthiest cells of Cabanas. He is charged with having come to Cuba as a rebel junta in Paris. At San Antonio de los Baños six poor countrymen, after having been in town two days without food, asked permission from the military commander to go a mile outside of the forts for vegetables. Permission was granted, but half an hour later the local guerrilla force was sent out "to operate against the enemy." The guerrillas met the six pacificos and killed them. Their bodies were brought to town and cut to pieces. In one of the streets the bodies were put on a table with this inscription: "Cuba pig meat for sale; meat of American pigs expected soon."

A MONOPOLIST.
New York, June 1.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says:

Weyler has forbidden the sale of imported meat in Puerto Principe, and is compelling the public to consume only beef purchased from his own agents, proceeding from confiscated cattle rounded up and driven in by his own troops from adjacent districts throughout Santa Clara province.

The situation is the same in towns garrisoned by Spanish troops. Military operations having been virtually suspended, the army being used to further the cattle speculations of the chiefs and military commanders. In one district, that of Sancti Spiritus, the entire battalion of Alonso XIII has been supplied with lassoos and sent in the field as cowboys. The fact has been openly announced in the local Spanish newspapers, and the two steam transports subjects to Weyler's order are kept busy carrying the confiscated cattle to Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo and other good markets.

A strong patriotic force is besieging the port of Baracoa by land. On Tuesday night the Spanish outposts were driven in and the besiegers dashed into the city, but eventually they were compelled to withdraw under a raking artillery fire from the government warship, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, at anchor in the harbor. During the fight in the streets after the insurgents had entered, three Spanish soldiers were killed and eleven were wounded.

Joseph Shelby Buried.
KANSAS CITY, June 1.—A feature of the Memorial services in this city was the interment of the remains of the confederate general J. O. Shelby. The body had reposed in the receiving vault at the Forestville cemetery since the general's death, last winter.

Bicycle Collision.
ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.—Miss Annie Hunter, a young woman of this city, while out bicycling last night with her escort on Whitehall road, was run into by a negro bicyclist, Charles Tate. The negro is dead and the young woman is not expected to live.

Shaken Up.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 1.—A severe earthquake shock was felt in this city, lasting twelve seconds, followed by a shock milder and of shorter duration. The most substantial building in the city rocked perceptibly and some of the occupants were unable to keep their feet. This was the first earthquake reported here since the memorable Charleston quake in August, 1886.

LOUISVILLE.
A distinct earthquake shock was felt in this city. No damage was done. The shock lasted about five seconds. The vibrations passed from north to south.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
An earthquake was felt here. Chimneys were shaken down. Reports from Jonesboro state that the shock was quite severe. People ran into the streets.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
A slight earthquake shock was felt here. The shock was most noticeable in the fire tower and in high buildings.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.
A distinct earthquake shock, shaking and rattling buildings, was felt here. It was as severe as that of August, 1893.

CINCINNATI.
Dispatches report an earthquake felt distinctly all over Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Frank Slavin lasted just 2 minutes in his fight with Joe Butler, of Philadelphia, before the California Club. When time was called Slavin rushed at the colored man, and punched him with his right over the heart. Butler squared himself for the next rush, and met Slavin with his left in the face. Slavin forced the colored man about the ring, swinging right and left, after the fashion of the sweeps of a windmill. Butler caught the Australian on the jaw with a right swing, and the latter fell forward, clapping his dusky opponent above the waist and then fell to the floor and rolled over, with Butler on top. Referee Madden pulled them apart, and Slavin rose in a dazed condition. Butler swung his left on the jaw and the big Australian fell on his back, his head striking the floor with a rebounding thump.

He pulled himself up by the ropes after the referee had counted 10, but was clearly unable to continue the fight. Jimmy Carroll jumped into the ring and threw up the sponge for his principal. The fight was a poor exhibition from a scientific standpoint, neither man showing the least bit of cleverness, both depending on a wild swing to end the fight, which Butler was fortunate in landing first. Slavin may now be permanently classed as a "has been" of the prize ring. He appeared to be in good condition, and was 1 to 2 in the betting.

Raphael defeated Sammy Maxwell, of Scotland, a light weight, in 10 rounds, after a clever exhibition.

Ike Reubenstein knocked Mike Sullivan out in four rounds.

Dies on His Wife's Grave.

OKESDALE, Wash., June 1.—Leonard Nihoul, a pioneer resident of this section, committed suicide at Pine City, fourteen miles west of here, under circumstances unusually tragic. Late at night he went to the cemetery where the body of his first wife was buried, took a fatal dose of strychnine, then fired a ball into his brain. The body was found the next day lying across the grave.

Nihoul had been living in Spokane, where he conducted a little cigar and confectionery store. He had a second wife, and it is said that they did not live happily. His first wife committed suicide at Pine City four years ago. A note was found on Nihoul's body requesting that his grave be decorated with flowers on Memorial day.

The Rhode Island legislature has passed a wide tire law.

CONGRESSIONAL

The House Has Adjourned.

Tariff Delay Causing Trouble -- Indian Outbreak not Serious.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—There was a good attendance on the floor in the house and galleries, notwithstanding the outside attractions. On account of the day the Republican leaders had consented to a recess. They decided to have a conference report on the Indians and sundry civil bill acted on as soon as possible, but did not wish to work on Memorial day. Some of the Democrats were disposed to concede this, but others declared that the Republicans, having made a rule for semi-weekly sessions, must abide by it.

When the Journal was read Lewis protested against its approval, saying that there was "no constitutional house that can legally approve" the Journal, and if there was, it could not be approved in the manner and form adopted, and give notice that he merely filed his protest to act upon it in the future, as might seem best.

Then Cannon asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to make immediately available funds for the government printing office, which had been provided in the general deficiency bill. The appropriations for the printing office were exhausted, he said, and work there must be stopped tomorrow, unless some provision for it was made.

"Does the gentleman think this a proper way to legislate?" asked Richardson.

Cannon explained that the house had done its duty when it passed the deficiency bill some time ago, and the fault was with the senate.

The discussion was voted to Simpson who said he must object to legislation today, as he understood it was the plan to take a recess in honor of the dead.

Then the motion of Dingly to adjourn till tomorrow was carried.

Situation Serious.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Indian trouble in Southern Montana reported from Helena was announced to the authorities of the war department last week, and in the opinion of officials is not likely to be followed by serious results. The first knowledge of the affair came in a telegram from Colonel Sheridan, and adjutant-general of the department at St. Paul. At present the department has no commander, owing to recent retirements among the major-generals, and the brigadier-generals, and the delays in assigning the new commands among the colonels recently promoted. So Secretary Alger himself is responsible for the command, and he is directing affairs through Adjutant-General Ruggles.

Colonel Sheridan's telegram was received last Friday and simply stated that a report had come to headquarters at St. Paul that two white men, herders, had been killed near Lamar Deer reservation in Southern Montana. To guard against trouble, two troops of cavalry were ordered from Custer. They started last Friday, and since then no dispatch had come to the war department, though it is possible Alger, who is now at West Point, may have been telegraphed. The absence of further reports from the troops satisfies the war department that the trouble has been quieted for they say they would be sure to hear if anything so serious as the killing of troops had occurred. Moreover, the agency where the men are reported to have been killed is in charge of an army officer, Captain Stouch; who, it is said, has the entire confidence of the Indians and is capable of dealing with them without friction, if not interfered with from outside sources.

There is a disposition at the department to attribute the affair to the encroachments of the whites living in

the neighborhood upon the Indians. No intimation of any trouble among the Cheyennes has reached the interior department, and the Indian officials are at a loss to account for the lack of advices, if trouble has occurred or is apprehended.

In view of the lack of official advices, the fact that the agency is in close telegraphic communication, and that the agency is in charge of an experienced army officer, no alarm or uneasiness as to the safety of the people in that section is felt. No incidents have been reported to the department recently that would be likely to lead to serious results, and that the fact that the reports date the trouble several days back is cited as significant.

Flax and Metal Schedule.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Republicans of the senate conference were in consultation at the Arlington hotel with a number of senators on the flax and metal schedule, on both of which amendments looking to increases have been suggested. The committee reached no conclusion, but advocates of the flax amendments left feeling much encouraged.

Japs Not Wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The following Hawaiian advices were brought in by the Peru:

The Hawaiian government in its reply to Japan on May 24, refused to coincide with the views held by that country on the sending back of 543 Japanese immigrants brought by the Kinal Maru. Official notice has been given Japan that the immigration laws of Hawaii are to be vigorously upheld. The answer of Japan as it was written has been approved, and will be delivered to Japan's Hawaiian representative some time this afternoon.

From excellent authority it was learned that the view taken by Japan was that, while the right of this government to pass reasonable laws respecting immigration is not denied, it is contended that if the construction of the Hawaiian officials was correct, the immigration laws of this country are a contravention of the treaty existing between the two countries.

Further it was stated that Japan says the action of the executive in returning the Japanese immigrants was arbitrary and capriciously enforced, and that the decision of the supreme court in the habeas corpus case was a denial of justice, and for that reason the Hawaiian government is expected to recognize principle in the indemnity cases of the Kinal Maru immigrants presented to this government.

The empire of Japan also demanded an assurance of this government that like action would not be again taken with Japanese immigrants coming to Hawaii. The position taken by the Hawaiian government is that the immigration laws are a reasonable exercise of the police power of the state and that the administration had impartially enforced them. For this reason the Hawaiian government considers that the principle in indemnity cases does not apply.

T. Shikiwa, who came to Honolulu on board the Naniwa in the capacity of a special commissioner of the various Japanese immigration companies with headquarters to Tokyo, to investigate fully into the treatment of Japanese immigrants in this country, has left for Japan, after a brief visit.

It is understood that his report will be favorable to this government, and to the authorities at this end of the line. He is said to believe that legitimate immigrants coming from Japan will be given every right due them, while improper and illegal immigrants will not be made to suffer any greater hardships than is necessary at the hands of the Hawaiian government officials. The Japanese papers have dropped Hawaiian affairs for the present.

A dispatch states that another war ship, probably the Takachihio-Kan, may be ordered to Honolulu. Another dispatch says that the cruiser, Naniwa, will be kept at this port, subject to the orders of the Japanese minister at this place.

GRECO-TURKISH

The Government's Reply.

Porte Insists Upon an Armistice of a Fortnight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—The Turkish government has replied to the collective note presented by the ambassadors to the porte on last Saturday. The ambassadors then announced that they did not object to the conclusion of a military armistice which the Turkish government insisted must be signed between the military commanders in the field, after which the porte will negotiate the peace conditions with the ambassadors, the treaty to be signed by the Turkish and Greek plenipotentiaries in Thessaly. In this latest note the porte insists upon an armistice of a fortnight, which can be renewed in the event of the negotiations are not finished. The porte, however, desires that peace be concluded as soon as possible.

The ambassadors of urging the Turkish government to engage to prolong the armistice in the event of the peace negotiations not being ended when the armistice expires. The Greek government has issued a denial of the report that an anti-dynastic movement is on foot and also denies the existence of dissensions between King George and the government of Greece.

GERMANY'S GAME.

LONDON, June 1.—The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople, telegraphing yesterday, says that the prevalent opinion is that Germany is playing a bold game in order to force Russia to declare openly either for or against Turkey.

Persuaded to Moyer.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—"Divine Healer" Schrader was stoned out of Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, by a crowd of men and boys. As Schrader was preparing to take a bicycle ride at his hotel, he was greeted on the corner by a large and noisy crowd. He attempted to address the assemblage, and finally exclaimed: "Those of you who are opposing me are rejecting God." As soon as he made this remark, the crowd closed in on him in a threatening manner. Hastening to his room, he gathered what few belongings he had with him into a bundle, and, mounting his wheel, turned south from the court house steps, amid showers of stones. He was struck on the back of the neck by a missile, but it apparently inflicted no injury. It did, however, accelerate his speed as he rode on toward the country.

New Sugar Schedule.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The Post's Washington special says:

The Democratic members of the house ways and means committee are formulating a sugar schedule, which will offer for a substitute for all pending propositions in that line. It will be anti-trust, and the gentlemen, who are engaged in its construction, claim that it will give twice as much, if not more, protection to home producers than either the Dingley or Aldrich schedules, and at the same time enable consumers to supply their demands cheaply. They decline, however, to go into particulars.



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